



**Chihuahuan
Desert
Climate
Collaborative**
POWERED BY THE CITY OF EL PASO

Climate Action Plan Engagement Series Summit #1

02.26.2025

Purpose of Summit #1

On February 26, 2025, the City of El Paso hosted the Climate Action Plan summit at the El Paso Zoo. The event brought together 81 participants from across sectors including academia, business owners, nonprofit organizations, and community representatives. This engagement was part of a broader multi-series outreach effort designed to ensure the City's Climate Action Plan reflects diverse community priorities and lived experiences.

The Plan addresses greenhouse gas emissions and builds community resilience across priority sectors like water, energy, food, transportation, and public health. To guide this work, the city hosted its first summit to hear directly from businesses, nonprofits, and academic institutions.

The project team presented an overview of El Paso's Climate Action Plan development, including its phased approach, recent updates, and implementation goals. The presentation outlined both the Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP) and the Comprehensive CAP (CCAP), with an emphasis on equity, greenhouse gas reduction, and resilience co-benefits. Following the overview, attendees engaged in a Q&A session followed by structured exercises to offer insights on how proposed draft measures could be effectively integrated into their respective sectors to strengthen the Climate Action Plan.

The summit's purpose was to:

- Collect input on the City's 12 proposed CAP measures
- Identify which measures attendees feel should be prioritized
- Gather feedback on ideas, challenges, and opportunities solutions related to each measure
- Build transparency and trust in the climate action planning process

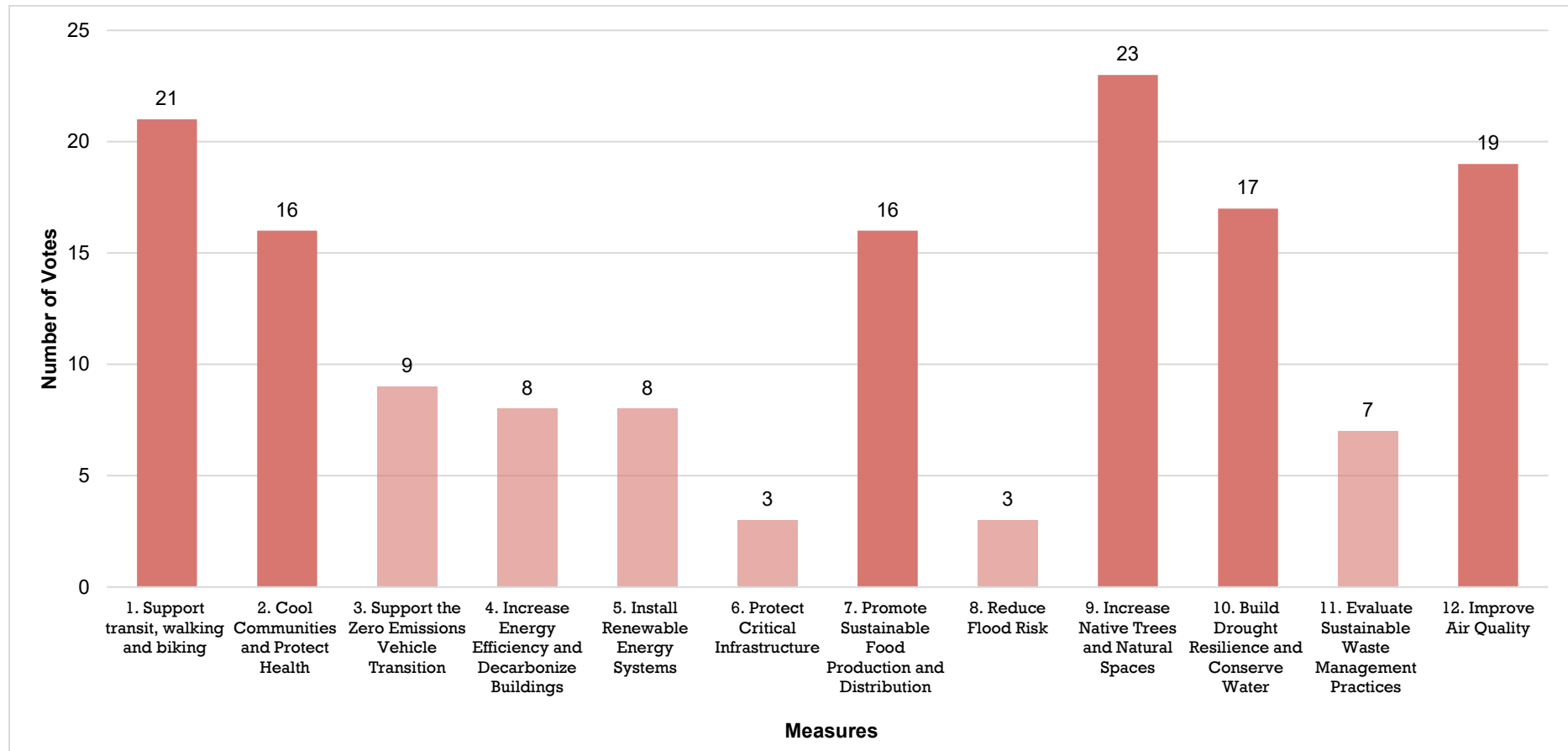
Throughout the summit, attendees shared their ongoing initiatives, interests, and challenges in implementing green practices while highlighting successful environmental programs within their organizations. This report summarizes the key findings, voting results, and cross-cutting themes that emerged from the event.



Outcomes

A total of 81 attendees participated in this summit.

The engagement activities resulted in attendees reviewing and discussing informational boards explaining each climate action measure and identifying the top priority measures for the city's CCAP. Attendees voted on the 12 draft CAP measures during a sticky dot voting exercise, resulting in a set of six top-priority measures. The chart below is a summary of participant voting:



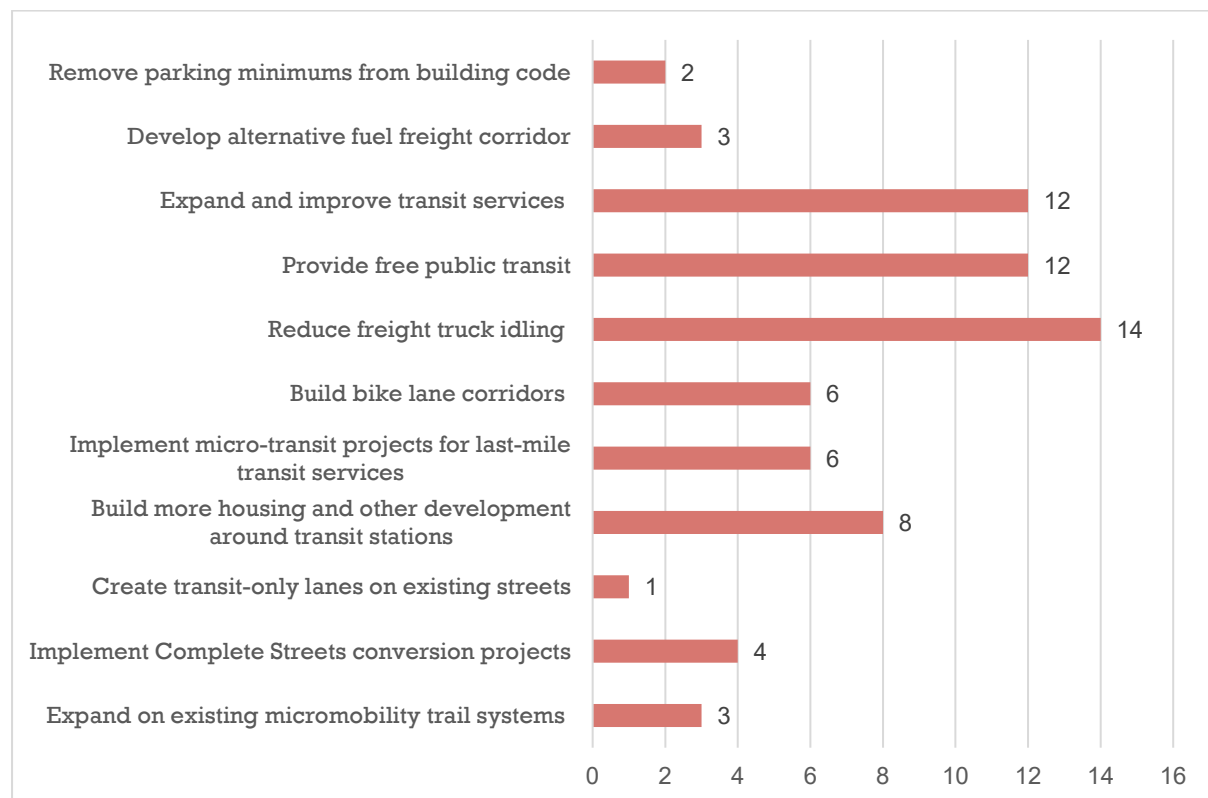
Although all 12 measures received some level of support, these top six accounted for the majority of participant votes and discussion, signaling a collective agreement that climate resilience in El Paso must focus on increasing native trees and natural species (23 votes), supporting mobility systems (21 votes), improving air quality (19 votes), building drought resilience and water security (17 votes), promoting sustainable food systems (16 votes), and cooling communities and protecting health (16 votes).

In addition to voting on the 12 measures, attendees also prioritized specific sub-actions within each measure, provided feedback on opportunities and challenges for each measure, participated in group discussions, and shared verbal feedback with the project team.

Collected Input

The following section summarizes the sub-actions that emerged as most important based on vote counts and group feedback on opportunities & barriers associated with the twelve CAP measures. Refer to the Appendix for a compiled list of participant feedback on each measure.

Measure 1: Support transit, walking and biking

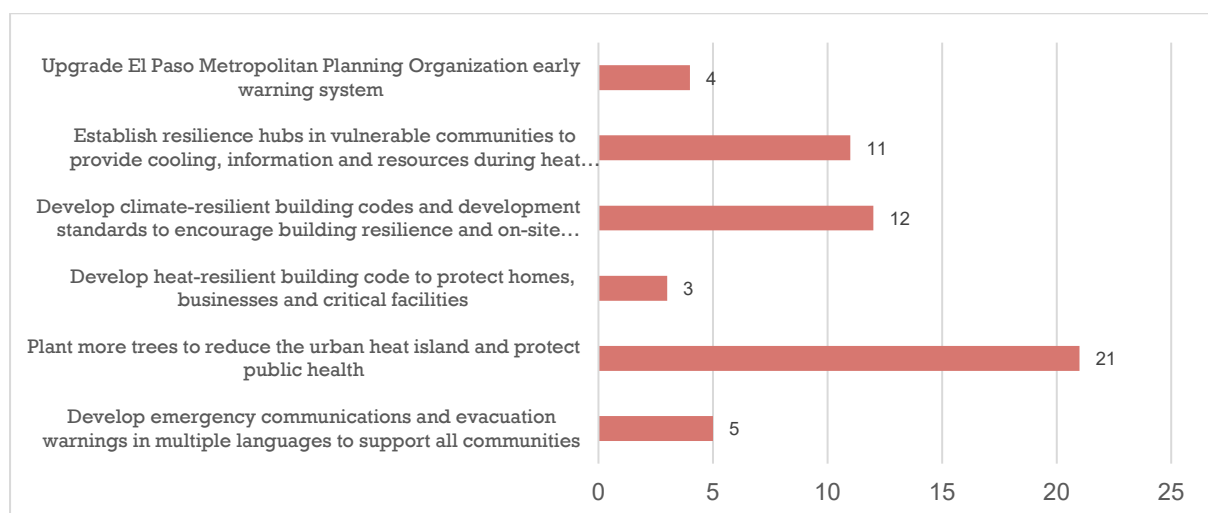


Under this measure, reducing freight truck idling (14 votes) received the highest support, highlighting community concerns about air pollution and congestion from freight traffic. Providing free public transit (12 votes) and expanding and improving transit services (12 votes) followed closely, reflecting strong interest in making transit more affordable and reliable. Additional sub-actions like building more housing and development around transit stations (8 votes), implementing micro-transit for last-mile connectivity (6 votes), and constructing bike lane corridors (6 votes) were also well-supported, indicating a desire for comprehensive, multimodal solutions.

Feedback included the opportunity to expand bike lanes, creating walkable neighborhoods, and supporting public transportation improvements like monorail connections and more frequent bus service. There was strong support for collaborating with local organizations, such as public health departments and utilities, to advance these efforts. Additional feedback included adding shade through tree planting, expanding parks and trails, and supporting E-bike and carpooling initiatives. Many noted that these changes could help reduce emissions, increase safety, and improve quality of life in underserved areas.

Top challenges included lack of funding, especially for building active transportation infrastructure, and policy constraints from agencies like TXDOT. Participants raised concerns about unreliable transit, infrastructure gaps, and aggressive drivers, which limit the safety and appeal of biking and walking. Other challenges mentioned were heat exposure, the sprawling nature of El Paso, and the need for better coordination among local governments.

Measure 2: Cool Communities and Protect Health



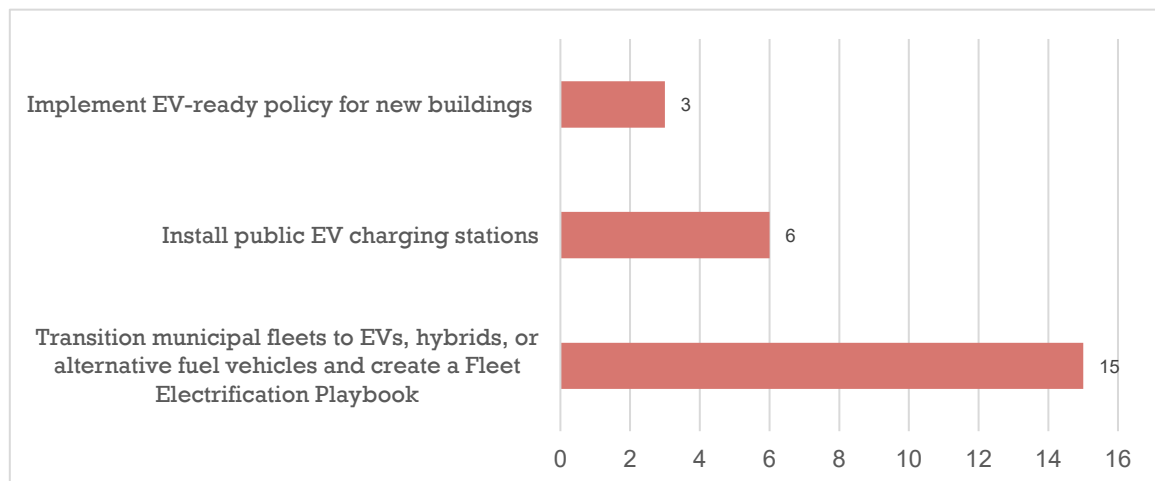
Participants highlighted the need to address extreme heat and its disproportionate impacts on vulnerable communities. The most prioritized sub-action was to plant more trees to reduce the urban heat island and protect public health (21 votes). Establishing resilience hubs in vulnerable communities (11 votes) and developing climate-resilient building codes and development standards (12 votes) also received significant support. Other sub-actions like upgrading early warning systems (4 votes), developing heat-resilient building codes for critical facilities (3 votes), and emergency communications in multiple languages (5 votes), while receiving fewer votes, were still recognized as essential components of a comprehensive heat adaptation strategy.

Participants emphasized the importance of planting more native trees, especially in public housing, parks, trails, and shaded playgrounds. Many suggested tree planting as a way to reduce temperatures, improve community health, and enhance quality of life, particularly for walkable neighborhoods. Feedback also included weatherizing roofs, upgrading green infrastructure in parks, and creating shaded areas in places like strip

mall parking lots. A few also noted the potential for collaboration with schools and nonprofits to support these efforts.

The most common challenge included costs for planting, irrigation, upkeep, and overall project development. Participants also pointed out issues with location, such as the difficulty of greening desert areas. Additional concerns included lack of infrastructure in lower-income areas, the need for public education, and community engagement in planning and implementation.

Measure 3: Support the Zero Emissions Vehicle Transition

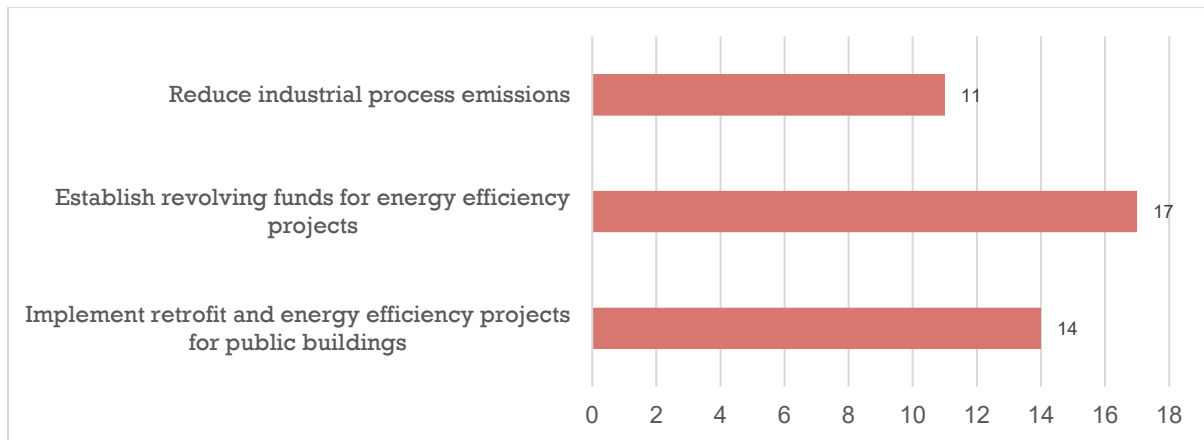


Participants prioritized the transition of municipal fleets to EVs, hybrids, or alternative fuel vehicles (15 votes) as the top sub-action. Installing public EV charging stations (6 votes) was the next priority, reflecting recognition of the need for supportive infrastructure to enable broader EV adoption.

During the feedback session, participants cited opportunity for collaboration with El Paso Electric, referencing programs like Take Charge TX, PowerConnect TX, and ride-and-drive events to encourage EV adoption. Suggestions also included rebate or buyback initiatives to lower costs for consumers and expanding charging infrastructure, especially for commercial vehicles and night charging. There was collective agreement in shifting away from single-vehicle dependence, with participants encouraging investment in public transportation, bike infrastructure, and broader cultural change. Co-benefits mentioned included reduced emissions and cleaner air.

The most common challenge was cost, including the upfront expense of EVs, battery costs, and infrastructure investments. Participants also raised concerns about the environmental impacts of EV battery production, such as lithium extraction and resource use. Other barriers included limited workforce capacity, skepticism around Tesla and EV branding, and the need for city infrastructure improvements.

Measure 4: Increase Energy Efficiency and Decarbonize Buildings



Participants showed strong support for accelerating building decarbonization through targeted investments and financing tools. The most prioritized sub-action was to establish revolving funds for energy efficiency projects (17 votes). Implementing retrofit and energy efficiency projects for public buildings (14 votes) was also highly supported. Reducing industrial process emissions (11 votes), while slightly lower in votes, was still recognized as critical for addressing large-scale emissions sources.

Feedback on opportunities included the need to expand energy efficiency programs to include homes and public buildings, especially in older and low-income housing. Popular ideas included improving roofing, weatherizing city and school buildings, and using sustainable materials like adobe and bamboo. Many supported collaborations with partners such as El Paso Electric, UTEP, and state programs like TX-PACE. Suggestions also included promoting appliance rebate programs, revolving loans, and tax incentives to reduce costs and emissions, while supporting green building standards.

The most common challenges were high upfront retrofit costs, limited funding, and a lack of contractor workforce capacity. Participants noted that material availability, city code restrictions, and disruption during upgrades could further delay implementation. There were also calls for better public education about available programs and protections against predatory practices, especially for vulnerable residents.

Measure 5: Install Renewable Energy Systems

Participants prioritized the installation of solar shade structures over parking lots, canals, and other existing infrastructure (26 votes) as the leading action for expanding renewable energy generation in El Paso.

During the feedback session, participants highlighted El Paso's strong potential for solar and clean energy, given its abundant natural resources. Many suggested installing solar panels on large facilities and parking lots, with specific ideas like covered structures with lighting and batteries. There was interest in exploring geothermal energy, particularly for heating and cooling. Public-private collaborations were also mentioned,

including partnerships with El Paso Electric’s community solar program, nonprofit locations, and local universities (e.g., UTEP). Participants also noted the importance of ethical sourcing of materials.

The most cited challenge was cost, including the upfront expense of installation, lack of funding for nonprofits and homeowners, and concerns about affordability. Many participants pointed out solar panel scams, citing unclear regulations and subpar installations. Other barriers included limited workforce capacity, the need for incentives or tax benefits, and challenges related to regional affordability.

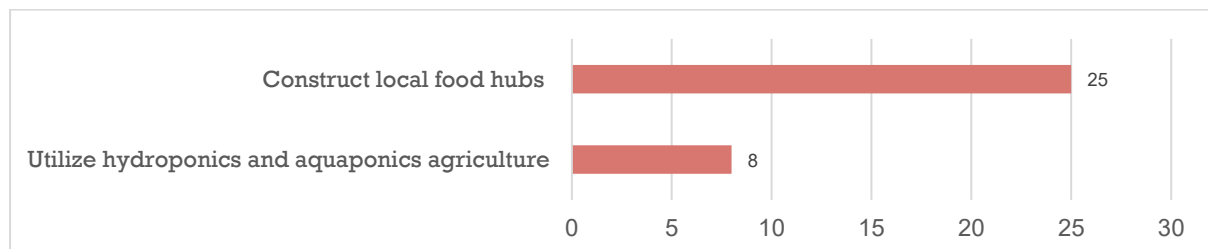
Measure 6: Protect Critical Infrastructure

Participants prioritized adjusting the structural design of pavements, bridges, and railways to sustain higher temperatures and more intense heat waves (21 votes) as a critical action to ensure the long-term resilience of El Paso’s built environment.

During the feedback session, participants mentioned strengthening infrastructure to support critical facilities like hospitals and government buildings, while also improving roads, lighting, and reducing power outages. There was strong interest in partnering with El Paso Electric, EP Water, and RGCOC to support existing resiliency initiatives. Collaboration across agencies was seen as important, along with efforts to improve energy efficiency, reduce peak energy use, and encourage energy conservation practices like carpooling. Some also mentioned the growing need for resilient infrastructure due to national instability.

Similarly, the most cited challenge was cost, including high infrastructure costs, rate increases from private utilities, and limited funding for upgrades. Participants also noted the need for workforce development to support implementation, as well as limited time, federal government constraints, and cultural and convenience-related challenges. Some expressed concern over a lack of transformative action in the face of rapid climate change and the difficulty of modeling future extreme events.

Measure 7: Promote Sustainable Food Production and Distribution

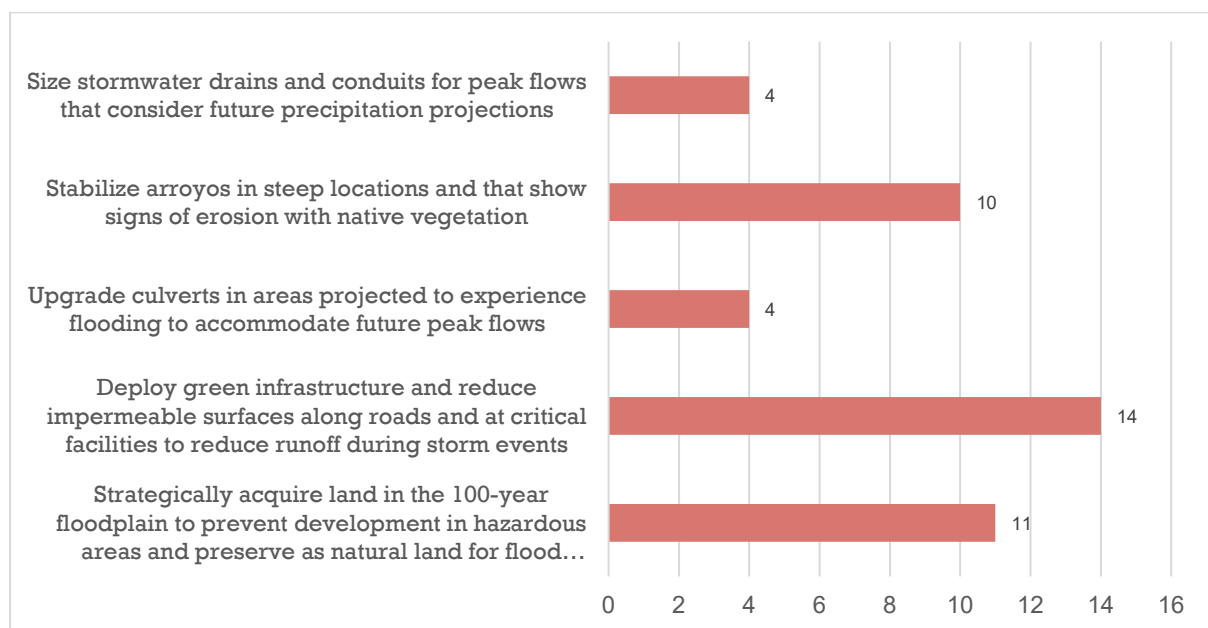


Participants prioritized constructing local food hubs (25 votes) as the top sub-action, reflecting a strong community desire to improve local food access, support small-scale producers, and reduce supply chain emissions. Utilizing hydroponics and aquaponics agriculture (8 votes) was also seen as an important strategy to promote efficient, space-saving food production, especially in urban environments.

Opportunities included the need to support local farming, including helping small to medium producers and promoting regional farming in Hudspeth County. Ideas included connecting farmers with communities and schools, expanding farmers markets, and investing in local food systems instead of large corporations. There was strong interest in community gardens, school gardening projects, and urban agriculture as tools for education and access. Participants also suggested addressing food waste through composting and encouraging practices like microgardening, permaculture, and hydroponics. Many stressed the importance of collaboration with existing food justice organizations and leveraging the knowledge of local food activists.

Feedback on challenges included lack of access to land, water, and education, along with high costs for setting up farming infrastructure. Participants noted that climate and heat limit crop diversity, and that current farming often uses a lot of water and ships food out of the region. Additional concerns included limited incentives for small producers, high food costs for low-income households, and the need for workforce development and technical assistance.

Measure 8: Reduce Flood Risk



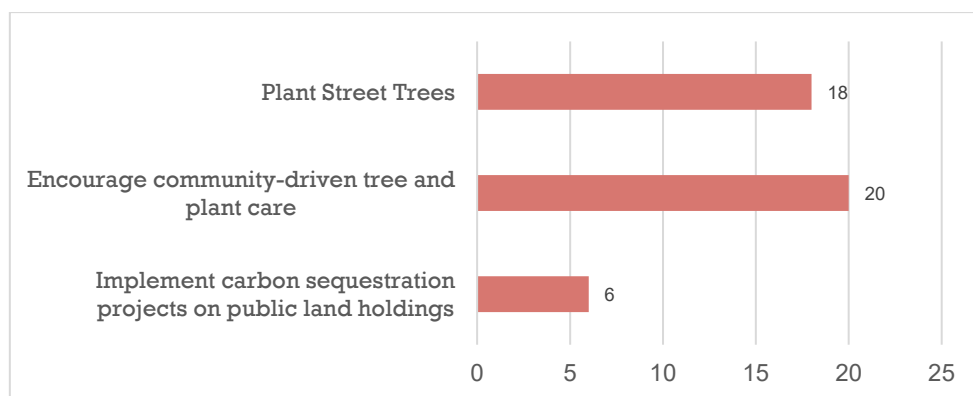
Participants prioritized deploying green infrastructure and reducing impermeable surfaces (14 votes) as the most effective strategy to manage flood risks in El Paso. This reflects strong community support for nature-based solutions that not only address stormwater runoff but also provide co-benefits like urban cooling and improved public spaces. Strategically acquiring land in the 100-year floodplain to prevent development and preserve it for flood control (11 votes) was also seen as a key proactive measure.

Other important sub-actions included stabilizing arroyos with native vegetation (10 votes), upgrading culverts in flood-prone areas (4 votes) and sizing stormwater drains to accommodate future precipitation projections (4 votes), though they garnered relatively lower support compared to green infrastructure approaches.

Opportunities included improving flood prevention planning in areas like central El Paso and using strategies such as curb cuts, reducing impermeable surfaces, and rules for new construction to better manage stormwater. Benefits noted included safer streets, lower water costs, and improved disaster readiness. There was support for collaboration with local utilities like EPWU and learning from other desert cities such as Pima County. Additional ideas included rainwater harvesting and planting native trees to help absorb floodwater.

Challenges included lack of funding for infrastructure like curb cuts and general flood management costs. Participants also cited restrictive city codes and ordinances, as well as challenges with existing infrastructure. Other concerns included limited workforce development, a lack of public education, and difficulty implementing transformative solutions given the pace of climate change and political barriers.

Measure 9: Increase Native Trees and Natural Spaces

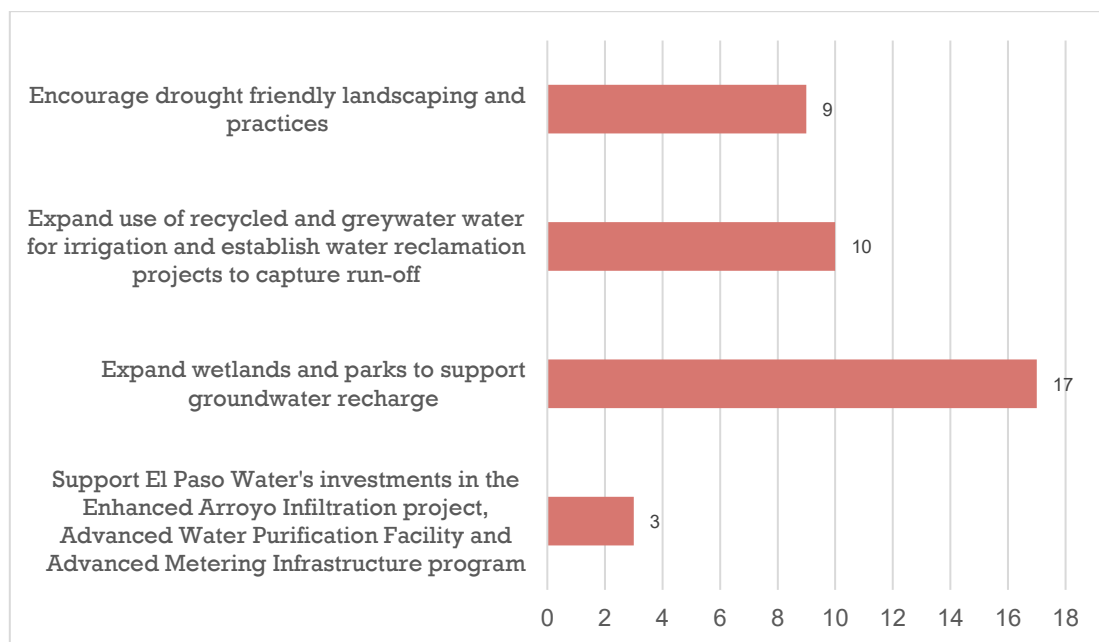


The top-prioritized sub-action was encouraging community-driven tree and plant care (20 votes), reflecting an interest in empowering residents and local organizations to maintain and protect urban greenery. Planting street trees (18 votes) followed closely, highlighting the importance of expanding canopy cover along pedestrian corridors to mitigate heat and improve air quality. Implementing carbon sequestration projects on public land holdings (6 votes), while receiving fewer votes, was still seen as a valuable long-term climate strategy.

Opportunities identified by participants included partnering with local groups and existing programs like the Socorro Plant Project, Ciudad Nueva, and EPE tree planting events. Many suggested planting more native trees in residential areas, parks, trails, bus stops, and around businesses. There was interest in involving volunteers through city events and groups like Rebuilding Together El Paso. Several mentioned promoting local tree programs and using native desert species to reflect the region's natural landscape.

The most common challenges were cost-related, including irrigation, water use, and maintenance funding. Participants also noted a lack of education about native plants and idealization of non-native landscapes. Other concerns included limited workforce capacity, the time it takes for trees to grow, and resistance or misinformation in the community. Some also pointed to city restrictions and the need for better access to land and water for planting.

Measure 10: Build Drought Resilience and Conserve Water

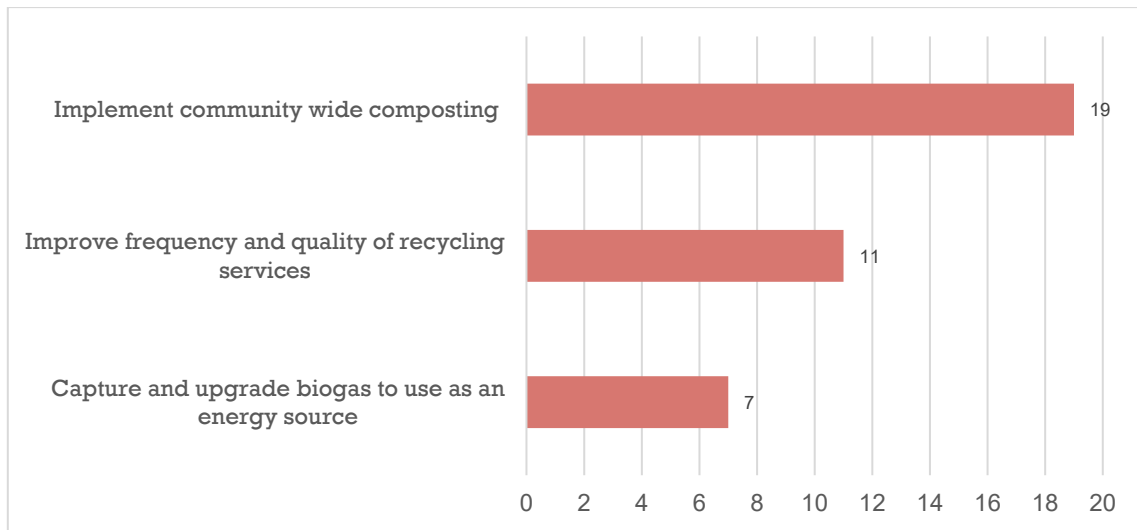


Participants prioritized nature-based and water reuse strategies to address El Paso's long-term water security challenges. The most supported sub-action was to expand wetlands and parks to support groundwater recharge (17 votes). Expanding the use of recycled and greywater for irrigation and establishing water reclamation projects (10 votes) was also a high priority.

Encouraging drought-friendly landscaping and practices (9 votes), including xeriscaping, was identified as a critical action to drive water conservation at the household and community levels. In contrast, direct support for large-scale utility investments such as the Enhanced Arroyo Infiltration project and Advanced Water Purification Facility (3 votes) received relatively lower prioritization, possibly reflecting a community focus on more visible, local-scale interventions. Participants contributed additional feedback emphasizing the importance of protecting the Rio Bosque wetlands, explicitly opposing highway construction through this vital ecosystem (4 mentions).

Opportunities included partnerships with El Paso Water for educational campaigns on greywater systems, upgrading systems, integrating water-smart landscaping into city ordinances, and demonstrating passive rainwater harvesting techniques through public infrastructure. Challenges identified were lack of resources and funding for water reuse systems and awareness, overwatering leading to flooding, public misconceptions about greywater safety, and the limited capacity of existing infrastructure in older neighborhoods.

Measure 11: Evaluate Sustainable Waste Management Practices



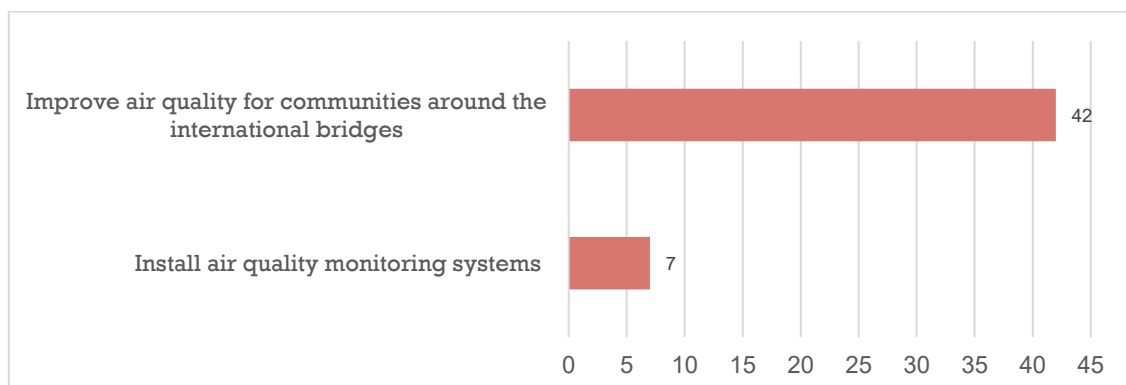
Participants prioritized implementing community-wide composting (19 votes) as the most important sub-action, reflecting strong public interest in expanding composting programs as a practical and visible waste diversion strategy. This was followed by improving the frequency and quality of recycling services (11 votes) and capturing and upgrading biogas to use as an energy source (7 votes).

Participants again pointed out the importance of partnering with existing community organizations, such as Dirty Girls Compost, to build on successful local initiatives and scale up composting efforts citywide.

Opportunities included creating neighborhood compost hubs, expanding green bin services, and developing public education campaigns to improve recycling participation and reduce contamination.

Challenges identified were contamination issues in recycling streams, lack of infrastructure to support widespread composting, low participation in existing programs, and public confusion about proper waste sorting practices. Limited funding and logistical challenges in expanding collection services were also noted as significant barriers.

Measure 12: Improve Air Quality



Participants prioritized improving air quality for communities around the international bridges (42 votes), underscoring widespread concern about localized pollution impacts from freight traffic and cross-border transportation. Installing air quality monitoring systems (7 votes) was also recognized as a critical step to provide transparent, localized data and support enforcement of air quality standards. Participants suggested that monitoring data should be used to validate the effectiveness of other climate measures.

Opportunities identified included electrifying freight operations at ports of entry, establishing vegetative buffers near schools and clinics, and integrating air quality data into public communication tools such as transit apps and community dashboards. Collaboration with Ciudad Juárez was also seen as essential for addressing regional emissions holistically. Challenges focused on the lack of existing air quality monitoring infrastructure, fragmented jurisdictional responsibilities, and limited enforcement of emissions regulations. Participants emphasized the need for cross-border coordination, dedicated funding for monitoring expansion, and community education on air quality impacts to build public support for more stringent pollution controls.

4 Cross-cutting Themes

The summit brought out several big themes that came up across all the measures discussed. These ideas reflect what participants value, the main challenges they see, and what they think is needed to make El Paso's Climate Action Plan successful. The word cloud below shows the most common ideas people mentioned during the summit, like equity, water, resilience, and community leadership. The following six cross-cutting themes synthesize the core messages that emerged from participant input during the engagement.

reuse, low awareness of composting benefits, and cultural preferences for non-native landscaping. To address these gaps, stakeholders recommended community-centered strategies such as partnering with existing local organizations (e.g., Dirty Girls Compost, Planting for the People), conducting hands-on workshops, and developing public awareness campaigns that resonate with diverse audiences.

4. Capacity and Workforce Gaps

Feedback across multiple measures highlighted a gap in local workforce capacity to implement climate solutions. Participants called for job training programs, green internships, and community volunteer opportunities to support initiatives like tree planting, composting, and building retrofits. Rather than creating new city-run programs from scratch, participants emphasized leveraging and expanding existing community efforts as a more effective and equitable approach to implementation.

5. Collaboration with Local Partners

Participants also saw strong potential in working with trusted local institutions such as El Paso Electric, UTEP, schools, nonprofits, and public health departments. These partnerships were viewed as essential for program delivery, outreach, and scaling climate solutions - especially in energy, transportation, and food systems.

5 Next Steps

The next steps include organizing another Climate Action Plan Summit in the coming months. This upcoming event will build on the previous discussions, further refining actions.

6 Appendix

Measure 9. Increase Native Trees & Natural Spaces

Table 1a. **Feedback on Opportunities** ($n = 26$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Collaboration with Organizations & Existing Projects	7	- Socorro Plant Project - Partnerships along the mission trail - Mary Ann DOBS camp partner with nonprofit to make community green space - EPA TX PACE NAO bank - EPE participates in tree planting events every year in April - Planting trees with Rio Grande Ciudad Nueva associations - Promote and take advantage of the Tree Planting Program.
Creating Green Spaces	5	- residential/urban areas with increased landscape including native trees/plants - more trees at green spaces plan at Westside [illegible] - Designed a landscape for employees to enjoy. - Lots of trail and park spaces for expansion -green infrastructure - Walking paths & bus stops invest in tree stewardship & survival
Recruit Volunteers	3	- more volunteers from rebuilding together El Paso "man power" - include volunteer group w the city (Monica Jasso volunteer coordinator) - Create a city wide event to acquire volunteers
Benefits	3	- In natural way of cleaning air pollution. - Natural air producers. - more better looking environment - Green shade clean air
Expand to Business and Homeowners	2	- Homeowners to businesses with land to plant trees - Expanding to residential/homeowner areas
Incorporate Local Species	2	- Our desert is one of the most diverse - plan review of new projects / specify local species
Incentivization	1	- Incentivize and encourage developer to go this route
Tree Canopy Funding	1	- Funding available for tree canopy work
Review New Projects	1	- plan review of new projects / specify local species
Provide Land for Agriculture Projects	1	- Policy adaptations for homes to grow food - Provide landscape opportunities for CBO in urban speed for urban agriculture

Table 1b. **Feedback on Barriers** ($n = 21$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Cost	8	- lack of buy-in from administration and lack of capacity for future maintenance cost

		– Cost of water -Education – Has a water budget been done? What about native grasses? – creative approaches to secure funds available capacity of workforce to implement and maintain – funding – Money, watering in year one will require critical amounts of water for optimal tree survival, especially with the expected increase in temperatures – Funds – Irrigation cost to irrigate
Education	4	– Lack of education regarding benefits of native plants – maintenance support – Idealization of European green non-native landscapes – Knowledge on how to properly care for trees that work in our climate – Cost of water -Education – Educating people and different watering source
Maintenance	3	– lack of education regarding benefits of native plants – maintenance support – more irrigation demand and maintenance of systems – Follow up on trees planted
Water Usage	3	– more irrigation demand and maintenance of systems – increase water use – Educating people and different watering source
Lack of Support	3	– lack of buy-in from administration and lack of capacity of future maintenance costs – current federal admin – community resistance or misinformation
Time Constrains	2	– Trees take time to grow. – The time it takes trees to develop.
Landscape Plants	2	– lack of education regarding benefits of native plants – maintenance support – idealization of European green non-native landscapes – Has a water budget been done? what about native grasses?
Misinformation	1	– community resistance or misinformation
Workforce Training	1	– workforce training and sustainability of workforce
Community Engagement	1	– Community needs engagement, commitment & skills
City Restrictions	1	– The process the city had in place for CBO to access water and land in the city for them own projects

Measure 1: Support transit, walking and biking

Table 2a. Feedback on **Opportunities** ($n = 26$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Collaboration with Organizations	4	– mission trail alliance when developing incorporate walkable to community succs

		- EPE has a specific dept. focused in creating programs for electrification - collaborate with public health department - Planting trees with Rio Grande Ciudad Nueva associations
Public Transportation	4	- increasing bike-lanes across the region -implementing community education w/ it comes to traffic and use of bike lanes - carpooling programs -public transportation accessibility/easier to access/understand route [word cut off] - Lower emissions. - Public communal/transportation. - Monorail along I-10 to UTEP to westside from eastside - See above on heat reduction in walk paths. - how to increase frequency of bus service (see opportunities for increase native trees and natural spaces cell D34)
Biking Initiatives	4	- lincreasing bike-lanes across the region -implementing community education w/ it comes to traffic and use of bike lanes - carpooling programs -public transportation accessibility/easier to access/understand route - Continue growing El Paso biking community and encouraging riding - E-Bike initiatives - Carpooling, -car carpool lane on I-10 and international bridges, encouraged kids to walk to school or bike
Carbon Dioxide Emission Reduction	3	- Decrease size in carbon emissions. - Lower emissions. - Public communal/transportation. - Reduce emissions. Increase pedestrian safety
Safety	3	- Reduce emissions. Increase pedestrian safety - more connected communities safer roads - Save walk to school initiatives
Walking Paths	2	- Creating walkable neighborhoods - See above on heat reduction in walk paths. - how to increase frequency of bus service (see opportunities for increase native trees and natural spaces cell D34)
Parks & Trails	2	- parks / trails - Plan Trail expansion and connections to destinations from trail to create active transportation networks
Canopies/Shade	2	- Tree project to sit more shade on paths. - Need more canopy for day time use
Benefits	2	- Projects like these can make a huge impact in small communities like Socorro, San Elizario - This will alleviate the traffic in heavy populated areas like downtown and mesa
Important Response	2	- El Paso lacks so this is the best opportunity to start to implement projects - Should be high priority. Simplest wat to electrify transportation for low income people
Pedestrian Consideration	1	- plan for moving people not cars! leaders can plan (and fund) for future instead of outdated approaches
Carpooling Initiatives	1	- carpooling, rideshare - -Carpooling, -car carpool lane on I-10 and international bridges, encouraged kids to walk to school or bike

Table 2b. Feedback on **Barriers** (n = 22)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Funding	6	– Infrastructure, funds – Funding - an comprehensive plan for active transportation networks like Austin has. – we should not allocate our funding to expand the highway through our downtown – TXDOT / funding? – Funding and local government capacity to tackle environmental constraints like irrigation, railroad & ROW acquisition – Money, watering in year one will require critical amounts of water for optimal tree survival, especially with the expected increase in temperatures
Government & Policies Constrains	5	– TXDOT / funding? – Funding and local government capacity to tackle environmental constraints like irrigation, railroad & ROW acquisition – policy damages GSA – EV access minimization by current fed. Admin – Each local government might not be on the same page or have the same vision
Public Transportation Limits	5	– no infrastructure for alternative transportation -aggressive drivers - public transportation need to navigate inefficient, unreliable - no sidewalks adapted for pedestrians – public transit doesn't support user need – Distance and availability of alternative transit. – El Paso sprawl -inconvenience of distance to frequent lines – Funding - an comprehensive plan for active transportation networks like Austin has.
Infrastructure	4	– - no infrastructure for alternative transportation -aggressive drivers - public transportation need to navigate inefficient, unreliable - no sidewalks adapted for pedestrians – More strategic infrastructure that ensures walking/bike paths are easy to maintain – Current infrastructure overhaul – Infrastructure, funds
Lack of Safety	4	– - no infrastructure for alternative transportation -aggressive drivers - public transportation need to navigate inefficient, unreliable - no sidewalks adapted for pedestrians – promote safer driving for bicyclist safety – Roads don't provide safer alternative to pedestrians 100%. – Difficult to bike or walk across town not feasible for many people/ safety
Heat	2	– Heat waves – Heat/sun
Water Usage	1	– Money, watering in year one will require critical amounts of water for optimal tree survival, especially with the expected increase in temperatures
Workforce Training	1	– workforce training and sustainability of workforce
Urban Sprawl	1	– El Paso sprawl -inconvenience of distance to frequent lines
Traffic Rerouting	1	– May need to reroute traffic

Measure 4: Increase Energy Efficiency and Decarbonize Buildings

Table 3a. Feedback on **Opportunities** ($n = 23$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Collaboration	6	– Partnering with companies that specialize in sustainable infrastructure – the EPE energy efficiency dept. is focused on supporting customer programs – Collaboration w/ STEM public health programs in UTEP and Public Health Department – WSB for internship opportunities – TX pace, TDA, permaculture initiatives – I manage this program and love to help with projects – Contact El Paso electric Energy efficiency team
Initiatives and Prior Programs	6	– TX pace, TDA, permaculture initiatives – Offer company match funding – energy store appliances rebate program – Implement GSAs (Grid Efficient Building initiatives) (GEBs) – EPA is working on an EPI for energy Star Certification for Ready Mix, take advantage of energy efficiency programs – improved roofing (albedo) -tighter structures -revolving loan – Tax incentive for projects
Green Buildings & Upgrading Infrastructure	55	– improved roofing (albedo) -tighter structures -revolving loan – Green buildings, Reuse/recycled materials in construction – follow counties example with all our government buildings to include utility properties – public building upgrades – Solarize/weatherize city and EPISD buildings.
Sustainable Materials	2	– -using sustainable materials such as adobe/bamboo, mezquite, hay, heavy to build sustainable infrastructure that is less extractive – Green buildings, Reuse/recycled materials in construction
Reducing Cost	2	– Reduces operational costs & the long [illegible] – save money. low hanging fruit
Education	1	– Provide opportunities and spaces for residents to learn about viable options
Tiny Home Communities	1	– Sustainable tiny home communities
Reducing Emissions	1	– Helps [illegible] & lower emissions
Source of Electrical Buildings	1	– Electrical base buildings have direct sourcing

Table 3b. Feedback on **Barriers** ($n = 16$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Funding & Cost	8	– Funding for the costs – limited funding – Most don't have funds to begin process – workforce development and funding – cost & disruptions

		- funding up front end developers lobbying against changes to code - Huge cost of retrofit houses/buildings - funding
Other Barriers	3	- workforce development and funding - cost & disruptions - On transformative initiatives and implementation since adaptation and mitigation will be mal-adaptation and mal-mitigation due to highly likely increase in globe regional atmospheric temp chairs due to climate change period this will now grow rapidly due to the current trump administration policies regarding negative impacts to climate change
Materials	2	- -city resolutions -limited material (processing/accessibly) - Placing of alternatives.
Education	2	- Educating contractors/builders - People need to know more about this program
Collaboration	1	- Collaboration between city, county, EPISD and El Paso Electric.
Scam Protection	1	- Regulate residents who are using financially predatory practices that prey on the elderly
City Restrictions	1	- -city resolutions -limited material (processing/accessibly)
Creating Energy Systems	1	- creating community energy systems

Measure 5: Install Renewable Energy Systems

Table 4a. Feedback on **Opportunities** ($n = 19$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Use of Clean Energy	8	- We are the sun city and we are not using this natural resource effectively - Clean energy & clean energy government funding - Solar, solar, solar & nuclear energy - Solar panels are getting cheape - solar subsidy - Our natural resources in these fields is wholly untapped - geothermal plant in presidio county texas is a good project to look at - Look into geothermal especially for heating & cooling
Collaboration Opportunities	6	- consider non-profit locations - tx pace - EPE is committed to this initiative - Collaboration w/ STEM public health programs in UTEP and Public Health Department/ WSB for internship opportunities - El Paso Electric's community solar program - IJJA [Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act], IRA [Inflation Reduction Act]

Installation Suggestions	3	– Facility has a large area for installation of solar panels – Preferably in a shaded structure, lights (solar) and batteries. – cover every parking lot with panels
Cost	2	– Reduce billing – Upfront cost grants (loans kill solar)
Ethical & Sustainable Materials	2	– Ensuring the critical materials are fair trade/sustainable – Absolutely should be considered but similarly renewable minerals are mined ,extracted and have limited lifespans weighing all risks and benefits
Direct Sourcing to Residents	1	– Source to direct homes.
Heat Pumps in Schools	1	– Same as above (opportunities: increase energy efficiency; cell L3). Heat pumps in schools!

Table 4b. Feedback on **Barriers** ($n = 17$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Cost & Funding	13	– market not regulated efficiently / I've seen many cases of people getting scammed over solar panels / not clear easy to understand /not cheap – Personal funding/government funding. – Based of region & affordability – Most don't have funds to begin process – low funding for nonprofit offices – cost is the biggest challenge. community wants more renewable but is reluctant to invest in the cost associated – workforce development and funding – cost to upgrade and maintain – cost to homeowners but government can incentivize – Funding – Cost – is it cost prohibitive to residents? – Need significant tax benefits to offset costs of installation
Solar Panel Scams	3	– market not regulated efficiently / I've seen many cases of people getting scammed over solar panels / not clear easy to understand /not cheap – Scammer who install panels with subpar work and exploit people – El Paso Electric solar power financing/scams
State Legislative	1	– State Legislature
Region Based	1	– Based of region & affordability
Workforce Development	1	– workforce development and funding
Lack of transformative initiatives and implementation	1	– On transformative initiatives and implementation since adaptation and mitigation will be marked adaptation and male mitigation due to highly likely increase in globe regional atmospheric temp chairs due to climate change period this will now grow rapidly due to the

**with rapid
changing climate**

current trump administration policies regarding negative impacts to climate change

Measure 11: Evaluate Sustainable Waste Management Practices

Table 5a. Feedback on **Opportunities** ($n = 21$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Composting	7	– increase composting – composting – have green bins – green bins – Promote neighborhood level composting community gardens community farms promoting the importance of healthy soils – Creating a regional composting operation – green recycling (composting yard trash)
Waste Management	6	– Reduce litter – Less littering & recycled materials – decrease landfills – binational waste reduction + revise initiatives – more programs to support residential areas/communities to properly handle waste – EPE focuses on efficient waste management practices
Recycling	3	– Less littering & recycled materials – make glass recycle available – Recycle opportunity in neighborhood bins
Education	2	– Educate public on recycling practices that actually work and make sense for our area – Educate facilities manager about this
Incentives	2	– binational waste reduction + revise initiatives – We have these society don't have means to see immediate consequences to wasteful actions so we can move towards incentivizing these actions with them being more available
Community Gardens	1	– Promote neighborhood level composting community gardens community farms promoting the importance of healthy soils
Plastic Bag Bans	1	– Eliminate plastic bags. put a ban on them
Collaboration	1	– Collaboration
Reducing Vehicle Usage	1	– reduce vehicle usage

Table 5b. Feedback on **Barriers** ($n = 18$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Limitations	6	– limited locations – Lack of regulations – On transformative initiatives and implementation since adaptation and mitigation will be mal-adaptation and mal-mitigation due to highly likely increase in globe regional atmospheric temp change due to climate change period this will now grow rapidly due to the current trump administration policies regarding negative impacts to climate change – Assistance with implementation / stay educated / importance – Some recycled materials can't replace certain needed ones – - easy to understand/not cheap - no infrastructure -lack of education/knowledge on the impacts of handling waste in an effective way
Education	5	– Knowledge – Assistance with implementation / stay educated / importance – Educating our community to create the end result of their active participation versus being set in their ways – Education of public – easy to understand/not cheap - no infrastructure -lack of education/knowledge on the impacts of handling waste in an effective way
Community Involvement	5	– underseller communities may be left out – lack of participation or volunteers lack of interest – buy in from residents, cost – It might be fairly new concept to the community and organizations – Compliancy of community
Cost	4	– workforce development and funding – cost of recycling – buy in from residents, cost – cost
Workforce Development	1	– workforce development and funding
Importance	1	– Assistance with implementation / stay educated / importance
Electric Buses	1	– Electric buses.

Measure 3: Support the Zero Emissions Vehicle Transition

Table 6a. Feedback on **Opportunities** ($n = 16$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Program Collaboration	6	– EPE specific dept. focused in this vehicle transition – Collaboratio – El Paso Electric's take charge TX program, Powerconnect TX program, Ride and drive events to increase EV adoption – El Paso Electric Electrification programs – Rebuke initiative for consumers to switch. Buy Back Program. – EPE has programs to help with the cost

Shifting Car Use Culture	4	– culture shifting around single car use – Moving away from single vehicle altogether and adapting public transportation and other modes of transportation. cars and car infrastructure(EV or FF) contribute largely to any cities shortcomings – El Paso Electric's take charge TX program, Powerconnect TX program, Ride and drive events to increase EV adoption – -more charging sites -commercial vehicles that can night charge
Accessibility	2	– yes. promote concept more widely to achieve economy of scale = access – access is opportune
Benefits	2	– Reduces carbon footprints. – Less emissions & cleaner healthier air
Improving Public Transportation	2	– Improve public transportation infrastructures - Improve city infrastructure to create a more friendly bike/walking opportunity. – Increase public transportation
Solar Power	1	– Amazing if possible to power with solar
Monetary Incentives	1	– Rebuke initiative for consumers to switch. Buy Back Program.

Table 6b. Feedback on **Barriers** ($n = 15$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Cost	7	– cost of batteries and charging availability and life of batteries – Cost to individuals /seeing this as the best option/ increase of car use due to friendlier opportunities – enormous cost in infrastructure – Cost Culture – Funds Educating public – upfront cost of EV's charging sites – workforce development and funding
Cons of Electric Vehicles	3	– Takes up too much environmental energy. – Electrical vehicles are not really to reduce environment impact period since it relies on lithium extraction and it comes with an impact to soil degradation, water usage, etc – cost of batteries and charging availability and life of batteries
Tesla	2	– fed with Tesla – elon and tesla not looking good right now
Government Support	1	– Government support
City Infrastructure	1	– Current city infrastructure
Workforce Development	1	– workforce development and funding
Convenience Driving Car Use	1	– Cost to individuals /seeing this as the best option/ increase of car use due to friendlier opportunities

Lack of transformative initiatives and implementation with rapid changing climate	1	On transformative initiatives and implementation since adaptation and mitigation will be marked adaptation and male mitigation due to highly likely increase in globe regional atmospheric temp chairs due to climate change period this will now grow rapidly due to the current trump administration policies regarding negative impacts to climate change
Culture	1	Cost Culture

Measure 7: Promote Sustainable Food Production and Distribution

Table 7a. Feedback on **Opportunities** (n = 22)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Farming & Food Production	5	- Create marketing opportunities for farmers to distribute their produce in a way that ensures they have a good quality of life without being exploited to distribute their products to school, increase farmers markets in the region for farmers produce to be distributed and stays in our communities. - Connect farmers with community to provide education on how to implement farming practices. - We can encourage existing AG land to transition crops and grow small to medium sized producers - Promote Hudspeth county more farming area opportunities - Supporting local food systems investing in local farms instead of multi billion corporations - The El Paso regions was once a food producing region why not shift back
Gardens	5	- Start projects for gardening in every school - Expand urban gardens - organic farming, gardening programs to teach people sustainable practices - Community gardens -lots of food activists -get their knowledge microgardening
Health & Nutrition	4	- Help food waste & health - High health and low food insecurity and disparity - food pharmacy - hydronics shift to plant based nutrition
Collaboration	4	- Create marketing opportunities for farmers to distribute their produce in a way that ensures they have a good quality of life without being exploited to distribute their products to school, increase farmers markets in the region for farmers produce to be distributed and stays in our communities. - Connect farmers with community to provide education on how to implement farming practices. - Collaboration - Reach out to food justice organizations doing this work to align strategy -lots of food activists -get their knowledge microgardening
Food Waste	4	- Put use to food waste - Help food waste & health - Incentivizing restaurants & grocery stores to give food to food banks & shelters - How to use hydroponics or minimize waste
Composting	2	- have green bins, classes in permaculture - Promote composting tag homes and businesses
Hydroponics	1	How to use hydroponics or minimize waste

Education in Holistic Farming	1	– have green bins, classes in permaculture
Building Community Resilience	1	– Community resiliency for supply upon disruption

Table 7b. Feedback on **Barriers** ($n = 17$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Environmental Restrictions	6	– -No access to education -No access to land -Water issue – What grows here? Water to maintain? Soil to maintain – land and cost of set up – limited crops in our area – Climate/heat prohibits diverse crops – Current crops that take in a lot of water and resources. The harvest tend to go out instead of staying in region
Education	3	– -No access to education -No access to land -Water issues – Educating our community to encourage minimizing waste – Information and incentives
Monetary Aspect	3	– Making it affordable or profitable to give away the food – land and cost of set up – workforce development and funding
Incentives	2	– Being AG is set in ways due to incentivizing via subsidies and equipment access /small producers struggle with capita and teach and tech assistance – Information and incentives
Accessibility	2	– high cost preventing low income households from accessing healthy food – food preferences access by neighborhood
Compliance	1	– Not everyone will comply
Workforce Development	1	– workforce development and funding
Logistics of Food Repurposing	1	– Collect and direct food waste from personal settings
Lack of transformative initiatives and implementation with rapid changing climate	1	– On transformative initiatives and implementation since adaptation and mitigation will be mal-adaptation and mal-mitigation due to highly likely increase in globe regional atmospheric temp chairs due to climate change period this will now grow rapidly due to the current trump administration policies regarding negative impacts to climate change
Aquafarms	1	– Aquafarms = heat climate

Measure 2: Cool Communities and Protect Health

Table 8a. Feedback on **Opportunities** ($n = 17$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Trees	6	– trees (native) – more trees for public housing

		- Tree canopy at parks - Tree planting effort - Trees on trails and in parks many funding opp[ortunities] for trees - -buildings weatherize roofs -careful engaged tree
Benefits	4	- Reduces overall temperature in El Paso - Less heat stroke & extreme weather issues - high walkers culture will lower health disparities - Increasing community health and residents quality of life
Innovating Infrastructures	3	- Green infrastructure at parks (Shaded Playgrounds) - Land parks can be upgraded to allow sustainability - -buildings weatherize roofs -careful engaged tree
Shaded Areas	2	- Existing big box strip mall parking is in abundance for shading (though minimum parking requirements need to be reviewed overall) - Preferably in a shaded structure, lights (solar) and batteries
Collaboration	1	- Collaboration - non-profit centers schools
Cool Communities	1	- Based on people talking to me they want cool communities and greener places

Table 8b. Feedback on **Barriers** (n = 16)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Cost & Funding	7	- location & funding - workforce development and funding - funding - Again costs to do so is a big challenge development is still allowed to build lots that are unnecessary - maintain and upkeep cost - cost - irrigation cost
Location	4	- How to green spaces look in a desert - location & funding - we are in a desert - however do not plant in the playa spaces; plant in the outer areas
Infrastructure	2	- Lower income neighborhoods need more infrastrucing - current city infrastructure
Education	2	- Educating public and contractors that are building and maintaining - Teaching educating and showing community and partners what can be done.
Community Engagement	1	- -engage communities, don't just throw projects at it
Workforce Development	1	- workforce development and funding
Lack of transformative initiatives and implementation with rapid changing climate	1	- On transformative initiatives and implementation since adaptation and mitigation will be mal-adaptation and mal-mitigation due to highly likely increase in globe regional atmospheric temp chairs due to climate change period this will now grow rapidly due to the current trump administration policies regarding negative impacts to climate change

Measure 8: Reduce Flood Risk

Table 9a. Feedback on **Opportunities** (n = 18)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Flood Mitigation Strategies	5	– Better flood prevention plan in central El Paso. – Curbs cuts that can distribute water better over multiple homes – Reduce impermeable surfaces – Flood mitigation strategies/mitigation – Implement a rule for new construction for better management of storm water
Benefits	5	– Less risk to pedestrians and drivers – safer neighborhood and streets – low waste water & communicable disease (mosquitos) – Help disaster readiness & security – lower water costs for residents
Collaboration	3	– Collaboration – Work with EPWU they have programs – Look at what other desert cities are doing (PIMA county)
Native Tree Planting	2	– Native trees absorb flood water – Plant trees in Hudspeth through EPA
Rainwater Harvesting	2	– rain water harvesting – more urban rain water harvesting
High Priority in Region	1	– coalition on this is high in our region

Table 9b. Feedback on **Barriers** ($n = 12$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Funding	6	– Funding – Money no install curb cuts on streets with high flooding – cost of flood management infrastructure – workforce development and funding – funding? obstacles from continued development – Cost
Regulation and Infrastructure	5	– Regulations and ordinances that prohibit such practices – City code/regulations – funding? obstacles from continued development – infrastructure
Region and Area	1	– Region & area
Education	1	– Education
Workforce Development	1	– workforce development and funding
Lack of transformative initiatives and implementation with rapid changing climate	1	– On transformative initiatives and implementation since adaptation and mitigation will be mal-adaptation and mal-mitigation due to highly likely increase in globe regional atmospheric temp chairs due to climate change period this will now grow rapidly due to the current trump administration policies regarding negative impacts to climate change

Measure 10: Build Drought Resilience and Conserve Water

Table 10a. Feedback on **Opportunities** ($n = 16$)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Rain Harvesting & Grey Water Reuse	4	– Encourage/motivate/educate/support communities to implement low-cost rainwater catching systems. – Grey water reuse programs at the home scale grey water for irrigation

		– Rainwater collection at home; gutters, ect. Barrels to collect sewer water – Encourage more rain harvesting in cisterns or in the ground
Improving Environments & Communities	4	– Create environment to green spaces – Help harsh affected climate areas – landscape changes – All sectors of the community
Adaptation Strategies	4	– Strategically finding pipes in older neighborhoods to upgrade & stop leaks – Plant native trees-branches to roots propagation – Look into water programs in ready mix/ aggregates/ asphalt sites – EPW [a bond and] conservation incentives -> get back to that
Education	2	– Encourage/motivate/educate/support communities to implement low-cost rainwater catching systems. – promote more widely to the public on how to conserve. (e.g. don't flush every time, greywater, low flow faucet)
Collaboration	2	– Collaboration – RGCOG (Rio Grande Council of Governments) / TWDB (Texas Water Development Board)/ AECOM
El Paso Energy	1	– EPE recognizes the need for water conservation. It is part of our operational decision making

Table 10b. Feedback on **Barriers** (n = 11)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Sustainable Water Management	4	– Takes time for environment to absorb water – Over watering leading to flooding in drought areas – People and community don't [illegible] rain harvesting with the desert. – most water to landscape -> heat vs. conserve water -> need to optimize
Lack of Funding and Resources	4	– Will take in bond measure, it has to benefit all communities – workforce development and funding – lack of resources – Education, funds
Education	2	– Education, funds – Knowledge and awareness
Community Benefit	2	– Will take in bond measure, it has to benefit all communities – Resident buy in
Workforce Development	1	– workforce development and funding
Lack of transformative initiatives and implementation with rapid changing climate	1	– On transformative initiatives and implementation since adaptation and mitigation will be mal-adaptation and mal-mitigation due to highly likely increase in globe regional atmospheric temp chairs due to climate change period this will now grow rapidly due to the current trump administration policies regarding negative impacts to climate change

Measure 6: Protect Critical Infrastructure

Table 11a. Feedback on **Opportunities** (n = 10)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Infrastructure	3	– Creates stronger foundation and overall city – Strong way to combat affecting infrastructure like hospitals & government buildings – -Roads/improvement -better lighting in some neighborhoods - reduce power outages
El Paso Electric	3	– RGCOC / EP electric /EP water – EPE recognizes the importance of this – Support EPE in their resiliency initiatives
Collaboration	2	– Collaboration – RGCOC / EP electric /EP water
Energy & Time Efficiency	1	– -Reduce peak -time of use -energy efficiency
National Instability Increases Need	1	– National instability will increase this need
Reminders about Energy Conservation	1	– energy conservation reminders carpooling
Carpooling	1	– energy conservation reminders carpooling

Table 11b. Feedback on **Barriers** (*n* = 11)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Cost and Funding	5	– cost is a challenge as previously stated – workforce development and funding – -Privately owned electric companies-epwu cost increase – Affordability, convenience, culture – Cost?
Lack of transformative initiatives and implementation with rapid changing climate	2	– On transformative initiatives and implementation since adaptation and mitigation will be mal-adaptation and mal-mitigation due to highly likely increase in globe regional atmospheric temp chairs due to climate change period this will now grow rapidly due to the current trump administration policies regarding negative impacts to climate change – model future extreme events with non-stationarity is difficult
Workforce Development	1	– workforce development and funding
Time	1	– Limited time
Federal Government	1	– Fed Government
Inaction & Use of natural resources	1	– Taking into action and using up natural resources
Education	1	– Education
Privately Owned Electric Company	1	– -Privately owned electric companies -epwu cost increase

Convenience & Culture

1

- Affordability, convenience, culture

Measure 12: Improve Air Quality

Table 12a. Feedback on **Opportunities** (n = 15)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Community Engagement	4	- Active feedback for community. - selecting vulnerable neighborhoods with proximity to manufacturing areas to improve quality of life - Becoming greener and cool communities so we can start to improve air quality - JCAC is great success but lacks community engage
Ports of Entry	3	- Move trucks out of BOTA - BOTA - BOTA project and other ports of entry opportunities
Collaboration	2	- coordinate with Ciudad Juarez how to decrease smog/emissions - Collaboration
Emission Regulation	2	- Work on sources of dust emissions. High health impact - Require lower emissions locally
Adaptation Strategies	2	- Transportation electrification, shorter commutes, peak electrical reduction - utilize better/natural products to pave roads. Used tires, grinded, for road bare, etc
Data Based Initiatives	1	- continue to collect data and focus on project initiatives based on data
Benefits	1	- Cleaner & healthier air areas

Table 12b. Feedback on **Barriers** (n = 17)

Category	# of respondents	Responses
Multiple Jurisdictions	3	- juarez having no emission laws - juarez contribution to EP air quality - multiple jurisdictions in the area that impact our air quality
Commuting Culture	3	- Proliferation of the single driver method of commuting. lack of monitors monitoring theft or damage data manipulation - We are a region that we need to travel to work, stores etc. - Convenience, culture
Federal	2	- Fed Government - Federal Funding
Lack of Monitoring Systems	2	- there are no monitoring systems i am aware of - Proliferation of the single driver method of commuting. lack of monitors monitoring theft or damage data manipulation
Time consuming	2	- Data & time taken - Pacing in action-reaction time.
Other Comments	2	- in progress - This should be a must!!

Lack of transformative initiatives and implementation with rapid changing climate	1	On transformative initiatives and implementation since adaptation and mitigation will be mal-adaptation and mal-mitigation due to highly likely increase in globe regional atmospheric temp chairs due to climate change period this will now grow rapidly due to the current trump administration policies regarding negative impacts to climate change
Agrivoltaics	1	Look into agrivoltaics
Workforce development and Funding	1	workforce development and funding
Educating the Public	1	Education vendors/contractors/ public

Other Notes

Table 13. Feedback on 'Any other notes or comments' (n = 9)

Category	Response
Helping Communities	Please recognize community effects they are worth plugging into, from community compensating cuts to [illegible]
Great Opportunity	Opportunities are wonderful- concern on all as for as barriers is current city infrastructure wont support opportunities don't complete overhaul, then goal will be to sustain and maintain overhaul.
Concern on Current City Infrastructure	Thank you for this opportunity
Positive Feedback	address that the region is a "heat dome" with a few cold lands in it. Not necessarily work on decreasing "heat islands" but on increasing "cooler areas"
Increase Cooler Areas	With no air quality, food quality, and water quality, everything falls under second austerity we must emphasize the BIG 3.
Air, Food, and Water Quality	Residents buy-in is essential for many of these actions.
Community Support	Conduct an assessment of federal funding that impacts the El Paso community and play an advocacy role here as well that is not limited to funding attained by the city
Federal Assessment	-cheap air purifiers -> subsize for community
Air Purifiers	Please recognize community effects they are worth plugging into, from community compensating cuts to [illegible]