**Q: How would you describe the different connection strengths between retail use and the five retail types?**

**Interviewer** 12:41

For context, what these connections are, is really asking sort of, like, have, you know, food sold in Flint, is it mostly- are people mostly getting that food from local restaurants, or chain restaurants? You know, how strong is that connection? Or, you know, if they're going to stores and purchasing food, are they getting that from grocery stores or convenience stores or farmer's markets? How strong is that connection? How much are people using these different sources of retail? Does that feel like something that you feel comfortable talking about that you want to answer?

**Participant 115** 13:42

So I'll answer. I guess I have some assumptions. I don't have any data I'm drawing from so I don't-

**Interviewer** 13:55

I have run into people who were like, I don't live in Flint I just am involved in this way. I have no idea. You know, how many [inaudible] local restaurants.

**Interviewer 2** 14:05

You started out your introduction with I'm an eater, so you're perfect for this.

**Participant 115** 14:11

Cool. Well, I appreciate the reassurance because I mean, I can answer the questions but-

**Interviewer** 14:21

I have gone through this process of some people like I could just guess but you are definitely basing it off of like having actually lived in Flint. That's a perfect degree of experience.

**Participant 115** 14:32

Okay, great. Cool.

**Interviewer** 14:35

Cool. Yeah. So how would you sort of think about, let's start maybe with use of retail to local versus chain restaurants. Do you think they're about the same? Do you think one is stronger than the other?

**Participant 115** 14:49

I think that they're probably about the same. I think parts of you know, different people access or use both of those, but I do think that they're both important to the food ecosystem here.

**Interviewer** 15:05

What about grocery stores, convenience stores, or farmers markets?

**Participant 115** 15:10

Grocery stores, I think would be the highest I think most the most used retail in that area. And then I think, for groceries, I mean, I know there is a big group of folks who do use convenience stores for groceries. But that's but- sorry. In farmers markets. Okay. I feel like at convenience stores, there are people who use them. But it's not a huge number of people, I don't think but there are people who rely on that for their food needs. At farmer's markets, honestly, I'd probably they're different people, but I would say rate the same number. So lower. Yeah. Yeah, both fours, that's fine.

**Interviewer** 16:11

I can set them even lower.

**Participant 115** 16:14

Yeah, I feel like I was thinking like twos or threes.

**Interviewer** 16:19

Yeah. Let's do that.

**Interviewer** 16:26

Sorry, I have sort of a silly working from home setup, where I have two laptops, whenever looking over here that the second laptop, I'm actually screen sharing.

**Participant 115** 16:36

Yeah, I have another screen over here, too. So sometimes in meetings we get a lot of profile.

**Q:** **Okay, then thinking about the connection strengths between use of the supplemental sector and the different types of stores,** **how do you think about these strengths? Are supplemental nutrition programs used at certain places more often in Flint?**

**Interviewer** 16:43

Great. And then a similar sort of question for these relationships. If you have some sort of sense of, you know, where people are using Supplemental Nutrition Programs, if they're using those at grocery stores at convenience stores at farmer's markets, what are those connections.

**Participant 115** 17:01

Yeah, definitely at grocery stores, and definitely at convenience stores. And yeah, I would both rate those high. And then farmers markets would be like a medium, like a four or five. Just as an aside, part of my work right now is to increase the use of supplemental food assistance benefits at the farmers market. So trying to do some of that education and incentivizing, I guess, for folks out there. So I know that's lower.

**Q4: Which of these other values are important to the Flint food system that you want to include in your map?**

**Interviewer** 20:54

So do you have sort of maybe two or three of these values that you would like to add to your map?

**Participant 115** 21:02

I definitely think I have a lot of experience with education. So I can really, I think speak to that. Probably nutritious foods as well. And maybe partnerships. I'd say those are the three that I feel confident in exploring more.

**Interviewer** 21:33

So I will switch back to mental modeler and go ahead and add those to our map.

**Q5a:** **Based on how you see the current food system in Flint, how would you draw connections between these concepts?**

**Interviewer** 23:15

So thinking about sort of how you see and understand the current food system in Flint, how would you start drawing connections between these concepts? So the different values and the different sectors?

**Participant 115** 23:38

I think I'll start with education, because I think I- well, yeah, I'm pretty familiar with that. So I think it's interesting because there is education around the use of supplemental foods. So that's definitely a connection point. And please coach me if I'm answering this in the wrong way, but I think there and there's education in and around the farmers market. I don't see that happening so much with grocery stores or convenience stores. That I think is a relationship that does not exist. Same thing with restaurants, local restaurants and chain restaurants. That does not exist either.

**Interviewer** 24:36

Maybe one bit of clarity. Do you mean education that prompts the use of the supplemental sector or the supplemental sector does education?

**Participant 115** 24:46

I would say both. Yeah. I think the supplemental sector is doing education and I think there is education about the in- I won't say increased use but of supplemental foods. So yeah, I'd say that relationship is happening both ways. And there's one thing that's not on here that I'm curious about is production. Is that something?

**Interviewer** 25:32

Yeah, definitely. We usually call it gardening/urban agriculture.

**Participant 115** 25:42

Yeah.

**Interviewer** 25:44

And so it's definitely, just again, because we're talking to so many people, it's something that we have talked about that we don't automatically include it in the map in case people are like, I don't know anything about that.

**Participant 115** 25:58

So I would say there is education about gardening and urban agriculture that's happening. And the reverse relationship can- I don't know if- well, I don't know if it's- I don't know. But I think there is an intention that I don't know if it's super aggressive right now. But gardening and urban agriculture will inform education, but I think that could be strengthened.

**Participant 115** 26:39

And then there's- okay. Oh, go ahead. Yes, thank you.

**Interviewer** 27:00

I don't know if it's helpful to sort of verbally process, but we can do that. If you want a question to spark some thoughts. I can also provide.

**Participant 115** 27:09

Yeah, I would say I think before we move on, like, I would love to. Yeah, like I- what are the prompts?

**Interviewer** 27:18

Yeah. So one thing to think about when making the sort of the impacts out so like, what are the benefits of education? What are the benefits of gardening and urban agriculture? What do they impact?

**Participant 115** 27:32

Okay, yeah, I think that education impacts the choice of nutritious foods. I think that education. I talked about it a little bit earlier, but there could be an increased drive to get people to the farmers market. Same thing with sup- we have that already, the supplemental sector. And then we- I'm doing some education around shopping at the grocery store, like how to make nutritious choices at the grocery store. So I'd say that is a relationship that's happening.

**Participant 115** 28:17

I think it's not happening, but it could be interesting. How to, like shopping at the convenience store as well like how to make or what choice, you know, when there's so many maybe unhealthy food choices that could be made at the convenience store. There are still options there. So maybe some education around that too. It's not happening, but it could be, I could see a relationship there. And okay, is that helpful?

**Interviewer** 28:58

Yeah, absolutely. Yeah, we could potentially move on to sort of making connections to or from nutritious foods, so different ways that these sectors provide or don't provide nutritious foods.

**Participant 115** 29:13

Okay. I think grocery stores do provide nutritious foods, I think local and chain restaurants provide nutritious foods. I think convenience stores can provide nutritious foods but I would read that lower like there's not as many options and kind of same thing with probably the restaurants right like you can make healthy food choices but you have to sometimes dig a little. They're available and then the farmers market provides nutritious foods. Gardening provides nutritious foods the supplemental sector definitely does.

**Interviewer** 30:08

I think that connection it's a little bit going- because of its, you know, it's a network of connections that sort of goes through this one. But you know, if you'd say that like, supplemental, like nutritious, supplemental nutrition programs like, not just promote the use of these places, but like, incentivize the purchasing of nutritious foods over others, and it makes sense to have a direct connection.

**Participant 115** 30:36

Okay.

**Interviewer** 30:40

Awesome.

**Participant 115** 30:42

Yeah, thank you.

**Interviewer** 30:44

Other connections? Or we can move on to partnerships. If you're feeling good about the sort of connections to nutritious foods.

**Participant 115** 30:50

I guess so. We did arrows for nutritious foods and do we need to identify arrows like, I'm kind of forgetting, like, what the output arrows are? But-

**Interviewer** 31:06

It's, if you see and want to talk about, you know, sort of like, what are the impacts of the presence or absence of nutritious foods, like in communities and stuff like that in Flint, what does this lead to? But if you don't want to talk about that we're gonna have to.

**Participant 115** 31:24

Okay. I think and this is- I'll just say this. It's tough, because I do think that in Flint there are a lot of opportunities for people, not all the time, and it definitely can be increased, but to access nutritious foods, I think they're I've been involved in a ton of pantry or food distribution events, and there's, they do a pretty good job of having nutritious options. Same thing with like grocery stores and convenience stores could be better and there's a big push for urban agriculture, which is great, though, I think that it and this is part of that really, I think was respecting quality of life, like, not all the time do people want to make, I don't want to make nutritious choices all the time.

**Participant 115** 32:25

And so there's the tough part about availability, which definitely could be increased. I'm not saying availability is perfect, but I think there are a lot of opportunities to access nutritious foods here. But the consumption of nutritious foods is something that could be improved. Which is tough. That's I mean, that's for I think, a lot of communities. It's an American issue, but I think, and part of that is related to education. But also it's tough, because people and I'll use myself as an example. I know that you need to eat more fruits and vegetables like right, like, but it's but exploring why I don't is tough. And it's not just about availability, I have them in my fridge, like there's so many others. It's convenience, it's time, it's limited human resources.

**Participant 115** 33:29

And so I think that like, like I pointed at the food, like are talking about the food giveaway, like, yeah, there was this really beautiful squash that we gave away one time and people, I got a lot of feedback that folks were like, I don't know what to do with this. I don't really have any interest in learning about what to do with this. But things that are more convenient foods, like we had like these packaged breakfast sandwiches, were really popular because they're very accessible. So I think there's this, like availability and accessibility are different things. And I think I don't know why I'm on this tangent, but just sort of seeing these relationships and knowing that, yeah, nutritious foods are available, that's great, but that doesn't mean that people are eating them.

**Participant 115** 34:17

And I think that's something that could be improved. And also that I get, like I said, that quality of life is respected, that people aren't always going to make the nutritious choice and that they shouldn't be criticized or shamed for that. That is a fact. And that what I think is nutritious choice, like are- I'm thinking that folks have a lot of different experiences and a lot of different opinions on what is the right choice and just because I'll use like broccoli and cheese, for example I might think like, oh, don't put all that cheese on your broccoli. But if you weren't eating broccoli yesterday, but you're going to eat it today, like, with all that cheese on it, that is okay. That's fine. So I think, like I said, that respecting where people are at is an important piece. So yeah, you were doing a lot of work. I don't know what all these relationships are, but I appreciate [inaudible] my rambling.

**Interviewer** 35:31

I want to make sure that the way that I map this sort of, is true to what you're talking about, you know, so there's, you know, things that affect the availability of food, you know, in positive ways to like gardening and urban agriculture, grocery stores, emergency sector, you know, its availability, you know, has an impact on accessibility, nutritious food and nutritious foods has a lot of connections of, you know, how different places provide use and other things. But the current situation in Flint is that, you know, nutritious foods aren't necessarily the most accessible, proposed or convenient, and that has an impact on quality of life. That's like, a great thing. You've given me tons of green beans, but if that's not something that I have the time or like, knowledge of how to make into an actual meal, then it's not.

**Participant 115** 36:29

Yes, yeah.

**Interviewer** 36:31

Yeah, definitely. I guess maybe you have other thoughts on, you know, other connections to quality of life is respected, or do you want to move on to partnerships?

**Participant 115** 36:45

Yeah, I think moving on to partnerships will be good. And this is interesting, because I don't know how they are- I don't know how to begin to think about how to map that. But I think what isn't happening here, and should be, is that I think I work with a lot of different nonprofits, like I do. And I feel like, everyone's really concerned about their corner and making and- so I'll use Edible Flint as an example, which I love, and I work with really closely, we don't need to be the only urban gardening resource in Flint, like, just don't need to be.

**Participant 115** 37:34

But I feel like there is this tension with a lot of organizations to kind of wanting to be all things to everybody, and instead of working together. And part of that is like limited grant resources, and human resources and even human resources being residents to engage with, right? Oftentimes there'll be like, you know, 10% of folks that we're working with, who go to every single meeting across, like all organizations, and those folks get burnt out. And so, you know, having all these, these different groups that aren't collaborating, I think provides resident burnout as well.

**Participant 115** 38:30

And I guess that's what I'll say about that. And, yeah, but if- I'll stop there, and look for guidance, what I should talk about.

**Interviewer** 38:46

That's all great. So, you know, connecting this piece of limited resources having a negative impact on partnerships. And so it's sort of definetely not working in a good way to promote partnerships in Flint. Then maybe something we could talk about is sort of like, you know, either how partnerships are happening or sort of, like, you know, if partnerships are happening, what are the benefits of them? So how does it make things work smoother in Flint, or maybe other drivers of like, what leads to successful partnerships versus discouraged partnerships, so either of those sides, more factors that contribute to partnerships or sort of outcomes of partnerships?

**Participant 115** 39:39

I think the outcomes of a successful partnership, I think would be to be able to support residents with what they actually need versus what we think they need. And if with a successful partnership, it won't be so much about what resource. You know, I get as my organization, but what shared resources, like sharing resources amongst organizational partners or institutional partners. And I think coordinated resident engagement would be a successful outcome of that, as an outcome of a successful partnership.

**Participant 115** 40:44

I think that working toward maybe not one mission, because I think a lot of different organizational partners have, you know, they're sort of niche, but if we're all working toward a healthier Flint community, then a lot of different organization expertises are relevant and needed. So identifying a common mission or goal, like amongst those partners is what I think is important. I think having different sectors represented. Also important, I think, we don't often like if I'm talking about the food system, I'm just thinking of like the folks I work with regularly.

**Participant 115** 41:38

We're not actively engaging in emergency food providers, or folks like DHHS that manage benefits, like we're not actively engaging with those groups as partners. And I think that thinking, you know, thinking about it as a whole system is important for a successful partnership, or for successful partnerships in general. And, you know, ultimately, I think having more nutritious foods available, and that are consumed, I think, would also be a positive impact from having a positive outcome of a successful partnership. And yeah, I guess, yeah, I'll stop there.

**Interviewer** 42:43

I'll sort of connect the big outcomes of partnerships, and this sort of like, you know, collaboration, communication and resource sharing, sort of leads to a better ability of sectors to function. And that sort of like, as sort of diffusion of benefits to the system, as well as sort of this register resident engagement piece. And sort of nutritious foods [inaudible]. Does that feel like a good summary, are there other things you want to change or add?

**Participant 115** 43:15

No, I think that's good.

**Q5b: Were there other values that we went over that you also think are important and want to include?**

**Interviewer** 43:19

Anything else that you would like to change, other values that you want to include? Or do you want to move on to the next piece of modeling?

**Participant 115** 43:29

I think I might want to visit the use of the emergency sector just because I don't think I really touched on that at the beginning. And I think there's a relationship. There's some relationship there between nutritious foods and even urban agriculture, like Edible Flint donated to the Hurley food pharmacy. So locally grown produce, I think there's definitely a relationship there.

**Interviewer** 44:04

And so with this connection with nutritious foods, would that be, like a positive or a negative [inaudible]?

**Participant 115** 44:15

I think that- can you rephrase that? I'm sorry.

**Interviewer** 44:25

Yeah. So the connection between the use of the emergency sector and nutritious foods, are people- is food that people are getting from, you know, shelters, food pantries and stuff like that, is it overall, like nutritious or like, not really, you're kind of neutral? Sort of like would you describe it as a positive or negative relationship and then it would be a strong medium?

**Participant 115** 44:47

Okay, it's a positive relationship. I think it's really a mix. I think it depends on the pantry and who's packing the boxes. But I think that there's definitely an effort, a strong attention made to make sure that emergency food at least has some nutritious options. I'd say maybe it's like it's kind of split, but it's slightly leaning on, you know, more nutritious.

**Interviewer** 45:32

Anything else you'd like to change or add? And there's definitely gonna be opportunities to do more of that.

**Participant 115** 45:41

Well, I think I think we'll leave it there for now, before I get more confused. I'm actually doing okay, I hope.

**Q6: Are there other things that influence these variables? For example, if we got back to the traffic example, I might add carpooling, as something that decreases the number of cars on the road. Is there anything else you would like to add to your map?**

**Interviewer** 45:48

Yeah, this is awesome. Definitely. So next is, you know, we really wanted to focus on sort of these three different sectors, and then the food system values that were identified by presidents, but now we want to sort of open it up for sort of, you know, anything else, any other concepts you'd like to add to your map. And so this could be other, you know, things that you think are major influences on the food system in Flint or other sort of outcomes that you think would be important? You know, so like, my little traffic example, I could add, like carpooling, or you know, stuff like that of like things that I think influenced the system or like, time it takes you to get to work, as you know, other things that I think are, you know, things to watch on that little system. So yeah. Are there any other concepts that you'd like to add here?

**Participant 115** 46:43

Sure. I mean, I think I mean, I think transportation access has a huge influence on how people interact with the food system. I also think it's specifically related to gardening and urban agriculture, the available land, so available land, I think has a really- is related to that, though, even though more available land doesn't necessarily mean more people are gardening. It can mean that with resources, education, interest, yeah, but it's not automatic.

**Participant 115** 47:32

Let me think. I don't know how to capture this. If this relates to I think food culture attitudes around food is important, it's less tangible, but it's important to really capture what that means. But I think it influences how people make decisions about what foods they're going to consume or what they're going to- yeah, I guess I'll just say, yeah. Yeah. Yeah, it's about nutritious foods. I think it's about how they use retail spaces. I think it's also relevant for, like, I know, people who won't sign up for food assistance benefits, even though they qualify because of stigmas attached to that. So I think attitudes around food assistance benefits and emergency food are relevant.

**Interviewer** 49:12

Want to maybe break this up a little bit more? Sort of this question of like, attitudes around food influences how you [inaudible]. Do you want to speak to that a little bit more?

**Participant 115** 49:24

Yeah, I mean, I think one thing- I think it's a really complicated question. So I was sort of like, oh, maybe like, do we want to put it up there?

**Participant 115** 49:33

But

**Participant 115** 49:35

I mean, I'm just looking at sort of grocery stores, convenience stores and farmers markets as like, and this is feedback that I've heard and worked on for a while, but that farmers markets are white spaces for or middle income spaces. And so I think there's rightfully a perception like that that's not an accessible space for everybody. And so I think that's part of that and kind of the same thing around convenience stores but almost like I want to say the opposite but that they are only burdens which I think can be true but they're they're also could be rescinded also can be resources for folks and they are resources for folks.

**Participant 115** 50:35

But I think you know, there's perceptions around like okay, going to a convenience- stopping at convenience stores. And even grocery stores can be complicated because there are a lot of local grocery stores that are in Flint that like- like Hutchinson's is a grocery store on the north side of Flint and they accept double up food bucks. Meijer, which is not located at all in the city of Flint doesn't accept those benefits, but like there's definitely stigma around shopping in Hutchinson versus a Meijer and who shops there and sort of who accesses those spaces. And so I think that yeah, those attitudes around where people shop is important and also around like, like, like, it's kind of like the broccoli example earlier and you identified that early, but like that connection to nutritious foods as well.

**Interviewer** 51:57

Is there anything else you want to add?

**Participant 115** 52:16

No.

**Q9: So now considering your map of the current Flint food system, how would you make changes to improve it?**

**Interviewer** 52:30

So considering sort of either your map or just your understanding of what's going in the food system around the world, what would you, you know, what would you make changes to improve it? And so that could be, you know, small things that would be beneficial or bigger, more systemic changes. I know it's very freeform and open. But yeah, any thoughts that you have?

**Participant 115** 52:57

Yeah, I mean, okay. I'm trying to think of where to start because it's a big question.

**Interviewer** 53:05

I know. Like, it could be anything like so I already wrote down, like two things that you talked about, like one thing would be potential educational opportunities around making healthy choices, like convenience stores. Another one would be that play should set the goal of meeting people where they are for their choices on nutritious foods and stuff like that. So those could be two levers. But it could be other things like, we should use this technology, we should have a program around this, which is, you know, anything. [inaudible] Any thoughts?

**Participant 115** 53:39

Oh, that does help. That does definitely help. So I think that I'm always gonna go back to gardening and urban agriculture. I think that and I'll talk about like, so I mentioned land availability, being as if there was specific resources around an education around, you know, re transforming available land into productive spaces. I think that Edible Flint does do that a little bit, but I think it could definitely be more robust and like I said earlier does not need to be the only organization doing that work.

**Participant 115** 54:18

But yeah, I think definitely education and resources in that area would be important. I think that both for you know, just a back- I don't want to say "just" but like a backyard or community grower that has no interest in selling for sale, but also I think for you know, folks, growing food and maybe wanting to create a business around that. I think there's definitely opportunity around that as well, especially with the food hub we have locally. Like that's such a great resource that exists and if there were more people able to sell to the hub, that would be great.

**Participant 115** 55:06

And I also think that in the nutrition education realm, which is where I'm at, currently in my role, I think there are a lot of funders, and there are a lot of partners in the area who are funded by SNAP Ed. And I think that's good but I think that oftentimes SNAP Ed is very rigid in how they approach nutrition education, like I think just cook like you identified earlier, but cooking classes, like people have a lot of interest in that. And I think food is just a really great way to connect to people. And I think we're so many people, so many groups are restricted in what they can offer, because of federal funding limitations. So I think that's just more flexibility.

**Participant 115** 56:05

And this gets a little bit into that quality of life is respected. Like, you know, the MyPlate is great. And the SNAP Ed definition of nutritious foods is great. But I also think like having folks get excited about the food that they're already excited by, or be excited about the foods that they're already excited by I mean, I think just more positive relationships around that I think would be really important in and, you know, supporting kind of like that attitudes around food as well. I don't know if that's a program, but I think just like, let more flexibility would be great. I was thinking of other leverage points. Let's see. Oh, I think like one thing. That's interesting, even though I did just mention federal funding. Like, no, we're really on this map, or like the city of Flint, and like, local.

**Participant 115** 57:20

Yeah, like the city of Flint, or the county, being sort of prioritizing healthy foods, I think really, the responsibility of that has really been taken up by nonprofit organizations and citizens and residents. And I think that's definitely an area that's missing. I don't think that there's a lot of positive about and when I say positive, I don't just mean good. I just mean like, just relationships in general, with the city or the planning offices, or the health department. They're all yeah, if you like, they kind of operate in silos. So I think increased partnership, there would be important, and if you know, the city had some, like, healthy foods initiative or something, then that would really I think, set the- help set the tone and set the expectation of where our city could go.

**Interviewer** 58:17

And-

**Interviewer** 58:23

That's awesome. You can stop at any point, but if you have more thoughts, I'm happy to hear them.

**Participant 115** 58:29

Probably- I'm just trying to think. I'm trying to think cause I know, it's so frustrating, because it's like, of course, there's the opportunity to share everything I've ever thought and but I'm now like, oh no, I can't think of them. I mean, I definitely think relationships between locally grown food and local restaurants and institutions are important. You know, I mentioned earlier about selling to the food hub, but that's one retail potential like an outlet but you know, a grower could sell right to a restaurant if there was that relationship.

**Participant 115** 59:09

So, you know, prioritizing local food that way. Oh, one part of the food system we haven't really talked about at all is waste. And I think that education is a part of it, but also like if there's and I'm not saying I want to be like Portland, I kind of don't but, you know, they have a city wide composting program, which is pretty interesting, right? So it's like, what do we do with food waste, and maybe it's not for individual restaurants or individual residents, but for like restaurants or institutional partners, like maybe you starting there and using that, to maybe support individual residents like growing food in their community is so Like taking like institutional waste and providing compost for like local gardeners like that would be kind of cool.

**Participant 115** 1:00:31

Okay, I feel like you'll regret that offer but alright, right, cool.

**Participant 115** 1:05:53

Let me keep thinking, or I don't have to. Sorry, I'll leave it at that.

**Interviewer** 1:06:01

This is awesome.

**Participant 115** 1:06:02

All right. Thanks for the encouragement.

**Participant 115** 1:06:07

If you feel done. That's great. You can also always like, follow up if you have more thoughts when you're washing dishes or something, you know, send me an email.

**Q12: We’ve talked a lot about different food system sectors and values, and the impact of COVID-19. Is there anything important about this conversation that I forgot to ask you, or something that you want to add?**

**Interviewer** 1:10:14

So our last question is really freeform, but you know, talk a lot about the different food system values and sectors and COVID-19. Is there anything important to know about this conversation about food insulin that we haven't talked about that you think is important for us to sort of keep in mind or carry forward in this research?

**Participant 115** 1:10:47

I don't think so. I mean, other than maybe I'll get a little sentimental, but like, I think food is really personal for people, I think their food choices are really personal. And I think when, you know, start talking about that, or thinking about different choices it can feel like a criticism. And I think, you know, kind of having more, folks. I don't know, I guess I don't know what I'm saying about that. But just that I know, it's something to be aware of when thinking about projects and thinking about sort of, like what the direction is, I think it's. And also, like, there's a long history of there's a long, like food culture here in Flint that's existed for a while. And I'm not saying that's good or bad. I'm just saying it exists. And, you know, trying to be respectful of that, like, I think, you know, I'm thinking of Edible Flint, again, like one of the things that I tell people what I'm introducing this idea, it's like, Edible Flint did not invent urban agriculture and flat like that has, like been existed for a while here. And so it's not about when you're talking about like, oh, let like new ideas. It's, I think, being respectful to what already has been there. And what people are already excited about doing and lifting that up, as well as bringing in additional resources to either support new people who haven't been doing that before, or to continue to support people who have been doing it for a while. So I think you know, and you guys are doing this with this project, because learning what already exists here in Flint, which is important. So yeah, I guess that's all I'll say about that.