



Envision Alachua Phase II Task Force

Summary of Task Force Meeting #2 January 24, 2013

prepared by

MIG, Inc.

March 2013

in support of the Envision Alachua
process convened by Plum Creek



Background

On January 24, 2013, Plum Creek convened the second Task Force meeting of the second phase of the Envision Alachua process. Envision Alachua is a community planning process to discuss future economic, environmental and community opportunities in Alachua County on lands owned by Plum Creek. Plum Creek is the largest private landowner in Alachua County, with 65,000 acres. Nearly 24,000 of these acres are permanently conserved. The company's holdings are located throughout northern and eastern Alachua County. Plum Creek is considering future uses for its lands that could be aligned with community needs. The Envision Alachua process will explore potential opportunities for lands in East County that are suitable for uses other than timber.

The objectives for the second Task Force meeting were to:

- Provide an update on planning process and report results of Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Meeting #2
- Review and discuss conservation land use component
- Discuss preliminary land use framework and development prototypes
- Introduce and discuss Economic Progress Initiative

This document summarizes the general discussion comments made by the facilitator, presenters and Task Force members during the January 24th meeting; it is not intended as a transcription of the meeting. Meeting materials, information about the process and a videotape of the meeting can be found at www.envisionalachua.com.

I. Welcome and Introductions

Todd Powell welcomed the group and thanked everyone in attendance for their participation. He thanked the members of the public in attendance and noted that Task Force members have been active in the process for almost 18 months. He noted he was pleased by the progress that was being made in the process and was enthusiastic in his description of a new economic development effort that Plum Creek was supporting that would be introduced at this evening's meeting.

He then turned the meeting over to Daniel Iacofano, CEO of MIG, Inc. and Lead Facilitator for the Envision Alachua process. Daniel briefly reviewed the agenda with the group and asked participants to conduct self-introductions.

II. Review of Results of Task Force Meeting #1 and Technical Advisory Group #2

Daniel briefly reviewed the results of the most recent Task Force and Technical Advisory Group meetings. The main themes resulting from the discussion at Technical Advisory Group Meeting #2 were:

- Consider how wildlife species match up with what we have mapped

- Explore connection to Orange Creek Basin Management Plan
- Ensure that local conditions are included in the analysis
- Consider environmental benefits of agricultural uses
- Look at transportation as a major driver of land use
- Maintain rural character of Windsor area
- Address demands for companies' needs to relocate to or expand in Alachua County

The main themes, resulting from the previous Task Force meeting, were:

- Create a new development model based on job creation; Plum Creek should go beyond the historical model which was based primarily on residential uses
- Take a long range view; retain flexibility to take advantage of future opportunities while providing certainty with respect to environmental quality and performance
- Link education to economic development and job creation
- Continue to engage and involve the community
- Make something happen!

Daniel then reviewed a series of slides that showed how the City of Gainesville and Alachua County had developed over time. A look at the maps starting with 1904 show how there was little change in the region until the 1960s. The map from 1966 showed development patterns influenced by the construction of I-75. As we move forward in time, we can see the development pattern shifting west, with a map of 2012 conditions showing fully how development took place to the west, with Gainesville no longer centrally located. The current development pattern shows wide boulevards and expansive residential development.

To put this in context, Daniel showed a slide which showed how similar in distance Plum Creek's lands were from downtown Gainesville when compared to areas such as Haile Plantation and other landmarks. He also reviewed a national map that showed Business Research and Development locations in correlation with Research and Development Expenditure for Higher Education. The map revealed numerous clusters across the United States. The main point for the group was that the City of Gainesville and the University of Florida did not appear on this map showing that we have not captured our share of these opportunities in the country.

Daniel reviewed a slide summarizing data from the Brain Hub cities which showed an array of statistics such as student enrollment, campus acreage and patents per capita. The slide was designed to challenge assumptions about the attributes required for a region to be successful in the Innovation Economy.

He highlighted a recent news article entitled, "What Would Making the Top Ten Mean for UF?" He noted this topic was a high enough priority that Governor Scott asked President Bernie Machen (who was scheduled to retire in 2013) to postpone his retirement and stay on to help maintain efforts to improve the University's standing. President Machen agreed to the Governor's request.

Daniel then reviewed a series of maps which reviewed the "Geography of Innovation" for the County. The maps feature layers which show community assets, transportation infrastructure, key employers, educational institutions and other assets. They reveal that Plum Creek lands are located in the key triangle bounded by major roads that are ripe for opportunity.

Daniel showed a similar series showing the "Geography of Innovation" for a segment of the state including an area bounded by Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Orlando and Tampa. The slides showed major transportation infrastructure, large research parks and universities, revealing gaps near Gainesville. These gaps also show how well-positioned the region is to grow these opportunities.

Daniel then introduced Tim Jackson from Kittelson and Associates.

III. Sector Planning Principles and Assumptions and Strategy for Conservation Land Use Component

Tim Jackson introduced the Sector Planning process and the purpose of the Framework Map. He explained what the Framework Map is and why Plum Creek is preparing the map, which is essential to a future application to the County. Tim reviewed the vision from Phase I of Envision Alachua which showed the community's desire to prioritize economic development, while also conserving significant acreage and accommodating community uses.

Tim reviewed some maps which showed where Plum Creek owns lands in the County. They own a total of 65,000 acres (60,000 acres in the County and 5,000 in the Cities of Gainesville and Hawthorne combined). Tim described the long term master plan and introduced a map showing four land uses: conservation, urban, rural and agriculture. These are the uses that must be defined in the long-term master plan. He also noted that along with the land uses, this process will help identify what uses are allowed within those areas and the characteristics of the development - the maximum/minimum densities and intensities. It also needs to describe the development pattern.

The master plan must also include a set of policies and generally identify:

- Regionally Significant Natural Resources
- Water Needs and Supplies
- Regionally Significant Transportation Facilities
- Regionally Significant Public Facilities
- Principles for Urban Form

And policies related to:

- Creation of jobs
- Protecting wildlife and natural areas
- Protection for permanent preservation
- Limiting urban sprawl
- Efficient use of land, resources
- Clean and healthy environment
- Quality communities, multi-modal transport
- Housing diversity
- Procedures for extra-jurisdictional impacts

Fred Merrill, Sasaki and Associates, walked the group through the analysis that was conducted to develop the conservation strategy for the Framework Map. He described how their approach started from taking the national view and looking at biodiversity hotspots nationwide. Florida has significant biodiversity resources. Looking at natural resources at the statewide level, the County and Plum Creek lands can play a role in supporting the statewide conceptual greenways which include the highest priority lands in the state. On a scale of 1-6 with 1 as the highest, Plum Creek lands are Priority 3. The map showed potential linkages to the O2O (Ocala to Osceola) corridor and the Santa Fe River corridor. Fred noted that the analysis conducted by the planning team validated the conclusion of the Task Force regarding the location of important conservation lands.

Fred then reviewed the factors they mapped to support their analysis. These include:

- 5-foot contours
- Elevation – the map showed that the elevation of Plum Creek lands ranged from a low of 78 feet to a high point of 172 feet.
- Watersheds – this map noted that most of the water in East County drains south; very little water drains into Newnans Lake.
- Protected wildlife species – they looked at habitat for the protected species that are present.
- Wetlands - they mapped wetlands at a variety of scales and combinations including: connected wetlands, isolated wetlands of 40 acres or more, wetlands between 5-40 acres, and isolated wetlands less than 5 acres.
- They looked at forestry and noted that 75% of the property is in industrial timber lands. A small portion of the site includes trees that are more than 50 years old. All of these factors were combined and presented as a summary of the environmental conditions on the site.

All of these factors were combined in an environmental summary map that shows the potential strategy for conservation lands in East County.

Next, Tim Jackson reviewed how this strategy for conservation lands fits into the Potential Framework Map, and how that will inform the Sector Plan process.

IV. Discussion of Land Use Framework and Development Prototypes

Following this, Daniel opened it up for questions and comments from the group.

Charles Lee asked a question seeking clarification of the area immediately north of Areas E and D, the Balou Forest. Tim responded that the land was publicly owned and slated for use as a landfill or for an institutional use. Charles requested that this be corrected on the map, since based on the coloring it is included in the conservation lands. Charles commented that what happens in Areas E and D can have a crucial influence. He suggested that as the Sector Plan moves forward, we see if we can clarify what will happen on that land and ensure that what is proposed will be consistent with what is proposed for the Plum Creek lands adjacent to it. It probably has a lot of conservation characteristics, but it shouldn't be a wild card in the mix.

Secondly, he believes this schematic is a good starting point and appreciates the work that has gone into it. The determination of the width of the corridors will be crucial, along with determining what can happen in these conservation corridors in terms of forestry. Daniel noted that Charles' question helps show the value of the Sector Planning process and how it can bring long-term certainty. Charles suggested Plum Creek see if outparcel landowners can be invited. We can't make it happen with private landowners, but we might be more successful with the County.

Justin Williams talked about pushing the opportunities out to the corners of the properties to create a larger central conservation core. He noted the amount of land required to meet transportation needs can be substantial. He is concerned about Highway 301 and the location of the railroad tracks on the west side and being able to gain access across the tracks. If we push development to the corners, we can encourage development where those connections already exist. This creates an opportunity for a larger core conservation area, which is a priority for him.

Rob Brinkman commented on the viability of Area B. It has fewer wetlands involved, has existing infrastructure and there is an existing adjacent municipality. He recommended this area as a starting point.

Ken Cordell added that the high point is off the northeast edge of Area C. One of our major assets is the rail line, which can connect us to Tampa, Orlando and Jacksonville. There are a lot of opportunities for people to live, work and play right there in the area.

Jack Payne expressed that he believed the group did a great job on the Framework Map, including the emphasis on working with partners. He shared

an example about how the presence of charismatic species like the panther moving through the area is good. It also means that decisions made can easily affect these species. He also called out how the landscape linkages are important to the protection of waterfowl, migratory birds and other species.

Vivian Filer likes the idea of staying on the edges, and starting in an area that makes Gainesville feel like it is part of the process. We want to make sure we don't leave out a faction. If we are starting in a place where we have industry and transportation aligned, we may have something that is closer than what we have now. We want to highlight and establish this connection.

Tim Guilliani noted that if we look at where our work force is located, we have to make it easy for them to get to the jobs. We also have to be able to move goods and services in and out of the area.

Dorothy Brown pointed out that if the interest was in East Gainesville, you can get from there to any section of the highway part of Areas A and B faster than you can get to the Oaks Mall. Access via the northern corridor would not be of much advantage to East Gainesville – it goes past the airport, fairground, and then into the Gainesville strip before you get to the residential area. Fewer people would be served by this versus access being in the Area A and B section. She emphasized this southern crossing as a starting point.

Eric Godet shared that he was impressed with the green connections, but is more supportive of working from the edges in. From an economic development perspective, it provides choices for the different sectors. It provides the flexibility we need. We don't yet know what user or development type wants to go where.

Jane Adams commented favorably on the transportation discussion and the need for a good link with UF. Researchers like to have proximity. Daniel added that we didn't highlight the Hawthorne Trail, which provides an important link to UF.

Vivian Filer shared a vision that has the University getting comfortable with moving off 13th Street. She suggested that we have to be broad in our thinking and we are talking about the side of the County that has been neglected. Are we going to bring services out to this part of the County to entice people to live and work out there? Vivian suggested UF set up another campus in the East. She described how we are envisioning something that is multiple-use and will make this a complete community. The people we attract will need to be educated to fill the jobs and there is hope the job training programs would be housed in this area.

Charles Lee commented on two points. Regarding moving from the outside in, he believes it is important to look conceptually at what a Sector Plan is and what it yields. It provides a road map of what will be developed and

preserved over the long-term. The detail of what goes in the plans shows up in the detailed area plans, which come later. The process allows us to create a template and fill in details as needs are refined. Also, in regard to transportation corridors, Charles is attending a meeting with the Department of Transportation on their Corridors Initiative, where they will be looking at these. The proposals made in this Initiative, including a new toll road, need to be factored into the discussion.

Daniel asked for any final comments and then introduced the Economic Progress Initiative. He started by describing some development prototypes and industry trends that demonstrate the kind of thinking involved and how it might apply here. These examples included:

- *Centennial Research Park, North Carolina State University*: The project is located some distance from campus but connected by transit and able to capture spinoffs from research and development being done at the University.
- *University Park at MIT*: Includes opportunities to work, live, learn, start a company, shop, along with a full spectrum of educational opportunities. Its small footprint is a good model for the proposed strategy of “developing the corners.”
- *Manufacturing*: Due to a number of factors, including the unreliability of the global supply chain, national security, fuel costs and the need to bolster the middle class, the US is trying to bring manufacturing back into the County from overseas. Companies are reinvesting in plants using highly automated processes and clean, modern technology, so they have less impact on nearby residents. The Volkswagen plant in Tennessee provides 2,000 jobs and creates demand for services that support 9,000 jobs - so one plant spins off more than 11,000 jobs. The Volkswagen plant takes up 800 acres – that fits comfortably within Area B.
- *CleanTech Park, Singapore*: an example of a high-tech park of the future, and the kind of development that the US is competing against.
- *Agri-Technology*: There is a need to capture the intellectual capital provided by UF’s focus on the growing field of agri-technology.

V. Introduction of Envision Alachua Economic Progress Initiative

Dale Brill suggested that, though we’ve been talking about “economic development,” what we are really discussing is “economic progress.” He noted that there are three different perspectives on any planning process - government, the private sector and the community. Due to the election cycle, the government perspective is short-term. The private sector perspective is somewhat more mid-term. The community-driven perspective is different in being truly long-term, and that is what distinguishes Envision Alachua.

Dale explained that for economic progress to truly succeed, we can’t just look at it from within the silo of economics – we have to think comprehensively.

He referenced the Six Pillars of Florida's Future Economy, as determined by the Florida Chamber Foundation. The Six Pillars clarify that we cannot have innovation and economic development without a world-class education. We also need transportation infrastructure to get goods and services from one place to another. We also need smart regulations to both create a good climate for business and protect the environment – if we destroy the environment on the way to creating one more job in Florida, what's the point? We need to consider civic and government systems, and partner with government. These first five pillars, taken together, add up to the sixth – quality of life. That's where the consensus has to be.

We're at the point where the unemployment rate is down to about 8-9%, and the conversation is shifting from "jobs, jobs, jobs" to "what kinds of jobs are we seeking?" This is the distinction between economic development and economic progress. Economic progress is about making equal investment in improving things for people who are here as well as bringing people from elsewhere, and creating quality of life enhancements for current residents. It's creating a sustainable growth model – we need to have that conversation.

He explained that this initiative has a ten-year legacy of success including: Innovation Gainesville, the Innovation Hub and UF. Envision Alachua can harness these accomplishments and build on to facilitate a community-driven approach to economic progress. The next step is to create a regional tool kit for how this will actually happen.

The path forward builds on these ten years of momentum and the resources provided by Plum Creek to improve the present public-private partnerships. UF's success will be enhanced by expanding its research and development collaboration, contributing to commercialization and technology transfer, reinforcing its role as a community leader and boosting its national ranking. Envision Alachua, as a pioneering community-led vision and collaboration, will provide the critical missing piece to expand the regional asset base. This will lead to a comprehensive strategy for economic progress that builds on partnerships focused around a consensus vision. The initiative will create a tactical tool kit that leverages regional assets guided by a blueprint drawn from innovation, entrepreneurialism and "geo-marketing" - marketing the region as an innovation destination.

Dale introduced the six steps involved in the regional tool kit:

1. The North Central Florida regional baseline analysis
2. Higher Educational (UF) Asset Analysis
3. Regional Blueprint
4. Marketing Plan
5. Develop Marketing Platform
6. Metrics and Tracking System

Dale then introduced Amy Holloway of Avalanche Consulting. Avalanche Consulting is a firm of national economic development strategists, with 40 years combined experience, who have worked in more than 100 communities in the US and in many other countries. They have substantial experience in Florida, including a strategic plan for the seven-county northeast Florida Jax USA Partnership region, completed in May of 2012, during which they put heavy emphasis on improving that region's connection to Gainesville. Their services include economic development strategic planning, workforce development and research tools such as their data-aggregation software tool, Headlight. They have a five-person team, assisted by the following partners:

- 3 Defined
- brill *ink* (Dale Brill's firm)
- Council for Adult and Experiential Learning (CAEL) – national workforce development specialists
- McCallum Sweeney Consulting – national industrial site consultant

Avalanche Consulting's role will be to evaluate Alachua County's economic opportunities within the scope of the broader region and state, and to identify some specific opportunities for this project. Right now they are working on conducting research for the baseline analysis. They started work in December on collecting data about the community and the local economy over the last ten years. Once that stage is completed, they'll be returning to talk with community and business representatives to better understand what is going on in the region, since the numbers don't tell the whole story.

They are benchmarking their data against the following cities:

- Athens, GA
- Austin, TX
- Boulder, CO
- College Station, TX
- Huntsville, AL
- Raleigh, NC

The North Central Florida Region they are looking at includes the following counties:

- Alachua County
- Baker County
- Bradford County
- Clay County
- Columbia County
- Dixie County
- Gilchrist County
- Levy County
- Marion County
- Putnam County
- Union County

Amy went on to describe the kind of data they are using in their analysis, including data on the economy such as employment trends and GDP, details about the population and workforce, the business climate, the existing infrastructure, and quality of life as demonstrated by such factors as housing, cost of living and crime.

She gave a quick overview of some of the top trends they have found in the data so far, giving a glimpse at what Gainesville looks like from the perspective of an outside business:

- *Population Growth, 1970-2010:* Avalanche compared population growth in the Gainesville Metropolitan Statistical Area (Alachua and Gilchrist counties) over the past 45 years against the benchmark cities. In the 1970s, Gainesville's population was growing faster than the other communities. In the 1980s, population growth began to slow and Gainesville fell to about the middle of the pack. During the 1990s and 2000s, Gainesville's population growth slowed down enough so that it is now in the bottom half of the benchmark communities.
- *Population Change, 2001-2011:* Avalanche investigated why the population has grown or declined. There are two ways population can grow: naturally, through the birth rate, or via people migrating into the community. Migration into Alachua County peaked in 2006 with the arrival of 4,400 new residents, but has slowed down ever since – down to 81 new residents in 2009, with an overall loss of residents by 2010.
- *Job Loss, 1991-2011:* Since 2007, Alachua County has lost more jobs than it gained, which offset all the job gains in the earlier half of that decade. There were also approximately 3,800 fewer workers in the County in 2011 than in 2000.
- *Annual Job Growth, 2001-2008 vs. 2008-2012:* Since the recession has slowed job growth all over the county, Avalanche compared annual job growth in Alachua County against the state and the US, both pre- and post-recession. The data shows that the County suffered proportionally greater job losses and fewer job gains than neighboring Gilchrist County, the State of Florida and the US.
- *Jobs by Industry, 2011:* Government, health and trade/transportation are the largest employers in Alachua County. The only industries that haven't lost jobs since 2006 are health services and private education. The government and construction sectors, in particular, have suffered significant losses. The local economy lacks diversity, and increasing it should be one of the first goals to set.
- *Alachua County Industry Cluster Analysis:* This matrix maps jobs into four quadrants to determine whether specific industries are weak or strong and declining, advancing or emerging. It also compares the concentration of employment in each industry per capita versus that in the entire US. The best opportunities to target are those which are growing fast but haven't reached a high level of concentration nationally. Much of Innovation Gainesville's work is beginning to show up in this chart. Industries such as biomedical labs and supplies, or research into areas like software and

She summarized the final takeaways from these initial pieces of data as follows:

- The County has a static economy and challenges attracting and retaining talent.
- Economic opportunity remains an obstacle.
- Employment today is lower than 2000 levels, which indicates a decade without net job growth.
- There are, however, strong assets present, including high educational attainment (40% Bachelors' degrees), increasing funding for research at UF, and an upspring of promising new industries.

Amy asked whether anyone had thoughts or questions. A number of Task Force members asked questions to clarify the definitions of different industries and which category certain local companies fell into.

Vicki McGrath commented regarding how the change in population growth has not been reflected in K-12 public education over the 20-plus years she's been with the school district – those numbers have stayed steady. Amy clarified that the population data she presented just represent what is happening in terms of migration. Vicki replied that it would be interesting to know who is moving in and out, since it's clearly not the K-12 population. Amy noted that they do have a map showing where people are going to and where we're attracting people from. A lot of people are leaving for the West Coast and Northeast, while many are coming here from South Florida, Detroit and other places with colder weather.

Charles asked how we factor in one of the specific phenomena of Florida population growth through migration, which is that a substantial amount of population growth and new construction is related to retirees who are not planning on taking a job, and is therefore disconnected from the job economy. Amy replied that yes, because of the emphasis on retirees and visitors, which is cyclical, they've seen that trends seem to lag and that there are higher highs and lower lows.

Amy reminded us that this is just a "sneak peek" into what they're looking at, and by no means as deep as they're going to go. She also noted that for every data set, they look at the County, the MSA and the 11-county region. She concluded on a positive note, congratulating participants on an amazing process. She does the same thing all over the country, and the biggest hurdle in implementing strategies is usually that they are not aligned with the land use planning of the community. The greatest plan in the world can't do much if it doesn't fit with the vision that the community has. The plans she worked on are usually siloed, and she is very excited to be part of one that isn't.

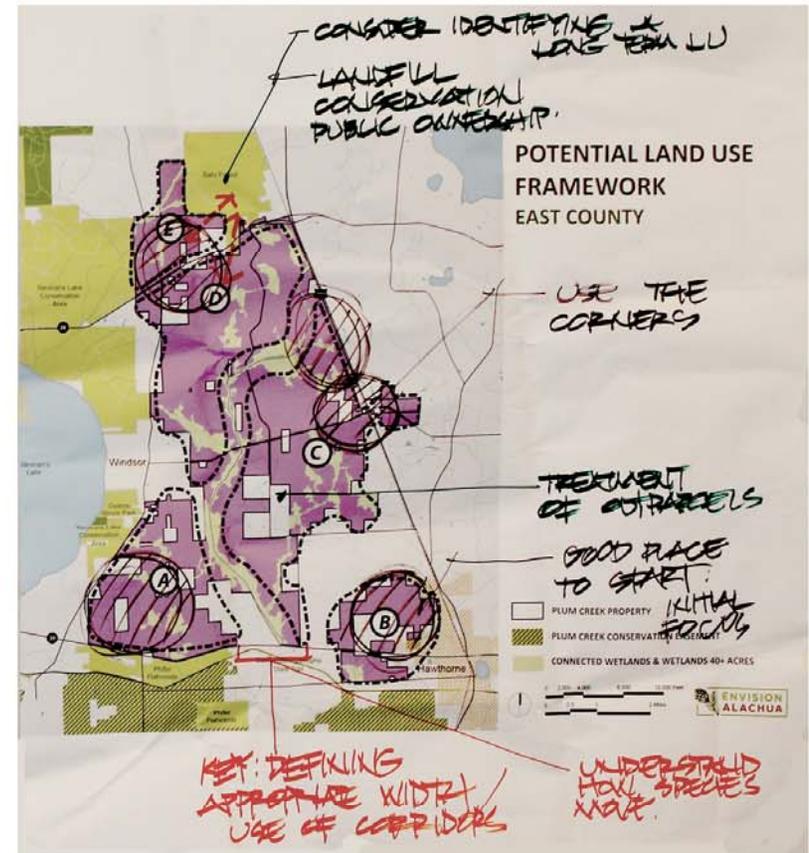
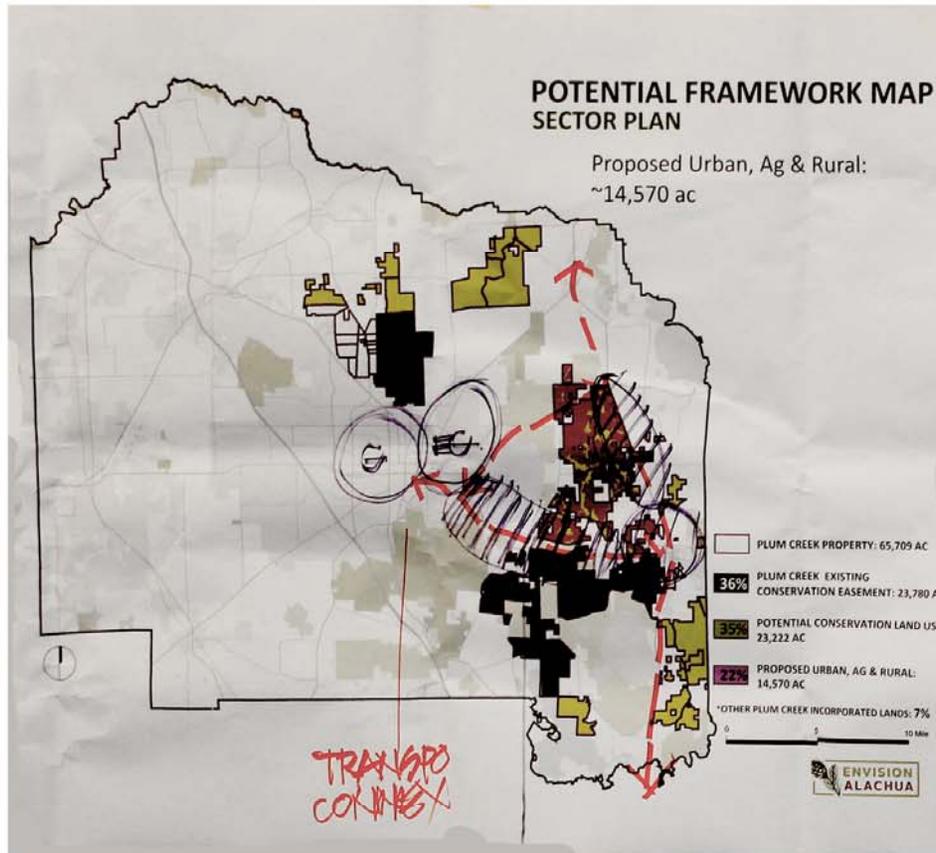
VI. Summary and Next Steps

Daniel thanked everyone for their presentations and participation. He noted that the next key event is the Community Workshop taking place on February 7th. It will be a lively and engaging event.

Todd Powell made some closing remarks to conclude the meeting. He thanked everyone for coming and stressed that everyone emphasized the need to get moving with the process. Plum Creek responded with a national search for an economic development firm that resulted in hiring Avalanche Consulting, and also bringing Dale Brill in as a consultant. He noted that this is bigger than Envision Alachua – it is a partnership we have established with the Chamber of Commerce to learn how we can market our existing assets as well as build on them. We are planting the seeds to attract new economic development activities and build off the foundation we have, as well as to take advantage of the opportunities we have today. He thanked everyone again for all their hard work and noted that we look forward to our first major success.

This concluded the second Task Force meeting of Phase II of the Envision Alachua Planning process. The next meeting will be held on April 4, 2013 at 6:30 p.m. at the UF Hilton, 1714 SW 34th Street in Gainesville.

A meeting wallgraphic and attendance roster of Task Force members are attached at the end of this document. No comments were submitted by members of the public.



Envision Alachua Phase II
Task Force
Meeting #2 –January 24, 2013

Appendix A: Roster of Task Force Members

*** denotes in attendance at January 24, 2013 meeting**

Jane Adams*

Vice President, University Relations
The University of Florida

Dr. Dale Brill*

Economic Progress Coach

Rob Brinkman*

Vice Chair of Citizens Advisory Committee to
MTPO, Former Chair of Suwannee St. Johns
Sierra Club

Dorothy M. Brown*

(alternate for Bobbi Walton)
Windsor Resident

Robert Castellucci*

Vice President, Marketing
RoomSync

Dr. Karen Cole-Smith*

Executive Director
Community Outreach and East Gainesville
Instruction
Santa Fe College

Ken Cornell*

Realtor, Cornell & Associates

Tom Coward

Retired Alachua County Commissioner &
Retired Lincoln High School Teacher

Ed Dix

Realtor, Developer
Edix Investments, Inc.

Mike Dykes

Officer, Cracker Boys Hunt Club
Senior Project Manager, CH2MHILL

Vivian Filer*

Chair, Cotton Club Museum & Cultural Center
Retired, Santa Fe College & Shands Healthcare

Tim Giuliani*

(replacing Brent Christensen)
CEO
Gainesville Area Chamber of Commerce &
Council for Economic Outreach

Eric Godet*

President & CEO
Godet Industries

Dr. Richard Hilsenbeck*

Director Conservation Projects
The Nature Conservancy

Pete Johnson*

Former Board Member
Gainesville Regional Airport Authority

Dug Jones*

Associate Vice President of Economic
Development
Santa Fe College

Nona Jones

Community Relations Director
GRU

Lindsay Krieg

Bariatrics Educator
Center for Obesity Surgery & Treatment

Charles Lee*

Director of Advocacy
Audubon Florida

Vicki McGrath*

(replacing Terry Tougaw)
Alachua County Public Schools
Director, Community Planning

Dr. Jack Payne*

Senior Vice President
Institute of Food & Agricultural Sciences (IFAS)
University of Florida

Brad Pollitt*

Vice President of Facilities
Shands Healthcare

Ed Regan*

Energy and Utilities Consultant
Retired, Assistant General Manager, Strategic
Planning, GRU

Steven Seibert, J.D. *

The Seibert Law Firm

Bill Strassberger

District Engineer
Clay Electric

Adrian Taylor*

Pastor
Springhill Missionary Baptist Church

Kevin Thorpe

Senior Pastor
Faith Missionary Baptist

Bobbi Walton

President Community Service for Windsor,
Retired, CH2MHILL and Environmental
Science & Engineering

Helen Warren*

(replacing Robert Hutchinson)
Agent, Prudential Trend Realty
Audubon Florida, Alachua County Chapter

Justin Williams*

Officer, Public Relations, Cracker Boys Hunt
Club
Information Technologies, Clay Electric

Dr. Gladys Wright*

Retired Principal
Alachua County School Board

Ex Officio Members

Rick Drummond

Interim County Manager
Alachua County

Scott Koons

Executive Director
NCF Regional Planning Council

**Participating Task Force Members
Representing Plum Creek**

Todd Powell*

Senior Director Real Estate
Plum Creek

Rose Fagler*

Manager Community Relations
Plum Creek

**Plum Creek Resource Liaison to the Task
Force**

Jon Rashleigh*

Senior Resources Manager
Plum Creek

MIG, Inc.

Daniel Iacofano*

Principal & Lead Facilitator
MIG, Inc.

Joan Chaplick*

Principal
MIG, Inc.