

Resilience-Building Workshop Summary Document

UF Office of Sustainability
October 21st, 2019

The following document was prepared by the University of Florida Office of Sustainability as a summary report of the Resilience-Building Workshop held on September 12, 2019 at the Gainesville Senior Recreation Center. This workshop was a partnership between the UF Office of Sustainability, the City of Gainesville, and Alachua County staff, and was designed to foster collaboration between key stakeholders throughout Alachua County, identifying short-term and long-term opportunities for improving the community's resilience to climate-related stressors.

Facilitation & Planning Team:

- Fiona Hogan, Strategic Projects Coordinator, University of Florida Office of Sustainability
- Stacie Greco, Water Resources Program Manager, Alachua County Environmental Protection Department
- Karissa Raskin, Civic Collaborations Specialist, City of Gainesville Department of Strategic Initiatives
- Allison Vitt, Outreach & Communications Coordinator, University of Florida Office of Sustainability

Steering Committee:

- Chris Bird, Director, Alachua County Environmental Protection Department
- Carolyn Cox, Florida Climate Institute, University of Florida
- Andrew Telles, Director of Collaborative Initiatives, University of Florida
- Hannah Ulloa, Design & Marketing, University of Florida Office of Sustainability
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Table of Contents:

Workshop Activities & Outcomes	2
Pre-Workshop: Climate-Related Hazards	2
Session I: Critical Features	2
Session II: Actions & Resources	3
Session III: Partnership Opportunities	4
Closing Session: Takeaways & Synthesis	6
Next Steps	6
Appendix A: List of Attendees	7
Appendix B: List of Features	9
Appendix C: List of Action Items	11
Appendix D: List of Partnerships	13



This workshop was accomplished through a partnership between the UF Office of Sustainability, the City of Gainesville, and Alachua County, and with the support of the Florida Climate Institute.

Workshop Activities & Outcomes

The design and implementation of the Resilience-Building Workshop was informed by resources and models provided by Second Nature and the Nature Conservancy. The Facilitation Team adapted these resources in order to maximize participants' time and engagement throughout the workshop.

36 attendees participated in the workshop - not including facilitators, scribes, and other staff who were involved throughout the process. These attendees came from diverse backgrounds and were selected for their professional expertise and roles at various levels within the university, city, and county. Attendees were split into seven groups, each of which was led by a facilitator who received training prior to the workshop. While each group received the same activity instructions, it was up to the discretion of the group members and facilitators to interpret the instructions in a way that resonated with the group while still working toward the common workshop goals: Identifying features, developing action items, and brainstorming potential partnership opportunities.

For a complete list of workshop attendees, please see Appendix A on page 7.

Pre-Workshop: Climate-Related Hazards

In advance of the workshop, invitees were asked to rank a list of eight climate-related hazards according to their perceived relevance to our community. The top four hazards that resulted from a total of 37 survey responses were:

1. **Flooding**
2. **Storm-force winds**
3. **Extreme Temperatures**
4. **Drought**

Session I: Critical Features

During the first portion of the workshop, attendees were asked to identify critical "features" in the local community that may relate to one (or more) of the four identified hazards: Flooding, Storm-Force Winds, Extreme Temperatures, and Drought. For the purposes of the workshop, "features" were defined as social, environmental, or infrastructural characteristics that may play major roles in the resilience of Alachua County in the face of climate-related hazards.

Participants identified a range of areas in need of attention during resilience planning efforts. A complete list of features can be found in Appendix B on page 9. Each group identified five "high-priority" features to focus on for the subsequent sessions.

The most commonly prioritized features included:

- Water resources (the Florida Aquifer, lakes, rivers, treatment facilities)
- Vulnerable populations (undocumented people, marginalized groups, elderly, homeless, disabled, resource-poor)
- Energy management systems

- Public transportation
- Wastewater and solid waste collection and treatment
- Public awareness and education
- Infrastructure and planning (density, housing stock, emergency shelters, emergency management planning)
- Food production and access (soil health, food storage facilities, food transportation, food accessibility)
- Wetlands and wildlife
- Floodplains and floodplain management
- Health services (hospitals, mental health facilities)
- Communication services
- Social networks
- Housing (density, low-income housing, affordable housing, markets, accommodating population growth)
- The University of Florida and other major stakeholders

Session II: Actions & Resources

In the second session of the workshop, participants outlined possible actions that would make their priority features more resilient and/or address gaps in Alachua County's response to climate-related hazards. (A complete list can be found in Appendix C on page 11). Each group then discussed how the following criteria applied to those actions:

- Most impact in the long-term
- Most impact for the greatest number of people
- Most feasible to accomplish in Alachua County
- Most difficult to accomplish, but could have high impact for the community

Participants collectively articulated more than 100 action items, which focused on focal areas as outlined in following section. A complete list of action items can be found in Appendix C. Overarching focal areas and related action items included:

1. Stormwater, flooding, wastewater

Several groups chose to group these related topics together in discussion, with conversations focusing on known flooding issues, accelerating and improving pipe and infrastructure maintenance and improving future planning efforts to address low-income neighborhoods, environmental impacts and funding. Some of the specific action items included:

- Assess flooding impact on roadways - work with DOT & state. 441 (Paynes Prairie) I-75 (Santa Fe River)
- Identify locations for low income housing development outside of flood zones
- SCADA system providing accurate & timely data for dispatch

2. Water resources and quality

Some of the discussions on water resources and water quality also tied into wastewater and utility management. The suggestions often involved education on the use, value and management of our water systems:

- Identify single-point-of-failure gaps
- Encourage "right planet, right place"
- Integrate with UF model, projects and frameworks

3. Educational Resources and Social Networks

Almost every group touched on improving educational resources and strengthening social networks in their brainstorming sessions. There were several ideas that built off of existing programs or created new ones.

Some of the more specific suggestions were:

- Creating a “Ministry of Resilience”
- Improving support for existing programs like PACE, CWC, SHIP, and Habitat for Humanity
- Hosting events to foster solidarity between residents

4. Vulnerable populations

Every group discussed some aspect of reaching vulnerable, marginalized, or “unseen” populations. These discussions included mention of the elderly, disabled peoples, undocumented communities, and those with mental health limitations, low-income families, non-English speakers, homeless communities, residents living in low housing stock or floodplain areas, renters, the unemployed, rural communities, etc. Suggested actions included:

- Producing educational and emergency communication resources in multiple languages available in various formats
- Evaluating accessibility of flood insurance, health insurance, renter’s insurance, and other types of insurance
- Improving communication about renters’ rights
- Considering the need for relocation of communities living in extremely vulnerable areas

5. Energy management and utilities

Utilities emerged as a discussion point in every group, although the definition of ‘utility’ may have varied from individual to individual and group to group. While some used it to refer to the entire range of services provided by Gainesville Regional Utility (provision of water, gas, and electric, as well as waste collection), others used the term to refer only to energy and water, or other combinations of those services. Some of the more specific suggestions were:

- Rebates to incentivize self-contained power systems and use of renewable energy sources
- Increased education about home energy management
- Plan for more underground power lines
- Enforcement of an aggressive tree-trimming policy

6. Economic and infrastructural planning

Many groups discussed the challenges of integrating resilience into planning and policy-making conversations. The following are suggestions about how to better create a framework for resilience in projects:

- Calculating the lifetime cost savings of investing in more resilience and efficient infrastructure
- Supporting research to better understand the gap between existing infrastructure and what would be necessary to a more resilient community
- Investment in more diverse transportation infrastructure

7. Housing and Food

Several groups made recommendations for addressing existing needs for basic necessities such as safe housing and food access, and also discussed how the climate-related hazards could exacerbate those issues. Suggested action items included:

- More stringent regulations in building code and enforcement to emphasize energy efficiency
- Zoning changes to increase density
- Promoting diversity throughout the food supply chain: production to consumption
- Better identification of food deserts and creation of plans to address them

Session III: Partnership Opportunities

After discussing potential action items to improve resilience for different features, participants were asked to develop a list of existing or potential entities that could partner to address these action items. Every action item referenced support from the University of Florida, City of Gainesville, and Alachua County. A complete list of partnership opportunities can be found in Appendix D on page 13. Other identified partners or potential collaborators included:

1. Stormwater, flooding, wastewater

- Customers
- Local government
- State & Federal funding/grants
- Communication/education ambassadors
- Faith-based groups
- Community groups
- Media
- Homeowners Associations
- The Community Weatherization Coalition
- Alachua County EPD
- Florida DEP
- Public Works
- Utility
- Fire Rescue
- DOT
- Water Management Districts
- Environmental groups
- FEMA

2. Educational Resources and Social Networks

- Elected Officials
- Developers
- Chamber of Commerce
- Civil engineers
- Media
- Santa Fe CC
- Financial Institutions
- Local & state legislation
- Emergency Responders
- Neighborhood Leaders
- Resilience Officer
- Funding Officer (for resilience)

3. Vulnerable Populations

- Emergency responders
- Community gatekeepers
- Healthcare
- Communicators
- Educators
- City planners

4. Energy management and utilities

- Public Works
- Contractors
- Neighborhoods
- DOE
- DOT
- Researchers
- Utility Companies
- Financial Institutions
- Legislative bodies
- Solar Co-op
- Local Government
- Private Industries
- Builders
- Code Inspector

5. Economic and Infrastructure planning

- Surrounding communities
- Chamber of Commerce
- Business owners
- City Parks Dept.
- Developers
- Engineers
- School Board
- City Public Works
- Building Code Enforcement
- UF/IFAS
- Media

6. Food & Housing

Food:

- UF/IFAS
- Working Food

- Grow Hub
- Food banks
- Community gardens
- Local farmers
- UF Field and Fork
- Churches
- Schools
- Food Systems Coalition
- CSA
- Farmer's Market

Housing:

- State Housing Initiatives Partnership
- Builders Associations
- Big Box stores
- Repurpose Project
- Habitat for Humanity
- UF student orgs
- Religious orgs
- Retirement communities
- Southwest Advocacy Group

Takeaways & Synthesis

At the conclusion of the workshop, participants shared some of the emerging themes and takeaways from the discussions. Many of the groups reflected on the potential to improve educational resources, social networks and communications. Many groups also focused on the value of similar workshops in opening up or strengthening networks between entities in the region.

Key themes:

- Strengthening neighborhood networks and communications before crisis would improve the community's resilience to sudden events and long-term climate stressors.
- Building relationships that span long-term and short-term, intergenerational, and small and large institutions would ensure success of resilience strategies.
- Prioritizing communication, resources and participation for vulnerable populations would improve overall community resilience.

Next Steps

The Resilience-Building workshop was designed to be a first step in the broader conversation about improving resilience to climate-related stressors in our community. The outcomes of this workshop will factor into several planning processes at the University of Florida, City of Gainesville and Alachua County levels: Alachua County Emergency Management may use these conversations and newfound networks to inform the 2020 update of the Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy.* It will also benefit the University of Florida goal to update the UF Climate Action Plan by providing a new lens and process with which to address climate action.**

** The Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group plays a vital role in the resiliency of the Alachua County area through various mitigation efforts. The Work Group will be initiating the rewrite of the Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy and is looking to increase community involvement. Alachua County Emergency Management will be facilitating this process. Please email inquiries to dherding@alachuacounty.us should you have an interest in contributing to the group.*

*** To learn more about the Resilience Assessment and the UF Climate Action Plan, please contact the UF Office of Sustainability at info@sustainability.ufl.edu.*

Appendix A: List of Attendees

More than 100 individuals were invited to participate in the workshop. The following is a compiled list of workshop attendees, organized by facilitation group:

Group 1	<i>Facilitator: Matt Williams</i>	Director, UF Office of Sustainability	miwilliams@ufl.edu
	David McIntire	District Emergency Manager, Alachua County	mcintiredw@cityofgainesville.org
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	Jennifer McElroy	Supervising Utility Engineer, GRU	mcelroyja@gru.com
Group 2	<i>Facilitator: Karissa Raskin</i>	Civic Collaboration Specialist, City of Gainesville	raskink1@cityofgainesville.org
	Prabir Barooah	Professor, UF Power Lab	pbarooah@ufl.edu
	Hal Grieb	Director of Emergency Management, Alachua County	hgrieb@alachuacounty.us
	Kim Harris	Program Coordinator, City of Gainesville Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs	harriskd@cityofgainesville.org
	Gail Mowry	Stormwater Engineer, Public Works City of Gainesville	
	Steve Rossi	Technical Systems Analyst, Public Works City of Gainesville	Rossis1@cityofgainesville.org
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	Scott Fox	Senior Director, UF Transportation & Parking Services	sefox@ufl.edu
	Jeff Carney	Associate Professor, School of Architecture, FIBER	j.carney@ufl.edu
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Group 4	<i>Facilitator: Allison Vitt</i>	Outreach & Communications Coordinator, UF Office of Sustainability	avitt@ufl.edu
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	Alexandra Martinez	Director, Alachua County Crisis Center	amartinez@alachuacounty.us
	Fred Murry	Assistant City Manager, City of Gainesville	murryfj@cityofgainesville.org
	Vince Marino	Facilities Director, Gainesville Housing Authority	vincem@gnvha.org

	Paul Monaghan	Assistant Professor, UF, IFAS Extension	paulf@ufl.edu
	Kenneth Allen	Director, UF Department of Emergency Management	kfallen@ufl.edu
Group 5	<i>Facilitator: Dehlia Albrecht</i>	Youth Programs Coordinator, UF CPET	dehlia@cpet.ufl.edu
	Jennifer Meisenhelder	Assistant Director of Utilities, UF	jmeisenhelder@ufl.edu
	Andrew Telles	Director of Collaborative Initiatives, UF	andrew.telles@ufl.edu
	Marianne Schmink	Board President, Community Weatherization Coalition	schmink@latam.ufl.edu
	Chris Bird	Director, Alachua County Environmental Protection	chris@alachuacounty.us
	Jennison Kipp Searcy	Ecological Economist, UF Program for Resource Efficient Communities	mjkipp@ufl.edu
	Group 6	<i>Facilitator: Fiona Hogan</i>	Strategic Projects Manager, UF Office of Sustainability
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Group 7	<i>Facilitator: Amy Abuqawod</i>		abuqawoda1@cityofgainesville.org
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Appendix B: List of Features

The following is a compiled list of the features brainstormed by the workshop groups:

1. Agricultural areas
2. Aquifer
3. Arts community
4. Bridges
5. Building codes
6. Buildings
7. Business insurance
8. Campus Master Plan
9. Carbon footprint
10. Cell towers
11. Churches
12. Civic engagement
13. Code enforcement agencies
14. Communication and outreach systems
15. Communication infrastructure
16. Community-based groups and non-profits
17. Community center
18. Community cohesion
19. Community composition
20. Community planning & growth management groups
21. Community water supply
22. Disabled and special needs population
23. Disaster response plans
24. Domestic animals and pets
25. Drainage and retention ponds
26. Economic stability
27. Ecosystem services systems
28. Education systems
29. Elderly population
30. Emergency housing for climate migrants and evacuees
31. Emergency management
32. Emergency notification system
33. Energy management systems
34. Evacuation routes
35. Evacuees and other displaced populations
36. Federal mitigation grants
37. Flood insurance
38. Floodplain management
39. Floodplains
40. Food accessibility
41. Food deserts
42. Food storage and transportation infrastructure
43. Food systems
44. Forests
45. Gas pipelines
46. Gas stations
47. Generators
48. Green infrastructure (natural and engineered systems)
49. Healthcare systems (hospitals, clinics)
50. Historic buildings
51. Homeless population
52. Homeowners associations (HOAs)
53. Homeowners Insurance
54. Housing markets
55. I-75 highway
56. IFAS state extension
57. Incidents of crime and violence
58. Invasive species population
59. Job market
60. Karst topography
61. Lakes, rivers, bodies of water
62. Landfills
63. Local businesses and businessowners
64. Local farmers
65. Local news outlets
66. Low-income housing
67. Low-stock housing
68. Manufacturing
69. Marginalized groups
70. Mental healthcare systems
71. Mitigation planning
72. Neighborhoods
73. New developments
74. Other insurance systems
75. Other shared community spaces
76. Outlying rural communities
77. Parks
78. Paynes Prairie
79. Plant species diversity
80. Population of homeowners
81. Population of renters
82. Power grid
83. Power lines
84. Property values
85. Protected areas
86. Public awareness, education, and training systems
87. Public security
88. Public shelters
89. Public transport system
90. Radio
91. Recreational facilities
92. Recycling and waste management
93. Renters' rights
94. Research community
95. Retail sector
96. Roads
97. School system
98. Schools
99. Secondary communication networks
100. Septic tanks

101. Sinkholes
102. Skilled laborers
103. Social networks
104. Soil quality
105. Solar power
106. Solid waste management facilities
107. Springs
108. Stormwater systems
109. Student population
110. Technology
111. Traffic
112. Tree canopy
113. University of Florida
114. Utilities (GRU, Clay Electric, FPL, etc.)
115. Vectors of disease (i.e. mosquitoes)
116. Vulnerable and “unseen” populations
117. Wastewater collection system
118. Wastewater treatment plant
119. Water lines
120. Well water
121. Wetlands
122. Wildlife
123. Wildlife corridors
124. Wildlife habitats
125. Wireless/cellular communication networks

Appendix C: List of Action Items

Addressing issues with stormwater, flooding, and wastewater:

1. Repair and replace existing wastewater infrastructure
2. Reduce wastewater infiltration and inflow
3. Ensure protection of natural buffer areas
4. Provide education to customers about wastewater infrastructure (critical contact points, mitigating infiltration, capital upgrades)
5. Reduce runoff contamination of water sources
6. Well-field protection
7. Identify single-point failure gaps that can easily be addressed
8. Allow for maximization of building capacity for land (stormwater basins)
9. Create water quality credits
10. Promote water conservation locally
11. Accelerate pipe maintenance
12. Identify and seek funding for retrofit projects for stormwater systems to address flooding
13. Update FEMA maps for flood zones
14. Identify research grant funding to explore flooding issues
15. Move toward low-impact development with stormwater management contained on-site
16. Work with state and federal entities to reduce impact of flooding on major roads and highways
17. Share emergency Aqua-Tainers (re-usable, collapsible)
18. Incentivize decreased water consumption
19. Focus on carbon sequestration efforts
20. Improve irrigation systems
21. Integrate UF research interests into water projects

Addressing issues with educational resources and social networks:

1. Create a Netflix documentary about climate change to combat public misunderstanding of the climate change
2. Make marketing/communication about climate change “sexy”
3. Ensure better education about climate change for policy makers
4. Ensure better education about local decision-making processes for policy makers
5. Create interactive displays (museums) to educate public about resilience and climate change
6. Engage youth in decision-making processes
7. Support grassroots campaigns
8. Tell compelling stories in messaging
9. Ensure buy-in from community
10. Find champions or gatekeepers for specific action items/goals
11. Teach debate, not hate!
12. Disperse educational materials about how to respond to severe weather threats
13. Use multiple methods of communication to reach all populations (cell phones, social media, newspapers)
14. Identify which groups are not being reached by current communication strategies and new ways to reach them
15. Create neighborhood disaster response task forces
16. Prioritize better communication between UF, city, county, and emergency management groups
17. Improve emergency communication networks
18. Create a Ministry of Resilience to implement a resilience and vulnerability assessment
19. Increase neighborhood to state accountability
20. Start a Community Block Party to reinforce community solidarity

21. Incentivize neighborhood connectedness

Addressing issues with engaging and supporting marginalized/vulnerable people:

1. Providing resources for marginalized people for evacuation
2. Better identifying where marginalized populations live and how they operate in order to better target support
3. Address communication challenges with marginalized people
4. Create lending platform through utilities to support energy-burdened people
5. Expand programs to upgrade sub-standard housing
6. Build on strengths in marginalized communities
7. Prioritize participation of vulnerable people in local decision-making processes
8. Identify assets, community centers, and churches
9. Create a localized social network
10. Ensure shelter housing for migrants
11. Map vulnerabilities and assets
12. Relocate vulnerable communities out of flooding areas
13. Provide national flood insurance
14. Increased FEMA and local government funding
15. Increased support towards programs geared towards the homeless population (e.g. Grace Marketplace)
16. Provide multilingual communications to reach non-English speakers for disaster preparedness

Addressing issues with energy management and utilities:

1. Improve back-up electricity supply (batteries, diversify fuel sources)
2. Identify single-point failure gaps that can easily be addressed
3. Diversify energy production
4. Create a backup plan for existing solid waste management
5. Create local solid waste management capacity
6. Correct budget practices to protect utility systems
7. Collect after-action reporting data from mental health services
8. Increase resources for mental health services
9. Increase community access and use of solar energy
10. Increase battery storage
11. POS rental energy guidance and regulations
12. Incentivize micro-grids based on renewable energy
13. More aggressive tree-trimming policy
14. More underground cables
15. Increase self-contained power systems like solar energy through rebates and other incentives
16. Build more energy efficient homes
17. Increase support for programs like PACE, CWC, SHIP, and Rebuilding Together
18. Provide educational resources for residents to better understand home energy management

Addressing issues with economic and infrastructure planning:

1. Incentive STEM companies to come and stay in Gainesville
2. Increase density in the downtown area
3. Incentivize companies to fill in the downtown area
4. Diversify choices for people to procure services
5. Re-evaluate how we benchmark our community
6. Reduce reliance on residential and real estate taxes
7. Use the lens of equity in planning processes

8. Get buy-in from city and county for zoning changes
9. Diversify portfolio of companies in town to formulate tax base
10. Emphasize long-term planning (30+ years)
11. Reject low-income housing in floodplains
12. Planning on a larger, regional level
13. Diversify transportation system infrastructure
14. Make amenities more accessible
15. Identify transect areas for density
16. Identify areas that *cannot* be built upon
17. Create a position of Funding Officer within Ministry of Resilience to help find funding mechanisms for resilient infrastructure
18. Prevent duplication of efforts
19. Define reserves and allocate resources

Addressing issues with food and housing:

1. Increase regulation incentives to improve home resilience
2. Increase support for programs that support home repair
3. Build more resilient housing
4. Create a food collation and develop a food policy
5. Develop collaboration between community groups and farmers
6. Encourage independent gardening
7. Retrofit older infrastructure to improve resilience
8. Increased communication between local agricultural produces and markets
9. Promote diversity in food systems
10. Planning for community feeding during crises
11. Increase neighborhood sharing of food resources
12. Improve funding mechanisms for resilient construction
13. Implement zoning changes to increase density in urban core

Other areas of discussion:

1. Address shelter planning and post-shelter clean-up
2. Evaluate and coordinate shelter functions
3. Ensure protection of conservation areas
4. Improve communication and education around disaster planning

Appendix D: List of Partnerships

The following is a list of different entities and organizations that the workshop groups brainstormed as being involved in implementing the action items:

1. Alachua County Crisis Center
2. Alachua County Emergency Management
3. Alachua County Environmental Protection Department (ACEPD)
4. Alachua County Habitat for Humanity
5. Alachua County Public Schools
6. Alachua County School Board
7. Builders' associations
8. Builders
9. Business owners
10. Chamber of Commerce
11. Chief Science Officer
12. Churches
13. City of Gainesville
14. City of Gainesville Housing
15. City of Gainesville liaisons
16. City Parks Department
17. City planning groups
18. Civil engineers
19. Code enforcement
20. Code inspectors
21. Communication ambassadors
22. Communication networks
23. Community advocates
24. Community educational networks
25. Community gardens
26. Community groups
27. Community leaders (gatekeepers)
28. Community Supported Agriculture groups
29. Community Weatherization Coalition (CWC)
30. Conservation organizations
31. Contractors
32. County attorney
33. County planning groups
34. Customers and consumers
35. Department of Energy (DOE)
36. Department of Transportation (DOT)
37. Developers
38. Educational institutions
39. Elected officials
40. Emergency management systems
41. Emergency response
42. Emergency response media networks
43. Emergency response volunteer
44. Engineers
45. Environmental groups
46. Faith-based groups
47. Farmers
48. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
49. Federal funding groups
50. FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
51. Financial institutions
52. Fire Rescue
53. First Responders
54. Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)
55. Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)
56. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)
57. Florida Institute for Resilience in the Built Environment (FIBER)
58. Food banks
59. Food systems coalition
60. Gainesville Regional Utilities
61. Grow Hub
62. Growth management
63. Homeowner education networks
64. Homeowner's associations (HOAs)
65. Hospitals
66. IFAS
67. Innovation groups
68. Insurance companies
69. Interfaith Climate Group
70. Keep Alachua County Beautiful (KACB)
71. Legal services
72. Legislative bodies (local and state)
73. Local businesses
74. Local experts
75. Local farmers
76. Local farming community
77. Locally equipped energy providers
78. Manufacturers
79. Media
80. Mental health facilities
81. Ministry of Resilience
82. Neighborhood associations
83. Neighborhood leaders
84. Neighborhoods
85. Non-profits
86. Office of Resiliency
87. Other municipalities in Alachua County
88. Policy makers
89. Private citizens
90. Private contractors
91. Private industry
92. Private sector
93. Public relations professionals and organizations

94. Public Works
95. Religious groups
96. Repurpose Project
97. Researchers
98. Residential Task Forces
99. Resiliency officers
100. Retirement communities
101. Rural communities
102. Santa Fe College
103. School board
104. Schools
105. Self-contained power systems
106. Senior Center
107. Shimberg Center for Housing Studies
108. Skilled workers
109. Solar co-ops
110. Southwest Advocacy Group (SWAG)
111. State funding groups
112. State government
113. State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program (SHIP)
114. State of Florida
115. UF Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR)
116. UF College of Journalism and Communications
117. UF Facilities Services
118. UF Field & Fork
119. UF GeoPlan Center
120. UF IFAS
121. UF Levin Law School
122. UF Program for Resource Efficient Communities
123. UF Student organizations
124. University of Florida (UF)
125. Utilities (more than 6 in Alachua County)
126. Volunteer community
127. Vulnerable and at-risk populations
128. Waste management groups
129. Water management district
130. Wildlife management groups
131. Working Food