205

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**SPEAKERS**

Interviewer, Participant 205, Interviewer 2

**Interviewer 2** 00:00

wanderful Alright, so thanks for your permission to allow us to record it and the record are basically it's on now you can see the symbol there. Again, your participation is voluntary. And you can choose to answer or not answer any of the questions or even withdraw from the research at any point in time. We do the recordings, we keep them confidential. They're primarily used for us as the research team. And we make sure that we use it to make sure that we're capturing everything that you're sharing with us, we will say to you that you may want to be aware of who's around you. As you're sharing information, if there's anyone that you want to be mindful of them hearing what you have to say. And as we go through this, at any point, after the interview, if you have other questions, and you want to share more information, feel free, we provided Chris's email to you. And the communications just, you know, reach out to her or reach out to me. And your consent is demonstrated by your continued participation in the interview itself. So do we have do you have any questions before we jump into it?

**Participant 205** 01:13

No. And I've already sent my consent form back to Carissa.

**Interviewer 2** 01:17

Wonderful. That's perfect. Awesome. Awesome. Awesome. So let's dive right in. So our first question to you is, how would you describe your role or your experience with the local food system.

**Participant 205** 01:36

As a mom, I'm definitely want to make sure that my children are able to have access to healthy foods. So as a parent is my job to ensure that I'm able to go to grocery store, select certain items, bring them home, and prepare the foods so that they can have healthy meals. Of course, I have a 17 year old, an 11 year old son, and they think McDonald's produces everything for them. So between my husband and I is always a it's not a challenge, because they do like home cooked meals. But of course, with both jobs, where they both play travel soccer, so we're constantly on the road a lot. So when you're talking about a full day of work practice, you're pretty much tired. So you're trying to just get something quickly. So it takes a matter of preparing foods, weeks at a time. So if we're having a large meal, we know that we can have leftovers. So that helps out a lot. But overall, as a parent, that's what I do. Now, as a general manager, working in the food industry for over 26 years, is also my responsibility to ensure that our shelves are pretty much stuck so that we can provide all the necessary foods for our customers and ensure that people don't take home rain checks. Because that's one of my models. People can't eat a rain check. So we got to make sure that if we don't have the proper foods on the shelf that we can offer substitution for our customers.

**Interviewer 2** 03:39

Awesome. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. 26 years. Wow. In this row, that's awesome. That's awesome. I'm

**Participant 205** 03:51

I'm sorry, I get this call real quick. One moment.

**Interviewer 2** 03:54

Okay. All right. Let's hit the pause the

**Interviewer 2** 03:59

you want to policy? Thanks. Okay. All right. Great. So we're going to share start out by taking a look at some definitions because this series of interviews is focused on the localized, you know, food system and racial equity. So we want to start out with the definitions first. So when we look at the food sector definitions, there's five sectors, we're focusing on the first being production. So looking at growing crops and raising livestock, any scale from outside your back door in your garden all the way to larger garden so the producers looking at processing and packaging together so the folks that are watching packing, you know foods as well as those that are taking those beautiful tomatoes that we grow and turning them into salsa and all kinds of other cool stuff we want to eat. We're looking at the at the wholesale as well. So those who gather this produce and things and then sell it other than the producers themselves. So wholesalers and resellers retail Would you know a whole whole lot about the stores where we go to get the food that we eat? Whether their convenience stores grocery, the Birmingham to eat it. And then last but not least, because we know we do not eat everything, who's handling the foods that we don't eat? So whether is the collection of the waste, you know, in the hall and the composting, and one element that often comes up is even the rescue of that food. Any any questions or comments on those concepts before we move into it?

**Participant 205** 05:34

Not at all.

**Interviewer 2** 05:35

Okay, wonderful. Thank you. So based on those concepts based on those sectors, and the experience and expertise that you have, which of the sectors do you see yourself having the most experience in?

**Participant 205** 05:52

Retail?

**Interviewer 2** 05:57

Alright, big surprise.

**Participant 205** 06:00

I think I let the cat out the bag in the beginning.

**Interviewer 2** 06:03

I think you did. Alright, so we're gonna take a minute to refresh how the mental modeling process works. So this is going to walk you through that.

**Interviewer** 06:14

Yeah, so I know, the last time we went through this interview with you was about a year ago. So just a quick refresher, are basically going to build out this map of how you understand the local food system in Flint. And, and even though I'm going to be the one drawing the connections, as you speak, I really wanted to be your map. So definitely jump in, if there's any, you know, corrections or changes that you want to make, if I word something away, that you wouldn't word it or make a connection that you wouldn't make, definitely go in and change it. But very practically, just so you can sort of double check my work. Um, we have sort of connections between concepts. And we have three decisions with connections. So if I'm, you know, interested in the issue of traffic, I might say that one thing that impacts traffic is the number of cars. And so that will be the direction from cars to traffic, then I have to decide if it's positive or negative. And that doesn't mean like good or bad. But just if one increases, does the other one also increase or decrease? Do they move in the same or the opposite direction. So for number of cars and traffic, if there's more cars, more traffic, it's the same direction as a positive connection. And that's blue arrow, public transportation, might be more of a negative connection to traffic, because if there was, you know, better or more public transportation, there might be less traffic and less cars on the road. So that's a negative connection. And my last decision is the connection strength, which we can think of as like, strong medium, or weak impact or influence on another concept. So number of cars might be a pretty strong influence on traffic, whereas public transportation is more of a medium connection, because, you know, some people, you know, will always drive their car because they really like it, or they have a weird place that they have to commute to, or, you know, they have to carry a you know, they have to carry a couch somewhere like so it's going to be an impact on traffic, but not like the MLB all, suddenly, like, you know, the number of cyclists might be, you know, a weak impact on traffic, where it has some impact, but it's not gonna be for everyone you know, in the winter, you're not gonna be biking a lot of places, so more of a weak impact on traffic. Any questions about this process?

**Participant 205** 08:40

Not at all.

**Interviewer** 08:41

Awesome.

**Interviewer 2** 08:50

So now we have those basic concepts here on map, and you'll be working with that. And when you think about your role, you talked about having most of your expertise in the retail system, you know, how do you see connections? How would you draw connections, from your expertise and these different other sectors in the food system? How would you place yourself inside of this work?

**Interviewer 2** 09:18

So for instance, let's say retailers, and then we're looking at -I see you got lines drawn to the markets, stores, restaurants.

**Participant 205** 09:38

Well, when it comes to retailers, I mean, even your producers, I mean, wouldn't that be-I mean because we need to the producers to grow the product in order to ship it to the stores.

**Interviewer 2** 09:53

Mhmm.

**Participant 205** 09:54

Let me see here

**Interviewer** 10:00

Yeah, so I guess, making those connections, how much in your experience, does produce come from local producers to stores versus non local producers?

**Participant 205** 10:13

Okay for, and this is-and I noticed this has been recording, but I'm speaking from my expertise, I don't speak for my Meijers in general. But all the producers, they go to a warehouse. So then the warehouse distributes the food to the store. When it comes to wholesalers, they go right to the stores. Now when it comes to like you said, waste, we had a program where certain foods weren't so long shelf, so then they connect with some local farm harvest places, and they are able to give the breads or certain meats to them. And they probably sold at a reduced price or give them away. Well, I'm not sure.

**Interviewer 2** 11:22

Yeah. When you speak about-you said farmers, like [Organization], they're a distributor, they're an emergency distributor. Yes.

**Interviewer 2** 11:32

But once again, it's a great process, but you got to be very careful that you're not providing any food that's probably been outdated or damaged to the point of, you shouldn't be selling it. But that was a great program that we had in place to help our local residents out. But now retailers to restaurants, only thing I can think of, local restaurants come in, and do their shopping at a retailer to get ingredients for their products. Markets-now, are we talked like farmer markets, or we're talking...?

**Interviewer 2** 12:21

Yeah, like your farmers market?

**Participant 205** 12:23

Well, you know, I would like to say that they come to our store, buy their produce, but I think they just go right from the ground to the farmers market. Let's see. And that says stores so I'm not understanding retailers from stores-is that?

**Interviewer 2** 12:44

So those-the arrows out of the retail are just the different types of retail that people go to. So people may go to a grocery store or a convenience store. They'll go to a restaurant to get food or they'll go to a market to get food. So different types of retail is what we represent.

**Participant 205** 13:04

Gotcha. But another component of this is-I think that's compost. Now there is a lot of damaged food and waste that goes in a hole in the wall. And that is huge. And any retailer would tell you that they wish they can do things differently-not to see that much waste going a hole in the wall,. But, it's reality.

**Interviewer 2** 13:34

Okay. Alright. And when you say the hole in the wall, are you talking about the black can? The big dump out back? Are you talking about?

**Participant 205** 13:43

Trash.

**Interviewer 2** 13:45

Okay. Just wanted to make sure I thought I understood. Okay. Alright. Great. Mm.

**Interviewer 2** 13:54

Okay. Other connections you see?

**Interviewer 2** 13:59

I see you're over here now. Am I supposed look at this one boxes in the bottom left hand corner?

**Interviewer 2** 14:10

We'll get to that one. If there's something you see now that you want to talk about, that's fine, because we're going to talk about that lands across the whole system. But if you want to-if there's something that's connecting for you now, go ahead.

**Participant 205** 14:22

Well, I can definitely say that in the urban communities up to this point, we noticed that there is a disadvantage because there's not enough local grocery stores for them for Hispanics, African Americans to shop at. And that is a problem that leads to, you know, in my opinion, obesity, heart disease, diabetes... And the fact that everyone needs healthy access to food; it's just part of life.

**Interviewer 2** 15:05

Mhmm. Yeah. So you just described that lack of access is leading to health issues?

**Interviewer 2** 15:15

Absolutely.

**Interviewer 2** 15:15

Is that what you described? Okay.

**Participant 205** 15:17

And because many, and I'm talking about many single moms, if they're working two or three jobs, they're unable to be at home at certain times to prepare foods for their children. So they rely on liquor stores, McDonald's, Family Dollar, to pick their food up, and most of that food is processed food, which over the course of time, is not healthy for their children.

**Interviewer 2** 15:50

Okay. So the link between jobs-the number of jobs-and places where you buy food. Okay. Alright. So you got nutritious food, we got the chain stores, and we have the link to jobs in terms of multiple jobs-you said two to three jobs?

**Participant 205** 16:20

Yes.

**Interviewer 2** 16:22

Number of jobs. Okay. Okay. Okay. All right. So we've got those connections and the healthy jobs, the number of jobs tied to access to food, also, the types of stores, and then the nutrition aspects of the foods. Okay. All right, great.

17:06

With your-go ahead, [Interviewer]?

**Interviewer** 17:09

Just saying-do you see me-or how would you connect this stage of value added processing to the Flint food system? Yeah, is there a lot of processors or food manufacturers that are based in Flint or the surrounding area? Or is that not happening as much?

**Interviewer 2** 17:30

I'm gonna say no, but the only one I know of, if any, Vlasic Pickles. There's a pickle farm right outside of Lapeer. But I don't know of any that's close by?

**Interviewer 2** 17:46

Okay. All right, well, let's take a look at-when you talked about, with your retail, I know [Interviewer] added some other elements here on the map as it relates to your retailers connected to the non-I want to make sure I've got both connections-am I saying that right? It's non local producers at the top, and then the other is local producers here? Okay. So primarily from your producers, your local producers, are there any-your connections going on primarily through the wholesalers, and then directly to the restaurants from there? Are there any connections between your-are you finding any connections between your local producers going directly to some of your stores?

**Participant 205** 18:56

Well, you know, based off my seniority, everything came from the wholeseller. And the reason for that is local producers would take their products to the wholesaler because there's so much paperwork involved that at the store level, we just didn't have time to process. So that's why you have that middleman to take care of that piece. But yeah, we never dealt with local producers, but of course, this is a huge chain. Right? But like I said, if it was a smaller scale type of store, I can see you having that one on one connection.

**Interviewer 2** 19:39

Right? Do you see that one on one connection in Flint, between your producers and your smaller stores? The smaller chain or smaller retailer?

19:51

I'm gonna say, without knowing their behind the scenes, I'm gonna say no.

**Interviewer 2** 19:57

Okay, gotcha. Okay.

19:59

But, I wouldn't know for sure.

20:01

Gotcha.

**Interviewer 2** 20:01

Okay. All right. And if there's other connections come up, we'll pick those up as we go. So one of the things that we wanted to do-andyou picked up on the racial equity or inequity question-is, as we're looking at the localized sectors, you know, within the food system in Flint, so the production, the wholesale, the retail, as well as the the waste aspect of it, how would you connect racial-what other connections would you make from racial equity to the local food system sectors?

20:37

Well, for starters, the stores itself, I mean, right here on the north side of Flint, there is over 93% of children who don't have access to healthy foods within a one mile radius of where they live. So for that being said, there's definitely a great need to have grocery stores in this area to help with that. Others is the bus system. I know [Interviewer] mentioned earlier, we got to be able to have a bus system that routes the residents to have access to a grocery store in their bus route. Because as a parent, it is very difficult to get on the bus, and only how many bags that you can take, maybe two or three, I know some mothers can get about five or six. I don't know how they can do it. But that's very difficult trying to load groceries onto a bus, especially in the winter months, and walk a certain amount of distance back to home.

22:01

Mhmm. Okay.

**Interviewer 2** 22:06

Okay, so I heard a couple things inside of that, [Partipciant 205]. And I think, you know, [Interviewer] has done a great job capturing that: the access, transportation to get to food tied to the neighborhood, the area geographical area, and you mentioned, the weather is a factor, because if you're dealing with weather, it affects the walkability and the distance, because you talked about the routes being close. So we know that those are also factors. Great. What are some of the ways that you think that racial equity impacts participation in the local food system? So we've got these sectors, how would you see racial equity or inequity impacting folks' ability to participate in these local sectors?

**Participant 205** 22:58

Well, I'm not sure I can answer this correctly. But, in my opinion, when racial equity is a part of the impact-it impacts the learning ability for our children. It impacts the idea that, you know, for me, let's say, I forget an ingredient for my meal-I can just jump in a car, go around the corner, and pick it up with no problem. But I live in an area where I don't have access to a car, so I gotta rely on the bus system, I gotta take extra time out of my schedule to go around the corner to pick up some sugar. That's a lot harder for someone who doesn't have access. And if they're working two or three jobs to where they can't just go and just get the ingredients. So I try to put myself in their shoes, and it's very difficult. So for me, being able to have that store where they can get to and from in a timely manner, and making sure that it's safe for them. Because many times, at night, there's no streetlights, it's unsafe. You don't want your young women out at certain parts of the time. So, all that goes into a factor.

**Participant 205** 24:35

Mhmm. Okay. Okay. All right. What are-

**Interviewer 2** 24:43

When you think about barriers to participation, in the food system, outside of the transportation, which are in addition to the transportation that you just talked about, which we know is a barrier, are there other barriers that are racialized barriers that affect participation in the food system?

**Interviewer** 25:04

I would tack on, especially like, imagine if someone was wanting to open a store in Flint, or they wanted to open a restaurant, or start-

**Interviewer 2** 25:14

Or growing food. Mhmm.

**Participant 205** 25:21

I gotta be honest, I think there is training that needs to be involved. Because I know a lot-well I know someone personally, who said to me, which makes a lot of sense, they would love to bring their business to Flint, but they gotta have the employees to hire, and it can't be about learning how to train them how to come work on time, or, you know, those types of things, you're already past that point, and if they got to bring that type of training in, it's a waste of money for that company. So they tend to stay away. Also too is the level of safety, safety for your employees as well, safety for your customers, that's a big issue that has to be addressed. Also to the cost. If it's costing my suppliers 10 times as much to bring supplies into that area, is it-can this retailer afford that? So you got to look at those costs as well. But, overall, I think it's also the residents, you got to be able to take care of your property because when you're closed down, are you worried about someone breaking in or doing damage to your property? So that's some big hitters right there.

**Interviewer 2** 26:59

Mhmm. Okay. Thank you. That's great. That's great. I'm gonna ask this question, it's a little different perspective. Are there ways that the food system contributes to racial inequity?

**Participant 205** 27:22

Yes, but how? You got me stuck there, [Interviewer 2].

**Interviewer 2** 27:36

Yeah, so it kind of flips the question. You know, the food system is the food system. Does it in some ways contribute to inequities that are related to race? And you answered some of that earlier, when you talked about neighborhoods and transportation and accessibility. Just wondered if there is anything else, and if there's not, it's okay, because it just might not be right here.

**Participant 205** 28:06

Well, you know, one thing I, I think, too, is the education. Many individuals don't understand or never were trained to understand about how to be part of the food system. What can they do, you know, personally, as a community, as a city. I think there is great need, especially in our children, because if you can teach a child that it's great to try to grow your own food, give them the tools to be able to do it.

**Interviewer 2** 28:52

Mhmm. Loud and clear. Okay. All right. Great. Thank you. That's looking good. Let's talk a little bit about major influences and things that impact the food system. What would you say are some of the major influences that have been impacting or influencing the food system influence?

**Participant 205** 29:14

Well if you start at this at the city level, I truly believe politics plays a- can be a huge factor in this component.

**Participant 205** 29:30

Also, your school system, I think they play a huge factor in this as well as the communities.

**Interviewer 2** 29:45

Say more about that, how so?

**Participant 205** 29:47

Because as much open land that we have right now, and we have quite a bit, I truly feel that, and it's just me talking, it'd be nice if there was some way to take this open land, and try to produce enough vegetables that we can help our school system with the lunch program. Because I really, truly feel that the lunch programs overall are not really assessing our kids needs, as well as-if we can take a huge lot, grow the vegetables, put it on the table, so the children can see from start to finish how that looks. They may get more excited about agriculture, when they're going off to school, because I think agriculture is something that is very needed. And I'm trying to get my son to take that up in college, and he doesn't want to.

**Interviewer 2** 30:44

I see yeah, I see the connections that you're drawing here. What about, and you're in Flint, so this is that Flint question everybody always asks, right, what about the water crisis? How do you see the water crisis' impact on the local food system?

**Participant 205** 31:07

Well, lack of it, because we had that huge water crisis in 2014, then our major grocery stores left the area. And the reason they probably left was not because of water crisis, but because they were not generating enough profits to stay in this area. So once they left, you had a huge community that was impacted by water crisis, which is lead, and only way you can rid of the lead in your system is just having a healthy diet. So when you take the stores away from that, how are these individuals going to get a healthy diet? They're not. And that can lead to so many other, you know, negative impacts to their health. So it played a huge part in how we have got to do something better for this, the residents of Flint.

**Interviewer 2** 32:08

Okay, all right, great. Thank you for that. Thank you.

**Interviewer** 32:13

Can we talk about this, you know, the city level politics that you brought up, I'd love to hear how you see it influencing the food system.

**Participant 205** 32:24

I think personally, it has to, it has to be brought to their attention for them to make a change. But if the residents don't feel like it's a concern of theirs, well, the politicians are not gonna make it a [inaudible] there. And then they're not gonna put on their plate to react. And I always feel if you want them to do something, you have to show up, and you have to show out for them to change. So, I started with a couple of small lines, now it's a whole page.

**Interviewer 2** 33:20

[Laughter] Exactly. Yeah, that's what happens. We get to see all that beautiful stuff in your brain. Yeah, yeah. So the other influence we'd like you to talk to us about is COVID, the impact that you feel that COVID had on the food system influence.

**Participant 205** 33:43

Okay, so let's start with-I feel like-well, I'll start from from my home. When we all were hit with the COVID 2020, and we didn't know who had COVID, how could you get COVID, we just knew that staying at home was the best alternative. But of course, you still got to eat. That became very hard to do that. Going into a public area, don't know if you have COVID, but, my husband I were able to work on that piece. But we made it to where we didn't have to go to the store every week or every day. We would go probably every other month. But we loaded up enough groceries to where I can store them in my freezer. I had two deep freezers. So we were safe to say that we had enough food. Well what happens when you're a single parent, you don't have the space to fill up for a month. So you are putting yourself in a uncompromised position to go to the store every other day. [inaudible] look at the seniors, for the senior population, they didn't have anyone to shop for them. So they were going to the store and being the age that they were, they're putting their health in uncompromised position. And when you look from a store level, they couldn't keep up with demand; the demand was so high, that the supplies were not coming in fast enough to keep their shelf stocked. So the COVID had a huge impact from a customer's point of view, as well as from the store level point of view.

**Interviewer 2** 35:41

Okay, all right. Great. Great. Thank you for that. Thank you for that.

**Interviewer 2** 35:49

So, like you said, this all came out of a couple nodes in the beginning. As you look at your map, is there anything that you would want to add? And I want to take a look and invite us to look at the one on city politics, I think you said that in response to the issue around politics, that was when we asked a question about shock,. Do you see that connected specifically to any of the actual sectors, is it impacting what gets produced, is it impacting more of the retail? Is it impacting any particular sectors more than others? Or is it more of a general thing you're saying?

**Participant 205** 36:44

Well, I mean, I. Well, I think it's really city politics. I mean, I think, if they could, because they, when it comes to the funding, I think they can have so much impact on the funding that can go into the school system, that can go into producers, that could bring the state level involved in here, and get them more involved to get more resources into the city. So I truly feel they have so much... they can be so powerful to help us deal with this problem, or they can be very negative in helping this problem get more out of hand.

**Interviewer 2** 37:36

Okay. All right. Got it. Thank you. Thank you, thank you, we can see that. Um, let's talk a little bit about change. So when you look at this at this model, that you've created your your view and understand the food system. And we're talking about leverage points, you know, opportunities to make change to improve the system. [Interviewer] talked to you a little bit about that, when she did the traffic example, if we had more buses, we could have less traffic and we could, you know, affect things. So, when you look at this system, how would you make changes to improve it based upon on your perspective of the system?

**Interviewer** 38:22

Two you already brought up, one would be improving the lunch program, and the other would be what we were just talking about and this opportunity for city politics to use that power, use that funding to enact positive change. So, are other ones you know, if you can consider them leverages points? And those are some you have already talked about. If you have any others?

**Interviewer 2** 38:48

What else would you change? Improve it.

**Participant 205** 38:54

You know, if I had an opportunity to be at a level where I can make huge changes, it would be working in the city to help plant small stores in certain areas of the city. And when I mean that, if I look at Flint, having one on the north side, having one on the east side, having one on that south and one on the west. Because I think if we start planning more of these, not very big stores but small stores that can be ran on maybe 20-some people to help with not having access to food and making that circulate into the community to where it will start generating other jobs. Taking care of the school system, having a school. I mean having a store having small incubators in each area of the city. I truly feel that we can start making a change.

**Interviewer 2** 40:06

Okay. Okay, gotcha. Gotcha.

**Interviewer 2** 40:12

I hear you saying that, you know, stores around, and also the incubators. Okay. Yes. All right. Great. Um, is there when you think about the changes, you know, to improve it? What would be needed for racial equity to be in the food system?

**Participant 205** 40:36

That's a tough one. I think if... I don't know how I want to answer that. I think if, because we have some communities that can do very well with that. And why we don't have other committees that are totally off the charts. They can't seem to get to point A, what is the problem? I think one is education. I think it's easy for me to say what you need to be doing. But if you never was taught, then you don't know. So I think it's about giving people the skill sets, or trying to show them the skill sets of what you need. But you can't just say it, you got to be able to show it, because it's easy for me to say, "Oh, you got to do this, this and this." But if you don't know how, you got to be able to work with folks. And and let's see how we can make a difference.

**Interviewer 2** 41:49

Okay, okay, awesome. Awesome. Awesome. Awesome. Well, we talked about a lot of things today. And just as we're wrapping it up, is there anything that was important, you know, to the conversation that maybe Chris and I didn't think to ask you, or there might be something that just, you know, in this moment that fires off, or there might be like, I'm good at, you know, that map is...

**Participant 205** 42:16

I just want to be part of change. You know, I want to be part of a group that's willing to make the change. And, you know, we may not get everything right, but at least we started something and hoping that it can get better. Because if we don't start something now, I mean, we got the land to do it. I mean, we got blight everywhere in Flint. But we got to start doing something with that land. Because if we don't, what are we leaving our children behind? So

**Interviewer 2** 42:58

all right, thank you so much early.

**Participant 205** 43:00

Thank you.

**Interviewer 2** 43:02

Yeah, we deeply appreciate this. And as you know, we're in it with you. And, yeah, so as we as we close out, we would love to get your feedback about the experience today. So Chris just jumped the link in the chat, but she'll also email it to you. So whichever ways, which, okay, that's easier for you, that's fine. And as you know, and it takes a few minutes, you know, to, to feel that out. So we do appreciate that. And everything that you're doing. I mean, we know you're doing your part and as you move the co op forward. So again, we know taking your time today with us is really important to get your voice reflected as we move forward with this work. So keep up the good work. Awesome. Thank you so much. And I know you've got a four o'clock I think we gave you food 13 minutes early.

**Participant 205** 43:57

Well, I'm gonna give me a glass of water.

**Interviewer 2** 44:00

There you go. There you go. All right. Thank you so very much. We'll see you again soon.

**Participant 205** 44:05

All right. Thanks a lot, guys. Have a good one. All

**Interviewer 2** 44:07

right. Okay, bye bye.

44:08

Bye bye.