

Strategic Planning for Outdoor Recreation and Downtown Revitalization on the Clinch River

May 11th, 2011
Oxbow Center, St. Paul, Virginia

Meeting Summary

Facilitated by the Institute for Environmental Negotiation, University of Virginia

Executive Summary

Seventy-six people gathered at the Oxbow Center in St. Paul on May 11th, 2011 in a meeting to create a plan for outdoor recreation and downtown revitalization on the Clinch River. The goals of this plan are to attract tourists to the region, support entrepreneurial businesses and environmental education, provide recreational opportunities for the region, and protect the water quality and the world-class biodiversity of the Clinch. After the meeting welcome and introductions, there was a panel discussion on Creating a Vision for the Future of the Clinch River Watershed with students from St. Paul High School. Panel and meeting participants discussed their vision for the Clinch River watershed, and also described their concerns and ideas for the future of Clinch River region.

Based on the input from the first Clinch River meeting on in St. Paul on February 9th, 2011, four preliminary goal areas were developed and discussed. Participants then broke into four small groups to discuss the development of a plan for downtown revitalization and outdoor recreation for the Clinch River using these preliminary goal areas. These groups included:

- Group 1: Exploring a linear Clinch River State Park (and Feasibility Study)
- Group 2: Developing and integrating access points, trails and campgrounds along the river
- Group 3: Environmental education and water quality enhancement opportunities in the Clinch River watershed
- Group 4: Connecting outdoor recreation and downtown revitalization; opportunities for fostering entrepreneurship and marketing strategies.

After small group discussions, the large group reconvened to discuss each of the ideas and priorities around each goal area. Finally, action groups formed to continue working on each of the goal areas. The group agreed to convene again in late summer.

Introduction

Seventy-six people gathered at the Oxbow Center in St. Paul on May 11th, 2011 for a lively meeting on Strategic Planning for Outdoor Recreation and Downtown Revitalization on the Clinch River. The meeting was facilitated by Christine Gyovai and Frank Dukes from the Institute for Environmental Negotiation at the University of Virginia. This meeting was held as a follow-up to the February 9th, 2011 Strategic Planning for Downtown Revitalization and

Outdoor Recreation on the Clinch River meeting and the September 28th, 2010 Building Local Economies in Southwest Virginia meeting.

Christine Gyovai and Frank Dukes welcomed participants, discussed meeting guidelines (including utilizing consensus decision-making) and reviewed the agenda for the afternoon. The focus of the meeting was to discuss the goals for outdoor recreation and downtown revitalization along the Clinch River and to develop consensus-based actions toward those goals.

During introductions, participants were asked to identify their favorite outdoor recreational activities enjoyed in the region or on the Clinch River. Their responses demonstrated the range of activities available in the watershed:

- Hiking
- Biking
- Hunting
- Fishing
- Running
- Four Wheeling
- Golfing
- Horseback riding
- Canoeing
- Bird Watching
- Gardening
- Camping
- White Water Rafting
- Sailing
- Farming
- Kayaking
- Cycling
- Rock Climbing
- Reenacting and Playing Civil War Music

As part of a panel discussion on Creating a Vision for the Future of the Clinch River Watershed, students from St. Paul High School described their ideas for the future of the Clinch River region. The purpose of the panel was to create a collective vision for the Clinch River watershed, including ideas from the students and meeting participants. Panelists included Ashley Slate—a senior, Tyler Elmore—a senior, Joe Bailey—a sophomore, Mikaela Campbell—a junior, and Ali Jordan—a senior.

The students on the panel identified several concerns they had about the future of the region. Two primary concerns identified were the lack of jobs and educational opportunities in the region. One student said they would prefer to see more employment opportunities from local business owners rather than those available from large commercial retailers, and added that while there are local youth who have skilled labor skills, demand for skilled labor is low. Another student echoed these concerns, stating a desire for more white-collar jobs to appeal to the area's young adults who are getting ready for college. Educational opportunities were the concern of another student who suggested creating environmental learning centers along the Clinch.

The student panel also provided ideas for addressing some of these concerns. One student suggested improving the outdoor recreation infrastructure by adding a skate park in St. Paul as well as offering a local bike rental location so that visitors may have the proper equipment to ride and enjoy some of the region's scenic trails. In addition to outdoor recreation, another student described the need to develop more indoor recreational centers. For instance, the

student suggested building an indoor basketball or tennis court, or a pool; another option was to create a space for theatrical performances, similar to the Barter Theatre. The students suggested that creating more indoor and outdoor recreation centers will create more jobs for the region as well as give visitors and community members more opportunities to enjoy local assets. Many students echoed the strong sense of community they felt, the importance of their community High School, which is currently facing consolidation, and their appreciation of the Project Estonoa environmental education program at St. Paul High School which has been an extremely strong asset to the students' education.

A variety of questions, responses and discussion followed the presentation. In response to a question about what opportunities would help them decide to stay in the region, students stated that maintaining a sense of community is important as well as having a sense about future development in the area. Other comments included increasing entrepreneurship and employment opportunities, as well as the future of schools, especially in consideration of the current plan for school consolidation in the region. Another student responded that even if he did move away, he would be willing to commute if more employment opportunities existed in town.

Panelists stated that they were interested in becoming the entrepreneurs that the region needs, but that training and infrastructure needs to exist to support those opportunities. For example, the Wetlands Estonoa program (a student led learning center owned by the Town of St. Paul) has created many opportunities for citizen science research, learning about the Clinch River, and reaching out to the broader community and state agencies (such as opportunities that have been created with the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries). Another student added that Wetlands Estonoa not only teaches people about water testing and other outdoor recreations, but also fosters a sense of closeness with fellow teammates and an attachment to the environment and the region. Students also stated that training educators was important because of the connection between environmental education opportunities and needs. Regarding the Virginia City Hybrid Energy Center, comments were generally positive in regard to employment opportunities such as biologists and other environmental workers to run tests and other measurements. Another student added that the Dominion Hybrid Center has helped the local high school by donating money to the sports program. Finally, there was significant discussion around the potential of developing Wetlands Estonoa into a larger education center, which could create a platform for regional collaboration and increased networking. There was agreement on the importance of the Wetlands Estonoa Center as a regional education resource and potential collaboration with regional colleges that could use it as an experiential and ecological educational resource, especially with the Clinch River as a world lab for education.

Goals for Outdoor Recreation and Downtown Revitalization on the Clinch River

Following the panel, Christine Gyovai gave an overview of the preliminary goals and actions which were established on the previous February 9th meeting. These preliminary goals and actions include:

- Explore developing a linear Clinch River State Park
- Identify and develop multiple access points along the river
- Expand the Dept. of Conservation and Recreation Clinch River State Park feasibility study
- Develop a unified regional marketing strategy (at a later point)
- Develop trails and campgrounds adjacent to the river
- Develop places to stay along the river; focus on base camps
- Focus on water quality in the Clinch, and use water quality as a catalyst for networking and building momentum for the effort

These goals were narrowed into four preliminary goal areas which were the focus of small group discussions and action identification. Meeting participants were asked to discuss opportunities, challenges, gaps, and potential actions for each topic. The four topics discussed were:

- Exploring a linear Clinch River State Park (and Feasibility Study)
- Developing and integrating access points, trails and campgrounds along the river
- Environmental education and water quality enhancement opportunities in the Clinch River watershed
- Connecting outdoor recreation and downtown revitalization; opportunities for fostering entrepreneurship and marketing strategies.

Participants were asked to self-select a group based on their topic of interest and to report back to the larger group after the small group discussion, summarizing their priorities and next steps. Based on the recommendation of a meeting participant, groups were asked to also consider the sustainability of each of their respective topics. In considering the issue of sustainability, participants were asked to think about the longevity of their proposals as well as the adaptability and feasibility of any proposed infrastructures.

A summary of each group's discussion around the potential goal areas is below, as well as the top opportunities, challenges, and actions each group identified and presented to the larger group after the small group conversations took place.

Group 1: Exploring a linear Clinch State Park (and Feasibility Study)

The first group began their discussion by exploring the reasons for creating a state park instead of leaving the area entirely in private lands. The ideas presented included:

- A park offers a unified identity along the river that would focus on its key features: biodiversity, smallmouth bass and fly fishing.
- A park offers protection from development that might endanger recreation and appropriate economic development that would not otherwise be provided.
- The park would serve as a hub that would help foster clients for the entrepreneurs of the growing creative economy. Successful ecotourism needs such a hub (national, state park, public infrastructure) to generate interest and activity.
- A park would be able to take advantage of existing infrastructure within the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR).

- A park would help raise awareness and support standards of care for the Clinch and its watershed.
- A State park has advantages over a natural heritage area; these include:
 - More community acceptance,
 - Suitable for more active use.
 - Allows for more infrastructure development, and
 - Natural area preserves have minimal development and economic impact.
- A park would allow for access on public lands and relieve pressure of people possibly trespassing on private lands.

The group also offered models that a possible linear Clinch State Park may draw upon. These models included: Pinnacle Natural Area Preserve (intended to be a “state park light” but not suited for state park development), New River State Park, High Bridge State Park, and various rails-to-trails conversions.

The first group identified several challenges to the creation of a linear state park as well. These included:

- Finding leadership to provide consistent direction and coordination
- While there is the example of the New River Trail, there remain lots of unknowns, including access points
- How far inland should the park go?
- How to balance public good with private property rights
- Raising sufficient funds to acquire and maintain the park
- DCR budgetary restrictions mean that the agency is unlikely to be able to lead this initiative.

The possible actions the group identified included a two-part strategy to develop a strong feasibility study, and to conduct outreach to legislators, landowners, and the public.

Additionally, the group suggested questions that a feasibility study would need to address. These questions included:

1. Determine interim steps for developing a state park – how is a state park normally developed?
 - a. Note that DCR follows the five year VA Outdoors Plan strategy
2. Feasibility study – this will need a new study to encompass a larger area than the existing study (which only focuses on Russell County)-- scope, impact – youth – budget (state funded or private)
3. Decide where to begin (would the goal be to do it all at once or to begin with a smaller piece of property?)
4. Bring to property owners and the public for input
5. Get legislative support
 - a. If the General Assembly funds the feasibility study, they may take more note of the findings, and may possibly be more inclined to take next steps

- b. Of private funds can be found for the study, it may be done faster and can still be done with the support of the General Assembly

The group also suggested that an action group would be needed to oversee the development of this strategy.

Group 2: Developing and Integrating Access Points, Trails, and Campgrounds along the River

The second group began their discussion by defining access points according to the type of use. The group defined four types of uses to differentiate access points: trails, boating, camping, and multi-use access points. The group identified three actions for development of access points along the Clinch:

1. Develop a Pilot Project
 - a. This project would be modeled after the “River Place on the Clinch” in Tennessee. A ‘river place’ is an aggregation of access points that serve as a hub. These access points allow people to plan their trip according to the access points. For instance, a person or family may choose to float from one access point to the other and then hike from that point to the following access point.
 - b. The group suggested developing access points from St. Paul at 4 to 5 hour intervals. This would turn St. Paul into a hub for Russell and Wise County: outfitters may go upstream to Cleveland for a canoe trip and hike down river to St Paul. Others noted that access points every two hours would be more accessible for families or people that didn’t want to commit to a four to five hour float.
 - c. Each access point, or ‘river place’ would offer floating, hiking, or bird watching trips, or some combination of these services.
 - d. These access points would connect Cleveland to St. Paul to Dungannon. Other places suggested for aggregated access points and possible “river places” were the Pinnacle Area Natural Preserve at Cleveland and Cedar Creek.
 - e. One person suggested developing the pilot project in phases. The order of the phases would be:
 - i. Phase 1, Canoeing/kayaking → Develop zones of interest where there would be 2 to 4 floats per zone; focus on gathering landowner information and making landowner contacts in those zones; determine degree of landowner interest in those zones (this may involve a study, conducted by a private firm to reduce political conflicts, to identify property owners and their inclinations toward allowing easements).
 - ii. Phase 2, Improving existing hiking trails
 - iii. Phase 3, Developing new trails or connecting to off-river trails
2. Localities designate “tourism zones”
 - a. According to group participants, the State code allows for localities to establish ‘tourism zones’ which provide special advantages to the locality and entrepreneurs.
3. Small business outdoor recreation loan fund

- a. This involves a development package for small outdoor recreation businesses that would include:
 - i. A small business loan
 - ii. Business development assistance
 - iii. Free advertising
- b. One group member suggested that the Department of Housing and Community Development may be able to offer a revolving loan fund for small recreation businesses. Other incentives include the VA Enterprise Zones and financial resources for businesses such as the 9th District Development Program which is a revolving loan fund.
- c. Another person suggested that Dominion Power should be approached to provide funding and support for this type of business package.

Group 3: Environmental Education and Water Quality Enhancement Opportunities

The third group identified several opportunities and challenges regarding water quality and environmental education in the Clinch River watershed. The action items the group identified as priorities are below.

1. Establishing a watershed protection group focused on the Clinch River. Create one organization with regional control and influence over water quality for the Clinch River. There are now many organizations doing some of this work or working in specific areas, but no one place to coordinate all work or serve as ‘one-stop shopping’ for people interested in helping or landowners with questions. This group could focus on:
 - a. Cleaning the Clinch River.
 - b. Gathering water quality data. There is a strong need to collect more data and coordinate existing data about water quality on the Clinch.
 - c. Establishing partnerships with new or existing groups, such as the Upper Tennessee River Roundtable or The Nature Conservancy.
 - d. Developing strategies and actions to enhance water quality. This includes:
 - i. Enforcement of Best Management Practices (BMPs).
 - ii. Incentives for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) testing
 - iii. Other actions
2. Documenting the Oral History of the Clinch River. Conducting an oral history project to collect and publish stories about the community members living along the Clinch River. Interviews can be recorded and published into a film, website, and/or booklet. Potential partnerships and resources include:
 - a. Ferrum College: English Teachers, Tina Hanlon
 - b. Johnnie Davis, former Coach, Wise County historian, retired
 - c. SW Virginia Museum
 - d. Clinch River Educational Center (CREC, based in Dungannon)
3. Exploring opportunities for low-impact development techniques and retrofitting storm water systems in urban areas to reduce stormwater runoff.
4. Co-locate environmental education facilities at access points on the river
 - a. This may involve combining educational outreach with recreation access points and infrastructure (including campgrounds): a station, outdoor classroom,

educational signage, workshop space, or water quality testing space with river access.

- b. Connect with administration and teachers in all schools in the Clinch River watershed, especially engaging principals. Connect education to the Standards of Learning (Project Estonoa has resources for this about outdoor education and the SOLs).

Other opportunities and needs identified by the group include:

- Expanding the mussel-breeding program at Project Estonoa, which helps to increase water quality of the Clinch and is a vital component of Estonoa.
- There is a strong need to enforce existing laws and regulations (for example around mining and forestry) to help protect water quality.
- Partner and coordinate with existing organizations that are working to protect riparian boundaries and water quality. Such organizations include:
 - Guest River Group
 - Upper Tennessee River Roundtable (UTTR)
 - The Nature Conservancy
 - Clinch Coalition
 - Training and education groups like Project Estonoa
- Explore partnerships with the Clinch River Education Center (CREC) in Dungannon
- Promote water efficiency and water conservation measures across the watershed.
- Create more riparian buffers and wetlands to help increase water quality.
- Training and mentoring is needed to help people determine different ways to engage in protecting the river (similar to Ms. Vencil at Estonoa). Information is needed around questions like:
 - How is pollution happening? Why is this happening? What can we do about it? How does it affect us? Where is this happening so we can figure out how to stop it and clean it?
 - People need more options about how to engage in river clean up and become more involved and engaged.
- Engage with Appalachian Sustainable Development and figure out how to support organic local agriculture as a means to improve water quality. Support farmers' markets as a way of supporting this sustainable local agriculture to reduce potential impacts from large scale industrial agriculture on water quality.
- Explore establishing fisheries
 - Local tilapia aquaculture project in Martinsville can be a model for this
 - The fish help filter and improve the water quality discharged from the aquaculture ponds.
- Reuse existing buildings before building new construction as a means to prevent pollution in waterways. Some buildings are vacant, abandoned or under-used; others need updating and retro-fitting, but could still be used. There is a lot of existing infrastructure that is underused or abandoned along the Clinch River.

- Develop education opportunities for existing and new business about ways to help promote water quality. Many times it's more cost-effective to invest in "cleaner" and more efficient industry, but developers and community leaders aren't always aware of this. Educate the developers and educate the community leaders and public officials who can help support these initiatives. Explore funding assistance for Low Impact Development (LID) or Best Management Practices (BMPs) for new industries or retrofits for existing businesses.
- For local economic vitality, focus on attracting industries and companies whose operations will not have a negative impact on the river.

The group also identified several challenges. These include:

- Coordinated water quality testing in the Clinch River watershed is needed, especially differentiating among levels of water quality; using different methods of water testing is needed. Project Estonoa has found that some tributaries are contaminated but the overall river is clean. The Project Estonoa team tests water quality primarily with chemical tests including pH and dissolved oxygen, but also does macroinvertebrate testing. Other group members found that the overall level of water quality in the main channel of the river is poor through macroinvertebrate testing in Dungannon. The group asked if anyone is currently testing for potential heavy metal contamination (no one knew of this type of testing taking place), and determined that tests needed to be done from soil samples in the bottom of the river to test for heavy metals (especially in conjunction with power plants, such as the one at Carbo to test for potential mercury). The group discussed developing a standard for water quality in the Clinch.
- Decreased mussel populations in the Clinch River is a strong concern.
 - The group noted the importance of the mussel breeding program, especially considering the positive effect mussels have on water quality.
- Understanding what is contributing to contamination in the watershed.
 - The group discussed the need for strategies to stop pollution, including point source and non-point source pollution.
 - One proposal to address this challenge was to provide financial assistance to people who cannot afford to switch from a straight septic pipe to a septic tank for sewage disposal. The Dept. of Conservation and Recreation does have a cost-share program to replace straight pipes with septic tanks, but many families cannot afford the cost-share portion. Poverty is a strong contributing factor to continued contamination. For example, approximately 25% of Wise County's residents are under the poverty line.
- Two kinds of pollutants are especially significant in regard to water quality: raw sewage and sedimentation
 - In the Pound River, sedimentation is just as big a problem as raw sewage. Mining activities contribute substantially to increased sedimentation which negatively affects aquatic life.
 - In one area, 9.73 miles of the Pound River is devoid of aquatic life. This is caused by sedimentation. There are only 3 households in the entire area (so sewage isn't the problem.)

- Addressing agricultural run-off
 - Agriculture is also a contributor to decreased water quality in the region; however, addressing changes to agricultural practices is often politically difficult given public support for agriculture.
- Finding ways to make it profitable for farmers to keep animals out of the creek, making sure farmers have no net loss.
 - One solution to this may involve finding capital to provide alternative water systems for the livestock. Resources mentioned for this included:
 - Conservation Resource Enhancement Program (NRCS through Farm Service Agency) provides some cost-share funding to help farmers create alternative water systems for livestock. This was very effective during the recent droughts – lots more farmers were interested because they needed the alternative water sources.
 - There are other opportunities through the Soil and Water Conservation Districts.
- Enforcement of existing regulations to protect water quality.
- Balancing economic development with efforts to protect water quality
 - Participants expressed the need to involve industry and business leaders in the group, and to explore which businesses can support or have limited impact on water quality if operating in the area; focus on attracting those businesses to the region.
- Finding ways to address major polluters
 - For instance, one group member said the Clinch River Coal Plant still contributes significant mercury to the river, despite the fact the plant only operates for two months out of the year.

During the large group discussion, meeting participants made some additional suggestions for the water quality and environmental education group, including:

- An annual litter removal day/ project needs to take place along the Clinch River. This is needed to clean up the Clinch River before additional outdoor recreation activities would draw large numbers of people to the area.
- Addressing urban non-point source pollution
- A need for small acreage conservation easements
- Promoting more low-impact development along the river
 - This would help clean up the river and establish parties who have a stake in protecting the river (property owners).
- A need for more VISTA (Americorps volunteers) positions that focus on the Clinch
- And, considering partnerships with:
 - Black Diamond RC & D
 - New River Roundtable
 - Southern Rivers

Group 4: Connecting Outdoor Recreation and Downtown Revitalization: Opportunities for Fostering Entrepreneurship

The fourth group identified four main opportunities:

1. Exploring opportunities in adventure tourism.
 - a. Promoting the creation of jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities.
2. Identifying and aggregating regional resources.
 - a. Many organizations work on projects with similar objectives yet do not communicate with one another. The group suggested that organizations like the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Spearhead Trail should meet at least every 6 months to discuss common projects—like downtown revitalization.
3. Learning opportunities for community members and visitors
 - a. Disseminating information about the true value of the river and the resources of the area so more people are invested and interested in the region.
 - b. Fostering a sense of pride for the area through education.
4. Regional collaboration.
 - a. This would allow for an extensive outdoor recreation network. For example, a canoe trip could be made from one town to the next town, with valuable amenities at both sites.

Other opportunities identified by the group include:

- Having more outdoor guides for outfitters
- Adding and improving amenities for outdoor enthusiasts, for instance:
 - Café shops
 - Outdoor equipment
 - Bike repair services
 - Ice cream shops
- Building more Bed and Breakfasts in the area in order to accommodate overnight visitors.
- Expanding tourism infrastructure, especially cultural or historical tourism.
 - The group suggested great opportunities for environmental tourism by marketing the local heritage and environment
- Focusing on networking with local established organizations, perhaps instead of only students.
 - The group discussed that often times working with students who may leave soon is counterintuitive. Working with local organizations like the Rotary Club would be ideal as they can incorporate goals into a 5 to 10 year strategic plan. This refocusing may lead to a more sustainable plan.

The group also identified three main challenges:

1. Access to capital
 - a. The group suggested a need to move away from grants and charity as these create a cycle of dependence. Alternatives offered were fostering

- entrepreneurship by identifying local youth who want to stay in the area and open new businesses.
 - b. The group said that people are interested in developing the region but resources like access to capital are needed.
 - 2. Lowered expectations
 - a. Some group members suggested that many members of the community have doubts about the type of success the region may have. Another person commented that this may be because of the poor history of local development.
 - 3. No history of collaboration
 - a. Regional collaboration is especially necessary for effective marketing strategies.

The group identified several possible actions in moving forward. These include:

- Bringing college-aged people to work on area projects
 - Promoting an Alternative Spring Break (ASB) project or creating internship opportunities.
 - This brings students/volunteers for short stays but has them contribute to area through productive work AND contribute to the economy by partaking in local entertainment features.
 - One example of this is the Ferrum Summer Institute which coordinates summer activities for students with interested communities.
- Create a Crooked Road for the Clinch
 - According to some group members, before the Crooked Road was aggregated there was little to attract outsiders of the region. The Crooked Road started with 8 sites and few partners; however, now it has more than 50.
- Cooperation
 - Creating networks with organizations that can really make a difference in the region. One group member proposed reaching out to the Center for Rural Virginia and the Council for Rural Virginia. These organizations can provide funding and attract more interest and investment to the local economy.

Moving Forward

After small group discussions, the large group reconvened for discussion of each of the small group ideas and priorities. One person from each group summarized the conversation and findings of their group and listed the top opportunities, challenges, and actions for each goal area. Action groups were then formed around each goal area to refine the goal topic, and develop additional action items for each goal.

The following is the list of topics, followed by the participants who agreed to be involved in that particular focus group. Additional participants are welcome to join action groups (please contact Christine Gyovai for additional information):

1. Exploring a linear Clinch River State Park
 - a. Jennifer Wampler, Lou Ann Wallace, Claiborne Woodall
2. Developing and integrating access points, trails, and campgrounds along the river

- a. Todd Christensen, Randy Rose, Jennifer Puckett, Jack MacLanahan, Michael Wampler, Kyle Fletcher
3. Environmental education and water quality enhancement opportunities in the Clinch watershed
 - a. Josh Larsen, William Ickles, Sharon Steele, Monica Appleby, Kathy Selvage, Terry Vencil
4. Connecting outdoor recreation and downtown revitalization; opportunities for entrepreneurship and marketing strategies
 - a. Bill Smith, Margie Douglass, Buzz Witt, Jim Baldwin, Lianne Landers, Travis Lee Perry, Susanna Ronalds Hannon

Action groups will continue to work on goal areas over the summer, and additional resources for action groups will be sent out in the near future. The group discussed the possibility of meeting again in late summer, with potential meeting dates of August 3, 10, and 17 to continue working on this exciting project.

Feel free to contact Christine Gyovai at christineg@virginia.edu or 434-982-6464 with any ideas, questions or concerns about the project.

List of Meeting Participants

1. Adam Cupston
2. Alex Bailey
3. Ali Jordan
4. Aryanna Aldrich
5. Ashley Slate
6. Bill Smith
7. Bob Harrison
8. Brad Kreps
9. Brittany Gibson
10. Buzz Witt
11. Carla Jones
12. Christine Gyovai
13. Claiborne Woodall
14. David Collet
15. David Biesinger
16. Dawn Jessee
17. Denise Ambrose
18. Duane Miller
19. Emily Bolecek
20. Emily Jordan
21. Erik Filep
22. Esther Thacher
23. Frank Dukes
24. Gary Crum
25. Greg Bailey
26. Halley Epstein
27. Hannah Morgan
28. Hannah Wright
29. Jack McLanahan
30. Jackie Stump
31. Jeff Cochran
32. Jeff Sadler
33. Jennifer Bailey
34. Jennifer Puckett
35. Jim Baldwin
36. Joe Bailey
37. Joe Gillespie
38. Joe Johnson
39. Jorge Hersel
40. Josh Larsen
41. Joy Rumley
42. Justin Altice
43. Kathy Selvage
44. Kim Steika
45. Kyle Fletcher
46. Laura Miller
47. Lianne Landers
48. Linda Marshall
49. Linda Tate
50. Lou Ann Wallace
51. Margie Douglass
52. Mark Hill
53. Megan Liddle Gude
54. Michael Wampler
55. Mikaela Campbell
56. Monica Appleby
57. Nathaniel Brown
58. Pace Lochte
59. Pat McClann
60. Paul Revell
61. Pete Guzman
62. Phyllis Hinch
63. Randy Rose
64. Robert Jones
65. Samantha Landingham
66. Skyler Campbell
67. Steve Brooks
68. Susan Mead
69. Susanna Ronalds Hannon
70. Suzy Harrison
71. Terry Vencil
72. Todd Christensen
73. Travis Perry
74. Tyler Elmore
75. William Ickes
76. William Miller