Webinar Technology

• This event is being recorded. The recording will be available later today at www.greatlakeslegislators.org.

• The agenda and slide deck are available now in the “handouts” pane and will be on the website later today.

• All lines will be in listen-only mode during the presentations.

• To ask a question:
  • Raise your hand (you must enter the audio PIN to use this option)
  • Type into the “questions” pane
  • Email your question to gllc@csg.org
Agenda

Welcome and Introductions

Lisa Janairo, GLLC Director, CSG Midwest

Featured Topic:

• Overview of the GLLC Nutrient Management Task Force’s Action Plan
  Senator André Jacque (Wisconsin), Chair, GLLC Task Force on Nutrient Management

• Nutrient Reduction Efforts under the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement
  Danielle Green and Dr. Elizabeth Hinchey Malloy, U.S. EPA Region 5/Great Lakes National Program Office

• Questions and Comments
GLLC Business Session

• Great Lakes Commission: Reconnecting with the Interstate Compact and 2020 Federal Priorities
  
  Darren Nichols, Executive Director, Great Lakes Commission

• GLLC Events and Activities in 2020

  Lisa Janairo

Adjourn
Task Force on Nutrient Management

• Purpose of the action plan is to identify steps GLLC members can take in collaboration to reduce nutrient pollution in water bodies of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River region.

• Task force members will be working on model policy in the coming months, with an emphasis on replicating successful state and provincial programs.
Action Plan

• Enact evidence-based, stakeholder-informed policies that have a high potential to produce measurable improvements in water quality.
• Explore innovative programs that are intended to reduce nutrient pollution.
• Consider a variety of innovative approaches for equitable, sustainable financing measures to reduce nutrient pollution.
• Promote accountability for policies and programs and education about best management practices.
• Promote the role of state and provincial legislators in the oversight of progress on nutrient reduction programs.
• Examine drainage codes and update as necessary to reflect current and credible future conditions regarding storm water and flooding.
Featured Speakers

Danielle Green
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Great Lakes National Program Office
green.danielle@epa.gov
(312) 886-7594

Dr. Elizabeth Hinchey Malloy
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Great Lakes National Program Office
hinchey.elizabeth@epa.gov
(312) 886-3451
Nutrient reduction efforts under the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

Danielle Green and Elizabeth Hinchey Malloy
US EPA Great Lakes National Program Office

Great Lakes Legislative Caucus Quarterly Web Meeting
March 6, 2020
GLRI Nutrient Reduction Updates

• GLRI Overview

• Focus Area 3 - Nonpoint Source Nutrient Reduction

• Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

• Lake Erie

• HABs
GLRI is a true partnership!

- EPA + 15 other federal agencies
- Our key partners are states, tribes, and local governments, as well as NGOs, academia and industry
5 Year Action Plans

Action Plan I:
FY2010-2014

Action Plan II:
FY2015-2019

Action Plan III:
FY2020-2024
GLRI has 5 Focus Areas

1) Toxic Substances and Areas of Concern
2) Invasive Species
3) Nonpoint Source Pollution Impacts on Nearshore Health
4) Habitats and Species
5) Foundations for Future Restoration Actions
Focus Area 3: Nonpoint Source Pollution Impacts on Nearshore Health

Objectives:

3.1. Reduce nutrient loads from agricultural watersheds.
3.2. Reduce untreated stormwater runoff.
3.3. Improve effectiveness of nonpoint source control and refine management efforts.

On farms or in urban areas, the goal is the same: Slow it down, soak it up, filter pollutants.
What’s new in FA3 under Action Plan III?

• Ambitious targets for phosphorus and stormwater reduction

• Outcome based metrics:
  – adoption of nutrient management
  – streambank restoration to prevent erosion

• Evaluating effectiveness of nonpoint source control efforts
FOCUS AREA 3

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION IMPACTS ON NEARSHORE HEALTH

**Objective**
3.1. Reduce nutrient loads from agricultural watersheds.

**Commitments**
- Implement systems of conservation practices on farms and in streams to reduce and treat nutrient runoff.
- Increase adoption of enhanced nutrient management practices to reduce risk of nutrient losses from farmland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures of Progress with Annual Targets</th>
<th>Baseline/Universe</th>
<th>FY 2020 Target</th>
<th>FY 2021 Target</th>
<th>FY 2022 Target</th>
<th>FY 2023 Target</th>
<th>FY 2024 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1. Estimated pounds of phosphorus reductions from conservation practice implementation throughout Great Lake watersheds.</td>
<td>Baseline: 1,113,603 Universe: N/A</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2. Acres receiving technical or financial assistance on nutrient management in priority watersheds. (NEW)</td>
<td>Baseline: 1,955,867 Universe: 10,000,000</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>2,370,000</td>
<td>2,515,000</td>
<td>2,685,000</td>
<td>2,817,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Baseline" for Measure 3.1.1 identifies results through FY 2018. Baseline for Measure 3.1.2 identifies results through FY 2017. "Targets" are cumulative. "Universes," when applicable, represent the total number possible.
**FOCUS AREA 3**

**NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION IMPACTS ON NEARSHORE HEALTH**

**Objective**
3.2. Reduce untreated stormwater runoff.

**Commitments**
- Accelerate implementation of green infrastructure practices to infiltrate stormwater runoff.
- Implement watershed management projects in urban and rural communities to reduce runoff and erosion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures of Progress with Annual Targets</th>
<th>Baseline/Universe</th>
<th>FY 2020 Target</th>
<th>FY 2021 Target</th>
<th>FY 2022 Target</th>
<th>FY 2023 Target</th>
<th>FY 2024 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1. Estimated gallons (in millions) of untreated stormwater runoff captured or treated.</td>
<td>Baseline: 252 Universe: N/A</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2. Miles of Great Lakes shoreline and riparian corridors restored or protected.</td>
<td>Baseline: 26 Universe: N/A</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Measure 3.2.2 is applicable for restoration or protection from nonpoint source runoff, a subset of a similarly worded measure from the Habitat Focus Area under Action Plan II. “Baselines” identify results through FY 2018. “Targets” are cumulative. “Universes” are not applicable.*
### FOCUS AREA 3

**NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION IMPACTS ON NEARSHORE HEALTH**

**Objective**
3.3. Improve effectiveness of nonpoint source control and refine management efforts.

**Commitments**
- Assess achievement of Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement's Annex 4 nutrient targets.
- Evaluate effectiveness of nonpoint source projects.
- Develop new or improved approaches for reducing or preventing harmful algal blooms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures of Progress with Annual Targets</th>
<th>Baseline/ Universe</th>
<th>FY 2020 Target</th>
<th>FY 2021 Target</th>
<th>FY 2022 Target</th>
<th>FY 2023 Target</th>
<th>FY 2024 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1. Nutrient monitoring and assessment activities conducted.</td>
<td>Baseline: 30 Universe: N/A</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2. Nutrient or stormwater runoff reduction practices or tools developed or evaluated.</td>
<td>Baseline: 10 Universe: N/A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Baseline" and "Targets" for Measure 3.3.1 identify the regularly expected monitoring and assessment activities conducted annually. "Baseline" and "Targets" for Measure 3.3.2 identify the regularly expected practices or tools developed or evaluated annually. "Targets" are not cumulative. "Universes" are not applicable.
$35 M spent annually on HABs prevention & research
  - About half ($17.5 M) in Lake Erie
Reducing Nutrient Runoff – Accomplishments to Date under GLRI

More than one million pounds of phosphorus runoff reduced from farmlands.

More than 700,000 cropland acres under conservation in agricultural priority watersheds.

- BMP effectiveness studies (EOF, CEAP, Soil Health)
- Enhanced monitoring & modeling, forecasting tools

Ohio Runoff Risk Advisory Forecast (beta)  www.agri.ohio.gov

Legend
Western Basin and Grand Lake

Ohio Runoff Forecast
No Event
Low
Medium
High

PRIORITY WATERSHEDS

CONSERVATION & MONITORING

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency      Great Lakes National Program Office
Recent GLRI Funding Opportunities

• EPA (2019/2020)
  – Water Quality Trading & other Market-based Approaches for Nutrient Reduction
  – Manure Management to Reduce Nutrient Runoff from Farms
  – Accelerating Adoption of Nutrient Management through Farmer-led Outreach and Education

• GLC Sediment and Nutrient Reduction Program (2019):
  – P reduction as the priority (in addition to sediment)
  – Long term, sustainable P reductions via structural practices or behavior change
  – Creative approaches
Market-Based Nutrient Reduction Projects

• $1.8M in GLRI grants to 5 organizations

• First time EPA has requested competitive applications for water-quality trading projects under GLRI

• Grants include:
  – Delta Institute (Chicago, IL)
  – Conservation Technology Information Center (West Lafayette, IN)
  – NEW Water (Green Bay, WI)
  – Great Lakes Commission (Ann Arbor, MI)
  – Dairy Research Institute (Rosemont, IL)
GLWQA Annex 4 Nutrient Commitments

In cooperation and consultation with stakeholders, First Nations, Métis and Tribes

- Review, revise and/or develop concentration and loadings objectives for offshore and nearshore waters of Great Lakes starting with Lake Erie
- Establish allocations by country
- Establish load reduction targets for priority watersheds that have significant or localized impact
- Develop and implement phosphorus reduction plans for each country
- Monitor and report progress, and adaptive management
Lake Ecosystem Objectives

THIS

NOT
Binational Phosphorus Load Reduction Targets

**HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS**

Maumee R & other Nearshore Priority Tributaries → 40% → Spring TP & DRP

**HYPOXIA**

Western & Central Basin → 40% → Annual TP
Domestic action plans

- Canadian, U.S. plans (6 total)
- All released Feb/Mar. 2018
- Identifies priority actions and partners to implement
- Performance measures
- Adaptive management
- Will be revised every 5 years starting in 2023
U.S. Domestic Action Plans

- 5 DAPs in Total
  - 4 State-level
    - Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania (central basin)
  - 1 Basinwide
    - includes New York/eastern basin and federal actions
A Collaborative Effort

- IN Department of Environmental Management
- MI Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy,
- MI Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- NY State Department of Environmental Conservation
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- OH Department of Agriculture
- OH Environmental Protection Agency
- OH Lake Erie Commission
- PA Department of Environmental Protection
- US Army Corps of Engineers
- US Department of Agriculture
- US Geological Survey
- US Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Programs

Great Lakes Water Authority Surpasses State Goal Of Reducing Phosphorus Levels By 40 Percent By 2025

Western Lake Erie Basin Partnership

Blanchard River Demonstration Farms Network

Regional Conservation Partnership Program

Tri-State Effort for Phosphorus Reduction

This Farm is Environmentally Verified

Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP)

USDA Launches $41 Million Initiative to Improve Water Quality for Western Lake Erie Basin

H2Ohio

LAKE ERIE ALGAE
Canada-Ontario Lake Erie Action Plan

- Plan for meeting targets
- 128 actions
- Led by 2 federal, 3 provincial agencies
- 13 other partners, including conservation authorities, municipalities, agriculture associations and groups, non-government organizations
Canada-Ontario Programs

Goal: To facilitate widespread adoption of cover crops on farms in Ontario.

Great Lakes Protection Initiative
Combining science and action to tackle the most significant challenges affecting Great Lakes water quality and ecosystem health.

Lake Erie Agriculture Demonstrating Sustainability (LEADS)
Is your farm business located within the Lake Erie or Lake St Clair watersheds? Check to see if you are eligible for enhanced cost-share funding opportunities in this priority, target area.

Investing in Canada
Ontario 4R Certification Program Agretailer and CDA Webinar

4R Nutrient Stewardship

Canadian Agricultural Partnership

New Horizons
Ontario’s Agricultural Soil Health and Conservation Strategy
Provisional Total Phosphorus Loading to the Western and Central Lake Erie Basins

- **Adjustment for Unmonitored Area**
- **Lake Huron Input**
- **Point Sources**
- **Tributary Monitored NPS**
- **Atmospheric Deposition**
- **Target**
HAB Severity 2002-2019

Western Lake Erie
Bloom severity

National Ocean Service

mild

significant
Science Priorities for Nutrients

• Continue & enhance monitoring of nutrients and HABs in western Lake Erie, Saginaw Bay, and Green Bay
• Continue/complete EOF BMP effectiveness studies
• Test new BMPs to treat agricultural runoff
  – P optimal wetlands
  – P filtering & drainage practices
  – Systems of practices
• Assess achievement of Annex 4 targets
• Develop new or improved approaches for reducing or preventing HABs
For more information:

Full suite of Domestic Action Plans available at
https://binational.net/2018/03/07/daplanphosphorusredinlakeerie/

Track progress at GLC Blue Accounting’s Erie Stat
https://www.blueaccounting.org/issue/eriestat
Approximately 11 million citizens rely on Lake Erie for drinking water. Clean, safe water is essential to Lake Erie’s vital role in supporting tourism, commercial and recreational fishing, agriculture, and manufacturing.

Under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the U.S. and Canada, with the Lake Erie states and province, have agreed to work together to **reduce the amount of phosphorus entering the western and central basins of Lake Erie by 40 percent** (from 2008 levels). EriStat tracks progress toward this goal. The governments of Michigan, Ohio, and Ontario have further agreed to achieve the reductions for the western basin by the year 2025.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7.3</th>
<th>9,358</th>
<th>3.2 Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **7.3**: Severity of the 2019 Lake Erie algal bloom. Anything over 4 on the index is considered a “significant” bloom.
- **9,358**: Metric tons of total phosphorus reaching Lake Erie in the 2018. The target is 6,000 metric tons per year.
- **3.2 Million**: Acres of land used for agriculture in the Lake Erie basin were influenced by 4R Certified Retailers in 2019.
Questions?

Danielle Green
green.danielle@epa.gov
(312) 886-7594

Elizabeth Hinchey Malloy
hinchey.elizabeth@epa.gov
(312) 886-3451
Questions and Comments
Business Session

- Great Lakes Commission: Reconnecting with the Interstate Compact and 2020 Federal Priorities

Darren Nichols
Executive Director
Great Lakes Commission
Great Lakes Commission: 
Reconnecting with the Interstate Compact and 2020 Federal Priorities

Great Lakes Commission  
Director’s update to CSG-Midwest and 
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Legislative Caucus  
March 6, 2020
AGENDA

• Briefly recap Great Lakes Days: Highlights from the Hill
  • Overview of 2020 Federal Priorities

• Overview of the Commission’s unanimously adopted Framework for Action toward A Resilient Great Lakes Basin

• Invitation to participate in an ongoing vision to reconnect the Compact, the Commission and state leaders

• Blue Accounting – Beta test upgrades tailored to state policy makers
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Great Lakes Day 2020: Highlights from the Hill
Accelerate the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

Fully fund and readopt the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative to maintain progress in cleaning up and restoring North America's largest freshwater resources. Continued funding of $600 million to continue environmental cleanup efforts, reduce harmful eutrophication, and reduce the Great Lakes from invasive species pollution and other harmful aquatic invasive species. Identify solutions to address the long-term issues, including the current issue of Phragmites australis, and increase the authorized funding by the end of the year to a level of $1 billion to provide for the Great Lakes states and other parties to address the threat of invasive species.

Safeguard Drinking Water and Modernize Clean Water Infrastructure

Invest in infrastructure to safeguard drinking water, rebuild failing wastewater systems, support business and industry, and help revitalize communities.

- Enhance funding for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs.
- Support the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (WIFIA) program.
- Reduce the cost of providing assistance to states and communities to protect and improve water sources.
- Support federal and state agencies in the development of new technologies to improve drinking water quality.
- Ensure that new infrastructure includes modern technologies and materials that can withstand harsh environments.
- Invest in the development of new drinking water technologies and infrastructure.

Strengthen Commercial Navigation

Strengthen the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Navigation System by maintaining and upgrading locks, ports, and related infrastructure and ensuring the dredging and icebreaking capacity needed to keep waterways open to commerce.

- Provide funding to ensure continued, efficient construction of new locks, as well as critical maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing locks.
- Fully incorporate funds for the Great Lakes Navigation System.
- Support the maintenance and repair of lock and dam facilities.
- Ensure that new infrastructure includes modern technologies and materials that can withstand harsh environments.
- Invest in the development of new navigation technologies and infrastructure.

Protect Against Invasive Species

Invest in solutions to prevent the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species.

- Authorize the Great Lakes funding for Dredging and Other Hazardous Substances Removal efforts.
- Provide funding for early detection and rapid response efforts to prevent invasive species from spreading.
- Support the development of new technologies and equipment to improve the detection and monitoring of invasive species.
- Ensure that new infrastructure includes modern technologies and materials that can withstand harsh environments.

Promote Conservation Actions

Strengthen agricultural conservation programs to protect water quality.

- Provide funding for Farm Bill agricultural conservation programs.
- Implement the Regional Conservation Partnership Program to improve the headwaters of the Great Lakes.
- Support the development of new agricultural conservation programs.
- Ensure that new infrastructure includes modern technologies and materials that can withstand harsh environments.

Build a Resilient Great Lakes Basin Environment and Economy

Support state, federal, and local actions to ensure the people, place, economy, and environment of the Great Lakes Basin are resilient for future generations.

- Provide funding for the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Gateway Partnership.
- Support the development of new agricultural conservation programs.
- Ensure that new infrastructure includes modern technologies and materials that can withstand harsh environments.

Invest in a Collaborative, Data-Driven Approach to Basinwide Decision-Making

Provide leadership and share information to guide Great Lakes investments and ensure regional accountability.

- Federal agencies should manage and share data and information to guide investments and measure progress toward common goals for the Great Lakes.
- The Great Lakes Commission and the Great Lakes states should support the data-sharing initiative established for the Great Lakes Commission, to make regional investments and assess progress on a consistent basis for environmental, economic, and social outcomes.
- The federal government should provide regional and basinwide decision-making actions to coordinate federal agencies investing in the Great Lakes.
- The Great Lakes Commission should continue to identify and provide recommendations to federal agencies investing in the Great Lakes.
A Framework for a Resilient Great Lakes Basin
AGENDA

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Framework for Action: A Resilient Great Lakes Basin

A Framework for Action

The Great Lakes Commission Special Committee on Climate Resilience recommends the following draft framework for action in 2020. The framework sets forth initial action items and suggested timelines for completion. This framework is not intended to be comprehensive, rather, it is to capitalize on momentum of the Special Committee and guide the initial next steps for the Commission as it works to address climate resilience throughout the Great Lakes Basin.

Recommendation 1:
Establish a Standing Committee on Climate Resilience, comprised of Commissioners from each jurisdiction and authorized to convene additional representatives from the jurisdictions as needed. Timeframe: immediate and continuing.

Recommendation 2:
Task the Standing Committee to develop and recommend a common definition of “Resilience” for the Great Lakes Basin. Timeframe: for consideration by the public at the Commission’s semi-annual meeting in Kenosha, WI and by the end of Q2.

Recommendation 3:
Develop a compilation and clearinghouse of progress that highlights state, provincial, and regional efforts related to climate resilience in the Great Lakes Basin (Timeframe: Q2 2020) and establish partnerships with government agencies, research institutions, and NGO’s to produce a report that compiles and assesses the environmental, economic, and social impacts of climate change to the Great Lakes Basin. Timeframe: immediate and continuing.

Recommendation 4:
Develop a Great Lakes Climate Resilience “State of the Basin” - a long-term outlook and an action plan that prioritizes efforts that form a roadmap to advance climate resilience in the Great Lakes Basin. Timeframe: to be explored by Standing Committee in 2020.

Recommendation 5:
Establish processes for sharing data, evaluating risks and challenges, and deploying strategies to advance climate resilience in the Great Lakes in collaboration with local, regional, and federal partners.

Recommendation 6:
Establish regular dialogue focused on climate resilience among Commissioners, Observers, and other stakeholders during Commission annual and semi-annual meetings. Timeframe: structure to be developed and recommended by Standing Committee in 2020.

Recommendation 7:
As needed or recommended by the Standing Committee, develop and adopt a clear, consistent and consensus-based policy statement on climate resilience for the Great Lakes Basin. Timeframe: Commission action not later than Q3 2020.
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Vision:
Reconnect the Great Lakes Basin Compact with State and Provincial leaders
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• Blue Accounting – Beta test upgrades tailored to state policy makers
An Invitation

Beta testing opportunity for key user groups
1. State and provincial elected officials
2. State and provincial agency staff
3. Great Lakes Commissioners
4. Interested organizations

30 minute walk through and real-time feedback
Late the week of April 6-10, 2020
GLLC Events and Activities in 2020

• Events
  - April 17, 9/10 am  Web meeting on Blue Accounting
  - June 5, 9/10 am    Quarterly web meeting: Legislative review
  - September 7       Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Appreciation Day
  - September 18-19   GLLC Annual Meeting in Detroit
  - December 11, 9/10 am Quarterly web meeting: Ballast water

• Activities
  - Election on September 19
  - Outreach on GLLC 2020 Priorities
  - 2021 Patricia Birkholz Institute for Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Policy
Thank you to our sponsor

Fred A. and Barbara M. Erb Family Foundation
Thank you for attending! Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Legislative Caucus

Quarterly Web Meeting

April 17, 9 am Central/10 am Eastern

March 6, 2020 | 9 am CST/10 am EST