

Attachment H – Crosswalk Checklist

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: AttHCrosswalkChecklist

Appendix J: CDBG-RDR Crosswalk Checklist (Table of Contents)

Applicant Name (must match name of eligible applicant): City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama (Tuscaloosa County)

Primary Responsible Agency: City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Competition Phase: Phase II

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	Crosswalk Checklist/ Table of Contents	N/A	N/A
A	Executive Summary	N/A	N/A
B	Threshold Narrative	N/A	N/A
	General Section	N/A	N/A
	Eligible Applicant	N/A	N/A
	Eligible County	N/A	N/A
	Most Impacted and Distressed Target Area	N/A	N/A
	Eligible Activity	N/A	N/A
	Proposal Incorporates Resilience	N/A	N/A
	National Objective	N/A	N/A
	Overall Benefit	N/A	N/A
	Tie-back	N/A	N/A
	One application per Applicant	N/A	N/A
	Certifications	N/A	N/A
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D	Factor 2 – Need / Extent of the Problem	N/A	N/A
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	Subfactor: Most Impacted and Distressed	N/A	N/A
E	Factor 3 – Soundness of Approach	N/A	N/A
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	Subfactor: Idea and co-benefits	N/A	N/A
	Subfactor: Addresses vulnerable populations	N/A	N/A

F	Factor 4 – Leverage and outcomes	N/A	N/A
G	Factor 5- Long-Term Commitment	N/A	N/A
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	Leverage Documentation	N/A	N/A
	Consultation Summary	N/A	N/A
	Optional Maps, Drawings, Renderings	N/A	N/A
	Waiver Requests	N/A	N/A
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Exhibit A- Executive Summary

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: ExhibitAExecutiveSummary

In order to empower the community today and in the future, the City has developed a **SMART** plan—Strategy for **M**aking **A** **R**esilient **T**uscaloosa. This plan is focused on becoming a model city through a comprehensive resilience approach to connectivity through housing, infrastructure, economic revitalization, technology, education, community areas and much more. Elements of this model, or **SMART** city include 49 activities within 3 unique areas of the MID area, indirectly benefitting the region, that address vulnerabilities while increasing resilience, environmental, social and economic values by eliminating barriers to social status, employment, education, healthcare, transportation and housing.

Partners bringing specialized expertise will assist the City with the activities proposed in the **SMART** plan—sustainable housing for underserved populations such as low-income and unwed mothers; workforce development and financial assistance for small businesses; roadway improvements addressing capacity needs and providing connection to the region’s 6 surrounding rural counties; hardened public facilities that simultaneously and efficiently serve the needs of vulnerable populations such as children and elderly; technology to support education, healthcare, employment, etc.; and shared-use paths that create green spaces, alternate modes of transportation, promote social cohesion and healthy lifestyles and address environmental issues such as flooding, heat island effects and water quality.

Above all, people are the focus—partnerships working alongside leveraging strategy and long-term commitments will fill gaps in unmet needs, ensure equal opportunity for all populations and bind the community together. Above all, people are Tuscaloosa.

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Exhibit B – Threshold Requirements

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name – ExhibitBThresholdRequirements

Most Impacted and Distressed Characteristics

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama (eligible applicant) in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama (eligible county) was previously determined by HUD to be a most impacted and distressed (MID) county and has received prior CDBG-DR allocations as noted in 2012 (FR-5628-N-01) and 2013 (FR-5696-N-03). Additionally, the American Community Survey Low and Moderate Income Summary Data (HUD FY 15) indicate that 51.69% of the City of Tuscaloosa's population is at less than 80 percent of median income (Attachment A). The City certifies that a national objective of LMI will be met through all eligible activities in 24 CFR 570.201, or 570.203 for economic development activities, in any project carried out with CDBG-NDR funds and will tie-back to the qualified disaster in a MID URN area (Exhibit E – pg 52). An overall benefit of at least 50% LMI will be achieved; specifically 100% of funding requested for activities (excluding planning and administration) will benefit LMI. For LMI determination outside of job creation for economic development activities and low income housing, census tracts and block groups were identified by using ArcGIS for Tuscaloosa County. HUD's eGIS portal as well as FY 2015 LMISD by grantee which summarizes block group data based on American Community Survey was used to determine whether activities based on census tract and block groups had 51% or greater benefit to LMI. For activities notated as having LMI area benefit in Exhibit E the census tracts and block groups were identified and included as a part of Attachment F. The project and its associated activities, including planning activities (Exhibit E - pg 52) in this application will improve the resilience of the MID target area to current and future risks and threats. National objective, eligible activity, tie-back, and incorporation of resilience will be discussed at length in Exhibit E. Several long-term commitments to increase resilience in the target area named in the Phase I application have been implemented; however, baseline metrics and goals have been

identified for each of the former and current commitments (Exhibit G – pg 84). Also, the City certifies that all required thresholds in HUD’s General Section are satisfied, including no civil rights matters or outstanding delinquent federal debts. The benefit-cost analysis is summarized in Exhibit E and the full analysis is at Attachment F. A schedule response for public input and awareness and substantial amendment criteria follow NOFA requirements and other applicable federal requirements and can be viewed at the City of Tuscaloosa’s website. Additionally, a schedule for the proposed project and its activities are part of the Exhibit E – pg. 52 narrative. A waiver with substantial justifications for time extension has been requested and can be found at Attachment G. Required certifications can be found in Attachment C and SF-424.

Unmet Recovery Needs

Housing – In a housing needs assessment, conducted by HUD, released in October 2011, “Tuscaloosa concentrates 70.1% (1,171) of the rental units with unmet needs and 62.5% (\$55.2 million) of the amount of rental unmet needs in the state.” (Attachment B). However, HUD data used to allocate funding only identified 1281 rental units and 219 owner units (1500 total units) with severe damage without taking into account damage in severely impacted census tracts in the County (Attachment C). According to the calculations made using data from December 20, 2011, the total unmet need in Tuscaloosa County was \$12,381,035 million in comparison to the October 2011 report of \$56.3 million (Attachment B). Realizing a large discrepancy in allocation to meet its unmet housing needs, the City of Tuscaloosa used data from its damage assessment survey to demonstrate the true unmet housing needs in Tuscaloosa County. Building inspectors, architects, and engineers utilized a damage assessment scale and canvassed the affected areas (Attachment D). The information presented, 5,163 residential units were either destroyed,

affected, or suffered major damage (a corresponding map found at Attachment E outlines the census tracts affected and designates whether the unit was destroyed, damaged, or affected).

The City of Tuscaloosa has funded the Tuscaloosa Housing Authority (THA) and Habitat for Humanity Tuscaloosa using 2012 and 2013 CDBG-DR funds; however, there is still a great need for housing among Tuscaloosa citizens. As of today THA has 1,539 families on their public housing waiting lists and 88 families on their Section 8 waiting list. THA has indicated that these numbers are significantly higher than they were before April 27, 2011 which equates to hundreds of additional families requesting housing assistance as a result of the disaster. Plans are currently underway to begin a phased development which will consist of approximately 224 units. Each phase will be developed using EarthCraft green building standards with the addition of green features including solar panels and rainwater cisterns. Storm shelters will also be constructed with each phase of the development to ensure residents have a place of refuge in the threat of a disaster. Any disaster resiliency funds will be leveraged with Alabama Housing Finance Authority tax credits. The estimated cost to resiliently construct the proposed phased development excluding land acquisition cost is estimated at \$50,288,000 (Attachment F). Currently, Habitat for Humanity has 52 families on their waiting list (Attachment G); however, they have not held a Prospective Homeowner meeting since July 2014 and only a two-week application period in August 2015. In an average month, 275-300 people contact Habitat for Humanity regarding home ownership opportunities. Additionally, Habitat has 12 donated lots that have yet to be developed due to a lack of funding. The typical Habitat home is 3 bedroom and 2 bath and includes a small safe room. The estimated cost to build one of the homes to these standards and to include green building standards such as photovoltaic solar panels is \$134,023 (Attachment H). In some situations, lots would have to be acquired. Based on previous

acquisitions the average cost per lot is \$20,000. An estimated \$7,769,196 dollars is needed to construct the homes on the waiting list and to purchase and construct on 12 vacant lots; however, an even greater unmet housing need can be met based on the interest expressed to Habitat on a monthly basis (Attachment H). Although, the City has used previous allocations to fund the construction of 402 low-income units, the purchase of 24 lots for Habitat, construction of 13 Habitat homes as well as seven homebuyer assistance deferred loans, allocated funds (Attachment I) are not sufficient to fulfill the housing needs in Tuscaloosa.

Infrastructure – Located within one of the parks in the core of the MID target area was a Meeting Hall/Community Center which was completely destroyed as a result of the qualified disaster and has inadequate resources to rebuild. The damage is documented in the initial engineering report (Attachment J) and supported by a supplemental engineer's report (Attachment K). The City will receive insurance proceeds in the amount of \$317,479.20. (Attachment L). The cost of reconstruction as a hardened facility, based upon a signed architect estimate will be \$3,348,536 (Attachment M); a sources and uses statement showing the funding shortfall is supported at Attachment N. Current disaster recovery funds are insufficient to address this need (Attachment I). Across the MID target area, many streets are in dire need of street reconstruction due to debris removal, heavy machinery, and the rebuilding that has taken place since the disaster. CDBG-DR funds in the amount of \$3.9 million and CDBG funds in the amount of \$2.1 million have already been allocated (Attachment I) for this purpose; however, based on the engineer's report and estimate for repair -\$14,722,885 (Attachment O) and the sources and uses statement (Attachment P) a funding shortfall of \$8,722,885 remains. For the purpose of this submission the City has merely demonstrated an unmet need exceeding \$11.7 million; the City will elaborate on the remaining unmet needs in regard to infrastructure in Exhibit D- pg 37.

Economic Revitalization – Businesses were destroyed and potential tax revenues plummeted in a matter of minutes as a result of the April 27, 2011 tornado pursuing its path across Tuscaloosa and creating the MID area of the City. Rebuilding has been a slow but steady process for many businesses, but just as many were left without the resources to build back or even make repairs to a building that served as a livelihood. Situations like this are seen across the MID target area (Tuscaloosa), but the Alberta area, located within MID target area, businesses have significantly struggled to recover and for the purposes of meeting the threshold requirements for unmet economic revitalization need is the focus in this response. Once the thriving, family-friendly, business center of Tuscaloosa, over the years the prosperity of Alberta has waned and is now the central location of many low-moderate neighborhoods. Without resources, many businesses were unable to rebuild or make repairs after the disaster while others that were have seen a substantial decrease in revenues in relation to pre-storm revenues. Previous CDBG-DR funds were used to fund a revolving loan program; however, to date those funds have been obligated to eligible businesses for revitalization and a waiting list has been created, thus indicating that existing disaster recovery funds are inadequate to address the unmet needs (Attachment I). Additionally, many small businesses, especially in the Alberta area, were either uninsured or underinsured and the amount of funding offered through the revolving loan program alone was not sufficient to make repairs or rebuild. Using City of Tuscaloosa data, documented, analyzed and verified by the City’s Revenue Director, 25 businesses in the Alberta area alone (listed by name and address) are reported as having decreased revenues (Attachment Q). Not only have the business owners and employees suffered a loss, but the City has lost hundreds of thousands of tax revenue dollars. Kentucky Fried Chicken, owned by Jack Marshall Foods, Inc. (JMF), employed 11 individuals on the day of the qualifying disaster and is listed in Attachment Q as a business

that shows more than a 10 percent loss in revenues. Attachment R provides a statement from JMF as verification of a modest sized employer suffering revenue losses of more than 10 percent.

Environmental Degradation – The City of Tuscaloosa suffered and continues to suffer a significant loss of trees as a result of the qualifying disaster. The attached map (Attachment S), prepared by Walker Associates engineering firm, shows a portion of the MID target area. Through the recent survey dated January 14, 2015 as noted on Attachment S it has been documented that the target area had a loss of almost 11,000 trees as a result of the disaster and that loss has not been replaced. The tree inventory had been an environmental asset to this community as it helps reduce air pollution, energy use and storm water runoff, as well as having a positive impact on the local economy. The trees increase ground water recharge and reduce the number of potentially harmful chemicals transported to our streams. Using prior CDBG-DR funds, an emphasis was placed on addressing housing, infrastructure, and economic development needs; therefore, allocated funds were not sufficient to replace the tree cover (Attachment I). No insurance proceeds or FEMA benefits were received to allocate toward replacement.

Based upon Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service “A 4” Red Oak, excellent health and form, specimen tree along a city street, a local nursery estimate for a 1.5” diameter replacement tree, installed is \$500.00.”. Using data from this study, if trees were only 4” diameter, replacement of 10,897 trees alone (with no consideration for the direct benefit cost in regard to the environment) would be \$31,029,207.50 (Attachment T). To put an estimate in perspective for the City based on the species of trees lost and to be replaced, an engineer’s opinion determined a minimum replacement cost of \$5,448,500, (Attachment U), which replaces trees but does not address environmental impacts creating even greater unmet needs.

Attachment I – MIDURN Checklist

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: AttIMIDURNChecklist

MID-URN Summary Checklist Instructions

Please complete this summary checklist for each target area for grant expenditure in your application and submit it accompanying your most impacted and distressed threshold response narrative. The most impacted and distressed threshold response narrative must be included your application – Exhibit B. This summary checklist is provided to assist Applicants to ensure their responses to this requirement are complete, however, for comprehensive most impacted and distressed and Unmet Recovery Needs (MID-URN) threshold instructions, Applicants must refer to Appendix G to the NDRC NOFA.

Step 1: Determine which summary checklist should be used for each target area to be included in the application:

Summary Checklist A – Target area is a county that was previously determined by HUD to be most impacted (see <http://www.HUDUSER.org/CDBGRDR/AppendixA>)

Summary Checklist B - Target Area is a sub-county area (such as a place name, census designated place, tribal area, or census tract) within a county or county equivalent declared by the President to be a major disaster area under the Stafford Act for a disaster event occurring in calendar years 2011, 2012, or 2013

Step 2: For each target area in your application, complete the appropriate checklist, and provide each completed checklist in your most impacted and distressed threshold response accompanying your application’s Exhibit B. Be sure to include the target area name on each checklist.

Summary Checklist A – Each target area must meet at least one Unmet Recovery Need criterion, supported with the corresponding data source and documentation as described in Appendix G.

Summary Checklist B – Each target area must meet:

- At least one most impacted criterion, supported with the corresponding data source and documentation as described in Appendix G; **AND**
- At least one distressed criterion, supported with the corresponding data source and documentation as described in Appendix G; **AND**
- At least one Unmet Recovery Need criterion, supported with the corresponding data source and documentation as described in Appendix G.

MID-URN SUMMARY CHECKLIST A

Target area is a County that was previously determined by HUD to be most impacted

UNMET RECOVERY NEED		
- Response must include at least one criterion - For each criteria category selected, the corresponding data source and data documentation response must be provided		
Target Area Name: City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama (Tuscaloosa County)		
Criteria	Data Source	Data Documentation
<p>Housing:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The prior CDBG-DR funding allocations, along with other funding sources, are inadequate for addressing remaining housing repair needs in each most impacted and distressed target area AND:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twenty or more households displaced by the disaster OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Twenty homes still damaged by the disaster</p>	<p>Currently running a CDBG-DR or other recovery housing program:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis that shows the program waiting list AND</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A reasonable estimate of aggregated average unmet repair needs exceeds the existing CDBG-DR fund available.</p> <p>Not currently running a CDBG-DR or other housing recovery program:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Briefly explain why prior allocations of CDBG-DR funding, together with other funding sources, are inadequate to provide housing AND:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Provide recent emergency management data indicating households are still displaced from the disaster</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Provide Methodologically sound “windshield survey” of the target area within a HUD-identified most impacted county conducted since January 2014 AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A list of 20 addresses of units identified with remaining damage</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least 9 of these addresses confirming (i) the damage is due to the disaster and (ii) they have inadequate resources from insurance/FEMA/SBA for completing repairs</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Link:</p> <p>Attachment B Attachment C Attachment D Attachment E Attachment F Attachment G Attachment H Attachment I</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page number(s) in application: 9-11</p>

MID-URN SUMMARY CHECKLIST A

Target area is a County that was previously determined by HUD to be most impacted

UNMET RECOVERY NEED		
- Response must include at least one criterion - For each criteria category selected, the corresponding data source and data documentation response must be provided		
Target Area Name: City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama (Tuscaloosa County)		
Criteria	Data Source	Data Documentation
<p>Infrastructure:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is damage to permanent public infrastructure from the qualifying disaster (i.e. FEMA Category C to G) that has not been repaired due to inadequate resources, in or serving the target area(s) within a HUD-identified most impacted target area AND</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Describe the damage, location of the damage permanent public infrastructure relative to the most impacted and distressed target area(s), the amount of funding required to complete repairs, and the reason there are inadequate funds AND</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A minimum \$400,000 in unfunded permanent infrastructure repair needs</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An engineering report OR <input type="checkbox"/> a FEMA Project Worksheet(s) with an estimated repair amount</p> <p>AND</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sources and uses statement for the repairs showing the funding shortfall (total repair costs may include the extra cost to repair this infrastructure resiliently) AND</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Your explanation of why existing CDBG-DR resources, together with other funding sources, are inadequate to meet this repair need</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Link:</p> <p>Attachment I Attachment J Attachment K Attachment L Attachment M Attachment N Attachment O Attachment P</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page number(s) in application:</p> <p>11</p>

MID-URN SUMMARY CHECKLIST A

Target area is a County that was previously determined by HUD to be most impacted

UNMET RECOVERY NEED		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Response must include at least one criterion - For each criteria category selected, the corresponding data source and data documentation response must be provided 		
Target Area Name: City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama (Tuscaloosa County)		
Criteria	Data Source	Data Documentation
<p>Economic Revitalization:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are continuing unmet economic revitalization recovery needs due to the disaster in the target area(s) within a HUD-identified most impacted county that cannot be addressed with existing resources, including CDBG-DR funds already allocated AND</p> <p><u>AND demonstrate one</u> of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A minimum of 5 businesses with remaining repair needs; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business revenues continued to be decreased by 10 percent or more relative to revenues prior to the disaster for one or more modest-sized employers (10 or more employees) due to the disaster; OR <input type="checkbox"/> Three or more smaller businesses show revenues 10 percent less than prior revenues <p>AND</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provide a narrative statement describing the extent of those needs and how the needs are connected with the disaster and the target area within a HUD-identified most impacted county</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Unmet repair needs narrative for businesses:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> “Windshield survey” showing a minimum of 5 businesses with remaining repair needs AND <input type="checkbox"/> A survey of 5 business owners confirming damage due to the disaster and repairs not completed due to not receiving adequate resources from insurance and (if applicable) other federal funds AND <input type="checkbox"/> Addresses of businesses with continuing needs <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Decreased revenues narrative for business(es):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis by a reputable public or private source showing continuing economic damage to the target area within a HUD-identified most impacted county due to the disaster or a survey of business(es) who provide (i) number of employees before the storm and current; (ii) total gross revenues in year before disaster and total gross revenues in most recent year; and (iii) a description of how the reduction in revenues is related to the disaster AND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One modest size employer (10 or more employees) or three smaller businesses (fewer than 10 employees) must show most recent year total gross revenues of 10 percent less than the year before the disaster and there needs to be a clean connection to the disaster AND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Names and addresses of impacted businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Link: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attachment I Attachment Q Attachment R <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page number(s) in application: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12-13

MID-URN SUMMARY CHECKLIST A

Target area is a County that was previously determined by HUD to be most impacted

UNMET RECOVERY NEED		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Response must include at least one criterion</i> - <i>For each criteria category selected, the corresponding data source and data documentation response must be provided</i> 		
Target Area Name: City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama (Tuscaloosa County)		
Criteria	Data Source	Data Documentation
<p>Environmental Degradation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is environmental damage from the qualifying disaster that has not yet been addressed and cannot be addressed with existing resources AND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Describe the remaining damage and how the damage is connected with the qualifying disaster and the target area within a HUD-identified most impacted county AND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Describe the remaining damage to the environment with a cost estimate for making repairs or restoration that is \$400,000 or greater and support with references to any studies supporting them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A detailed report from a reputable public or private organization describing the remaining damage with a certification after March 2014 indicating that there is remaining damage of \$400,000 or more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Link: Attachment I Attachment S Attachment T Attachment U <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page number(s) in application: 13

Exhibit C – Capacity

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: ExhibitCCapacity

From planning to implementation, the City of Tuscaloosa has experience leading large-scale projects requiring coordination of multiple public and private partners. Most recently and ongoing are disaster recovery activities as a result of a 1 mile wide, 6 mile long EF-4 tornado that ripped through the City of Tuscaloosa in April 2011. Realizing the widespread destruction and desperation of citizens whose lives were forever changed, the City created the Recovery Operations department hours after the tornado. Recovery Operations (RO) was created to respond to the immediate needs of the people and coordinate/manage long-term revitalization while generating an environment that is reactive to the community's needs. Over \$1 billion of damage was wreaked across residential areas, economic corridors, and public facilities, predominantly in low-income census tracts. The City realized the people, not bricks and mortar were most tragically affected, and that listening to the people was the most successful route for a revitalized and transformed community. One month after the tornado, the City organized dozens of meetings where thousands of community members/organizations, local professionals, faith-based organizations, businesses and City staff congregated to formulate a plan to make their City an ideal community for their needs. Again and again, the people's shouts for a more connected community were heard; citizens not only wanted to be more connected physically to jobs, healthcare, education, technology, recreation, but most importantly socially- breaking down barriers among different demographics. Over an intense 5-week planning period, the Tuscaloosa Forward generational plan was born out of the community's vision. The City collaborated with the West Alabama Regional Commission to formulate plans for the 7 county region that best improved resources and opportunities – one of which was disaster-resistant communities – the City incorporated these ideas as part of Tuscaloosa Forward and it is included in the region's CEDS plan. As part of the plan, areas were rezoned to a series of residential and mixed use

districts that employed a system of zoning laws that work in unison to create a compact, connected, walkable development pattern to ensure planned growth. Since the summer of 2011, Tuscaloosa Forward has laid the foundation for recovery, but the City realizes that transformation is ever-changing in response to the community's needs and the environment and economy and will continually adapt the plan as necessary. As mentioned in Phase 1, the City utilizes various forms of outreach with stakeholders and citizens beyond public meetings to determine community needs and project input and keep the community informed and inclusive. Mayor's Night Out, an open forum discussion in each district, along with district newsletters and citywide mail-outs provides awareness for the 90,000 plus citizens. PSAs, commercials, user-friendly City website, and spots on local radio have been particularly advantageous for vulnerable population outreach. Research has shown that Tuscaloosa's most vulnerable are African American and low income individuals (most times the combination of the two); the City strategically partnered with radio stations geared toward the African American community to ensure that population was being reached. Another identified vulnerable population is minority businesses, again predominantly African-American. To strengthen the inclusion of this minority group and strengthen bid award to Section 3 businesses, the City places a large emphasis on its MBE/DBE/WBE program called Tuscaloosa Builds. The City holds monthly contractor education workshops in partnership with general contractors, universities, and state organizations to discuss topics such as bidding and estimating. A notification system alerts all MBE/DBE/WBE in the City database as soon as bid opportunities become available. As part of the procurement process for construction services, the contractor must show a good faith effort for minority inclusion as part of their bid to even be considered and are encouraged to show at

least 10-20% minority participation. These efforts have significantly increased the participation and award of MBE/DBE/WBE firms on not only disaster recovery funded but all City projects. Equipping the people with their wants – connectivity – as well as the means and needs to withstand hazards and a fluid economy became a priority. Therefore, the City immediately began the procurement process by releasing RFPs for several critical public facilities (environmental services, public safety logistics, a fire station, and police station), a comprehensive planning engineer as well as an engineer for each of the first four phases of City Walk. The City has operated under adopted procurement standards equivalent to federal standards for professional services, construction, and materials for each project, federally funded or not, for over 20 years. To date for disaster recovery projects alone, the legal department has successfully conducted the procurement process from advertisement to contract execution on over 35 occasions.

The backbone of the revitalization is a walkable/bikeable shared use path, called City Walk, which traverses neighborhoods across the path of the storm with schools, healthcare facilities, economic development, green spaces, and housing along the way. The City Walk provides water and sewer upgrades, curb and gutter, lighting, irrigation, green spaces, technology, and safety features. Technology attributes such as 1 GB wireless access points, fiber optics, cameras, LED lighting, digital signs, and GIS components are featured. Green infrastructure was incorporated to decrease carbon footprints and heat island effects through the inclusion of permeable pavements and other design features that decrease runoff and flooding. Realizing the construction of a 6 mile long shared use path with all the bells and whistles was not fiscally possible all at once, the City decided to fund the most impacted and heavily traveled areas first. Using CDBG-DR, CDBG, and City of Tuscaloosa dollars, an approximate \$4 million investment was made in the first phase of the City Walk at University Place/Forest Lake. As with all

projects, the City abided by federal procurement processes to procure an engineer and contractor for the project. Mandatory pre-construction conferences were held with City ORI, legal, and engineering staff, project engineers, and contractors to inform and ensure all aspects of the contract were followed including timelines, expenditure of funds, Davis-Bacon, sam.gov registration, and other project components and that those requirements were met by any subcontractors. As with all disaster recovery projects, Part 58 environmental review requirements were followed by the City's disaster recovery planning engineer in conjunction with a local environmental testing firm and concurrence with state and local agencies including the State Historical Preservation Office. On this particular project the review yielded a CENST determination before acquiring the needed easements and right-of-way for the project. Following the release of funds and prior to making an offer for the needed easements and right-of-way appraisals and review appraisals were conducted by procured firms. To ensure the City Walk was serving the needs of the citizens directly impacted while not impeding their daily activities, homeowners and the neighborhood association was heavily involved in the planning and construction of the City Walk path. Specifically, the University Place/Forest Lake City Walk improved approximately 4,000 linear feet with a shared used path including water and sewer upgrades, storm sewer and drainage upgrades, irrigation and landscaping, underground utilities, and pedestrian and street lighting. Perhaps, the most innovative part of the City Walk is the installation of public 1 GB internet which proves invaluable to the LMI community that the path traverses through providing access to the web for schoolwork, job applications, etc. The installation of this path alone provides the community with access to faith-based organizations, residential areas, small businesses, and cultural and educational opportunities. For example, children can now walk safely on the City Walk from their home to University Place Elementary

and Middle School, attend after school programs at faith based organizations, play a game of tag in the green space, and enjoy a family dinner at one of the locally owned restaurants. This portion of the City Walk provides immediate area benefit to over 3,000 individuals with a 62% benefit to LMI, but indirectly benefits the entire City population of over 90,000 because of its connection to other shared use paths.

On the eastern path of the tornado's destruction and adjacent to The University of Alabama (UA) is the Alberta community, a severely impoverished community with little access to economic opportunities, which endured the most destruction from the storm and stood as a blank canvas in the aftermath. Prior to the storm most of the housing stock was aging, insufficient single-family rental housing and was not rebuilt by the owners. Running with the people's vision, the City made investments to revive this once thriving community with public safety, housing, education, jobs, and infrastructure and encouraged others to invest in Alberta. Laying the foundation for a safe community, the City purchased a large piece of property from an individual and negotiated with Alabama Power for a land swap to construct a new fire station and make upgrades to an existing police precinct. In order to promote sustainability, conservation of resources, and mitigation, the \$3.8 million fire station was built using green standards and serves as a public storm shelter for 61 people. These enhanced capabilities now allow medical personnel to respond to more than 3000 individuals in the service area. Aging infrastructure and street systems in Alberta made it difficult for the community to access resources. For example, there was no east to west connection in the neighborhoods; children that walked to school had to walk south and travel along a busy boulevard. The creation of Alberta Parkway, \$8.7 million 3 phase project, will provide this east to west connection across the neighborhood through approximately 4,235 linear feet of improvement and immediate area benefit to over 2600 individuals with a LMI

benefit of 64%, but indirectly benefits the entire City's population. To achieve the vision, the City underwent voluntary acquisition with 7 homeowners and traditional property acquisition of 2 homes as well as easement acquisition under the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Act. In the Alberta community, the terminuses of the Alberta Parkway are a newly constructed School of Performing Arts and Jaycee Park; the City worked with the city school system and the park and rec association to make all the moving parts work cohesively. The City Walk will be constructed alongside Alberta Parkway and include the amenities mentioned above in the University Place/Forest Lake City Walk, but also enhance cultural initiatives through improved access to the performing arts school, an adjacent community garden, and a technology education center. To replace housing stock and promote homeownership, the City funded a down payment assistance program and partnered with Habitat for Humanity. Using donations, Habitat built 7 homes along Alberta Parkway; however, the City also funded Habitat to purchase 24 lots at fair market value, along Juanita Drive - the highest rated crime area in the City, while also funding \$1 million for construction. Since the emergence of homeownership through Habitat on Juanita Drive the crime rate is less than 1% for the area. Public infrastructure investments and services have spurred economic development of the area from small businesses as well as private developers; 1 developer is slated to construct a \$26 million mixed-used, mixed income development that will diversify the community and set a standard for the community's future.

Located just off the interstate, western Tuscaloosa and the gateway to UA is comprised of primarily low-income housing, depressed business areas and industry. On April 27, 2011 much of the population was tragically affected including Jeanette Barnes a resident at Rosedale Courts. Rosedale Courts, owned and managed by the Tuscaloosa Housing Authority (THA), housed low-income and Section 8 residents and was completely leveled. Working with THA, the City

funded, in conjunction with tax credits, THA insurance, and other sources, the redevelopment of three energy efficient phases of Rosedale (\$57.5 million). With the completion of phase III in early 2016, geared specifically toward elderly and disabled, the development will comprise of 302 units and give priority to citizens affected by the storm like Ms. Barnes. Additionally, the first 2 phases paid over \$10 million to Section 3 business concerns. Immediately across from Rosedale Courts will be The Edge: Business Resource Center, a business incubation and training center formed through a partnership among the City, UA, and the West Alabama Chamber of Commerce. Using land acquired from the DOD, The Edge is funded through EDA, CDBG-DR, and Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs. Using data from the region, the Chamber collaborated with the City and UA to develop programming for the center that would best serve the economic needs of the region. Once completed The Edge will house 25 incubation spaces, 100 working stations, training classrooms, established small business development and minority business programs and has the potential to create 120 jobs and generate \$16 million in revenue within 2 years. Supporting the development of housing and economic development in western Tuscaloosa, is 3000 linear feet of infrastructure improvements along 10th Avenue which will include all the City Walk components mentioned above.

To revitalize the economy, promote job creation and retention, and increase MBE/WBE/DBE owned businesses, the City created a 0% interest revolving loan fund and a forgivable loan program. As part of each program, underwriting is performed on each applicant before submission for approval by City Council. Upon approval, collateral is provided and the legal department drafts the appropriate mortgages, promissory notes, agreements, and other pertinent legal documentation. For the revolving loan fund, the finance department manages program income on over \$2 million in awarded funds. Since October 2012, 11 loans (\$2.14 million) have

been awarded (6 MBE) through the revolving loan fund with 168 FTE jobs created and 16 loans (\$870,000) have been awarded (14 MBE) through the forgivable loan with 16 FTE jobs created. Project outcomes are determined prior to contract execution and incorporated into all contracts in addition to benchmarks for performance and penalties. City staff or other entity as assigned by the City of Tuscaloosa, reviews in-house and beneficiary expenditures to ensure that funds are spent on eligible costs, and in a timely manner. Project funds and schedules are monitored by ORI, internal auditors, finance department, planning consultant, and compliance officers. Currently, ORI staff monitors projects via desk and on-site visits to ensure all project elements are being executed on time, as planned, in compliance with requirements, and to keep the line of communication open; 3 full-time and 2 part-time staff members are responsible for ensuring compliance of sub-grantees. In addition, bi-weekly meetings are held with all City departments, to discuss project aspects and how to overcome any potential problems.

Today, the 11 person Office of Resilience and Innovation (formerly Recovery Operations), in conjunction with other City departments, manages over \$149 million and 40 activities born from Tuscaloosa Forward's vision. Information is transmitted laterally across the department so that each member has a holistic understanding of each project and can collectively assist on audits as needed. The City has received a direct allocation of over \$60 million in CDBG-DR funds, but has also been successful in securing over \$91 million in leveraged funds through various sources including tax credits, insurance proceeds, State of Alabama CDBG-DR, City of Tuscaloosa general fund dollars, EDA, State DOT, CDBG, and HMGP. Each funding source operates under its own guidelines and the City has been successful in meeting those guidelines. Working across City departments (planning, engineering, transportation, legal, finance, community development, economic development, etc.) as well as with architects, engineers, state and federal agencies,

environmental engineers, and other partners (as described in Phase I Factor 1) the City has taken the first steps toward a stronger community completing over \$33 million in projects since 2012 – 450 rebuilt housing units, 2,744 residential building permits (\$117 million) and 407 commercial building permits (\$238 million) issued, and 5 rebuilt public facilities.

Internally, management begins from the top – the Office of the Mayor –which is comprised of the Mayor and two internal auditors to provide oversight of the City’s 20 departments. The Office of Resilience and Innovation (ORI) will be directly managing CDBG-NDR (Exhibit C – pg 36), just as it does with current funds, in collaboration with the departments that activities fall under. For example, the Cedar Crest drainage activity was designed and executed in collaboration with engineering, planning and development, and water and sewer; purchasing and payment of invoices with finance; contracts and property acquisition with legal, and contract compliance and performance with engineering. The Chief Resilience Officer monitors the overall department performance and employees, provides financial oversight and approvals, and facilitates coordination among all departments and contracted agencies for project collaboration. Management, administration, and implementation of projects and program funds as well as Action Plan and amendment compilation are executed by the Community Development Program Manager. Additionally, this position serves as the first line of communication with sub-recipients and the HUD office as well as reporting information through avenues such as QPRs and DRGR. The Transportation Engineer coordinates and oversees projects and serves as a liaison among city departments and officials, contractors, stakeholders, and other related agencies regarding City, state, and federally funded projects. This position also oversees an intern that monitors the status of projects on site. Management and reporting of all funding sources related to DR funded projects including budgets, program income receipt, invoice coding, purchase order requisitions,

assistance with audits, and collaboration with the finance department (\$228 million managed in FY15) is performed by the Financial Manager. Supporting this position is the Financial Technician which coordinates and handles payment of vendor invoices, maintains a filing system, and conducts drawdowns on expenditures. The Compliance Monitor conducts on-site and desk reviews on all projects for program and financial compliance in regard to areas such as eligibility, labor standards, and timeliness not less than three times over project life and maintains an electronic and paper filing system; this position is supported with an intern.

Development and implementation of strategies to educate organizations and citizens to build support and enhance viability of activities, creating and disseminating public information to achieve goals for community involvement as well as real-time updates to the website and social media platforms is achieved through the Public Outreach Coordinator. The Tuscaloosa Builds Program Manager is dedicated to increasing participation of MBE/DBE/WBE business on all projects through one-on-one discussions, promotion of the educational series, upkeep of database, facilitation with businesses to acquire business licenses, bonding, etc., and attendance at all pre-bid and bid conferences. Informing citizens of ordinances and any changes, maintenance of departmental files and addressing citizen complaints is carried out by the Code Enforcement Officer. Should CDBG-NDR funds be received, attorney and paralegal, engineer, and accountant positions will be added as needed to increase capacity and project performance.

References for the City's experience managing the \$140 million of disaster recovery projects are:

Financial Capacity – Jamison Money Farmer; Leighanne Faught; 2200 Jack Warner Pkwy., Tuscaloosa, AL 35401; 205-345-8440; jfaught@jmf.com

Design/Implementation/Project Management Capacity - McGiffert & Assoc.; David McGiffert; 2814 Stillman Boulevard, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401; 205-759-1521; w david@mcgiffert.com

Additionally, a Tuscaloosa News article from February 2015 (Attachment A- pg 94) demonstrates the City's capacity regarding community involvement and disaster recovery project implementation.

Many of the City's partners in this proposal have relationships with the City that exceed 35 years. Walker Associates provides additional oversight and project management of current disaster recovery projects including master schedules, implementation timelines, and coordination with project partners and service providers and has successfully engineered an \$8 million disaster activity. Walker will provide these same services for any NDRC funds received as well as management of project design, site planning, environmental review prep, assessment of technical feasibility and value engineering, etc. Walker's sub consultant TALA built a team of 35 members for a \$60 million technology deployment in 90 facilities in 36 months and will assist the City with assessment and implementation of technology needs. Additionally, Walker's sub Stantec brings experts in an array of disciplines including urban design, land use, economic development, risk assessment, transportation, environmental systems and many engineering technical disciplines. UA has unlimited data resources and the capacity to analyze data across a myriad of disciplines including assisting the City with measuring changes in community cost of risk resulting from the NDRC project. The Center for Sustainable Infrastructure will investigate new types of resilient and sustainable construction material made from recycled resources that can be used for rapid retrofitting and strengthening existing and new structures. Additionally, UA will work with ALDOT to train local and statewide employees on the emergency installation of stockpile sustainable materials. 3D building models will be expanded upon to determine their ability to withstand different hazards as well as the optimal building materials needed for energy efficiency etc. Currently, research with an earthquake table, wind tunnel, and debris cannon is

conducted on site, but an existing partnership with the nation's lead wind engineering researchers can test wind, hail, fire and rain and its effects. The insurance institute will assist in determining and recommending lower insurance rates for resilient building standards. The Environmental Institute will provide an assessment of the effects of climate change including extreme precipitation and wind events. The Center for Advanced Public Safety will expand on research to monitor the transportation system and evaluate conditions as well as integrated improved transportation options and improved efficiency especially in regard to evacuation. As mentioned before (Exhibit C – pg 26), THA, which owns and manages over 1200 public housing units, has successfully leveraged over \$50 million in tax credits and other sources for the Rosedale Courts low-income housing development of over 300 units. Each phase has been procured and developed by Hollyhand Development. In this proposal, THA's role will be to provide quality, green based, affordable housing for vulnerable populations across the City while effectively managing project coordination with stakeholders. Habitat for Humanity (Exhibit C – pg. 26) will be responsible for identifying qualified homeowners through community engagement and constructing affordable, energy efficient housing while also partnering with local organizations to provide advancement opportunities. Trident Investments, LLC has extensive experience in the construction, management, and financing of multi-million dollar residential and commercial developments with green design elements; most recently through the redevelopment (procurement to occupancy) of 3 disaster ravaged areas for residential energy efficient units with infrastructure elements such as permeable pavements. Trident will construct an estimated \$26 million mixed-use, mixed financing development to provide housing and economic opportunity in the severely deprived Alberta area. Greenspace and community areas will be achieved through a partnership with Tuscaloosa County Park and Recreation Authority (PARA) who will design

and implement improvements and provide maintenance for existing parks in the disaster area. PARA has over 25 local and county partners and effectively manages 35 parks, 6 activity centers, and actively engages the community to meet needs through offering of classes for every age. Currently, PARA is simultaneously managing over \$5 million for improvements to 14 parks. Partners such as the Chamber and the Tuscaloosa County Industrial Development Authority (IDA) will assist the City to analyze the economic impact of business and industry for the region, county, and city while also employing tactics to increase employer attraction to the area. IDA successfully recruited Mercedes Benz USA (over \$2 billion investment) and many of its suppliers to the area, which has a state wide economic impact of \$1.5 million per year; most recently IDA recruited a company with a \$158 million investment. The Chamber is actively involved in economic data collection especially in regard to the region's population demographics, economic needs for different business sectors, and assists the City with small business and minority business development through resource centers like The Edge. West Alabama Works (WAW), formed through a partnership with the Chamber and Region 3 Workforce Development Council, facilitates and implements a comprehensive, coordinated, workforce development and training system for the region. Supporting the City's proposal, WAW will work with the economic development partners mentioned above to provide K-12 curriculum to prepare the workforce and develop apprentice programs with all regional technical high schools. WAW will implement programs and training to develop skills and job opportunities for underserved populations specifically supporting businesses recruited by IDA and the Chamber. Through centers, WAW provides the region with a single access point for job seekers and employers and offers a connection to local industry and their job training needs as well as training for existing business and industry. Following the disaster, Tuscaloosa City

Schools had to rapidly design and implement three new schools to ensure children's lives retained as much normalcy as possible while listening to the needs of the children. City Schools will design and oversee the construction of resilient structures to ensure safety.

As part of the project, Lifeline will partner with the City to provide housing, healthcare, employment and other services for low-income unwed mothers in the region. Since 1984 and across 8 states, Lifeline has served over 3,000 women through women's centers like the one proposed. For over 40 years, FOCUS has served Tuscaloosa County; over 313,000 hours of service were provided in the last year through transportation for 406 clients, 29,340 meals, and supportive services for 480. FOCUS will assist the City through engaging senior citizens to continually identify their needs and providing leveraged funding for the construction of a permanent facility. NDRC funds will be leveraged with ALDOT funds to increase transportation efficiency, connectivity, and redundancy within the MID area; however, these improvements are to major highways that lead to other areas in the region. ALDOT effectively manages and partners with 67 counties to provide safe and environmentally sound transportation across the State. ADECA has vast experience working with communities and organization across the State; since Hurricane Katrina, the State has actively identified needs and worked with communities to expend over \$169 million in disaster funds. ADECA will assist the City in community engagement across the State regarding the City's research findings and resilience training offered to communities. Each partner's key staff and position in regard to the City's proposal can be found at Exhibit C – pg. 36. ORI has worked to identify a range of partners with unique and overlapping expertise to bring knowledge to the implementation of our project, which provides a safety mechanism for the City should a partner drop out. For example, Walker Associates and Stantec bring expertise in engineering and design and several partners have data analysis

capabilities. Should a partnership bringing a unique skillset dissolve, the City will employ our standard procurement process to expedite selection of another partner with the necessary qualifications.

References for partners are as follows:

Walker Associates – Scott Collins; 3500 McFarland Blvd., Northport, AL, 35476; 205-339-7000; scollins@cityofnorthport.org

Habitat for Humanity – Brian Wright; 2341 Woodhighlands Dr., Birmingham, AL 35244; 205-310-9324; brian.wright@daimler.com

Trident Investments, LLC– Sherry Myers; 1726 Fairmont Dr., Tuscaloosa, AL 35404; 205-454-0906; sherrymyers07@comcast.net

PARA – Stephen Flournoy; P.O. Box 21300, Tuscaloosa, AL 35402; 205-333-1120; sflournoy@harrison-const.com

IDA & ALDOT – Hardy McCollum; 714 Greensboro Avenue, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401; 205-464-8204; probatejudge@tuscco.com

Tuscaloosa City Schools – Jim Ward; 2715 7th St., Tuscaloosa, AL 35401; 205-345-6110; jward@ward-scott.com

FOCUS – Jackie Wuska; 2720 6th St., Tuscaloosa, AL 35401; 205-345-6640; Jackie@uwwa.org

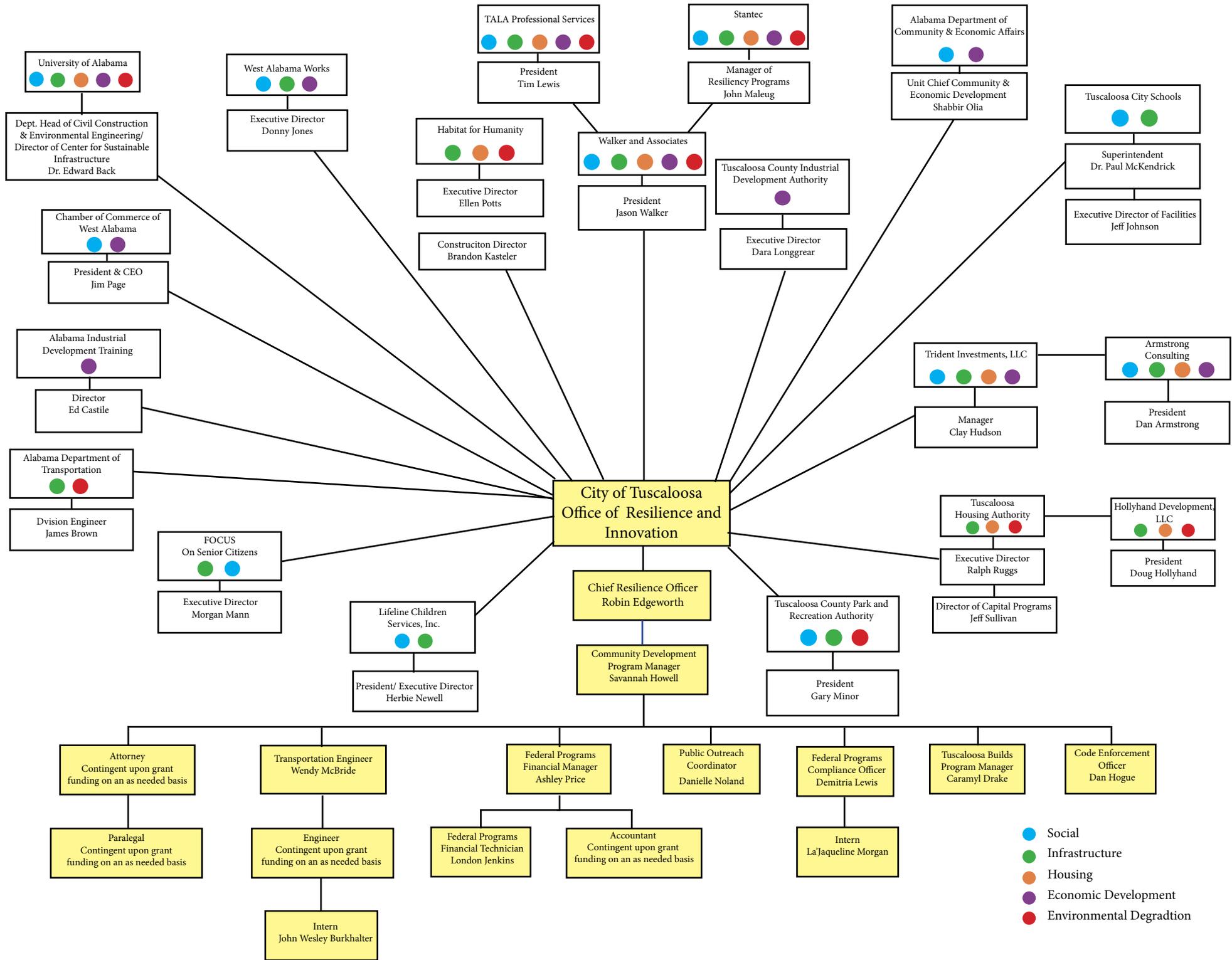


Exhibit D – Unmet Need

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: ExhibitDUnmetNeed

Tuscaloosa County (City of Tuscaloosa) was previously determined by HUD to be a MID county (Exhibit B – pg. 7). While all of Tuscaloosa County was determined as MID, it is notable that the area with the most significant unmet needs exist in the City of Tuscaloosa. The specific geography in which the City of Tuscaloosa’s proposed NDRC project will be carried out is the MID-URN area as identified in our threshold response; however, the activities (see Attachment F- pg 319 for specific census tracts/block groups for activities) will provide benefit to the county and region especially in regard to economic revitalization, infrastructure, and healthcare.

In a matter of minutes, the April 27, 2011 tornado left its mark of destruction on over 12 ½% of the City and as an example destroyed a 345,000 sq. ft. public facility that housed 6 departments and trapped dozens of people, Mr. Carney’s 25 year old local business and livelihood, and Ms. Riley’s, an elderly widow, home where she cared for and housed her children and grandchildren. The largest percentage of housing destruction was low-income rental housing at over 5,000 units. According to the Chamber of Commerce of West Alabama, 575 businesses were destroyed/damaged with another 75 experiencing economic injury; 7,000 people were immediately unemployed. The Phase II threshold requirements have been updated (Exhibit B – pg. 7); however, the City has identified unmet needs in the city, county, and region exceeding those in the threshold requirement - \$64.7 million (housing); \$629.7 million (infrastructure supporting housing and economic revitalization); and \$227.8 million (economic revitalization) which will be invested in activities (Exhibit E – pg. 52) that will benefit the City and region.

According to the National Climatic Data Center, Tuscaloosa County sees an average of 3.4 tornadoes and over \$118 billion in property damages per year. As noted in our Phase I response, the climatic factors such as severe heat and storms that contribute to tornadic activity are present in the region; however, according to climatologist the effect of climate change on tornadic

activity is inconclusive. There is a great probability that Tuscaloosa County will encounter over \$593 billion in the next 5 years in property damages alone -the economic and social damages accounting for much more -so efforts should be made now to safeguard and inform against future threats. Additionally, the U.S. National Climate Assessment reports that the Southeast region has been affected by more billion dollar disasters than any other region and the State of Alabama alone has encountered between 35-44 weather and climate events over the last 30 years that have cost more than a billion dollars in damages. Outside of tornadoes, resilient measures against the following threats and hazards are addressed across economic, housing, infrastructure, and environmental activities in this proposal – flooding, severe storms, extreme heat/drought, economic decline, hazardous material/rail accidents, winter storms, terrorism, and dam failure.

There are investments proposed within the project that if implemented prior to the qualified disaster would have increased the City’s resilience and limited the direct and indirect effects. Based on data from The University of Alabama’s Alabama Center for Real Estate (ACRE) and Engineering department, 5,144 housing units (owner, rental, public housing) in the MID-URN area were impacted by the qualified disaster and the total costs to rebuild/repair is estimated to be at a minimum figure of \$250-300 million based on real estate comparable market data and the median value of homes to be approximately \$108,500. The average estimated cost to repair significantly damaged homes is approximately 60% of the cost for new construction (\$108,500 baseline) and the cost to repair habitable (repairs needed) homes is 20% of the cost of new construction. Under commission from NSF, UA and several other universities determined that 85% of the storm affected area experienced wind speeds at or less than 135 mph. Coastal design codes and construction practices resist wind speeds of 135 mph to prevent damage from hurricanes. 85% of the homes in the City could have been saved if Tuscaloosa employed these

building practices. Homes designed to hurricane standards costs approximately \$1 more per square foot than standard construction. Based on a 1500 sq. ft. home that is an additional \$1500 for construction. Adoption of this building code standard would only cost the City \$94,000 annually for the additional inspections needed. The disaster in our MID-URN area (City of Tuscaloosa) affected the area through 1240 completely destroyed, 1412 significantly damaged, and 2492 habitable (repairs needed) housing units, and cost individuals \$280,537,640, local government \$2,646,479.50, insurance \$183,134,876 (\$178 million greater than average of 2010 and 2012), state government \$3,470,000, and federal government \$26,120,899. If this building code standard was implemented prior to the qualified disaster, our MID-URN area would have been affected through 186 completely destroyed, 212 significantly damaged, and 374 habitable (repairs needed) housing units, and cost individuals \$42,080,646, local government \$396,972, insurance \$27,470,231, state government \$520,500, and federal government \$3,918,134. FEMA and City sources were used to determine the cost effects on local, state, and federal government while Alabama Insurance Center data was used to determine insurance costs.

Another action that could have limited the effects of the disaster is burying utilities. Using data provided from Alabama Power, the City was able to determine costs associated with damage as a result of downed overhead power lines and the cost/cost savings in regard to a policy that requires underground utilities for all public infrastructure activities and housing developments. The disaster in our MID-URN area affected the community through 83,000 homes without power, 4 day power outage (on average), and inefficient emergency response and cost individuals \$1,118,601 (Alabama Power lost revenues), local government \$0, insurance \$0 (Alabama Power is self-insured), state government \$0, and the federal government \$0. If these utilities were underground prior to the disaster, our MID-URN area would have been affected

through 0 downed power lines, 3 hour power outage (on average), and minimal delay in emergency response and cost individuals \$34,956 (lost revenues) and \$54.6 million (cost to bury utilities), local government \$0, insurance \$0, state government \$0, and federal government \$0. Lost revenue was based on an average of 1200kwh usage a day and a rate of 0.084232 per kwh. The cost to bury utilities was based off of cost to bury transmission lines (\$8M/ mile) and distribution lines (\$1.1M/mile) and the 6-mile diameter of the City. Alabama Power does not receive assistance from the local, state, or federal government so no monetary value can be assigned.

If the resilient investment of increased building codes were implemented an additional estimated \$972,000/year for residential structures and \$936,000/year for commercial structures would be needed. Using City of Tuscaloosa permit data for the last 9 months, verified by the Chief Building Official, 54 residential permits were issued per month (equates to 648/yr.) with an average valuation of \$211,279.36. Using a 1500 sq. ft. home as a baseline this equates to \$972,000/yr. based on \$1 more per sq. ft. than standard construction costs. There are 42,000 existing residential structures; with retrofit the cost would be \$63 million. For commercial structures the same process was used to determine the issuance of 312 permits/yr.; using a 3000 sq. ft. structure. There is no substantial scientific data to quantify a dollar amount per square foot for implementation of higher building standards. However, according to UA experts, it can be reasonably expected that commercial structures will cost more than the additional \$1 more per sq. ft. for higher building standards for residential structures. Therefore, using a 3,000 sq. ft. commercial structure as a baseline this equates to \$936,000/yr at a minimum. In regard to a resilient investment of underground utilities, the Tuscaloosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan data reveals that \$297 million would be needed to safeguard against loss of electrical power facilities.

Additionally, a state highway administration study states that a community that suffered from tornado damage, of similar size to Tuscaloosa, spent more than twice the amount yearly on maintenance for overhead utilities than underground. The yearly maintenance amount for underground utilities was \$3,804,000, which would be comparable to the maintenance cost in Tuscaloosa. Implementation of these resilience efforts would considerably decrease the damages in the event of future threats. As stated before, resilient building structures would protect 85% of the residential and commercial structures in the City; therefore, protecting the lives of citizens, decreasing the financial burden to individuals, insurance, and government for replacement and repairs and allowing businesses to remain in operation. Investment in underground utilities will increase the likelihood of power to remain in service and more efficient restoration of power to homes and businesses. As discussed later in this narrative, Tuscaloosa is the hub for regional commerce. Historical patterns have shown that if Tuscaloosa is affected by a storm, other areas in the region generally are too. If businesses have power and remain in operation following an event they will be able to provide services and resources to citizens throughout the region.

Our project seeks to address housing, infrastructure, and economic needs while simultaneously addressing environmental, social, and resilience needs to equip the MID area and the greater region to withstand threats and hazards based on data. The benefits and costs associated with the project that address the needs in this exhibit are reflected in the BCA (Attachment F pg 296). Resilient building features, including safe rooms and non-quantitative social benefits are significant components of the BCA. UA's Culverhouse College of Commerce recently performed housing and business needs analysis of Tuscaloosa. Multifamily housing represents 32.2 % of all housing units and data suggests that by 2019 there will be an undersupply in regard to low-income housing and 2,337 homes will be needed. As referenced in Exhibit B – pg. 7,

thousands are still struggling to secure, affordable safe housing or repair remaining damage to their homes. Data reveals that 32% of households within the MID area have an income of less than \$15,000 and that 36% of families fall below the poverty line. The American Census Survey (ACS) suggests the same for Tuscaloosa County; 28.5% fall within the HUD income limits for a 1-person household and 17.5% fall below the poverty level. Additionally, 45.7 % of the population spends 35% or more of their income on housing. According to ACS, 36.4% of homes in Tuscaloosa County and 61% of homes in the MID area are rental; the Center for American Progress confirms that nearly 2/3 of low-income renters spend 50% or more of their income on housing. In regional terms, the average per capital income for the 7 counties is \$18,743. One of the primary reasons that low income people are disproportionately affected by extreme weather and other threats is quality of housing; when the low income population spends a large amount of income on housing there is no disposable income to provide for other basic needs and quality of life. As mentioned before, 5,000 low income units were destroyed in the qualified disaster in the MID area alone; to date an estimated 430 have been rebuilt. Therefore, due to a lack of affordable, quality housing, the LMI population is forced with three options – pay for market rate housing, live with family/friends, or move from the area. The local housing authority will leverage over \$11 million in tax credits with an activity proposed in Exhibit E – pg 52 to provide additional low-income units in the MID area. The City is proposing a housing activity as part of its proposal that will address unwed mothers across the region. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Alabama Department of Public Health, in the State of Alabama 42.6% of births annually are to unwed mothers; 49.2% of births annually are to unwed mothers in West Alabama. 69.8% of all births were to unmarried African American mothers. In most occasions, all unwed mothers were from predominantly low-income

households and not equipped with the proper healthcare, education, employment opportunities, and counseling to provide a sustainable life for themselves and their child. In 2013, 4,532 were in the foster care system at some point due to insufficient resources or maltreatment. Further, the partner organization that will provide the housing, healthcare, education, counseling, and employment opportunities reports that they receive on average 9 calls per week from the region in regard to these services.

In terms of business needs, regionally, the unemployment rate is at 7.5% with Tuscaloosa County's unemployment rate at 6.8%. According to a UA study, the City is underperforming in revenues compared to the available total demand – the population is forced outside of the West Alabama region for the purchase of goods not available in Tuscaloosa. It should be noted that Tuscaloosa serves as the main area for the entire region to purchase goods and services. If these goods and services were available in Tuscaloosa, there would be an upside for \$250 - \$300 million in added annual revenues. In conjunction with the area's commercial real estate community and the City, the Chamber is actively recruiting new to the market retail to address this shortage in part with annual funding; in Exhibit E an activity will be proposed to be used in conjunction with this leverage to benefit economic revitalization of the region.

According to the Region 3 workforce development agency West Alabama Works, there is a need to bring 1500 new employees to the market within the year based on the new industry coming to the region. Additionally, a UA study revealed that by 2030 there will be a deficit of 14,000 jobs across the State due to the lack of workforce development resources in conjunction with the emergence of new industry. There is also a great need to develop curriculum for K-12 students to prepare the workforce, data shows that in the next 10 years 65-75% of all jobs will require a 2 year degree or certificate. To adequately address the workforce development needs for now and

the future across the region, an activity will be proposed in Exhibit E that will be leveraged against existing annual funding for training and resources. Currently, over 170 MBE/WBE/DBE firms have expressed interest in the City's inclusion program for access to resources and training on building their business and successfully securing work. The Chamber, State DOT, and Stillman University (predominately African American) all have similar programs and work in unison with the City, but are likely to have firms that are outside of the City's database. According to SBA, the average cost for a small business start-up is \$30,000; based off of the City's database and knowledge of the MBE/WBE/DBE interest approximately 157 firms need financial resources to successfully implement their business, which would be a \$4.7 million need. Resilient infrastructure is needed to ensure our physical, social, environmental, and economic resiliency against future threats. Water and sewer lines in the City are aging (most over 60 years old), improvements to 2 large drainage systems are needed to reduce flooding in neighborhoods, and stream restoration and erosion reduction are critical to the railroad systems that run adjacent. In order to provide the capacity needed for the growing population, redundancy in event of line failure that will continue service, reduce flooding along roadways and neighborhoods, and continued operation of 2 major rail lines, over \$35 million in infrastructure needs have been identified. However, the City will leverage over \$24 million for these activities, which will leave a remaining unmet need for water and sewer related activities at \$11 million in this proposal. Also, these activities serve a portion of the County and will substantially improve the service to these areas. Roadway projects, including redundancy and street reconstruction (substantially from debris removal and rebuild), and pedestrian friendly shared use paths to increase connectivity and support economic and housing needs for the City, county, and region have been identified in excess of \$344 million. Through a partnership with the State DOT, State

and City funds (over \$213 million) are being leveraged (leaving an estimated \$130 million need) to serve the greater region with improved access and to increase the capacity of transportation needs of the West Alabama population; the Tuscaloosa County population alone is expected to increase by 27.9% by 2040. Additional infrastructure needs for activities such as green space and facilities that provide services to underserved populations throughout the region will support economic and housing development and has been identified in excess of \$250 million. However, through partnerships approximately \$172 million of that need has been fulfilled. The argument for housing, economic development, and infrastructure needs are further supported in the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy report released by the West Alabama Regional Commission that outlines established trends within the region – out-migration, low education level, predominantly low income population, deficit of low skilled jobs, improvements needed to water and system to increase capacity, prolonged state of economic decline, and shortage of quality low-income housing.

As described earlier in this narrative, low-income individuals are a large portion of the households within the MID-URN target area, county and region as a whole. Data reveals that 32% of households within the MID area have an income of less than \$15,000 and that 36% of families fall below the poverty line. The American Census Survey (ACS) suggests the same for Tuscaloosa County; 28.5% fall within the HUD income limits for a 1-person household and 17.5% fall below the poverty level. In regional terms, the average per capital income for the 7 counties is \$18,743. Low-income people are particularly vulnerable to threats and hazards due to their economic stability, poor housing, and poor environmental conditions. Within the LMI population, there are vulnerable populations that are disproportionately affected even further based on their race, age, physical and mental abilities, language, and other factors; using ACS

data, income characteristics of these populations within the MID URN area were identified. African Americans comprise 31% of the population; 26.9% fall below the poverty level. 17% of disabled individuals (veterans, physically, mentally) between the ages of 20 to 64 were identified as falling below the poverty level. As discussed earlier, unwed mothers are a particularly vulnerable population with little means to support their children; 82.6% are classified as low-income. 2.5% of the elderly population falls below the poverty level; however, 21.3% of grandparents responsible for grandchildren are classified as low-income. Based on individual data, 8.2% of unemployed persons qualify as falling below the poverty line; however, of those that were able to secure part-time work 14.7% were classified as below the poverty level. 3.6% of the population speaks Spanish, but no income data was available for this demographic. However, it is reasonable to expect that this vulnerable population would be qualified as low-income due to the difficulties surrounding employment in a 96% English speaking population.

Globally, unmet needs for LMI individuals are the likelihood to live in neighborhoods with poor housing quality and failing infrastructure, lack of insurance, housing insecurity, and poor health. Specifically in the MID URN (same as qualified disaster) area, isolated neighborhoods with inadequate infrastructure (streets, water and sewer, connectivity, greenspace) are disproportionately affecting the low-income population; an investment of \$157 million will improve the connectivity of these neighborhoods to other areas of the City, job opportunities, and education as well as promote social cohesion and promotion of community morale. Additionally, the incorporation of green spaces will increase quality of life and community involvement among all demographics and income levels. Research has shown that the LMI population relies heavily on public transportation. In the event of a threat or hazard, evacuation through the City's limited public transportation system will be detrimental to the LMI population; incorporation of

shared use paths (addressed through investment above) will provide individuals with a safe alternative to public transportation while promoting health and wellness. Lack of transportation and adequate public infrastructure presents a particularly difficult situation for those with accessibility issues (on average 35-45% of the population) to not only access healthcare, shelter, and food after extreme weather events and other threats, but also on a daily basis. Again, incorporation of shared use paths and other public infrastructure will improve the safety and connectivity of transportation for these individuals. Individuals with disabilities are likely to encounter some of the same challenges; however, additional challenges such as limited verbal capabilities, response to simple commands and inability to identify relatives or phone numbers puts them at risk to themselves and others that may be trying to help. Extensive research has revealed that the most effective way to decrease the government funding of these individuals and make them a functioning, productive contribution to society is through early intervention implemented and monitored through behavioral analysts. Currently Tuscaloosa County has one behavioral analyst that travels the region. Based on the demand for these services at least four more are needed (\$226,140).

In addition to the lack of affordable housing (Exhibit B – pg. 7), the LMI homeowner population lives in older, lower cost homes and lack resources to make upgrades to protect themselves physically as well as from loss-reduction; an estimated \$2,000 is needed to retrofit a saferoom and \$8,000 for resilient building materials. The LMI population that lives in rental units are dependent on the public housing agency or landlord to safeguard their home. Based on the local housing authority's 1200 housing units, an estimated \$12 million would be needed to provide these protective measures. Generally, LMI homeowners do not carry property insurance primarily because they cannot afford it and they may live in a family home without a mortgage

and are not required to carry insurance by a lien holder. Furthermore, traditional homeowner and renter insurance policies do not provide flood damage coverage. Property owners in flood areas are required to purchase additional flood insurance which is already expensive and is expected to increase by up to 25% (thousands of dollars per policy); this presents a financial impact on LMI homeowners/renters and homeowners across all income brackets. In terms of businesses that employ lower income households, Tuscaloosa County has a 6.8% unemployment rate and the region has a 7.5% rate. A large percentage of this unemployment is due to the loss of businesses from the qualified disaster (it should be noted that a substantial percentage of the region commutes to Tuscaloosa for work); many of these were retail/restaurant businesses that are generally lower paying jobs. Since lower wage workers depend on each paycheck and have little to no savings, perhaps that most important tool each business can have is a disaster response plan which dictates how the business will recover quickly to ensure their workers get back to work quickly. Development of these plans is a vital need no matter what sector of the industry a business is in. Failing infrastructure and lack of redundant infrastructure also make it difficult for rebuilding and access to these businesses once in operation which can significantly impact performance and; therefore, availability of jobs. The region's workforce development agency verifies that the region is trending a deficit of over 14,000 jobs by 2030 as well as the need for 1500 new to the market employees next year. As new industry moves into the area, specific skills and training are needed and the responsibility falls on the region to identify and train employees to fulfill the industry's need. Therefore, there is a substantial need for training through workforce development for these jobs which are generally lower paying jobs. Additionally, demographic trends indicate that the State population will increase by 16.9% in 2040 and that Tuscaloosa County will increase by 27.9% in 2040. In order to support these population increases, we have

to implement the sufficient infrastructure, housing, and workforce solutions for needs to ensure capacity for transportation, connectivity, shelter, economic viability and much more. Implementation of these actions will safeguard our community, region, and state in the future and lessen impacts across all populations but significantly on vulnerable populations.

The floodway presents a barrier to disaster recovery and resilience in the MID-URN area. The floodway traverses the entire pathway of the qualified disaster which makes it difficult to build back. Additionally, there are many homes and businesses still existing in the floodways and the City has inadequate funds to initiate a floodway buy-out program for all of the properties. From a regional aspect, the workforce deficit as detailed earlier in this narrative is and will continue to affect the economic vitality and resilience of the area unless sufficient resources are allocated to address specific training needs. It is reasonable to say that if the region is not equipped to provide the workforce, industry and businesses will no longer locate to West Alabama.

In our Phase I proposal, the City's overarching concept was connectivity through physical means, to job opportunities, education, technology, healthcare, and financing. Community engagement has led citizens and the City to a deep understanding that while there is a significant need for immediate transformation, there is equally a need for maintenance and support of long-lasting investments that will achieve multiple recovery, resiliency, and community development objectives. Based on community input and stakeholder conversations with the region's workforce development agency, chamber of commerce, and technical college, economic development, especially in the severely depressed areas of the region and MID-URN area, is one of the optimal CDBG-NDR eligible activities to implement. Based on data, there is an existing and future need for jobs (in excess of 14,000) in the region. Economic revitalization programs such as workforce development and a revolving loan fund for business creation and

improvement are the activity types most likely to improve both recovery and resilience within the MID-URN area using CDBG-NDR and leverage funds and in the region using supporting leverage funds. Investment in economic revitalization activities will create jobs and better wages for individuals across all income brackets, particularly low-income. The tax revenues created from these jobs and overall business performance in the market will create additional capital funds to be reinvested in the development of resilient infrastructure to support the capacity needs of the growing population through redundant streets, water and sewer improvements, shared use paths, and development of green space to improve storm water drainage and lessen flooding as well as provide areas for recreation, education and habitat as well as the operations and maintenance of this infrastructure. Additionally, these dollars will help to close the gap of affordable housing options through the funding of the local housing authority that will leverage funds for tax credit dollars. An ineligible action that is the optimal choice to improve resilience in the project area is the purchase of an interoperable communications system which is considered emergency response. Currently, the county and the City's neighboring community, Northport, have equipped their public safety and emergency response teams with a communication system that will allow communication with each other should all other means fail. The City does not currently have the \$13 million system and should all outside lines of communication fail would be unable to ask for assistance through personnel or resources and vice versa should the county or Northport need City resources. Additionally, there are areas within the MID area that do not classify as low-income and do not meet a national objective of slum and blight or urgent need. Currently, the overall benefit of 50% LMI cannot be waived; however, in order to ensure that all facets and areas of the City are resilient to future threats and hazards equal opportunity and resources need to be applied despite the income.

Exhibit E – Soundness of Approach

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: ExhibitESoundnessOfApproach

Understanding that each community is unique and that each group or subgroup in a community is equally unique means the way resilience manifest itself plays out differently in our 3 unique areas (all within the MID-URN target area- AttE- pg. 280); areas that are unique and separate but will be fully connected through a coordinated project; impacted by severe storms but devastated by economic depression, susceptible to flooding/water management issues, yet surrounded by hope. Whether its families that lost the house they called home, the businessman that invested all he had in a business that closed when the neighboring factory shut down, or the neighborhood that feels trapped due to its isolation from everything necessary to meet basic human needs, this SMART Proposal brings hope through a comprehensive resilience approach. According to 100 Resilient cities, “improving the individual systems that make up a city will increase the resilience of the city overall. Resilient systems withstand, respond to, and adapt more readily to shocks and stresses to emerge stronger after tough times, and live better in good times.” This proposal will incorporate improvement of a number of individual systems, which once in service will decrease risk to vulnerabilities and will make this city a model resilient City. The **budget** for planning and administration will be within the 15% and 5% allowed by HUD with an overall total of \$22,809,130 and \$11,404,565 respectively. This proposal was developed and is consistent with the Consolidated Plan and the Mitigation Plan. The housing within this plan is consistent with the housing provisions established in the Consolidated Plan making the top priority provision of housing assistance to low-income renters and homeowners to foster and maintain affordable housing (AttD – pg. 253). This proposal is consistent with the 2014 Tuscaloosa County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. In the Phase I application the City identified specific risks to be addressed (See Phase I application). These risks are consistent with the risks and mitigation strategy identified in the Mitigation Plan. (AttD – pg. 254).

The Phase I application clearly set out the process and framework to comprehensively address collaboration, outreach and communication to stakeholders (Phase I Response page 37-39). After understanding the uniqueness of each area we expanded the engagement beyond those areas as well as integrating the 3 areas to understand the similarities and unique attributes. Learning from the vulnerable and those that live among the most vulnerable in our community about the risks and threats they face, including the opportunity gap, brought about a process and framework that describes the fundamental attributes of a resilient city. Understanding the vulnerabilities we began to engage community and local, state and federal experts and technical stakeholders including but not limited to engineers, architects, planners, healthcare providers, and research and development professionals (AttD- pg. 229) that could assist in fully developing the framework to address the unmet needs of the qualified disaster and the vulnerabilities through flexible, easily phased and integrated activities. While this proposal includes multiple disciplines through a comprehensive approach, it is made up of standalone activities, allowing for a phased, scalable approach that, on its own would have substantial value to the applicant, the city and the region. The SMART proposal provides a preferred prioritized blueprint (AttE- pg. 281) for development of 49 activities with an enormous amount of financial commitment from the community in the form of project leverage. The complete list of these activities is included in AttB – pg. 172 and includes activity total, leverage committed, requested funding, planning and administration. The complete project as well as any portion of the project that is funded will provide a minimum 200% leverage ratio regardless of the phasing of the project. With an award matching the total funding request, it is obvious that every component of the plan across all areas and addressing all the identified threats and weaknesses will be implemented. The strength of the SMART Proposal is the strategic planning that results in at least portions of every area and a

segment of each vulnerable population being addressed as well, assuming a phased base project award of \$100 million. This is also true beyond the base project award amount regardless of how the overall project may be phased due to the proportional distribution of proposed infrastructure, social support programs, economic development drivers, and environmental resource reclamation and development throughout the plan area.

Through conversations with several City of Tuscaloosa departments we discussed infrastructure, technology and programs that could help support this proposal. Additionally, the City, West Region of the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT), City of Northport, Chamber of Commerce, Tuscaloosa County and numerous members of the local state legislative delegation. The SMART proposal takes 3 unique areas (AttE- pg. 280) within the qualified disaster and comprehensively establishes a proposal made up of activities that address the vulnerabilities and bring about a resilience value – protecting from the effects of future/repeat disaster; environmental value – improving water management/quality; social value – benefit to low and moderate income persons and/or households; economic revitalization – strong development of a vital workforce. The City has taken strides to reduce the effects of future/repeat disaster establishing long-term commitments incorporated in this proposal and application (Exhibit G – pg. 84).

Water Quality and Transportation Management Activities. Through the water quality and transportation management activities within this proposal there will be a reduction in the effects associated with flooding which is often associated with large scale weather events and numerous benefits associated with enhanced transportation infrastructure. These water quality activities include improvements to the **Brookhaven Stream Restoration** which will consist of buyouts of 7-8 firm structures located in the floodway as well as the enlargement of culverts that are

currently undersized serving new and existing development. The area of this activity has suffered two floods in one year that lead to property damage and road closure. The enlargement of these culverts will reduce/eliminate this threat. The stream bank stabilization will lead to a restored streambed with associated habitat revitalization. This activity will reshape the flood hazard areas to minimize the impact to homes in the area. The infrastructure **budget** for this activity is \$7.6 million with leverage of \$4.6 million from the City of Tuscaloosa (City). The **Cypress Creek Stream Restoration** is an area where many homes are in danger of foundations being damaged due to the severe erosion and channel cutting. The neighborhood entrance is the only way in/out for many people and businesses and is in danger of collapsing in a severe flood event. The infrastructure **budget** for this activity is \$3.5 million with leverage of \$3 million from the City.

Sanitary Sewer Activities. Various sanitary sewer activities are being proposed to significantly reduce sewer overflows and spills and to add capacity to support residential and commercial development with the expected upgrade to carry the estimated flow for over 20 years out. The infrastructure **budget** for this activity is \$10.9 million which is offered as leverage from the City.

Water Distribution activities that are a part of this proposal will provide additional water pressure and fire water pressure to neighborhoods and will provide additional capacity to the neighborhoods served for an indefinite period of time. The infrastructure **budget** for this activity is \$5.8 million which is offered as leverage from the City.

Roadway Activities. The roadway activities will significantly strengthen the local economy, provide access to jobs and commerce from the region to the City core, and reduce congestion and the associated environmental impacts. In addition to the critical water quality/management infrastructure activities this proposal contains a number of roadway activities in partnership with ALDOT. Along with these proposed Authority driven activities, ALDOT has committed to final

design and construction of even more projects that will provide the same benefits to even more areas of the County. See attached Attachment B for breakdown of all water quality/management, sewer, water distribution and roadway activities. The infrastructure **budget** for this activity is \$182.9 million with leverage of \$67 million from ALDOT and \$113.4 million from the City.

Unmet Needs: While these activities are more traditional infrastructure projects, they support development in the MID-URN target area and address unmet housing and economic development needs and will be the basic elements needed to become a model resilient city.

Vulnerable Populations: Providing critical services – basic human needs is the foundation for any resilience plan. The City has identified a number of vulnerable populations within our Phase I proposal. Recognizing that some of the most vulnerable (low income residents) live in flood prone areas or areas where infrastructure such as sewer and water mains are often aged or inadequate to support any new development, it was important for the City to consider these activities to support resilience among the most vulnerable. The placement of this critical infrastructure will allow for the creation of economic development as well as increased or improved housing opportunities, thus making those vulnerable become more resilient.

Future Risk: The enlargement of culverts will reduce/eliminate future flooding events. Enlarging culverts and stream bank stabilization will armor the banks to minimize future erosion and protect home foundations. Both of these activities are similar in nature and will reduce and possibly eliminate flooding of roadways, homes, and low-lying areas. They will reduce the risk of loss of life, damage to property, and time/cost to the public and the City due to temporary road closures. Sewer improvements will reduce/eliminate infiltration and inflow issues. Roadway projects will create a more connected community and will create alternate means of transportation during future events.

Measuring: UA will establish an integrated approach for assessing and managing natural disasters from a public project perspective, through the identification of critical success factors (CSFs). These CSFs will be combined with project life cycle analysis, risk assessment theory, social vulnerability and supply chain resilience concepts to determine a Disaster Vulnerability Index value under different conditions. The index value is envisioned as a means of prioritizing mitigation, preparedness and response strategies and will measure the resilience value protecting from the effects of future/repeat disasters. The defined water, sewer and storm water management activities are not only a part of our resilience value to reduce the effect of future/repeat disasters but also a part of a larger project that has been identified as the Noah's Ark project which created long term solutions to the management of storm water through a comprehensive plan, all addressing the environmental value. Measuring the environmental value through water quality will be achieved through the reduction of runoff quantity and improves water quality through both a net reduction of impervious area and enhanced infiltration of storm water discharges. The success of the post-construction storm water management program will be shown through a documented reduction in impervious cover and the continued promotion of storm water capture, infiltration and reuse.

City Walk Activities (including technology and asset management). Through the idea of a connected core (AttE- pg. 285-286) within this SMART Proposal specifically the construction of a shared use path, referred to within this proposal as the City Walk, will not only physically connect people to resources but will also provide co-benefits by putting critical technology in place as well as serving as the conduit for underground utilities. Data collection in the form of asset management will provide much needed documentation for Tuscaloosa to become a data driven city. The City Walk infrastructure activity **budget** is \$157.14 million with \$33.24 million

offered as leverage. The technology infrastructure activity **budget** is \$14,941,304. The asset management infrastructure **budget** is \$6 million.

Unmet Needs: The City Walk and the associated technology aspects of this activity will connect homes to businesses as well as other critical services. This will allow the City to address unmet housing and economic needs. The creation of greenspace along the path will also provide the City with the opportunity to replant trees, meeting an unmet environmental need. Each area will benefit from increasing economic opportunity and neighborhood connectivity through new commercial activity, the birth of residential neighborhoods, and increased social infrastructure.

Vulnerable Populations: Whether it was through discussions with school officials who demonstrated that low income children who lacked access to technology were at a disadvantage in the classroom with test scores being the clear indicator of this in most instances or if it was recognizing that low income residents that lacked access to basic services and lacked social cohesiveness were at a disadvantage in becoming active members of the workforce community; the team was able to see that opportunities to connect neighborhoods through shared use paths that carried the fiber and technology to provide access to broadband technology, improvement to water management and placing utilities underground was an activity that could not be ignored.

Measuring the benefits will specifically be demonstrated through social and equity benefits providing social value as well as environmental values. Understanding that “connectivity” could take on many different meanings it was critical to explore as many connectivity opportunities as possible and to also determine which activity allowed for co-benefits to be enjoyed.

Burying electrical power lines appears to be a straightforward approach to improving the resiliency of a community to adverse weather. Yet electric utilities are frequently hesitant due to the perception of increased cost. Through UA’s efforts we will develop a best practices guide

based on interviews, surveys and literature review, to determine under what conditions it is beneficial and recommended to bury power lines.

Future Risk: Communities that have social cohesiveness will be more resilient and creating that social cohesiveness through connectivity is the foundation to accomplish this. A community that is resilient will be better able to respond to future risks and will have developed a sense of community that will yield the greatest impact. Management of assets through technology will be critical in minimizing the effects of future disaster as well in typical events across the city.

We have described above, 2 aspects of our proposal and demonstrated how the activities of the City Walk and Water Management will make this community more resilient to become the model resilient City that Tuscaloosa strives to be, it takes more than just controlling water and shared use paths. If we walked away after describing these 2 significant portions of our proposal we would have omitted how it all comes together – how individuals that share common vulnerabilities need access to critical services, economic opportunities and resources to protect from the effects of future/repeat disasters. A resilient City, region and state take partnerships.

The City formed a number of partnerships and not only did we ask that our partners participate in the brainstorming to come up with solutions but we also asked that they be a part of the solution. In doing so we recognized that the City could create activities that addressed today- tomorrow's infrastructure but it was the social infrastructure that would give strength and sound resilience to our community and beyond. It's this social infrastructure that will ensure that Ms. Booker (AttE- pg. 287) who became a first time homeowner and lives within a community that has little access to critical services would be able to thrive and could benefit from the City Walk that is under construction on her neighborhood street – giving her access to the critical services set out within this proposal. Within this SMART Proposal, the team built upon the Phase I application and

identified activities that, partnered with the activities above, support the resilience of this city/region/state.

Health and Education in the heart of the City that reaches the most rural communities of the region must be addressed if the most vulnerable and at risk populations were to be resilient.

Women’s Center. This Center will provide housing, healthcare, counseling, employment and educational opportunities to unwed mothers. Utilizing local healthcare providers as well as educational professionals this center will allow women to leave the facility with the ability to continue to move their life forward and to not face levels of uncertainty that would be associated with becoming a young unwed mother. The **budget** for this housing activity is \$4.7 million.

Unmet Needs: This activity will have a regional impact but will provide an economic benefit to the MID-URN target area and will address unmet economic development needs. We are excited about these solutions that not only reduce vulnerabilities and risks within the target area, but also address a national unmet need associated with providing reliable, accessible, rural healthcare services. This project addresses housing unmet needs as described in Exhibit D – pg. 37.

Vulnerable Populations: Through vulnerable population workshops with organizations such as Lifeline Children Services and Tuscaloosa’s One Place, we discussed the need for housing of unwed, single mothers (a large vulnerable population in West Alabama). From this discussion, the City proposes to fund a women’s center for these women to seek refuge, get counseling and educate themselves. These activities serve vulnerable populations within Tuscaloosa County and the State of Alabama.

Future Risks: The women’s center will provide greater opportunity for unwed mothers and other vulnerable populations to complete their education and secure employment, which leads to a more sustainable home life with more readily available resources in the event of future threats.

Tuscaloosa City Schools (TCS) and the City have a long history of working together to meet the needs of the area students. In discussions regarding resiliency with area citizens, it quickly became obvious that without a strong elementary and secondary education system, the potential weakening of the economic and social fibers of the community would likely occur. To counter this threat, the City and TCS have partnered to fund Pre-K education in the low-income areas of the City. The City also provides earmarked funding for TCS use across the financing need spectrum. To build on the past successes, the current plan for developing the model resilient City includes significant upgrades to technology access from the classroom to the home as well as further construction of tornado shelters at 3 new schools located in 3 different areas of the community. These projects are a part of the investment of over \$140,000,000 in new school facilities, equipment, and curriculum by TCS that will place students in the City of Tuscaloosa in a position to receive an exceptional education. Understanding that education is the key to the future, TCS, all of which are located within the MID-URN target area, conducted a comprehensive facility plan process, which collected and analyzed data, and engaged citizens. The goal was to make TCS an even stronger school system by providing students access to the same opportunities – access to computer labs, playgrounds and gym, art, science labs, and music. Additionally, providing outdoor classrooms located in conjunction with the storm water projects described above, centered on storm water management will serve this community as an educational venue to promote and continually strive for resilience through education to the coming generations of children about the challenges associated with a changing climate. The **budget** for this infrastructure activity is \$145 million with \$140 million leverage from the TCS. **Unmet Needs:** Through these activities the proposal will address environmental unmet needs through the educational outdoor classrooms (AttE- pg. 290-291) and will facilitate addressing

unmet housing and economic development needs. While investing in the education of many students, the ability to couple education with the needs within a community can have a far-reaching impact. This activity will create jobs and will have a sustainable impact on this community for many years.

Through conversations with private developers (such as Trident Investments, LLC, Monfore Group, Inc., Progressive Properties), the City has become aware of economic development opportunities and housing needs throughout our City. The City proposes to work with developers to relocate the current train station and construct a parking deck with shared-use paths traversing the area and also construct a \$26 million mixed-use development to provide these housing and economic opportunities in deprived areas. Through partnerships, the development of a housing plan that addresses the unmet housing needs of this community is critical to this proposal.

Alberta Mixed Use Development, Habitat for Humanity and the Model Neighborhood will all be located at the heart of the most severely impacted area and will function in support of each other. Through this blended project there will be a development of a truly resilient neighborhood (AttE- pg. 288-289). This neighborhood will include market-rate affordable housing, housing provided by our non-profit partner – Habitat for Humanity Tuscaloosa, and the model development, which will include housing as well as replicable water management features. This blended project will be adjacent to a newly constructed school – The Alberta School of Performing Arts and will be bordered by a newly developed commercial corridor. The inclusion of the **8th Street Streetscape** project will provide for smaller block size, limited and controlled vehicle access points, sidewalks and trees that will over time create an environment that supports walking as a form of transportation throughout this neighborhood and beyond. This blended project will be accented by a **train station** (AttE- pg. 292-293) that will create a new level of

connectivity allowing residents an alternate means of travel across the region and will be an opportunity for job creation as well as addressing a land use barrier – the railroad tracks – and creating a positive impact rather than the negative connotation of the “wrong side of the tracks”.

Budget: Alberta Mixed Use Development economic development activity is \$26 million with \$20 million in leverage from Trident Investments, LLC.; Train Station infrastructure activity is \$8.3 million with \$500,000 in leverage from the City; 8th Street infrastructure activity is \$4 million; Outdoor classrooms infrastructure activity is \$400,000; a model neighborhood housing activity is \$2 million; Habitat housing activity is \$1 million; Railroad Creek Restoration infrastructure activity is \$7.5 million.

Unmet Needs: These blended activities will address unmet housing, economic development, infrastructure and environmental needs.

Vulnerable Populations: Creating a mixed use of housing and economic development in an underserved area is expected to bring with it much needed critical services. Through these blended activities the Alberta (the heart of the most impacted and distressed area) area will begin to experience revitalization and give low-income residents a community that can serve its needs.

Future Risks: Communities that have social cohesiveness will be more resilient and creating that social cohesiveness through connectivity is the foundation to accomplish this. A community that is resilient will be better able to respond to future risks and will have developed a sense of community that will yield the greatest impact.

Tuscaloosa Housing Authority (THA) has demonstrated a proven track record for creating resilient housing following the 2011 disaster and will continue to support the unmet housing needs of the most vulnerable populations of this area. This proposal includes the construction of 80 housing units that will be constructed in partnership with the Alabama Housing Finance

Authority and will be constructed using green building standards. These units will be single-family and will consist of 2-bedroom and 3-bedroom dwelling units. The **budget** for this housing activity is \$12 million with \$11 million in leverage from the THA.

Vulnerable Populations: Vulnerable groups such as veterans, elderly, mentally challenged, homeless, unwed mothers, AIDS/HIV victims, students, LMI, minorities, and limited-English speaking population were consulted and helped shape our project proposal. Through conversations with Tuscaloosa VA Medical Center, Continuum of Care Program, Habitat for Humanity, THA and West Alabama AIDS Outreach (WAAO), we examined how to eliminate barriers, create sustainable environments and eliminate homelessness in regard to veterans and the mentally challenged or ill. From this discussion, the City proposes to fund THA to build a public housing facility.

Unmet Needs: This activity will address unmet housing needs.

Future Risk: Through this activity we will address insufficient affordable housing.

Center of Resilience. Understanding that local government has a significant role in supporting the overall resilience of a community, the City recognized the need for a Center of Resilience which will support the overall mission of the Office of Resilience and Innovation more particularly described in Exhibit G. This facility is planned to be constructed along the banks of the Black Warrior River. In a partnership with the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA), the City will host resilience academies in Tuscaloosa for staff, citizens, businesses, stakeholders and other local governments, but these academies will be available for communities statewide. These academies will be funded through NDRC planning and admin funds. The **budget** for this infrastructure activity is \$6 million.

Unmet Needs: Project will address unmet infrastructure needs and support a resilient model city.

Vulnerable Population: This activity continues resilience throughout the City, region and the state. Staff will be working across disciplines to address vulnerable populations and the risks.

Future Risks: The primary focus of this Center is to address vulnerabilities and future risks.

Parks. The City has also had conversations with the Tuscaloosa County Park and Recreation Authority (PARA) to design and implement improvements to green space in the Alberta area. Understanding the value that a park has on a neighborhood in regard to housing and economic development led the team to understand the importance of a sustainable park system and the desire to ensure that underserving parks were rejuvenated. Within this proposal we address 2 parks both located in the Alberta area– Jaycee Park and Alberta Park. These projects will include green infrastructure as well as recreation and wellness benefits. The **budget** for this infrastructure activity is \$2.3 million.

Vulnerable Population: While addressing the needs of the most vulnerable, understanding the quality of life and ensuring that parks that are located among the most vulnerable should be made inviting and beneficial to the neighborhoods that it serves is important. These parks will serve low-income residents and improve the quality of life for the Alberta residents.

Through conversations with The West Alabama Chamber of Commerce (which serves 6 counties other than Tuscaloosa), Industrial Development Authority (IDA), Alabama Industrial Development Training (AIDT), West Alabama Works (WAW), Ellis Architects and Shelton State Community (which serves 5000 students a year from Tuscaloosa and surrounding counties), the City has identified the need for more industry and training opportunities in our area. The City proposes a partnership with the organizations listed above to develop a world-class **Workforce Training Center** (AttE- pg. 294-295) where employees can be properly trained, which will recruit new industry. The Region 3 Workforce Development Council, in

partnership with the Chamber, formed **West Alabama Works** to lead workforce development efforts throughout West Alabama. The regional workforce development system facilitates and implements a comprehensive, coordinated, seamless workforce development system for the region and supports workforce training activities. With a mission to promote economic prosperity throughout West Alabama by providing support services to business, industry and job seekers, WAW serves as the region's central hub for workforce development efforts and training. Through WAW, business and industry leaders have been able to create a workforce development system that supports all levels of development and serves to benefit both employers and job seekers. Five industry clusters have been developed to address the needs of individual industry sectors. Those 5 clusters are: automotive, health care, construction, manufacturing and professional and business services. Leaders of each sector work together to minimize duplication of services and maximize potential of each provider by communicating key workforce needs in the 7-county region through both urban and rural outreach programs. Through these activities in conjunction with the **SMP Industry activity**, unmet economic development needs throughout the MID-URN target area will be met. Incorporating **economic revitalization programs** within the most severely distressed areas will be necessary to give neighborhoods the ability to thrive. The **budget** for the following economic development activities are as follows: Work Force Training Center \$12.8 million; West Alabama Works \$1 million; SMP \$160 million with \$158 million in leverage from IDA; Economic revitalization \$28 million with \$21 million in leverage. **Unmet Needs:** Creating an economic benefit value through a workforce training center and WAW will address unmet economic revitalization needs. These activities will address economic unmet needs and will be the catalyst to the redevelopment of blighted neighborhoods. **Vulnerable Population:** Providing workforce training will benefit LMI residents of this region.

Future Risks: The risks (economic collapse) associated with an untrained workforce is one that has been a focus of this community and with these activities will be addressed.

FOCUS on Senior Citizens, a non-profit organization for seniors 50 and older, we discussed issues on capital improvements of their administrative offices so they could better serve the aging population. The City, in an effort to ensure facilities for our non-profits play a critical role in our City and serve vulnerable populations, determined it was important for the team to ensure that Focus on Senior Citizens has adequate facilities to serve its members and to ensure that the facility supports the most needed services. Also the **Boys and Girls Club** which serves many of our children throughout the year by providing after school programs – ensuring a safe environment and providing educational opportunities in the MID-URN area was necessary. The **budget** for the following infrastructure activities are as follows: Focus \$5.1 million with \$1.1 million in leverage from the City; Boys and Girls Club \$1 million.

Unmet Needs of housing and economic development will be met through these facilities.

Vulnerable Populations: The Focus activity will address the senior population.

City Safe Rooms. These safe rooms will be located in areas that will not only protect lives but will also protect valuable fiber infrastructure that is critical to governmental operations by running all traffic signals, internet services and security cameras for the City. These safe rooms will be constructed in accordance with FEMA 361 standards. These combined structures will offer protection for over 300 people and will be furnished with an existing emergency generator that is protected to FEMA 361 and will serve residential and commercial properties. The **budget** for this infrastructure activity is \$2,808,000 with \$1,058,000 in leverage from the City.

Vulnerable Populations: Through conversation with the Holy Spirit Hispanic Ministry, UA students, low-income populations and other vulnerable populations, it was evident that more

storm shelters are needed. From University students from out-of-state not knowing where to go on campus to a Hispanic family not knowing what a tornado siren means or where to go for shelter, the City became aware of the need and proposes to build a City Safe room.

Unmet Needs: This project will address unmet infrastructure needs.

Future Risks: This project will provide protection for human life during future disasters.

This SMART proposal will result in the City of Tuscaloosa becoming a Model Resilient City.

Measuring Resilience: In measuring the resilience, environmental, social and economic revitalization outcomes that will result from the implementation of this proposal, measuring the reliability will be a metric certainly worthy of tracking. Reliability to our stakeholders is described as the likelihood that the infrastructure and programs effectiveness will be maintained over an extended period of time and the probability that it will be available at least at some level during the entire design life of the proposal. Through conversations with UA (more specifically the Engineering Department), the City has been able to discuss resilience projects and needs within the Tuscaloosa area, best practices, current research involving more resilient communities and the capacity to measure resilience efforts. The outcome of these conversations is a partnership between UA and the City of Tuscaloosa to design model neighborhoods that can withstand the force of future wind events, as well as other sustainable infrastructure. UA has also committed to running outdoor classrooms to educate school-age children about storm systems and fresh water qualities. Through this partnership a number of research projects will be implemented which will evaluate/measure all activities undertaken as a part of this proposal to ensure they satisfy City quality standards related to achieving the dimensions (technical, organizational, social and economic) and properties (robustness, redundancy, resourcefulness, and rapidity) of resilience (MCEER 200). A uniform resiliency analysis will be created to

periodically evaluate each activity executed to ensure they are implemented within the overall framework of the City's civil infrastructure resiliency goals. The UA has committed to measuring the effectiveness of these programs through outreach and teaching programs using new classrooms (3 identified in spreadsheet) and community senior programs as well as going to selected schools (Tuscaloosa and Surrounding Counties) to discuss the critical role of water supply, treatment, and wastewater treatment in community health and in recovering from and preparing for natural disasters and climate change. Multimedia presentations would be developed, hands-on activities and supplies would be provided, and take home talking points for parents will be developed. Follow up interviews and surveys would help judge effectiveness of the program. Results would be written up in best practices academic articles and coupled with developed video presentations, which would be transferred broadly across the region utilizing the secondary school systems in Alabama. Materials would be developed in year 1, presented in year 2-3, and written up and disseminated at end of year 3.

The City considered a number of alternatives, funding opportunities, and partnerships with nonprofits across the City to ensure that each had the capacity in regard to activities to assist individuals to access things that were critical to their everyday life. It was clear that low income housing alone would not make a neighborhood sustainable. The City evaluated all the demographic data available for each of the 3 unique areas and found that prior to the qualified disaster, in 2 of the areas there are neighborhoods and large areas that were supported only by low to moderate income residents. Therefore, there were inadequate services to support basic human needs – grocery stores, medical services, educational support services, etc. In order to address the issues that had faced these areas, including the opportunity gap and recognizing the opportunity created through the destruction and now the blank slate, the City began to seek

developers and partners that understood the issues faced by the areas and had an interest in seeing a community revitalized. Analysis of the pre-disaster data was evaluated and it was determined a project that tied a shared use path with critical social infrastructure as noted above was viable and would certainly bring life to an area previously hindered by crime and poverty. In many areas, the shared use path will be the necessary infrastructure to make those connections, but in other areas the proposed project will address infrastructure needs including water, sewer, drainage and roadway improvements. The team determined that in all cases, capitalizing on all the co-benefits of a project would be critical. The proposal and each eligible activity (as set forth in 24 CFR 570.201 or 570.203) included within will meet a **national objective** through low to moderate income benefit (AttF – pg. 319) as recognized in Exhibit B – pg. 7. The activities will become a catalyst, stimulating economic revitalization addressing environmental obstacles, providing safe housing, and addressing infrastructure within our 3 unique areas by addressing an unmet recovery need related to the qualified disaster.

The areas will be highlighted with new public/private investment demonstrated through a variety of partnerships (AttA – pg. 93). These areas continue to demonstrate unmet housing needs that without a plan and significant public/private investment likely will not recover. Thus, creating robust social infrastructure that will play a significant role in the everyday lives of individuals who without this investment struggle to find the spirit to make a difference is critical to not only meeting the existing unmet housing needs but will also address unmet economic revitalization needs and environmental degradation creating resilience across the MID-URN area and the region. A recent poll conducted by the Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research confirmed that neighborhoods that lacked social cohesion and trust generally had a more difficult time recovering following a disaster or extreme event. (Meghan Barr, “AP-NORC

Poll: Friends, Kin Key to Sandy Survival,” Associated Press, June 24, 2013). Additionally, in 1995 during the heat wave in Chicago, 739 people died in mostly low-income African American neighborhoods. However, one neighborhood with the same racial and income demographics fared better than even more affluent neighborhoods in the City during the heat wave. It turns out that residents of this particular neighborhood participated in block clubs and church groups, in addition to socializing at grocery stores and diners. In short, the neighborhood banded together; during the heat wave, the block clubs checked in on elderly and sick neighbors to ensure their safety. (Klineberg, “Adaptation.”) Through the connecting of neighborhoods addressing the social values through the use of shared use paths the results will bring about social cohesiveness as well as addressing the environmental and economic values.

The City has a strong **Section 3** program that has been highlighted by HUD at recent training events. This program, Tuscaloosa Builds, employs mechanisms to connect Section 3 persons and businesses with economic opportunities through educational and training programs geared solely toward them. The program has a dedicated full-time staff member that maintains this program and the benefits associated. Through project/activity notifications provided through voice, text, and email communications each Section 3 individual/business is made aware of opportunities available through the City of Tuscaloosa, agencies, non-profit or business that receives any financial benefit from the City. This programs effect on activities funded through NDRC will improve the resources/opportunities for Section 3 individuals and businesses.

While this proposal was designed to meet the unmet needs of the City it is certainly a proposal with activities that could be **replicated** in other communities. Because this proposal includes **scalable** activities it allows opportunity for other communities that have needs less than or greater than those of the City to develop similar projects/activities in accordance with their

needs. The proposal is designed to address vulnerabilities that likely exist across many communities in the state and nation. Using this plan in conjunction with the Tuscaloosa Forward Plan brings about continuity among the community and a cohesiveness that is due to be replicated across this county. While the TFP was developed for limited areas, this SMART Project exceeds beyond the boundaries of the TFP and brings big ideas of the TFP and moves them across the MID-URN target area and the region. Because this SMART Proposal is made up of a number of activities all of which can function independently of each other it is a proposal that could be replicated in part or in whole. This SMART Proposal could and will serve as a guiding development tool toward a model resilient city. The ability to model any activity is clearly demonstrated in the project list attached, which reflects each activity.

The SMART plan is progressive yet practical and comprehensive yet scalable. It is also absolutely feasible. The City of Tuscaloosa and all of the proposed partners, clearly demonstrated in Exhibit C – pg. 20 are capable of implementing all of the proposed actions and activities to provide the maximum benefits of the investment all while meeting a national objective. In a majority of the cases, these same partnerships have facilitated numerous other successful public works projects and programs. This masterplan for the community is built on the experience and capabilities of these relationships, but includes more excitement, preparation, and creativity than ever before to take the citizens of Tuscaloosa from strong to resilient. Every project scope was developed considering how to protect specific vulnerable populations of the community from future threats and hazards, including those associated with climate change. Minimizing impact to personal life as well as protecting property will be key elements demonstrated within this proposal as well as through the long-term commitments.

Due to the initial planning efforts and proposed focus on comprehensive resilient design, the expected useful life of all of the projects after completion is up to 100 years. While the past 100 years has shown us that times surely change and that you cannot predict the future, we do know that if designed and constructed according to the anticipated standards, all of the projects can serve the citizens of Tuscaloosa for a century with proper maintenance. All of the projects will be designed according to the appropriate technical standards that include but are not limited to the local building codes for all structures, AASHTO Green book for all street and highway design, AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, the American with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design, etc. The infrastructure projects/activities will be operated and maintained by the City and numerous other partners. A major maintenance element of the plan will be for the numerous streets and highways. When operational, these routes will be key to sustained connectivity and will be maintained by the City and ALDOT with existing maintenance crews and within existing budgets. Other building facilities would be maintained by the current facilities departments of the TCS, Lifeline, FOCUS, and PARA. There will not be any significant hiring or equipment purchases needed to be performed by any of these entities that already have substantial resources to be maintained.

In summary, in addition to the phasing options noted, this proposal is also strategically broken into **scalable** components within this same list by including different portions of activities divided by geographical areas and has assumed a phased-base project award of \$100 million.

The City Walk, regardless of percent completion, will provide enhanced connectivity of lower income citizens, students, senior citizens, and others to and from their homes, businesses, amenities, and civic resources. The more of these activities constructed, the greater the impact, yet each segment can stand alone with logical termini and access provided. Likewise, the needed

economic programs, technology infrastructure, educational demonstration opportunities, and social support programs for those most in need are distributed throughout the plan to allow for a logically scaled project as necessary.

Completing the flexibility within the SMART plan is the grouping of activities within certain areas that will allow the City to provide a replicable example to other parts of the City that may not be immediately funded, along with other communities around the state, region, and country. With a completed, resiliently planned and constructed core, the adjacent communities of the SMART City and nearby region will have a blueprint for expansion of the same concepts and principals. With the replication and multiplication of the same benefits associated with the documentation, publication, and promotion of cutting edge resilient approaches by UA to a “SMARTer” City development, the nation and world can cumulatively claim a victory and reverse the impacts that are threatening our environment.

Schedule. To ensure timely development of each activity, the SMART schedule (Exhibit E- pg 78) has been developed with continued analysis of potential activity feasibility based on required tasks and environmental review levels. Even potential quality leverage bearing partnerships developed through community input and planning were identified and ultimately not included in the SMART plan due to a lack of such feasible implementation. The final SMART proposal activity list exclusively includes only those that can be developed and completed according to the attached schedule including the anticipated NEPA process. In order to maintain the scalability of the overall plan and to allow phased implementation, most of the activities are planned to be developed with individual purpose and need statements, alternative analysis, and ultimate documentation. The public involvement process may be combined for a number of the activities based on being located within certain areas of the community and in order to accommodate this

final citizen input prior to completion of the documentation and construction of the activities. As the overall goal of the plan is to achieve model city resiliency, the public outreach goal of the City of Tuscaloosa will continue to be insisting that the storm impacted citizens and other residents drive the planning until the pedestrians and bicyclist hit the City Walk, the elementary age student accesses the high speed broadband from her home to the school, and the elderly, neglected, and youth of the community obtain the full array of social services needed to move from surviving to “thriving”. The schedule provides a detailed list of the anticipated dates for the noted completed tasks. A waiver with substantial justification for request can be found at AttG – pg. 325. The City and its partners have extensive experience in management of projects including phases of planning, environmental, design, acquisition, bid, construction, and closeout. As different potential funding scenarios were considered, the activities were strategically scoped and schedules developed assuming activities of varying sizes and complexities are distributed within the plan. The City is confident in the timelines provided and specifically with the environmental allotments of time included.

Budget. Through our partnerships we have developed a supporting SMART budget as noted above and included in the attached Sources and Use Statement which identifies all the proposed activities budgets and all direct leverage by source. These budgets were determined by the City and its partners via project scope review, determination of preliminary quantities, and comparison of recent similarly bid public projects. Walker Associates, Stantec, the Tuscaloosa Office of City Engineer, the City Office of Resiliency and Innovation, Ward Scott Architects, and Ellis Architects all worked to develop the budgets provided. Another benefit of the scalable nature of the activities as currently listed is the benefits associated with activities likely to attract a number of bidders based on the City’s past experience. To the extent that certain larger

activities may still be a little larger in size compared to these past benchmark budget brackets, further phasing of certain activities will be recommended after evaluation of the developing design documents. With billions of dollars in construction in the last decade in the Tuscaloosa area, there is no anticipated inflated cost factor that is assumed to be associated with a full award amount. All required sources and uses statements are included in AttB – pg. 172.

The Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) developed in accordance with Appendix H of the NOFA is provided as AttF – pg. 296 of the application. The narrative report summarizes the preparation and development of proposal costs and benefits; outlines baseline community risks; and identifies specific proposal uncertainties and challenges. Detailed calculations of the life cycle costs and benefits over the design life of projects are provided with the narrative report and table.

The proposed projects provide significant benefits across the four identified categories:

resilience, environmental, social and economic. Resilience benefits include reduction in future property damage from flooding and protection of human health and life through provision of tornado shelters and safe rooms. Environmental benefits cross a broad spectrum including improved water quality, habitat restoration, vehicle emissions reductions, and heat island mitigation. Social benefits are at the core of the proposal and focus on improving quality of life and resilience of low-income neighborhoods through increased connectivity, access to green space, restoration of damaged neighborhoods, and community support programs. Finally, the economic benefits were tabulated including increased property value from added green space and park lands and the economic impacts associated with increased employment enabled by implementation of this proposal.

The analysis demonstrates that the proposal will result in significantly more benefits (both monetized and qualitative) than the expected project life cycle costs.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA SMART PLAN - SCHEDULE

ACTIVITY NAME	Duration	Start	Finish
Program Administration and Comp Planning	1740 days	Mon 2/1/16	Fri 9/30/22
Alberta Mixed Use Development, Schools Facilities Plan, Alberta Elem. School Outdoor Classroom, 8th Street Streetscape, Train Station and Parking Deck with Citywalk, Model Neighborhood, Habitat for Humanity, Alberta Park	1069 days	Tue 3/1/16	Fri 4/3/20
Procurement and Contracting	66 days	Tue 3/1/16	Tue 5/31/16
Environ. Review w/FONSI and RROF Ad	154 days	Wed 6/1/16	Mon 1/2/17
Design Phase	261 days	Tue 1/3/17	Tue 1/2/18
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	107 days	Wed 1/3/18	Thu 5/31/18
Bid Phase/Contractor Procure/Contracting	89 days	Fri 6/1/18	Wed 10/3/18
Construction Phase	392 days	Thu 10/4/18	Fri 4/3/20
Economic Revitalization Program - Alberta, West End, Greensboro and 10th	1292 days	Wed 6/1/16	Thu 5/13/21
Procurement and Contracting	66 days	Wed 6/1/16	Wed 8/31/16
Environ. Review w/FONSI and RROF Ad	900 days	Thu 9/1/16	Wed 2/12/20
Design Phase	900 days	Thu 9/1/16	Wed 2/12/20
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	900 days	Thu 9/1/16	Wed 2/12/20
Bid Phase/Contractor Procure/Contracting	900 days	Thu 9/1/16	Wed 2/12/20
Construction Phase	900 days	Fri 12/1/17	Thu 5/13/21
Technology-Alberta Digital District, Technology - West End Digital District, Technology - Forest Lake Digital District, Asset Management	1028 days	Wed 6/1/16	Fri 5/8/20
Procurement and Contracting	66 days	Wed 6/1/16	Wed 8/31/16
Environ. Review w/FONSI and RROF Ad	131 days	Thu 9/1/16	Thu 3/2/17
Design Phase	261 days	Fri 3/3/17	Fri 3/2/18

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA SMART PLAN - SCHEDULE

ACTIVITY NAME	Duration	Start	Finish
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	133 days	Mon 3/5/18	Wed 9/5/18
Bid Phase/Contractor Procure/Contracting	89 days	Thu 9/6/18	Tue 1/8/19
Construction Phase	348 days	Wed 1/9/19	Fri 5/8/20
Citywalk (Alberta Ph 2, University Blvd, McFarland Blvd, 15th Street, Hargrove Road, 10th Ave, 35th Street, MLK Blvd, Hellen Keller, Riverwalk Connection, Hillard Drive	1094 days	Tue 3/1/16	Fri 5/8/20
Procurement and Contracting	66 days	Tue 3/1/16	Tue 5/31/16
Environ. Review w/FONSI and RROF Ad	131 days	Wed 6/1/16	Wed 11/30/16
Design Phase	305 days	Thu 12/1/16	Wed 1/31/18
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	241 days	Thu 2/1/18	Thu 1/3/19
Bid Phase/Contractor Procure/Contracting	89 days	Fri 1/4/19	Wed 5/8/19
Construction Phase	437 days	Thu 5/9/19	Mon 1/11/21
Roadway Projects - McWrights Ferry Road, Roadway Projects - ALDOT, Roadway Projects - Highway 69 South, San Sewer - Pier Replacements, San Sewer - Lift Sta 55 Improvements, San Sewer - Lift Sta 3 Improvements, Water Tank Improvement, Water Dist Improvement	1524 days	Tue 3/1/16	Fri 12/31/21
LEVERAGE PROJECTS	1524 days	Tue 3/1/16	Fri 12/31/21
Roadway Project - McFarland Blvd	1094 days	Wed 6/1/16	Mon 8/10/20
Procurement and Contracting	66 days	Wed 6/1/16	Wed 8/31/16
Environ. Review w/FONSI and RROF Ad	175 days	Thu 9/1/16	Wed 5/3/17
Design Phase	261 days	Thu 5/4/17	Thu 5/3/18
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	197 days	Fri 5/4/18	Mon 2/4/19
Bid Phase/Contractor Procure/Contracting	89 days	Tue 2/5/19	Fri 6/7/19
Construction Phase	306 days	Mon 6/10/19	Mon 8/10/20

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA SMART PLAN - SCHEDULE

ACTIVITY NAME	Duration	Start	Finish
Tuscaloosa Housing Authority, City Safe Room, Cypress Crk Restoration, Brookhaven Stream Restoration, Railroad Crk Restoration, FOCUS on Senior Citizens, Boys & Girls Club, Jaycee Park, Workforce Center, Center of Resilience, Womens Center	1028 days	Wed 6/1/16	Fri 5/8/20
Procurement and Contracting	66 days	Wed 6/1/16	Wed 8/31/16
Environ. Review w/FONSI and RROF Ad	196 days	Thu 9/1/16	Thu 6/1/17
Design Phase	261 days	Fri 6/2/17	Fri 6/1/18
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	155 days	Mon 6/4/18	Fri 1/4/19
Bid Phase/Contractor Procure/Contracting	89 days	Mon 1/7/19	Thu 5/9/19
Construction Phase	261 days	Fri 5/10/19	Fri 5/8/20
SMP Industry and West Alabama Works Training	610 days	Tue 3/1/16	Mon 7/2/18
Procurement and Contracting	44 days	Tue 3/1/16	Fri 4/29/16
Environ. Review w/FONSI and RROF Ad	44 days	Mon 5/2/16	Thu 6/30/16
Workforce Training	522 days	Fri 7/1/16	Mon 7/2/18
Warner Pkwy (Gboro to Gwood)	850 days	Wed 6/1/16	Tue 9/3/19
Procurement and Contracting	66 days	Wed 6/1/16	Wed 8/31/16
Environ. Review w/FONSI and RROF Ad	129 days	Thu 9/1/16	Tue 2/28/17
Design Phase	261 days	Wed 3/1/17	Wed 2/28/18
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	108 days	Thu 3/1/18	Mon 7/30/18
Bid Phase/Contractor Procure/Contracting	89 days	Tue 7/31/18	Fri 11/30/18
Construction Phase	197 days	Mon 12/3/18	Tue 9/3/19

Exhibit F – Leverage

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: ExhibitFLeverage

Understanding that creating a model city of resilience requires commitments from various stakeholders within the community, the City has secured a number of firm commitments that support the activities of the overall proposal. The model resilient City is not made up of single standalone elements but rather elements that work in concert with one another. Creating a model neighborhood that places individuals in neighborhoods that are supported by schools that are performing well, businesses that are thriving, transportation systems that are viable and feasible, utilities that are effective for the long-term, and access to broadband technology will yield a neighborhood that can thrive and demonstrate a sustainable resilient life. The City recognized that it was important to develop a SMART Plan that brought these necessary elements together and integrated them all into a highly functioning environment.

While this plan took on the complexities of gathering a number of community partners we recognized that if the plan was going to be effective it would not only require understanding and implementation of the plan but also would require others besides the applicant to have made financial commitments. Therefore, the leverage contained within this application demonstrates a community and regional acceptance and support for the overall plan. This plan requires a multi-disciplined approach and it likewise requires a multi-discipline of funders. This plan requires private developers to support housing and economic development; a chamber of commerce that serves not only the Tuscaloosa community but all of West Alabama to partner with us in finding businesses that can revitalize the community and get small businesses back into our impacted community; the plan required the Alabama Department of Transportation to commit to transportation projects that will support the connectivity aspects of the plan by providing reliable, assessable and alternate forms of transportation; the plan required our school system to take a hard look at the programs offered at each school within the system and to determine if its plan

will allow students equal opportunities or if students were limited in learning due to their address; the plan required our local university to partner with us and use the research and development programs that they are recognized nationally for in a manner that could support us in measuring our projects as well as committing those works as leverage. When we began to see the partnerships develop we then realized that this plan through those partnerships would not only create a great Project highlighted by activities but it would also create a model that other communities could replicate through the formation of partnerships at any level to bring about a model resilient city.

Attached you will find firm commitments demonstrated through letters signed by the authorized representative of each entity and we are extremely proud to bring to this Project over \$590 million of leverage. (See Attachment B Letters of Commitment – pg. 164).

Exhibit G – Long Term Commitment

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: ExhibitGLongTermCommitment

When the City of Tuscaloosa adopted the theme in 2011 Building Back. Stronger. Safer. Smarter, it established a long term commitment to being a community not just overcoming disaster but recognizing its weak points and more importantly the challenges faced by its people. Protecting lives became the most overarching factor. In Tuscaloosa County 53 lives were lost as a result of the qualified disaster with almost all of those living among vulnerable populations. Under the leadership of Governor Robert Bentley the state began to put priority in adequate individual safe rooms. When school dismissed early on April 27, 2011 and Mr. Jefferson picked up his 3 grandchildren from school to spend the afternoon with him at his home in the Alberta community, he never dreamed that within hours a tornado would ravage his home and take the life of his grandchildren and his wife. Through the Governor's commitment, many families across the State, region, City have constructed a lifesaving measure addressing a natural threats of this area. This will be a priority for the Governor and will continue through his administration. Understanding that some of the most valuable resources toward resilience come from the community itself, the City began examining steps that should be taken to increase our resilience through **Lessons Learned**. The City recognized that doing business as usual is not an acceptable practice. Continuing to address disasters and threats as an afterthought cannot continue to be a sustainable approach and doing so leads to catastrophic results, failed plans, and a reliance on federal relief that again is just not a sustainable approach. Through the process of engaging the community and learning from other communities participating in the NDRC Resilience Academy, the City learned that implementation of an annual Lake Tuscaloosa maintenance program was essential and required a long term commitment from the City, individuals and developers. Lake Tuscaloosa continues to be one of the most resilient features of this region and if protected will serve as a sustainable water source for thousands of years. While the City has

enjoyed the value of Lake Tuscaloosa we have learned from other communities how a valuable resource can suddenly be placed at risk with natural and manmade sedimentation.

Understanding this risk, on September 23, 2015, the City adopted the Lake Tuscaloosa Operations and Maintenance budget in Ordinance 8286 thus making a long term commitment of annual funding for maintenance of the Lake as well as committing to a specific focus on dredging. Studies conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Department of Interior provide a baseline for this plan and indicates goals that can reasonably be expected. The study performed intensive suspended-sediment studies for seven tributaries in the Upper Black Warrior sub-basin. The collection and analysis of suspended-sediment data will allow a better understanding of sedimentation rates and their effects on reservoir capacity. To accomplish this, previous suspended sediment data and studies for the area were reviewed, land use changes were investigated, data collected at 7 tributaries to the Lake reservoir and using current and historic data, suspended sediment loads to the Lake reservoir were estimated. Without continual and proper lake maintenance the vitality of the lake will be lost having a social, economic, and environmental impact on over 200,000 individual residents of Tuscaloosa County but also the entire region, which provides key employment through business and industry as well as impacting thousands of acres of timber and farm lands. This commitment will include analysis/needs evaluation related to dredging of portions of the Lake as necessary to increase the capacity of water retention as well as other factors such as improving water flow and restoring the natural habitat. This process will have multiple measurable benefits such as increased water capacity rated annually in quantitative terms of feet and inches. The added economic benefit created can be measured as well as the recreational benefit to the community.

In Phase I the City represented that it would transform Recovery Operations into the Office of Resilience and Innovation (ORI) and appoint a Chief Resilience Officer (CRO). On September 8, 2015 the City adopted Ordinance 8276 making this valuable change in City government. The City, while efficient at times, lacked the holistic approach of planning and implementation that will result with this new department. The ORI will work across all departments of the City to help improve internal communications and to address various complexities facing this community and to promote collaboration ensuring that offices are utilizing resources in the most effective manner. ORI will help lead the City in becoming more resilient through leadership, stakeholder involvement, multidiscipline approach, leveraging of resources holistically and projects planned for synergy. Without this commitment the City in effect would remain at status quo. The CRO will inspire, influence and enlist colleagues and city residents to activate the City's resilience strategy; will understand the community and local setting and will establish and maintain strong engagement from municipal leaders, city residents, and key stakeholders; will represent the City in global forums in order to share information, ideas, best practices, and more effectively develop innovative solutions; will work across government departments to help the City improve internal communications, and to address its own complexities. By facilitating communication that reaches across sometimes-significant internal divisions, the CRO will promote new collaboration; make sure that offices aren't wasting resources doing duplicative work; and promotes synergy between the various projects and the plans that agencies are drafting; bring together a wide array of stakeholders to learn about the city's challenges and help build support for individual initiatives, and for resilience building in general. These stakeholders include government officials, private sector, non-profits, and civil society; lead the resilience strategy, a process during which the CRO brings in a wide variety of stakeholders, to help

identify the city's resilience challenges, its capabilities and plans to address them, and to identify the gaps between these two; will have a series of resilience-building initiatives to put in action; will act as the "resilience point person," ensuring that the city applies a resilience lens so resources are leveraged holistically and projects planned for synergy.

Legislative Action. In order to improve the strength of minority and women owned businesses including Section 3 employees and employers, on September 13, 2013, the City of Tuscaloosa adopted the Tuscaloosa Builds program. The City has created a funding source to finance the education, outreach, and training of those businesses and has made a long-term commitment to this program and has established goals and outcomes of this program. Through monthly reporting, the City Council is updated on the utilization of Section 3 and minority employees.

Raising Standards. The City is committed to the development and implementation of an efficient and effective Stormwater Management Plan (SWWP) to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the City MS4 to the maximum extent practicable. Through existing and modified local ordinances and technical standards, the City requires and promotes the use of Low Impact Development/Green Infrastructure techniques for both new development and redevelopment. This guiding philosophy effectively reduces runoff quantity and improves water quality through both a net reduction of impervious area and enhanced infiltration of stormwater discharges. The plan has established goals that will be measured through various measures for each action within the plan (i.e. the success of the post-construction stormwater management program will be shown through a documented reduction in impervious cover and the continued promotion of stormwater capture, infiltration, and reuse). While the City has maintained this plan since 2003-04, the plan has seen numerous improvements. Following the qualified disaster major changes from previous years were made as well as a long-term financial commitment of

\$193,000 for annual stormwater budgeting to meet the needs of the plan. In 2012 the City started water quality testing, illicit discharge detection and elimination, public outreach through ad campaigns, hosting seminars, volunteer monitoring, established a SOP for site inspections procedures/escalating enforcement, and started LID database with additional record keeping.

Resilience actions related to financing and economic issues. The City, in conjunction with Tuscaloosa County, the City of Northport and the Alabama State Legislature recognized that a key element in becoming a more resilient region – improving infrastructure to encourage economic development and residential development and the elimination of slum and blight - would require a comprehensive infrastructure plan that better utilized the taxing structure. The need to provide oversight for prioritization and financing of public road and bridge construction and maintenance projects that are financed by tax proceeds allocated for use by a commission became the idea toward a more resilient region. This process led the Alabama State Legislature to adopt Act 2015-202 which was signed by the Governor of the State of Alabama on May 21, 2015 and has an effective date of June 1, 2016. Without this plan and comprehensive approach that this law creates, moving vehicles and pedestrians across the region would continue to be inadequate and would have a total disregard for collaboration and would fail to address the pedestrian traffic throughout the region. This law creates projects that better connect the most impacted and distressed, adjacent cities and all of Tuscaloosa County. This process commits to a long term plan and also creates an opportunity to leverage the dollars generated through this plan toward the long term resilience of the region in regard to transportation and alternate transportation. This plan will function in conjunction with the Alabama Department of Transportation and will encourage if not require the construction of shared use paths which

facilitate a more connected community – allowing the City to meet several of the components of this SMART Plan.

The City implemented impact fees through a phased approach. The first phase, Ordinance 8206 adopted on April 21, 2015, will remove the City’s cost share in the installation of water mains for new development which will save nearly \$600,000 annually. Adoption of this new policy will allow reinvestment of these dollars annually toward City-wide capital improvements as described in the Phase I application. These initiatives could be replicated by approximately 20,000 water and wastewater utility providers nationwide and substantially reduce energy cost and increase sustainability. Reinvestment of these cost savings commitments are measured through energy efficiency and a 100% return on investment in approximately two years. Other reinvestments noted in Phase I and the goals and outcomes continue to demonstrate initiatives which reduce the environmental impact.

Resilience actions related to plan updates or alignment. In 2011 the City, following an extensive citizen participation process, adopted the Tuscaloosa Forward plan. One of the most important components of the implementation of the Plan was the adoption of a new set of form-based zoning codes intended to shift the existing pattern of development from an inefficient, sprawling suburban model to a more efficient, compact, connected, and walkable model. This is achieved by several code provisions working in unison. Rules that mandate the creation of smaller block sizes, limited and controlled vehicle access points, sidewalks, and street trees will over time create an environment that supports walking as a form of transportation between neighborhoods and services. Additional provisions in the code allow and encourage a mixture of land uses so that goods and services can be accessible to residents without forcing all trips to be made by automobile. This system of zoning also encourages building types that are universal in

design so that as uses change over time, existing buildings can be adaptively reused for many different uses and not demolished, removed, and reconstructed as those changes occur.

Additionally, the codes mandate higher percentages of building materials that are stronger and more durable so that they have a longer lifespan and preserve essential and timeless characteristics of the community. Compact development patterns are more efficient over time for communities. Ongoing maintenance of roads, sewers, and other public infrastructure consume large amounts of cities' financial resources, so the more users that can be accommodated within a smaller geographical area creates fiscal efficiencies that sprawling, uncoordinated development patterns cannot sustain. Compact communities are more sustainable and sustainable communities are more resilient. The goal outcome of this code change will positively impact over 2869 damaged and destroyed properties and an additional 2744 new construction projects. This plan could clearly be replicated across the State of Alabama as well as other counties, states and regions across the nation.

The update to the City's Five Year Consolidated Plan which, include the need for the Tuscaloosa community to increase resiliency measures, construction of affordable housing, infrastructure construction/reconstruction to support housing and commercial development and connectivity.

Hazard Mitigation Plan. The City of Tuscaloosa adopted the Tuscaloosa County Emergency Management Agency's Hazardous Mitigation Plan on August 4, 2015. The plan encourages the public, government agencies, colleges and universities, neighboring jurisdictions, businesses and industries, and others concerned with hazard mitigation to become involved in making Tuscaloosa County a safer and stronger community. The goal of this plan is to serve over 200,000 residents of Tuscaloosa County and additional visitors that may be in this County through a unified approach among all Tuscaloosa County communities for dealing with

identified hazards and associated risk issues. It will serve as the guide for local governments in their ongoing efforts to reduce community vulnerabilities.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). Following the qualified disaster the TIP plan was developed to cover a four year period (2012-2015). The TIP is consistent with the Tuscaloosa Area 2035 Long Range Transportation Plan (Plan). The projects on the TIP are taken from the Plan with the exception of certain level-of-efforts projects. The Plan covers a 20 to 25 year time frame, while the TIP extends over four years. The TIP is often considered the short-range plan of the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). The TIP breaks down the Plan projects into phases. The State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) is a statewide listing of prioritized transportation projects prepared by the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT). The STIP is consistent with the statewide long-range transportation plan and the long-range transportation plans and TIPs developed by the 13 Alabama MPOs. Projects from the TIP are included in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). Since the MPOs and ALDOT use the same database for the TIPs and STIP, the project lists for the documents are always in agreement.

Attachment A- Partner Documentation

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: AttAPartnerDocumentation



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Tuscaloosa city, county continue to rebuild from 2011 tornado

By Angel Coker

Staff Writer

Published: Tuesday, February 24, 2015 at 9:00 p.m.

A paper printout of a satellite map with an aerial view of the six-mile long, one-mile wide tornado recovery area in the city is pasted to a white foam board spanning two pop-up tables in the recovery operations department at Tuscaloosa City Hall.

The splintered wood from houses and businesses and other debris that cloaked every block from west to east after the April 27, 2011, tornado isn't displayed on the map. The map displays the current state of Tuscaloosa with a cartoon-like graphics of each recovery project.



Tuscaloosa News

Homes are seen in the Forest Lake neighborhood in Tuscaloosa, Ala. on Wednesday Feb. 18, 2015. staff photo | Erin Nelson

When the tornado came through four years ago, it left Tuscaloosa bereft of many businesses, homes and city facilities.

The city and county have been working daily since then to not only build back, but to build back stronger, safer and smarter.

"You would never wish the tornado on anyone, but it's something we can't control, and it's something that happened," said Megan Brantley, public outreach coordinator for Tuscaloosa Recovery Operations. "So we are trying to make the best and create the most opportunities out of the cards we were dealt and trying to look at, not just how to rebuild the community the way it was before, but how we can think strategically and build this community back better."

The path of the tornado — the areas that were hit the hardest — began west of Rosedale and proceeded to 15th Street. It crossed McFarland Boulevard onto Veterans Memorial Parkway and into Alberta and Holt.

The city controls recovery projects from Rosedale Park on the west end to Hurricane Creek Trace in the Alberta area on the east end, which are in the city limits. Recovery projects in Holt, an unincorporated community, are controlled by the county.

City recovery projects

The city has invested about \$140 million in 40 recovery projects in its tornado-recovery area, Brantley said. She said funding comes mainly from Federal Emergency Management Agency and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development grants, the state, insurance proceeds, general funds and the Alabama Trust Fund.

On the city's recovery operations website, www.tuscaloosa.com/recovery, an interactive map shows housing, economic development and infrastructure projects that have been completed, planned or are under construction.

Because Alberta was one of the areas that received the bulk of the damage during the tornado, the city has focused a lot of its efforts on reconstruction and improvements there, Brantley said.

"The city has tried to show a lot of support for that part of the community in terms of rebuilding infrastructure and rebuilding city facilities to provide a more secure, connected neighborhood," Brantley said. "The city is investing in that area to encourage homeownership in that area, redevelopment in that area, attract businesses in that area and make sure that the community has all of the amenities that a neighborhood needs to thrive."

Fire Station 4, the East Police Precinct and the new Alberta School of Performing Arts have been completed. A bus stop for public transportation and a new technology center for public access to computers situated next to the school are in the planning stages.

Current projects include the infrastructure of Alberta Parkway, which will be a new road that will use the existing Seventh Street to connect 26th Avenue East to Kicker Road. Brantley said the goal is to provide an east to west connection in addition to University Boulevard.

The parkway, which will include a portion of the City Walk will provide access to the new Tuscaloosa Tennis Center at Jaycee Park. The center will feature three indoor courts and six outdoor courts. It is expected to open in early March.

The City Walk, which will be developed in different segments until it spans the 5.9-mile recovery boundary is also under construction. City Walk, which will go from Alberta Parkway on the east to Rosedale Park on the west, will be for pedestrians and bicyclists. It will be 10 feet wide and in most areas have up to 10 feet of green space between the curb and the walkway with a 2-foot buffer between the walk and private property on the other side.

Brantley said it will connect pedestrians to locations throughout the city with a safe and beautiful walkway that includes drainage, smart lighting, cameras and landscaping.

Sections of the City Walk along Alberta Parkway and in the Forest Lake neighborhood are under construction. The 10th Avenue and Hargrove Road sections are planned, and the Black Bears Way and a connection from Alberta to the Forest Lake are possible future segments.

In the recovery boundary outside Alberta, infrastructure and improvements to streets, including 10th Avenue, Hargrove Road and Hackberry Lane are planned. Widening the intersection of McFarland Boulevard and 15th Street is planned to improve traffic flow that has increased since the bridge on University Boulevard was demolished for reconstruction. The Alabama Department of Transportation has spent \$4.9 million to tear down the old bridge on University Boulevard and Kicker Road and to build a new bridge.

The new bridge will have 11-foot to 12-foot vehicle lanes with a 10-foot sidewalk on the north side and a 5-foot sidewalk on the south side. The bridge is expected to reopen by Aug. 31.

Multiple sewer, drainage, city park and other projects are also under way.

County recovery

More than \$17.2 million in recovery projects are occurring in Holt, said county planning director Farrington Snipes.

Funds are coming from the Tuscaloosa County Commission, the Tuscaloosa County Board of Education and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The county also received money for some of these projects from federal grants given to the Alabama Department of Transportation and the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs.

"There are presently eight major projects under way in the Holt community, the area of the county which was hardest hit by the April 2011 tornado event," Snipes said.

Holt biggest losses were homes, but some businesses were lost, too. The County Commission is focusing on infrastructure and rebuilding community facilities in the Holt community.

One of the commission's major projects is the Holt Infrastructure Project east of Crescent Ridge Road and south of Sixth Street Northeast, Snipes said. Plans for the project include reconstruction of streets, drainage work, installation of streetlights and the extension of sanitary sewer to approximately 36 households, which will provide 290 homes in total with sanitary sewer service upon completion.

Snipes said another sewer extension project is planned for the East Park subdivision and surrounding areas, which will provide sewer access to 259 existing households in Holt.

The commission also is funding the construction of a community tornado shelter at Holt Elementary School. The 4,317-square-foot shelter is about 95 percent complete. It will be able to hold about 500 people when future storms threaten the area.

The County Commission is working to develop a second tornado shelter, which will be at the New Foundry location where the old Holt Elementary School once stood on Alabama Avenue. The New Foundry Tornado Shelter is pending approval for funding from FEMA, Snipes said. The shelter is planned to be about 5,672 square feet and would hold around 890 people.

Also at the New Foundry location will be the Holt Community Senior Activity Center. The proposed project will provide a 2,000-square-foot activity building to be used by an estimated 126 senior citizens.

Other projects include infrastructure improvements on Crescent Ridge Road and Holt-Peterson Road and to Evans-Rochelle Park.

"For the future, addressing the need for new housing, completion of the eastern bypass to stimulate economic growth, development and recovery and lighting and sidewalks for Crescent Ridge Road are all areas being considered, but (there are) no concrete projects," Snipes said.

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Office for Research
Office of the Director
for Sponsored Programs

THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALABAMA
R E S E A R C H

October 7, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Intent to Participate

This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both The City of Tuscaloosa (the City) and the University of Alabama to collaborate and enter into a partner agreement, contingent upon the award of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City Of Tuscaloosa's CDBG-NDR application.

The College of Engineering, a leader in student-centered education, research and innovation, has the capacity to identify and assess science-based information on existing and future risks from climate change and the capacity to address possible future conditions and risks/benefits and outcomes for resilience solutions. The College's involvement in the operations of multiple centers including the Center for Sustainable Infrastructure, the Environmental Institute and the Center for Advanced Public Safety will aid in the ability to assess these risks, benefits and outcomes.

The City of Tuscaloosa intends to enter into a partner agreement with the College of Engineering at The University of Alabama, who will assist the City through collaboration in regard to the goal of ensuring a risk and science based approach for resilience in the community through improvements to infrastructure, housing, economic development, insurance and environmental degradation. Additionally, the College of Engineering will assist the City through measuring the outcomes, especially in regard to resiliency, for any activities funded through the proposed NDRC project.

It is understood that this is letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partner agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.

Sincerely,



Cynthia Hope
Assistant V.P. for Research

152 Rose Administration Building
Box 870104
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35487 0104
(205) 348-5152
FAX (205) 348 8882

OCT 21 '15 PM 1:19

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
FOR**

**Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 23 day of October, 2015 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama for and on behalf of its constituent institution, The University of Alabama (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

The Partner will assist the Applicant by implementing resiliency research, data compilation and assessment, outdoor classroom instruction, and resiliency monitoring and documentation. These tasks will be performed on any projects that receive CDBG-NDR funding. The list of projects

listed within the grant application are entirely located in the City of Tuscaloosa which is where the Partner will perform work activities. The results of the studies and information that the Partner provides will apply to a national platform and will be available via online access or through published journals in the corresponding professional associations related to each topic studied.

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement. Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months, unless a waiver of this requirement is given by HUD.

The Partner agrees to implement the following:

The University of Alabama will assist throughout the period of funding availability to complete the tasks for which have been agreed. The proposed schedule shall commence as soon as funding availability has been awarded and will conclude once the metrics set forth for each project have been completed or at the end of a waiver period if the Applicant is awarded a waiver.

The time schedule for this Project shall be from February 1, 2016 to September 30, 2022.

C. Staffing

The University of Alabama will utilize multiple staff members in various departments within the University of Alabama. The primary department will be the College of Engineering and the contact persons will be the Department Head of Civil, Construction, and Environmental Engineering and Director of the Center of Sustainable Infrastructure Dr. Ed Back as well as the Associate Dean for Research and Economic Development Dr. John Wiest.

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET

The University of Alabama and the City of Tuscaloosa have initially settled on an amount of 2% of the awarded funding amount that will be utilized in the planning and administrative fees. This fee will be further detailed between the Partner and the Applicant within a contract after funding has been awarded.

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. WAIVER

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date October 23, 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, a Municipal Corporation, [Applicant]

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, [Partner]

By: [Signature]
Title: MAYOR

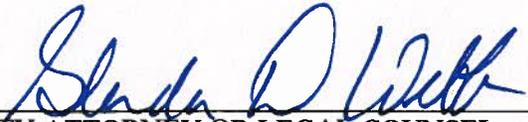
By: [Signature]
Title: Julie Shelton, Associate VP Finance

Attest: [Signature]
CITY CLERK

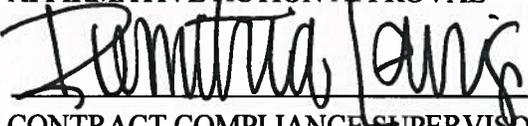
Countersigned: [Signature]
FINANCE OFFICER

By: [Signature]
Title: James D. ...

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:


CITY ATTORNEY OR LEGAL COUNSEL

Fed. I. D. # 1126497360000

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROVAL

CONTRACT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR



October 2, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Intent to Participate

This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both The City Of Tuscaloosa (the City) and West Alabama Works to collaborate and enter into a partner agreement, contingent upon the award of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City Of Tuscaloosa's CDBG-NDR application.

West Alabama Works leads the workforce development efforts throughout West Alabama. The regional workforce development system facilitates and implements a comprehensive, coordinated, seamless workforce development system for the region and supports workforce training activities. Such activities include providing training for existing companies, new to the market companies, apprenticeship programs, and early intervention training.

The City of Tuscaloosa intends to enter into a partner agreement with West Alabama Works who will collaborate with the local community college and regional industries in regard to workforce development and job training to promote job creation and economic revitalization across the region.

It is understood that this is letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partner agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.

Best Regards,

Donny Jones
Executive Director, West Alabama Works
Chief Operating Officer
Chamber of Commerce of West Alabama

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
WEST ALABAMA WORKS, INC.
FOR**

**Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 23 day of October, 2015 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and West Alabama Works, Inc. (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the

Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

Activity #1 - West Alabama Works, Inc. will provide workforce development training through pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs in Tuscaloosa (most impacted and distressed area). The goal of this program will be to provide basic career based training for at-risk individuals that will connect them with entry level positions within industries across the region. This program will lead to employment for those individuals that demonstrate certain skills. During employment they would demonstrate improving skills that could lead to their opportunity to receive advanced training through an apprenticeship program. The first two pre-apprentice programs are construction and hospitality.

Activity #2 -West Alabama Works, Inc. will increase its capacity to serve the demands for regional workforce development through the construction and operation of a workforce development center in Tuscaloosa (most impacted and distressed area). The workforce development center will provide training for industries in the region by equipping students with a particular set of skills to serve the industry needs.

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement.

Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months, unless a waiver of this requirement is given by HUD.

The Partner agrees to implement the following schedule:

The time schedule for Activity #1 shall be from March 1, 2016 to July 2, 2018.

The time schedule for Activity #2 being the construction of the Workforce Development Center shall be from June 2, 2016 to December 4, 2019.

C. Staffing

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET

Activity #1 - The budget for this Project in its entirety shall be \$1,000,000.

Activity #2 - \$12,800,000

The budget for the construction of the Workforce Development Center and certain build-out oversight and operations is \$12,800,000. The center will be developed on previously acquired land. West Alabama Works, Inc. will generally be responsible for the continuing operational costs of the facility.

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. WAIVER

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date October 23 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, a Municipal Corporation,
[Applicant]

WEST ALABAMA WORKS, Inc.
[Partner]

By: Walt M. Holt
Title: Mayor

By: [Signature]
Title: Executive Director

Attest: Rebecca K. Clement
CITY CLERK

Countersigned: [Signature]
FINANCE OFFICER

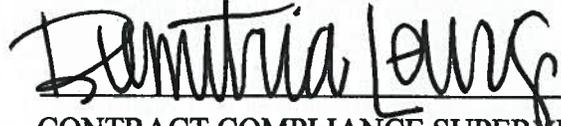
By: Mike W. Holt
Title: Zone Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:



CITY ATTORNEY OR LEGAL COUNSEL

Fed. I. D. # 1126497360000

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROVAL


CONTRACT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

ROBERT BENTLEY
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALABAMA

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC
AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

JIM BYARD, JR.
DIRECTOR

October 2, 2015

To: Whom It May Concern

Re: Intent to Participate

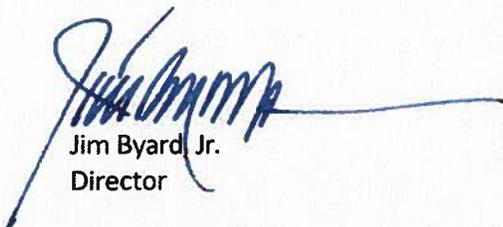
This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both The City Of Tuscaloosa (the City) and The Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) to collaborate and enter into a partner agreement, contingent upon the award of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National-Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City Of Tuscaloosa's CDBG-NDR application.

The Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs is committed to building better Alabama communities. Through partnerships with local governments, nonprofit groups, state and federal agencies, and other agencies, the men and women of ADECA work every day to improve the quality of life for Alabamians.

The City intends to enter into a partner agreement with ADECA, a State entity, who will assist the City through collaboration in regard to resilience academies hosted by the City of Tuscaloosa to better equip the community, government, and stakeholders on physical, economic, environmental and social resilience. Although these academies are intended to primarily benefit the City of Tuscaloosa and Tuscaloosa County, the City is extending an invitation to all communities across the State of Alabama to attend. ADECA will use its capacity to help provide outreach and notification to communities across the State for an opportunity to attend these academies and better equip the communities to withstand future events.

It is understood that this letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partner agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.

The Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs



Jim Byard, Jr.
Director

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
FOR
Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 23 day of October, 2015 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

To help provide outreach and notification to communities across the State of Alabama for resilience academies hosted by the City of Tuscaloosa. These academies will be held in Tuscaloosa, Alabama (most impacted and distressed area) to primarily inform local City of Tuscaloosa government, Tuscaloosa County government, businesses, community stakeholders,

and citizens on resilience; specifically resilience in regard to physical, economic, environmental, and social resilience. However, these academies will be available to communities across the State in order to equip the community to withstand future threats. Academies will be provided free of cost to attendees. This activity will be funded through City of Tuscaloosa CDBG-NDR administration funds.

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement. Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months.

The Partner agrees to implement the following:

All funds must be obligated by September 30, 2017 and all funds must be expended by September 30, 2019. To maximize the education of resilience, the City will fund the resilience academies in two separate phases. Phase I of the resilience academies shall be complete by September 1, 2017; Phase II shall be complete by September 1, 2019.

C. Staffing

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET

The total cost paid by the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs for this activity shall be Zero (\$0) Dollars.

Funds shall be used for public outreach via various media sources to inform government, businesses, community stakeholders, citizens, etc., of the resilience academies. Funds shall also be used for the printing of educational materials and any other eligible costs associated with carrying out the activity. No funds shall be provided to the State of the outreach regarding the resilience academies held in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The City of Tuscaloosa shall obligate and expend all funds associated with the activity. The activity will be funded with CDBG-NDR administration funds.

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. WAIVER

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date October 23, 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA,
[Applicant]

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC
AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS,
[Partner]

By: [Signature]
Title: Mayor

By: [Signature]
Title: Director

Attest: [Signature]
CITY CLERK

Countersigned: [Signature]

By: [Signature]

FINANCE OFFICER

Title: James Pronger

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

Shirley D Webb
CITY ATTORNEY OR LEGAL COUNSEL

Fed. I. D. # 1126497360000

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROVAL
Demetric Lewis
CONTRACT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR

October 4, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Intent to Participate

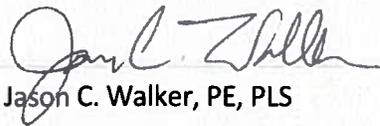
This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both The City Of Tuscaloosa (the City) and Walker Associates, Inc. (Walker) to collaborate and enter into a partner agreement, contingent upon the award of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City Of Tuscaloosa's CDBG-NDR application.

Walker is a civil engineering, surveying, planning, and GIS consulting firm located in Tuscaloosa. Proficient in a variety of disciplines, the firm has provided services for both public and private entities. Walker led the planning initiatives for all three of the City's most recent large scale projects, including current disaster recovery efforts, and is very familiar with the management structure and priorities of the City.

The City of Tuscaloosa intends to enter into a subrecipient agreement with Walker who will assist the City through planning and administration services as well as connections to subject matter experts to ensure resilient initiatives and activities are implemented in the City.

It is understood that this is letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partner agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.

WALKER ASSOCIATES, INC.



Jason C. Walker, PE, PLS

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
WALKER ASSOCIATES, INC.
FOR**

**Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 20th day of October, 2015 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and Walker Associates, Inc. (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

The Partner (Walker Associates and its Subconsultants hereinafter referred to as Walker) will work with the City of Tuscaloosa in a planning and administrative capacity. The tasks that Walker will perform to assist the City in obtaining their goal of becoming a model resilient city will consist of

general management, oversight, coordination, preparing budgets and schedules, preparing reports and other HUD required documents, mapping, studies, design, and policy planning. Walker is located in Tuscaloosa and will perform work duties associated with the projects in the City of Tuscaloosa that will benefit and be of service to the residents and vulnerable populations of Tuscaloosa.

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement. Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months.

The Partner agrees to implement the following:

Walker Associates will assist throughout the period of funding availability to complete the tasks for which have been agreed. The proposed schedule shall commence as soon as funding availability has been awarded and will conclude once the metrics set forth for each project have been completed or at the end of a waiver period if the Applicant is awarded a waiver.

The time schedule for this project shall be from February 1, 2016 until September 30, 2022.

C. Staffing

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET

To be determined based on the amount of CDBG-NDR funds received for activities.

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. WAIVER

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date OCTOBER 20, 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, a Municipal Corporation, [Applicant]

WALKER ASSOCIATES, INC., [Partner]

By: [Signature]
Title: MAYOR

By: [Signature]
Title: PRESIDENT

Attest: [Signature]
CITY CLERK

Countersigned: [Signature]
FINANCE OFFICER

By: [Signature]
Title: Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

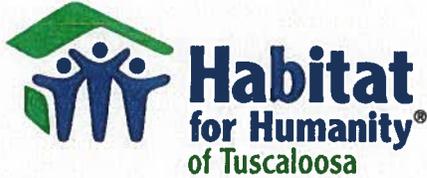


CITY ATTORNEY OR LEGAL COUNSEL

Fed. I. D. # 1126497360000

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROVAL


CONTRACT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR



October 2, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

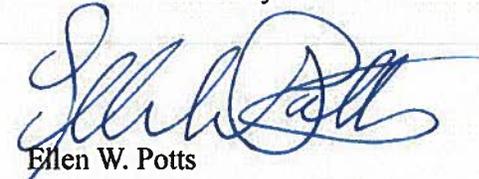
Re: Intent to Participate

This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both The City Of Tuscaloosa (the City) and Habitat for Humanity Tuscaloosa (Habitat) to collaborate and enter into a partner agreement, contingent upon the award of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City Of Tuscaloosa's CDBG-NDR application.

Habitat for Humanity Tuscaloosa, an affiliate of Habitat for Humanity International, is a non-profit organization that promotes homeownership and good stewardship for families in need through the building and repairing of homes in Tuscaloosa. Habitat has been building and repairing homes in the Tuscaloosa area since 1987, but most recently for low-income families that tragically suffered loss as a result of the April 27, 2011 tornadoes. Since the 2011 tornadoes, Habitat has constructed 53 homes and has two under construction currently.

The City of Tuscaloosa intends to enter into a developer agreement with Habitat, a non-profit entity, who will assist the City through addressing unmet housing needs and promotion of homeownership among low-income and other vulnerable populations through the construction of housing across the City of Tuscaloosa.

It is understood that this is letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partner agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.


Ellen W. Potts
Executive Director
Habitat for Humanity of Tuscaloosa

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
HABITAT FOR HUMANITY TUSCALOOSA**

**FOR
Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 23 day of October, 2015 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and Habitat for Humanity Tuscaloosa (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

Habitat for Humanity Tuscaloosa, if awarded, will use CDBG-NDR funds for the construction of quality, affordable homes for low-income individuals and households in the most impacted and distressed target area (City of Tuscaloosa). Specifically, each of these homes will be constructed with green building features and a safe room.

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement. Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months.

The Partner agrees to implement the following schedule:

The time schedule for this project shall be from June 1, 2016 until April 3, 2018.

C. Staffing

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET

The budget for this Activity in its entirety is \$1,000,000.

Based on the estimated construction cost of a three bedroom, two bath home with green building features and a safe room (\$134,023 – see Exhibit B) Habitat could construct seven homes with a \$1,000,000 budget.

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. WAIVER

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date October 23, 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, a Municipal Corporation, [Applicant]

By: [Signature]
Title: Mayor

Attest: [Signature]
CITY CLERK

Countersigned: [Signature]
By: [Signature]
FINANCE OFFICER

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY TUSCALOOSA, [Partner]

By: [Signature]
Title: Executive Director

Title: [Signature]

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

1026497360000
[Signature]
CITY ATTORNEY OR LEGAL COUNSEL

Fed. I. D.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROVAL
[Signature]
CONTRACT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR



Tuscaloosa
HOUSING AUTHORITY

Ralph D. Ruggs
Executive Director

W.J. Fort
*Assistant
Executive Director*

October 2, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Intent to Participate

This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both The City Of Tuscaloosa (the City) and Tuscaloosa Housing Authority (THA) to collaborate and enter into a partner agreement, contingent upon the award of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City Of Tuscaloosa's CDBG-NDR application.

THA, a functioning public housing agency since 1951, currently consists of seven housing developments that house low-income, elderly, disabled, and other underserved populations. THA encourages economic and social independence of its residents through programs that address vocational, employment, and educational training as well as transportation, daycare, healthcare, and other services. A great number of public housing units were completely destroyed in the City's 2011 disaster and THA has been an active partner in ensuring that quality, affordable housing be made available to the affected population.

The City of Tuscaloosa intends to enter into a developer agreement with THA who will assist the City through addressing unmet housing needs among low-income and other vulnerable populations through the construction of affordable public housing. Specifically, THA will construct an 80 single-family unit development in West Tuscaloosa.

It is understood that this is letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partner agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.

Tuscaloosa Housing Authority


Ralph D. Ruggs
Executive Director

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
TUSCALOOSA HOUSING AUTHORITY
FOR**

**Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 19th day of October, 2015 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and the Tuscaloosa Housing Authority (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

The Tuscaloosa Housing Authority will leverage tax-credit dollars with CDBG-NDR dollars for the construction of an 80 unit (60 public housing and 20 LITHC units) housing development in West Tuscaloosa (4101 21st Street, Tuscaloosa, AL, 35401), within the most impacted and

distressed area, to benefit low-moderate income individuals and households. This development will be constructed using green building features and a safe room for residents.

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement. Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months, unless a waiver of this requirement is given by HUD.

The Partner agrees to implement the following schedule:

The time schedule for this project shall be from June 1, 2016 until September 6, 2019.

C. Staffing

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET

\$12,000,000

The budget for the activity in its entirety is \$12,000,000. The City of Tuscaloosa is proposing \$1,000,000 of CDBG-NDR funds for the activity.

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. WAIVER

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date October 19, 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, a Municipal Corporation, [Applicant]

TUSCALOOSA HOUSING AUTHORITY, [Partner]

By: Walt M. Lee
Title: MAYOR

By: [Signature]
Title: Executive Director

Attest: Debbie K. Clement
CITY CLERK

Countersigned: [Signature]
FINANCE OFFICER

By: Mike Wright
Title: Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

[Signature]
CITY ATTORNEY OR LEGAL COUNSEL

Fed. I. D. # 1126497360000

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROVAL
[Signature]

CONTRACT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR



October 2, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Intent to Participate

This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both The City Of Tuscaloosa (the City) and Tuscaloosa Park And Recreation Authority (PARA) to collaborate and enter into a partner agreement, contingent upon the award of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City Of Tuscaloosa's CDBG-NDR application.

PARA's mission is to enrich the Tuscaloosa community through exciting recreational and cultural opportunities while offering the opportunity for learning and community interaction. PARA offers nearly 2,000 acres of green space including 36 parks and boat landing, five activity centers, an 18-hole golf course, and more across Tuscaloosa County.

The City of Tuscaloosa intends to enter into a partner agreement with PARA who will assist the City through revitalization and routine maintenance of green space that will provide an opportunity for connection of neighborhoods, community interaction, and promotion of health and wellness among citizens.

It is understood that this letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partner agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.

Gary Minor, Executive Director
Tuscaloosa County Park and Recreation Authority

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
TUSCALOOSA COUNTY PARK AND RECREATION AUTHORITY
FOR
Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 23 day of October, 20 15 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and Tuscaloosa County Park and Recreation Authority (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the

Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

Tuscaloosa County Park and Recreation Authority (PARA) will make improvements to an existing greenspace destroyed in the qualified disaster, known as Jaycee Park. Jaycee Park is located within the most impacted and distressed area. Specifically, Jaycee Park is located in a low-moderate income census tract, but will provide recreational space and opportunity for community gatherings for all of Tuscaloosa.

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement.

Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months, unless a waiver of this requirement is given by HUD.

The Partner agrees to implement the following schedule:

The time schedule for this project shall be from January 2, 2017 to April 7, 2020.

C. Staffing

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET

The budget for this activity in its entirety is \$1,200,000.

As part of the City's Tuscaloosa Forward Generational Plan, a plan was developed for improvements to Jaycee Park. With City's current CDBG-DR allocation, \$205,000 is being used to fund these improvements. The proposed \$1,200,000 CDBG-NDR funds will complete the proposed improvements for Jaycee Park. The maintenance costs of this activity are the responsibility of PARA.

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any

amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. WAIVER

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date October 23, 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA,
[Applicant]

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY PARK AND
RECREATION AUTHORITY,
[Partner]

By: *Walt M. ...*
Title: Mayor

By: *Darryl M. ...*
Title: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Attest: *Debbie K. Clement*
CITY CLERK

Countersigned: *Mike Wright*
FINANCE OFFICER

By: *Mike Wright*
Title: Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

Shirley D. Webb
CITY ATTORNEY OR LEGAL COUNSEL

Fed. I. D. # 1126497360000

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROVAL
Demetra Lewis
CONTRACT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR



Jim M. Page, CCE
President and Chief Executive Officer

October 5, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Intent to Participate

This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both The City Of Tuscaloosa (the City) and The Chamber of Commerce of West Alabama (Chamber) to collaborate and enter into a partner agreement, contingent upon the award of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City Of Tuscaloosa's CDBG-NDR application.

Serving as the supporting economic non-profit entity for the West Alabama area and based in Tuscaloosa, the Chamber provides networking opportunities for young professionals and businesses in the area, data on the economic impact of businesses as well as training and education for prospective business owners. The Chamber currently partners with the City and The University of Alabama in regard to The Edge: Business Resource Center which provides business incubation spaces for start-up businesses and targets underserved business owner populations such as women and African-Americans with the educational tools to succeed.

The City of Tuscaloosa intends to enter into a partner agreement with the Chamber who will assist the City through data collection on potential economic opportunities, training and networking sessions targeted to vulnerable populations to increase minority participation and any general initiatives to boost the economic revitalization of Tuscaloosa. Additionally, the Chamber will assist the City with business recruitment to boost economic revitalization with special focus on severely depressed areas.

It is understood that this is letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partner agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.

Sincerely,

Jim M. Page, CCE
President and Chief Executive Officer
Chamber of Commerce of West Alabama

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF WEST ALABAMA
FOR**

**Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 20th day of October, 2015 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and the Chamber of Commerce of West Alabama (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

Activity #1 The Chamber of Commerce of West Alabama will contribute to the City of Tuscaloosa's goal of becoming a model resilient city by helping create economic recovery and revitalization. The Chamber will provide staff that will promote incentive programs, assist in workforce development programs, outreach for

new businesses and existing businesses in low to moderate income areas of the city specifically the severely economically depressed Alberta area. Specifically this program will create jobs and increase tax revenues that can be reinvested in the City. The Chamber has the capacity and history of managing successful incentive programs for local businesses to thrive within the community

Activity #2 The Chamber of Commerce of West Alabama will contribute to the City of Tuscaloosa's goal of becoming a model resilient city by helping create economic recovery and revitalization. The Chamber will provide staff that will promote incentive programs, assist in workforce development programs, outreach for new businesses and existing businesses in low to moderate income areas of the city specifically the severely economically depressed West End and Greensboro/10th Avenue areas. Specifically this program will create jobs and increase tax revenues that can be reinvested in the City. The Chamber has the capacity and history of managing successful incentive programs for local businesses to thrive within the community

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement. Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months, unless a waiver of this requirement is given by HUD.

The Partner agrees to implement the following schedule:

The time schedule for both Activity #1 and #2 shall be from June 1, 2016 until May 13, 2021.

C. Staffing

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET

Activity #1 - \$12,000,000

The budget for the Economic Revitalization Program targeted to the economically depressed Alberta area is \$12,000,000. \$3,000,000 of CDBG-NDR funds will be leveraged with business commitments through Chamber negotiations in the amount of \$9,000,000.

Activity #2 - \$16,000,000

The budget for the Economic Revitalization Program targeted to the economically depressed West Tuscaloosa and Central Tuscaloosa area is \$16,000,000. \$4,000,000 of CDBG-NDR funds will be leveraged with business commitments through Chamber negotiations in the amount of \$12,000,000.

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. WAIVER

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date

October 20, 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, a Municipal Corporation, [Applicant]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF WEST ALABAMA, [Partner]

By: [Signature]
Title: Mayor

By: [Signature]
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

Attest: [Signature]
CITY CLERK

Countersigned: [Signature]
FINANCE OFFICER

By: [Signature]
Title: Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

[Signature]
CITY ATTORNEY OR LEGAL COUNSEL

Fed. I. D. # 1126497360000

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROVAL
[Signature]
CONTRACT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR



FOCUS ON SENIOR CITIZENS OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, INC.
AT THE MCABEE CENTER
TUSCALOOSA, AL 35404
FOCUSONSENIORCITIZENS.ORG
205-554-1919 PH
205-553-3105 FX

• TRANSPORTATION • NUTRITION • SUPPORT SERVICES • FOSTER GRANDPARENTS • RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEERS • SENIOR ACTIVITY CENTER •

October 15, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Intent to Participate

This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both The City of Tuscaloosa (the City) and FOCUS on Senior Citizens of Tuscaloosa County to collaborate and enter into a partner agreement, contingent upon the award of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City of Tuscaloosa's CDBG-NDR application.

FOCUS is a comprehensive service organization for those 50 and older providing supportive services, transportation and nutrition programs for seniors in West Alabama including Tuscaloosa, Northport, Brookwood, Greensboro, Vance, Coaling and Coker.

The City of Tuscaloosa intends to enter into a partner agreement with FOCUS through the expansion of a facility in order to serve the needs of the senior population in West Alabama. Additionally, FOCUS will continue to identify vulnerabilities for seniors in West Alabama, and to explore potential solutions to the most likely risks.

It is understood that this is letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partner agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.

FOCUS on Senior Citizens of Tuscaloosa County

P. Morgan Mann, CPA
Executive Director

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
FOCUS ON SENIOR CITIZENS OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY
FOR**

**Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 23 day of October, 2015 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and the FOCUS ON SENIOR CITIZENS OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, a not-for-profit corporation, (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

FOCUS on Senior Citizens of Tuscaloosa County will increase its capacity to serve the needs of senior citizens in the West Alabama region through the expansion of its current facility. The facility is located in East Tuscaloosa (3801 Loop Road, Tuscaloosa, AL 35404) within the most

impacted and distressed area. Over 51% of the senior citizens served through FOCUS programs qualify as low-moderate income and are income verified before their participation in programs.

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement. Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months, unless a waiver of this requirement is given by HUD.

The Partner agrees to implement the following schedule:

The time schedule for this project shall be from September 1, 2016 until March 5, 2020.

C. Staffing

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET

The budget for the activity in its entirety is \$5,100,000. The City of Tuscaloosa is proposing \$4,000,000 of CDBG-NDR funds for the activity. Annual CDBG dollars of \$1,100,000 are leveraged for the project.

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. WAIVER

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date October 23, 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, a Municipal Corporation,
[Applicant]

FOCUS ON SENIOR CITIZENS OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY,
[Partner]

By: [Signature]
Title: Mayor

By: [Signature]
Title: Executive Director

Attest: [Signature]
CITY CLERK

Countersigned: [Signature]
FINANCE OFFICER

By: [Signature]
Title: Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

[Signature]
CITY ATTORNEY OR LEGAL COUNSEL

Fed. I. D. # 1126497360000

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROVAL
[Signature]
CONTRACT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR

Trident Investment, LLC
535 Jack Warner Parkway Parkway NE, Suite J-2
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35404

October 12, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Intent to Participate

This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both The City Of Tuscaloosa (the City) and Trident Investment, LLC ("Developer") to collaborate and enter into a partner agreement, contingent upon the award of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City Of Tuscaloosa's CDBG-NDR application.

Trident is a Tuscaloosa based realty and development company offering quality housing to area residents. The firm is at the forefront of innovative residential and commercial developments. Since the April 27, 2011 tornadoes in Tuscaloosa, Trident's principal owner has built back a substantial portion of the lost housing stock.

The City of Tuscaloosa intends to enter into a partner agreement with Trident who is committed to a mixed-use development in Alberta. Trident will construct the development which will provide quality housing and retail opportunity in the area. The development will be constructed in a resilient manner as to better withstand any future hazards.

It is understood that this is letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partner agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.

Trident Investment, LLC



By: Clayton L. Hudson
Its: Manager

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
TRIDENT INVESTMENT, LLC.
FOR**

**Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 23 day of October, 2015 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and Trident Investment, LLC. (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

The construction of a mixed use development to be located in the Alberta area of East Tuscaloosa which is within the most impacted and distressed area of the City Of Tuscaloosa which will serve a low to moderate income census track.

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement. Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months, unless a waiver of this requirement is given by HUD.

The Partner agrees to implement the following schedule:

Activity	Duration	Start	Finish
Procurement and Contracting	66 days	3/1/2016	5/31/2016
Env. Review w/FONSI and RROF ad	154 days	6/1/2016	1/02/2017
Design Phase	261 days	1/3/2017	1/02/2018
Property/Right-of-Way Acquisition	107 days	1/3/2018	5/31/2018
Bid Phase/Contractor Procure/Cont	89 days	6/1/2018	10/03/2018
Construction	392 days	10/4/2018	4/03/2020

C. Staffing

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET

Total Budget:	\$26,000,000
Trident Investment, LLC	\$20,000,000
NDRC	\$ 6,000,000

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. WAIVER

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date October 23, 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, a Municipal Corporation,
[Applicant]

TRIDENT INVESTMENT, LLC.,
[Partner]

By: [Signature]
Title: MAYOR

By: [Signature]
Title: Manager

Attest: [Signature]
CITY CLERK

Countersigned: [Signature]
FINANCE OFFICER

By: [Signature]
Title: Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

[Signature]
CITY ATTORNEY OR LEGAL COUNSEL

Fed. I. D. # 1126497360000

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROVAL
[Signature]
CONTRACT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR



October 13, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Intent to Participate

This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both The City Of Tuscaloosa (the City) and Tuscaloosa County Industrial Development Authority (TCIDA) to collaborate and enter into a partner agreement, contingent upon the award of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City Of Tuscaloosa's CDBG-NDR application.

TCIDA, established for nearly 40 years, is the lead agency for industrial recruitment and expansion in Tuscaloosa County. TCIDA was the catalyst in launching effective partnerships between large educational institutions such as The University of Alabama, Chamber of Commerce of West Alabama, and local businesses, community members, and government. Resources such as training new employees or updating the skills of existing employees are offered to Tuscaloosa business owners at no charge.

The City of Tuscaloosa intends to enter into a partner agreement with TCIDA who will assist the City through identifying and increasing the attraction for creation of new business in Tuscaloosa. An additional benefit will be the increase in employment and; therefore, the increased economic revitalization of the area.

It is understood that this is letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partner agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.

Sincerely,

J. Dara Longgear
Executive Director
Tuscaloosa County Industrial Development Authority

Tuscaloosa County Industrial Development Authority

2204 University Boulevard (35401)
P.O. Box 2667 • Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35403 • U.S.A.
Telephone: (205) 349-1414 • Facsimile: (205) 349-1416
www.tcida.com

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
TUSCALOOSA COUNTY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
FOR
Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 23 day of October, 2015 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and the Tuscaloosa County Industrial Development Authority (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

In order to recruit industry to the City of Tuscaloosa and Tuscaloosa County, the Tuscaloosa County Industrial Development Authority (TCIDA) is committed to the creation of approximately 650 jobs. Because of this commitment from TCIDA Samvardhana Motherson Group (SMG) plans to build an automotive supplier plant in Tuscaloosa. The plant will operate

as SMP, a subsidiary of SMG and will be called SMP Automotive Systems Alabama. This project will be located within the most impacted and distressed area of Tuscaloosa County and will serve the entire county and the region.

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement. Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months, unless a waiver of this requirement is given by HUD.

The Partner agrees to implement the following schedule:

Activity	Duration	Start	Finish
Procurement and Contracting	44 days	3/1/2016	4/29/2016
Environmental Review	44 days	5/2/2016	6/30/2016
Workforce Training	522 days	7/1/2016	7/2/2018

C. Staffing

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET

Total Budget:	\$160,000,000
IDA (SMP)	\$158,000,000
NDRC	\$ 2,000,000

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. WAIVER

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date October 23, 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA,
[Applicant]

Tuscaloosa County Industrial Development
Authority,
[Partner]

By: [Signature]
Title: MAYOR

By: [Signature]
Title: Executive Director

Attest: [Signature]
CITY CLERK

Countersigned: [Signature]
FINANCE OFFICER

By: [Signature]
Title: Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

[Signature]
CITY ATTORNEY OR LEGAL COUNSEL

Fed. I. D. # 1126497360000

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROVAL
[Signature]
CONTRACT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR



October 7, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Intent to Participate

This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both the City of Tuscaloosa (the City) and Lifeline Children's Services (LCS) to collaborate and enter into a partnership agreement, contingent upon the award of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City's CDBG-NDR application.

LCS is a full-service community development ministry serving vulnerable populations. LCS's ministry-focus includes at-risk single mothers and children in the City and West Alabama.

The City intends to enter into a partnership agreement with LCS, a full range resource for consulting and social services. Said partnership will assist the City through collaboration and data collection regarding the goal of ensuring the needs, risks, and stresses of vulnerable populations are addressed in the City's resilience approach. Specifically, LCS will operate out of a facility in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, but serve all of West Alabama by providing shelter, access to healthcare, education, job opportunities, and counseling.

It is understood that this is letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partnership agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Herbert M. Newell IV".

Herbert M. Newell, IV
President/Executive Director of Lifeline Children's Services

giving children a hope and a future.

HOME OFFICE 2104 Rocky Ridge Road
Birmingham, AL 35216
205.987.0811 | 1.800.875.5505
(fax) 205.969.2137
www.LifelineChild.org

Alabama | Georgia | Kansas | Kentucky | Mississippi | South Carolina | Tennessee | Washington

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
LIFELINE CHILDREN'S SERVICES
FOR**

**Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 20th day of October, 2015 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and Lifeline Children's Services (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

Lifeline Children Services (LCS) is a full-service community development program serving vulnerable populations, specifically unwed mothers, through consulting and social services. LCS will collect data through the social services that will be used to study the needs, risks, and stresses

of the people that are served in order to provide programs that will help prepare those vulnerable populations to be more resilient. LCS will operate out of a facility in Tuscaloosa, Alabama but serve the region of West Alabama and the greater state of Alabama by providing social services as well as shelter, access to

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement. Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months, unless a waiver of this requirement is given by HUD.

The Partner agrees to implement the following schedule:

The time schedule for this project shall be from June 1, 2016 until February 10, 2020.

C. Staffing

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET

\$4,700,000

Budget is for costs associated with construction of the facility. The facility will be operated and maintained by Lifeline Children's Services.

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. WAIVER

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date October 20, 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, a Municipal Corporation, [Applicant]

LIFELINE CHILDREN'S SERVICES, [Partner]

By: *Walter M. Cox*
Title: Mayor

By: *Herbert M. Newell II*
Title: Executive Director/President

Attest: *Debra K. Clement*
CITY CLERK

Countersigned: *Mike West*
FINANCE OFFICER

By: *Mike West*
Title: Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

Stacie D Webb
CITY ATTORNEY OR LEGAL COUNSEL

Fed. I. D. # 112649736000

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROVAL
Samitra Lewis

CONTRACT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR



Robert Bentley
Governor

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

1409 Coliseum Boulevard
Montgomery, Alabama 36110

Telephone: 334/242-6311 • Fax No.: 334/262-8041



John R. Cooper
Transportation Director

March 2, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Intent to Participate

This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both the City of Tuscaloosa (City) and the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT) to collaborate and enter into a partnership agreement, contingent upon the awarding of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City of Tuscaloosa's CDBG-NDR application.

ALDOT is responsible for the construction and maintenance of all transportation infrastructure in Alabama under federal and state jurisdiction, and provides other services in cooperation with other state and local agencies. Such services may include traffic monitoring and data collection, cooperative context-sensitive design solutions, building and land access projects, and year-round facility maintenance. Important MPO projects underway in Tuscaloosa include the Adaptive Signals and Access Management projects on US 82, the McWright's Ferry Road and North River Bridge project, and the Jack Warner Parkway/ML King Boulevard Project.

The City of Tuscaloosa intends to enter into a partnership agreement with ALDOT, who will assist the City through collaboration in regard to planning and execution of projects that improve access management of roadways and identify opportunities for more resilient infrastructure across the City and State.

It is understood that this letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partnership agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.

Sincerely,

John R. Cooper
Transportation Director

JRC:RJJ/kh

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FOR
Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 20th day of OCTOBER, 2015 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and Alabama Department of Transportation (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

Activity #1—The Partner will realign the intersection of CR-62 (Union Chapel Rd) at SR-69. Currently, there are two signalized intersections within 275 feet of each other, and the realignment of CR-62 will allow one of the signals to be removed. The project will greatly

improve traffic flow on SR-69 which is currently plagued by vehicles stacking up to one mile from the intersection at certain times during the day. The Partner will conduct construction engineering and inspection, materials testing, contract administration, utility relocation assistance, and assistance in the acquiring of Right-of-Way. This activity will serve individuals in the most impacted and distressed area, Tuscaloosa, and surrounding counties.

Activity #2—The Partner will add lanes and replace bridges on I-20/59. The widening of I-20/59 will be the final project in giving a 3 lane connection in both directions from Tuscaloosa to I-459 (connecting Tuscaloosa to the Birmingham, AL area and ultimately Atlanta, GA). The Partner will conduct construction engineering and inspection, materials testing, contract administration, acquiring of Right-of-Way, and Utility Relocation Coordination. This activity will serve individuals in the most impacted and distressed area, Tuscaloosa, and all surrounding counties and cities along I-20/59 to Atlanta, Georgia.

Activity #3—The Partner will install an adaptive signal system and remove unwarranted signals on SR-6 (US-82; McFarland Blvd). The adaptive signal system is technology which reduces traffic congestion by determining which signals should be red and which should be green. The Partner will be installing the signal system and a facility for monitoring the system along with other traffic signals across Tuscaloosa. Also, included in the project will be the beginning of a shared-use path along McFarland Blvd. The Partner will conduct construction engineering and inspection, materials testing, contract administration, and Utility Relocation Coordination. This activity will serve individuals in the most impacted and distressed area, Tuscaloosa, and surrounding counties.

Activity #4—The Partner will improve multiple intersections on 5th St including Bridge Ave, SR-13 Northbound off-ramp, SR-13 Southbound off-ramp, and Main Ave. The Improvements will include possible roundabouts and signal improvements to alleviate vehicles backing up on to the SR-13 Bridge over the Black Warrior River towards downtown Tuscaloosa. The improvements will also improve safety at all 4 intersections. The Partner will conduct construction engineering and inspection, materials testing, contract administration, acquiring of Right-of-Way and Utility Relocation Coordination. This activity will serve individuals in the most impacted and distressed area, Tuscaloosa.

Activity #5—The Partner will resurface I-20/59 from the Greene Co. Line to CR-10 in Tuscaloosa. The resurfacing will rehabilitate the existing asphalt surface and improve safety by correcting the cross slopes. The Partner will conduct construction engineering and inspection and materials testing. This activity will serve individuals in the most impacted and distressed area, Tuscaloosa, and surrounding counties.

Activity #6—The Partner will improve the intersections of SR-215 at SR-6 (US-82) and SR-215 at Bear Creek Cutoff Rd. The Improvements will greatly enhance the flow of traffic through Tuscaloosa. The improvements signalize both intersections. Safety improvements will include cross slope corrections on SR-6 (US-82) and access management. The Partner will conduct construction engineering and inspection, materials testing, contract administration, acquiring of Right-of-Way and Utility Relocation Coordination. This activity will serve individuals in the most impacted and distressed area, Tuscaloosa.

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement. Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months, unless a waiver of this requirement is given by HUD.

The Partner agrees to implement the following schedules:

<u>Activity No:</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>Finish</u>
#1	June 1, 2016	November 30, 2016
#2	November 1, 2017	December 31, 2019
#3	November 1, 2015	October 31, 2016
#4	November 1, 2016	October 31, 2017
#5	September 1, 2016	October 31, 2017
#6	November 1, 2015	April 30, 2017

C. Staffing

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET

Activity #1 – \$2,000,000

Activity #2 – \$44,000,000

Activity #3 – \$4,600,000

Activity #4 – \$3,000,000

Activity #5 – \$11,000,000

Activity #6 – \$2,400,000

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. **SEVERABILITY**

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. **SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS**

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. **WAIVER**

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. **ENTIRE AGREEMENT**

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date OCTOBER 20, 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, a Municipal Corporation, [Applicant]

Alabama Department of Transportation, [Partner]

By: Walt M. Wolf
Title: Mayor

By: James D. Dean
Title: Region Engineer

Attest: Deborah K. Clement
CITY CLERK

Countersigned: Walt Wolf
FINANCE OFFICER

By: Mike Wright
Title: Finance Director



October 13, 2015



To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Intent to Participate

This letter is to confirm the mutual intent of both The City Of Tuscaloosa (the City) and Tuscaloosa City Schools (TCS) to collaborate and enter into a partner agreement, contingent upon the award of funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition, to carry out eligible activities as provided in the City Of Tuscaloosa's CDBG-NDR application.

TCS is an overarching system of over twenty K-12 schools with Pre-K and early intervention programs offered at select schools. In addition to providing Pre-K programs which increases high school graduation rates, decreases crime, and has a \$7 return on investment for every \$1 invested, TCS offers a ESL program to ensure these students are competent in reading and writing to excel in school. Initiatives to integrate technology in curriculum through technology is a primary goal of TCS and great strides are being made in collaboration with the City to ensure these goals along with others such as early intervention are implemented.

The City of Tuscaloosa intends to enter into a partner agreement with TCS who will assist the City through identifying areas of educational improvement specifically in regard to vulnerable populations such as low-income, behavioral challenged, and ESL children. Specifically, TCS will assist the City through construction of new school facilities to better serve the needs of all children, especially those schools in low-income areas, and safety by the incorporation of storm shelters.

It is understood that this is letter is only an expression of our intent and a binding partner agreement detailing the terms and conditions of the proposed partnership must be executed before the use of any CDBG-NDR funds, if awarded.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Paul McKendrick".

Paul McKendrick, Ed.D.
Superintendent
Tuscaloosa City Schools

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA
AND
TUSCALOOSA CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION
FOR**

**Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition
(CDBG-NDR)**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered this 23 day of October, 2015 by and between the City of Tuscaloosa, a municipal corporation (herein called the "Applicant") and the Tuscaloosa City Board of Education (herein called the "Partner").

WHEREAS, the Applicant has applied for funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-2, for the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) competition; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to engage the Partner to assist the Applicant in using such funds if awarded;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed between the parties hereto, contingent upon the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the Applicant, that;

I. SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT/DEVELOPER AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

If the Applicant is awarded a CDBG-NDR grant from HUD, the Applicant/Grantee shall execute a written subrecipient agreement, developer agreement, contract, or other agreement, as applicable, with the Partner, for the use of the CDBG-NDR funds before disbursing any CDBG-NDR funds to the Partner. The written agreement must conform with all CDBG-NDR requirements and shall require the Partner to comply with all applicable CDBG-NDR requirements, including those found in Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5302 et seq.), the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR part 570, the Notice of Funding Availability for HUD's National Community Development Block Grant Resilient Disaster Recovery Allocation and any subsequent published amendments (the CDBG-NDR NOFA), and the Applicant's CDBG-NDR NOFA application.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICE

A. Activities

The Partner will be responsible for using CDBG-NDR funds to carry out activities in a manner satisfactory to the Applicant and consistent with any standards required as a condition of providing these funds. Such use will be in compliance with the CDBG-NDR NOFA, the Applicant/Grantee's application for CDBG-NDR assistance and the Applicant/Grantee's Grant Agreement for CDBG-NDR. Such use will include the following activities:

Program/Project Delivery

The construction of safe rooms in new facilities.

B. Project Schedule

CDBG-NDR funding is subject to strict statutory deadlines for expenditure. In accordance with section 904(c) of title IX of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, a Grantee is required to expend all CDBG-NDR funds within two years of the date that HUD signs the grant agreement. Consistent with this duty, the Partner is required to complete all CDBG-NDR assisted activities identified in section II.A above within 24 months.

The Partner agrees to implement the following schedule:

Activity	Duration	Start	Finish
Procurement and Contracting	66 days	3/1/2016	5/31/2016
Env. Review w/FONSI and RROF ad	154 days	6/1/2016	1/2/2017
Design Phase	261 days	1/3/2017	1/2/18
Property/Right-of-Way Acquisition	107 days	1/3/2018	5/31/2018
Bid Phase/Contractor Procure/Cont	89 days	6/1/2018	10/3/2018
Construction	392 days	10/4/2018	4/3/2020

C. Staffing

Any changes in the Key Personnel assigned or their general responsibilities under this project are subject to the prior approval of the Applicant/Grantee.

III. BUDGET – contingent upon the grant award

Total Budget:	\$ 145,000,000
Tuscaloosa City Schools:	\$ 140,000,000
NDRC	\$ 5,000,000

Note that the original proposed budget may be adjusted should HUD award less than the amount requested in the application.

The Applicant/Grantee may require a more detailed budget breakdown than the one contained herein, and the Partner shall provide such supplementary budget information in a timely fashion in the form and content prescribed by the Applicant/Grantee. Any amendments to the budget must be approved in writing by both the Applicant/Grantee and the Partner.

IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Partner understands that the terms of this agreement are valid only if the City of Tuscaloosa receives CDBG-NDR funds for the particular activity(ies) outlined in II. Scope of Service.

V. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected thereby and all other parts of this Agreement shall nevertheless be in full force and effect.

VI. SECTION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS

The section headings and subheadings contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not limit or otherwise affect the terms of this Agreement.

VII. WAIVER

The Applicant's failure to act with respect to a breach by the Partner does not waive its right to act with respect to subsequent or similar breaches. The failure of the Applicant to exercise or enforce any right or provision shall not constitute a waiver of such right or provision.

VIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement between the Partner and the Applicant for the use of CDBG-NDR funds, supersedes all prior or contemporaneous communications and proposals, whether electronic, oral, or written between the Partner and the Applicant/Grantee with respect to this Agreement. By way of signing this agreement, the Partner is bound to perform the agreements within this agreement or any HUD approved amendment thereof. Any amendment to this agreement must receive prior approval by HUD.

Date October 23, 2015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this contract as of the date first written above.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA,
[Applicant]

Tuscaloosa City Board of Education,
[Partner]

By: [Signature]
Title: MAYOR

By: [Signature]
Title: Supt.

Attest: [Signature]
CITY CLERK

Countersigned: [Signature]
FINANCE OFFICER

By: [Signature]
Title: Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

[Signature]
CITY ATTORNEY OR LEGAL COUNSEL

Fed. I. D. # 1126497360000

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROVAL

[Signature]
CONTRACT COMPLIANCE SUPERVISOR

Attachment B- Leverage Documentation

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: AttBLeverageDocumentation



Robert Bentley
Governor

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

West Central Region
OFFICE OF THE REGION ENGINEER
204 Marina Drive – Suite 100
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35406
P.O. Box 20648 Tuscaloosa, AL 35402
Telephone: 205-562-3099
Fax: 205-632-3951



John R. Cooper
Transportation Director

October 20, 2015

Honorable Walt Maddox
City of Tuscaloosa
P. O. Box 2089
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401

Dear Mayor Maddox:

As a part of the CDBG- NDRC the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT) has the opportunity to provide leverage for a number of activities. The ALDOT is firmly committed to an amount of \$67 million to support the following activities:

- Realignment of Intersection SR-69 @ CR-62	\$ 2,000,000.00
- Lane Addition and Bridge Replacement on I-59	\$ 44,000,000.00
- Adaptive Signals and Removal of Unwarranted Signals	\$ 4,600,000.00
- Intersection Improvements on 5 th Street	\$ 3,000,000.00
- Resurfacing I-59 from Greene Co. Line to CR-10	\$ 11,300,000.00
- Intersection Improvements on SR-215 at SR-6 and CR-26	\$ 2,400,000.00

Total leverage committed \$ 67,300,000.00

ALDOT is committing to contribute to the City of Tuscaloosa's plan to be the model resilient city by creating infrastructure that will reduce travel times for citizens and minimize greenhouse gas emissions that promote climate change, provide safer travel routes for residents, and offer improved aesthetic value. These projects should benefit Tuscaloosa for many years to come and we look forward to producing projects with resilient objectives.

Sincerely,

James D. Brown, P.E.
Region Engineer

City of Tuscaloosa

COUNCIL
PHYLLIS ODOM
District 1
HARRISON TAYLOR
District 2
President Pro Tem
CYNTHIA LEE ALMOND
District 3



WALTER MADDOX
Mayor

COUNCIL
MATT CALDERONE
District 4
KIP TYNER
District 5
EDDIE PUGH
District 6
SONYA MCKINSTRY
District 7

October 21, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

As a part of the CDBG- NDRC, the City of Tuscaloosa has the opportunity to provide leverage for a number of activities. The City is firmly committed to an amount of \$173,598,000 to support the following activities:

- Water and Sewer Pier Replacements	\$ 400,000
- Sanitary Sewer - Lift Station 55 Improvements	\$ 1,000,000
- Sanitary Sewer – Lift Station 3 Improvements	\$ 9,500,000
- Water Main Distribution and Fire Improvements	\$ 4,000,000
- Water Tank Improvements	\$ 1,800,000
- Train Station/Parking Deck	\$ 500,000
- Focus on Senior Citizens	\$ 1,100,000
- McWright's Ferry Road	\$50,000,000
- McFarland Blvd. Improvements	\$30,000,000
- Roadway Project Hwy. 69	\$30,000,000
- City Walk (MLK 35 th – Warner)	\$25,000,000
- Brookhaven Storm Drain	\$ 4,600,000
- Warner Parkway Improvements	\$ 3,400,000
- Cypress Creek Drainage/Classroom	\$ 3,000,000
- Citywalk 10 th Ave. to Hackberry	\$ 2,800,000
- Citywalk 10 th Ave – Greensboro Ave to Hargrove	\$ 5,440,000
- City Saferooms	\$ 1,058,000
Total leverage committed	\$173,598,000

The City, in its plan to be the model resilient city is committed to creating infrastructure that will protect from future disasters.

Sincerely,

Walter Maddox
Mayor



Tuscaloosa
HOUSING AUTHORITY

Ralph D. Ruggs
Executive Director

W.J. Fort
*Assistant
Executive Director*

October 16, 2015

As part of the National Disaster Resilience Competition, the City of Tuscaloosa has included a housing development activity through a partnership with the Tuscaloosa Housing Authority (THA). The budget for the proposed housing development is \$12,000,000. THA is firmly committed to an amount of \$11,000,000 through the following sources to support the housing development activity:

Alabama Housing Finance Authority Tax Credits (face value) \$11,000,000.00

Total Leverage Committed by THA \$11,000,000.00

THA commits to providing \$11,000,000 in funds for an 80 unit housing development proposed in the City of Tuscaloosa's NDRC proposal to be located in western Tuscaloosa, within the most impacted and distressed area. THA's commitment of funds is subject to the award of CDBG-NDR funds to the City of Tuscaloosa for the proposed housing development activity.

Ralph D. Ruggs
Executive Director



Tuscaloosa County Industrial Development Authority is committed to providing leverage as more specifically defined in the Partnership Agreement subject to the award of CDBG-NDR as follows:

ACTIVITY	TOTAL REQUEST	LEVERAGE
SMP Industry	\$160,000,000	\$158,000,000

We look forward to working with the City on this exciting opportunity.

Thank you,

Dara Longgear
Executive Director

Tuscaloosa County Industrial Development Authority

2204 University Boulevard (35401)
P.O. Box 2667 • Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35403 • U.S.A.
Telephone: (205) 349-1414 • Facsimile: (205) 349-1416
www.tcida.com



Jim M. Page, CCE
President and Chief Executive Officer

October 21, 2015

As a part of the CDBG- NDRC the Chamber of Commerce of West Alabama (Chamber) has the opportunity to provide leverage for economic incentives to provide economic recovery within the areas damaged during the Tomado in April of 2011. The Chamber is firmly committed to an amount of \$21 million to support the following activities:

- Economic Revitalization Program Alberta \$ 9,000,000
- Economic Revitalization Program West End and Greensboro/10th Ave \$12,000,000

Total leverage committed \$21,000,000

The Chamber is committing to contribute to the City of Tuscaloosa's plan to be the model resilient city by instituting an incentive program with local area businesses within the low-moderate income populations of the City to assist in the economic recovery and revitalization of the City of Tuscaloosa. These incentives should benefit Tuscaloosa for many years to come and we look forward to funding projects with resilient objectives.

Sincerely,

Jim Page
President and CEO
The Chamber of Commerce of West Alabama

Trident Investment, LLC
535 Jack Warner Parkway Parkway NE, Suite J-2
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35404

October 20, 2015

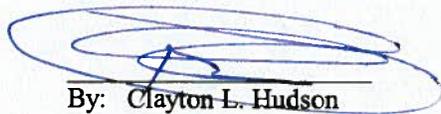
To Whom It May Concern:

Trident Investment, LLC is committed to providing leverage as more specifically defined in the Partnership Agreement subject to the award of CDBG-NDR as follows:

ACTIVITY	TOTAL REQUEST	LEVERAGE
Alberta Mixed Use Development	\$26,000,000	\$20,000,000

We look forward to working with the City on this exciting opportunity.

Trident Investment, LLC



By: Clayton L. Hudson
Its: Manager



October 26, 2015

Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition (CDBG-NDR)

Partnership Agreement between The City of Tuscaloosa and the Tuscaloosa City Board of Education

As a part of the CDBG- NDRC the Tuscaloosa City Schools (Schools) have the opportunity to provide leverage to support the City School's facility plan. The Schools is firmly committed to an amount of \$140 million to support the City School Facility Plan which is an integrated part of this overall NDRC proposal. The Schools conducted a comprehensive facility plan process which began in September 2014 to August 2015. Through this process data was collected and analyzed, hundreds of citizens become engaged and participated and a final report was generated. The goal of the plan was to make Tuscaloosa City Schools an even stronger school system. This report responds to the question – whether a child's address should determine their access to learning experiences in Tuscaloosa. With this plan each student in each school will have access to the same opportunities. The result is more choices for students with each child having more access to computer labs, playgrounds and gyms, art, science labs, and music. The system understood that when they can provide all students with equal access, everyone wins.

With this plan and the support of the City of Tuscaloosa, the Tuscaloosa City School commits \$140 million in leverage to support the City School Facility Plan as more particularly described in the Partner Agreement.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Paul McKendrick". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Paul McKendrick, Ed.D.
Superintendent

Strategy for Making A Resilient Tuscaloosa - Sources and Uses

Activity Title	Responsible Org.	Budget	NDRC Request/Activity Budget			Leverage/Source	FEMA	Insurance
			Housing	Econ. Dev.	Infra.			
Alberta Mixed Use Development	Private Developer	\$26,000,000		\$6,000,000		\$20,000,000/Trident	0	0
SMP Industry	City of Tuscaloosa	\$160,000,000		\$2,000,000		\$158,000,000/IDA	0	0
Schools Facilities Plan	City of Tuscaloosa	\$145,000,000			\$5,000,000	\$140,000,000/TCS	0	0
Alberta Elementary Outdoor Classroom	City of Tuscaloosa	\$400,000			\$400,000	-	0	0
8th Street Streetscape (23rd Ave to 25th Ave)	City of Tuscaloosa	\$4,000,000			\$4,000,000	-	0	0
Train Station/Parking Deck/CityWalk	City of Tuscaloosa	\$8,300,000			\$7,800,000	\$500,000/City	0	0
Model Neighborhood	City of Tuscaloosa	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000			-	0	0
Habitat for Humanity	Habitat for Humanity	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000			-	0	0
Economic Revitalization/Alberta	City of Tuscaloosa	\$12,000,000		\$3,000,000		\$9,000,000/Chamber	0	0
Alberta Park	City of Tuscaloosa	\$1,100,000			\$1,100,000	-	0	0
Focus on Senior Citizens	FOCUS	\$5,100,000			\$4,000,000	\$1,100,000/CDBG	0	0
Boys & Girls Club	City of Tuscaloosa	\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000	-	0	0
Jaycee Park	Tusc County PARA	\$1,200,000			\$1,200,000	-	0	0
Technology/Alberta Digital District	City of Tuscaloosa	\$2,500,000			\$2,500,000	-	0	0
CityWalk (Alberta Phase 2- Jaycee to Univ.)	City of Tuscaloosa	\$1,500,000			\$1,500,000	-	0	0
CityWalk (Univ Blvd-Alberta to McFarland)	City of Tuscaloosa	\$7,500,000			\$7,500,000	-	0	0
Roadway Projects- McWright's Ferry Rd	City of Tuscaloosa	\$50,000,000				\$50,000,000/City	0	0

Strategy for Making A Resilient Tuscaloosa - Sources and Uses

Activity Title	Responsible Org.	Budget	NDRC Request/Activity Budget			Leverage/Source	FEMA	Insurance
			Housing	Econ. Dev.	Infra.			
Roadway Projects- ALDOT	ALDOT	\$67,000,000				\$67,000,000/ALDOT	0	0
CityWalk (McFarland- 13th St to Univ Blvd)	City of Tuscaloosa	\$8,400,000			\$8,400,000	-	0	0
Women's Center/Maternity Home	Lifeline	\$4,700,000	\$4,700,000			-	0	0
CityWalk (15th St- Lake Ave to Hillard)	City of Tuscaloosa	\$10,000,000			\$10,000,000	-	0	0
Roadway Project- McFarland Blvd	ALDOT	\$32,000,000			\$2,000,000	\$30,000,000/City	0	0
CityWalk- Hargrove Rd- 10th Ave to Hack Ln	City of Tuscaloosa	\$7,800,000			\$5,000,000	\$2,800,000/ATRIP	0	0
CityWalk (10th Ave- Greensboro Ave)	City of Tuscaloosa	\$7,440,000			\$2,000,000	\$5,440,000/ATRIP	0	0
Roadway Project- Hwy 69 South	City of Tuscaloosa	\$30,000,000				\$30,000,000/City	0	0
CityWalk (MLK Blvd- 35th Ave to Warner)	City of Tuscaloosa	\$48,000,000			\$23,000,000	\$25,000,000/City	0	0
Technology/ West End Digital District	City of Tuscaloosa	\$4,000,000			\$4,000,000	-	0	0
Brookhaven Stream Restor./Outdoor Class.	City of Tuscaloosa	\$7,600,000			\$3,000,000	\$4,600,000/City	0	0
CityWalk (35th Ave from Greensboro Ave)	City of Tuscaloosa	\$11,000,000			\$11,000,000	-	0	0
Tuscaloosa Housing Authority	Tusc Housing Auth.	\$12,000,000	\$1,000,000			\$11,000,000/THA	0	0
Workforce Training Center	City of Tuscaloosa	\$12,800,000		\$12,800,000		-	0	0
West Alabama Works Training	West Alabama Works	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000		-	0	0
Economic Revitalization/West End	City of Tuscaloosa	\$16,000,000		\$4,000,000		\$12,000,000/Chamber	0	0
Warner Parkway Improvements	City of Tuscaloosa	\$3,900,000			\$500,000	\$3,400,000/City	0	0

Strategy for Making A Resilient Tuscaloosa - Sources and Uses

Activity Title	Responsible Org.	Budget	NDRC Request/Activity Budget			Leverage/Source	FEMA	Insurance
			Housing	Econ. Dev.	Infra.			
Center of Resilience/CityWalk	City of Tuscaloosa	\$6,000,000			\$6,000,000	-	0	0
Technology/ 10th Ave/ Greensboro Ave	City of Tuscaloosa	\$3,500,000			\$3,500,000	-	0	0
City Safe room	City of Tuscaloosa	\$2,808,000			\$1,750,000	\$1,058,000/FEMA	\$1,058,000	0
CityWalk (Hellen Keller- Univ Blvd to Warner)	City of Tuscaloosa	\$8,500,000			\$8,500,000	-	0	0
CityWalk (River walk Connection)	City of Tuscaloosa	\$18,000,000			\$18,000,000	-	0	0
Asset Management	City of Tuscaloosa	\$6,000,000			\$6,000,000	-	0	0
Cypress Crk Stream Restor./ Outdoor Class.	City of Tuscaloosa	\$3,500,000			\$500,000	\$3,000,000/City	0	0
Sanitary Sewer/Pier Replacements	City of Tuscaloosa	\$400,000				\$400,000/City	0	0
Sanitary Sewer/Lift Station 55	City of Tuscaloosa	\$1,000,000				\$1,000,000/City	0	0
Sanitary Sewer/Lift Station 3	City of Tuscaloosa	\$9,500,000				\$9,500,000/City	0	0
Railroad Creek/Stream Restoration	City of Tuscaloosa	\$7,500,000			\$7,500,000	-	0	0
Water Main Distribution & Fire	City of Tuscaloosa	\$4,000,000				\$4,000,000/City	0	0
Water Tank Improvements	City of Tuscaloosa	\$1,800,000				\$1,800,000/City	0	0
Technology/ Forest Lake Digital District	City of Tuscaloosa	\$4,941,304			\$4,941,304	-	0	0
CityWalk (Hillard Dr w/ Bridge)	City of Tuscaloosa	\$29,000,000			\$29,000,000	-	0	0
Sub-total Project Budget		\$818,689,304	\$8,700,000	\$28,800,000	\$190,591,304	\$590,598,000	\$1,058,000	\$0
Planning	City of Tuscaloosa	\$22,809,130						

Strategy for Making A Resilient Tuscaloosa - Sources and Uses

Activity Title	Responsible Org.	Budget	NDRC Request/Activity Budget			Leverage/Source	FEMA	Insurance
			Housing	Econ. Dev.	Infra.			
Administration	City of Tuscaloosa	\$11,404,566						
Total Project Budget (w/ plan and admin)		\$852,903,000						
Total Leverage		\$590,598,000						
Total Project Request (Minus Leverage)		\$262,305,000						

Strategy for Making A Resilient Tuscaloosa

National Disaster Resiliency Competition

City of Tuscaloosa

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNING & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1001	Alberta Mixed Use Development	\$26,000,000	20,000,000	6,000,000	900,000	20,000,000	6,900,000	290%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	5,000,000	9,000,000	5,000,000	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1,000,000	5,000,000	9,000,000	5,000,000	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	20,000,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	5,900,000	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100,000	0	5,900,000	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	6,000,000
--	------------------

Strategy for Making A Resilient Tuscaloosa

National Disaster Resiliency Competition

City of Tuscaloosa

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1046	SMP Industry	\$160,000,000	158,000,000	2,000,000	300,000	178,000,000	9,200,000	1935%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	80,000,000	78,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	80,000,000	78,000,000	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 158,000,000

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	990,000	800,000	200,000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,000,000	800,000	200,000	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 2,000,000

Strategy for Making A Resilient Tuscaloosa

National Disaster Resiliency Competition

City of Tuscaloosa

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNING & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1063	Schools Facilities Plan	\$145,000,000	140,000,000	5,000,000	750,000	318,000,000	14,950,000	2127%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	5,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	35,000,000	10,000,000	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	35,000,000	10,000,000	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	140,000,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	230,000	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	4,700,000	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	70,000	230,000	4,700,000	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	5,000,000
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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1003	Alberta Elem. School Outdoor Classroom	\$400,000	0	400,000	60,000	318,000,000	15,410,000	2064%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	340,000	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10,000	50,000	340,000	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 400,000

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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1002	8th Street Streetscape (23rd Ave to 25th Ave)	\$4,000,000	0	4,000,000	600,000	318,000,000	20,010,000	1589%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	0
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	350,000	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	3,400,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50,000	350,000	200,000	3,400,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	4,000,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1006	Train Station and Parking Deck with Citywalk	\$8,300,000	500,000	7,800,000	1,170,000	318,500,000	28,980,000	1099%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	500,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	460,000	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	1,000,000	5,800,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	40,000	460,000	1,500,000	5,800,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	7,800,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1004	Model Neighborhood	\$2,000,000	0	2,000,000	300,000	318,500,000	31,280,000	1018%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	0
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	500,000	1,250,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	30,000	120,000	600,000	1,250,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	2,000,000
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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1005	Habitat for Humanity	\$1,000,000	0	1,000,000	150,000	318,500,000	32,430,000	982%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	0
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	480,000	500,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20,000	0	480,000	500,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	1,000,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1007	Economic Revitlization Program - Alberta	\$12,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000	450,000	327,500,000	35,880,000	913%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	1,500,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	1,200,000	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1,500,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	1,200,000	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	9,000,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	420,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	400,000	0
TOTAL	80,000	420,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	400,000	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	3,000,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1008	Alberta Park	\$1,100,000	0	1,100,000	165,000	327,500,000	37,145,000	882%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	0
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	10,000	60,000	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	1,020,000	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20,000	1,080,000	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	1,100,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1055	Focus on Senior Citizens	\$5,100,000	1,100,000	4,000,000	600,000	328,600,000	41,745,000	787%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	50,000	200,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	550,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	50,000	500,000	550,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 1,100,000

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	3,950,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50,000	0	0	3,950,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 4,000,000

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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNING & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1009	Boys & Girls Club Improvements	\$1,000,000	0	1,000,000	150,000	328,600,000	42,895,000	766%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0						

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	0
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	90,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	900,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10,000	0	90,000	900,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	1,000,000
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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNING & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1010	Jaycee Park Improvements	\$1,200,000	0	1,200,000	180,000	328,600,000	44,275,000	742%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	0
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	70,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	1,100,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	30,000	0	70,000	1,100,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	1,200,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1012	Technology-Alberta Digital District	\$2,500,000	0	2,500,000	375,000	328,600,000	47,150,000	697%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	390,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	1,300,000	800,000	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10,000	0	390,000	1,300,000	800,000	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 2,500,000

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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1011	Citywalk (Alberta Phase 2 - Jaycee Park to Univ	\$1,500,000	0	1,500,000	225,000	328,600,000	48,875,000	672%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0						

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	0
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	1,300,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	30,000	120,000	50,000	1,300,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	1,500,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1037	Citywalk (University Blvd - Alberta to McFarland	\$7,500,000	0	7,500,000	1,125,000	328,600,000	57,500,000	571%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	0
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	550,000	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	250,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	6,600,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100,000	550,000	250,000	6,600,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	7,500,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1033	Roadway Projects - McWrights Ferry Road	\$50,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	378,600,000	57,500,000	658%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	25,000,000	25,000,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	25,000,000	25,000,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	50,000,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0						

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	0
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1035	Roadway Projects - ALDOT	\$67,000,000	67,000,000	0	0	445,600,000	57,500,000	775%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	2,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	67,000,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	0
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNING & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1038	CityWalk (McFarland - 13th Street to Univ Blvd)	\$8,400,000	0	8,400,000	1,260,000	445,600,000	67,160,000	663%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0						

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	0
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	750,000	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	150,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	7,400,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100,000	750,000	150,000	7,400,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	8,400,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1039	Women's Center/Maternity Home	\$4,700,000	0	4,700,000	705,000	445,600,000	72,565,000	614%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0						

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	250,000	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	4,100,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50,000	250,000	300,000	4,100,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 4,700,000

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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1042	CityWalk (15th Street - Lake Avenue to Hillard Dr)	\$10,000,000	0	10,000,000	1,500,000	445,600,000	84,065,000	530%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0						

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	430,000	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	9,200,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	70,000	430,000	300,000	9,200,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 10,000,000

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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNING & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1032	Roadway Project - McFarland Blvd Improvements	\$32,000,000	30,000,000	2,000,000	300,000	475,600,000	86,365,000	551%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	22,000,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	22,000,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	30,000,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	1,950,000	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50,000	0	1,950,000	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	2,000,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1043	CityWalk (Hargrove Rd - 10th Ave to Hackberry)	\$7,800,000	2,800,000	5,000,000	750,000	478,400,000	92,115,000	519%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	2,800,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	2,800,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	2,800,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	1,000,000	4,930,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	70,000	0	1,000,000	4,930,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	6,000,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1044	CityWalk (10th Ave - Greensboro Ave to Hargrove)	\$7,440,000	5,440,000	2,000,000	300,000	483,840,000	94,415,000	512%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	5,440,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	5,440,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	5,440,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	1,960,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	40,000	0	0	1,960,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	2,000,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1034	Roadway Project - Hwy 69 South	\$30,000,000	30,000,000	0	0	513,840,000	94,415,000	544%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	20,000,000	10,000,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	20,000,000	10,000,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	30,000,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0						

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	0
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1049	Citywalk (MLK Jr. Blvd - 35th Ave to Warner Pkwy)	\$48,000,000	25,000,000	23,000,000	3,450,000	538,840,000	120,865,000	446%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	15,000,000	10,000,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	15,000,000	10,000,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	25,000,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	90,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	4,910,000	18,000,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	90,000	0	4,910,000	18,000,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	23,000,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1060	Technology-West End Digital District	\$4,000,000	0	4,000,000	600,000	538,840,000	125,465,000	429%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0						

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	0
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	480,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	1,900,000	1,500,000	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20,000	0	580,000	1,900,000	1,500,000	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	4,000,000
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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1014	Brookhaven Stream Restoration & Outdoor	\$7,600,000	4,600,000	3,000,000	450,000	543,440,000	128,915,000	422%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	100,000	400,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	1,100,000	2,000,000	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	100,000	1,400,000	1,100,000	2,000,000	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	4,600,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	3,000,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	40,000	0	0	3,000,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	3,040,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1045	Citywalk (35th Ave from Greensboro Ave to MLK)	\$11,000,000	0	11,000,000	1,650,000	543,440,000	141,565,000	384%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	100,000	400,000	100,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	2,000,000	7,000,000	1,000,000	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	200,000	400,000	400,000	2,000,000	7,000,000	1,000,000	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 11,000,000

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1050	Tuscaloosa Housing Authority	\$12,000,000	11,000,000	1,000,000	150,000	554,440,000	142,715,000	388%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	4,000,000	7,000,000	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	4,000,000	7,000,000	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	11,000,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	975,000	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	25,000	0	975,000	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	1,000,000
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PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1047	Workforce Training Center	\$12,800,000	0	12,800,000	1,920,000	554,440,000	157,435,000	352%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	80,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	600,000	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	5,000,000	6,080,000	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	100,000	200,000	200,000	0
TOTAL	80,000	640,000	500,000	5,100,000	6,280,000	200,000	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 12,800,000

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1048	West Alabama Works - Training	\$1,000,000	0	1,000,000	150,000	554,440,000	158,585,000	350%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	245,000	500,000	250,000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	250,000	500,000	250,000	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 1,000,000

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1059	Economic Revitilization Program - West End/Grn-	\$16,000,000	12,000,000	4,000,000	600,000	566,440,000	163,185,000	347%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	600,000	2,700,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,600,000	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100,000	600,000	2,700,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,600,000	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 12,000,000

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	200,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	200,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 4,000,000

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1051	Warner Parkway Improvements (Gboro to Gwood)	\$3,900,000	3,400,000	500,000	75,000	569,840,000	163,760,000	348%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	20,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	200,000	150,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	180,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	200,000	2,600,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20,000	250,000	530,000	2,600,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	3,400,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	480,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20,000	0	0	480,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	500,000
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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1052	Center of Resilience / Riverwalk	\$6,000,000	0	6,000,000	900,000	569,840,000	170,660,000	334%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0						

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	150,000	150,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	2,000,000	3,400,000	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50,000	200,000	350,000	2,000,000	3,400,000	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 6,000,000

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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1053	Technology-10th Avenue / Greensboro Avenue	\$3,500,000	0	3,500,000	525,000	569,840,000	174,685,000	326%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0						

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	380,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	1,800,000	1,300,000	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20,000	0	380,000	1,800,000	1,300,000	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 3,500,000

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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1054	City Safe Room	\$2,808,000	1,058,000	1,750,000	262,500	570,898,000	176,697,500	323%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	908,000	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	150,000	908,000	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	1,058,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	1,740,000	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10,000	0	1,740,000	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	1,750,000
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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1056	Citywalk (Hellen Keller - Univ Blvd to Warner	\$8,500,000	0	8,500,000	1,275,000	570,898,000	186,472,500	306%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	75,000	300,000	75,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	2,680,000	5,000,000	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	145,000	300,000	375,000	2,680,000	5,000,000	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 8,500,000

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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1057	Citywalk (Riverwalk Connection)	\$18,000,000	0	18,000,000	2,700,000	570,898,000	207,172,500	276%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	150,000	400,000	250,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	2,900,000	8,000,000	5,700,000	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	250,000	400,000	750,000	2,900,000	8,000,000	5,700,000	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 18,000,000

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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1058	Asset Management	\$6,000,000	0	6,000,000	900,000	570,898,000	214,072,500	267%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	990,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	0
TOTAL	10,000	990,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 6,000,000

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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1013	Cypress Creek Restoration & Outdoor Classroom	\$3,500,000	3,000,000	500,000	75,000	573,898,000	214,647,500	267%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	150,000	50,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	1,000,000	1,600,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	150,000	1,250,000	1,600,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	3,000,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	450,000	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50,000	0	0	450,000	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	500,000
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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1015	Sanitary Sewer - Pier Replacements	\$400,000	400,000	0	0	574,298,000	214,647,500	268%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	400,000	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	400,000	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	400,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	0
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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1020	Sanitary Sewer - Lift Station 55 Improvements	\$1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	575,298,000	214,647,500	268%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	1,000,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	0
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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1026	Sanitary Sewer - Lift Station 3 Improvements	\$9,500,000	9,500,000	0	0	584,798,000	214,647,500	272%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	5,500,000	4,000,000	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	5,500,000	4,000,000	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	9,500,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	0
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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1027	Railroad Creek/Stream Restoration Phase	\$7,500,000	0	7,500,000	1,125,000	584,798,000	223,272,500	262%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	240,000	250,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	450,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	4,000,000	2,500,000	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	60,000	240,000	700,000	4,000,000	2,500,000	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 7,500,000

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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1028	+ Water Main Distribution and Fire Improvements	\$4,000,000	4,000,000	0	0	588,798,000	223,272,500	264%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	4,000,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	0
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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1029	+ Water Tank Improvements	\$1,800,000	1,800,000	0	0	590,598,000	223,272,500	265%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	1,800,000	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1,800,000	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	1,800,000
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0						

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	0
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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1031	Technology - Forest Lake Digital District	\$4,941,304	0	4,941,304	741,196	590,598,000	228,955,000	258%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS 0

PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS

TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	480,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	2,500,000	1,941,304	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20,000	0	480,000	2,500,000	1,941,304	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS 4,941,304

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Phase 2 Sources and Uses Budgets

PROJ. NO.	SUB-PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET	PROJECT LEVERAGE	PROJECT REQUEST	PLANNIN & ADMIN	RUNNING TOTAL LEVERAGE	RUNNING TOTAL REQUEST	RUNNING LEVERAGE RATIO
1040	CityWalk (Hillard Dr w/Bridge - 15th St to Univ	\$29,000,000	0	29,000,000	4,350,000	590,598,000	262,305,000	225%

PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT LEVERAGE FUNDS	0
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PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS							
TASK	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Environmental Documentation	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Design Phase	0	600,000	600,000	0	0	0	0
Property / Right-of-Way Acquisition	0	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	0
Construction Phase	0	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,200,000	0
Programmatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100,000	600,000	3,100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,200,000	0

GRAND TOTAL PROJECT REQUESTED FUNDS	29,000,000
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Attachment C – Certifications

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: AttCCertifications

Appendix F

Certification

Certifications waiver and alternative requirement. Sections 91.325 and 91.225 of title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations are waived. Each State or UGLG applying for an award under this NOFA must make the following certifications with both its Phase 1 and, if invited by HUD, its Phase 2 application for CDBG-NDR funding.

- a. The grantee certifies that it will affirmatively further fair housing, which means that it will conduct an analysis to identify impediments to fair housing choice within its jurisdiction and take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting the analysis and actions in this regard (see 24 CFR 570.487(b)(2) and 570.601(a)(2)). In addition, the grantee certifies that agreements with subrecipients will meet all civil rights related requirements pursuant to 24 CFR 570.503(b)(5).
- b. The grantee certifies that it has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG program.
- c. The grantee certifies its compliance with restrictions on lobbying required by 24 CFR part 87, together with disclosure forms, if required by part 87.
- d. The grantee certifies that the Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience application is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and that the grantee, and any contractor, subrecipient, or designated public agency carrying out an activity with CDBG–NDR funds, possess(es) the legal authority to carry out the program for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations and this NOFA.
- e. The grantee certifies that activities to be administered with funds under this NOFA are consistent with its Application.
- f. The grantee certifies that it will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the URA, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 24, except where waivers or alternative requirements are provided for in this NOFA.
- g. The grantee certifies that it will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 135.
- h. The grantee certifies that it is following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105 or 91.115, as applicable (except as provided for in notices providing waivers and alternative requirements for this grant). Also, each UGLG receiving assistance from a State grantee must follow a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 570.486 (except as provided for in notices providing waivers and alternative requirements for this grant).

i. Each State receiving a direct award under this Notice certifies that it has consulted with affected UGLGs in counties designated in covered major disaster declarations in the non-entitlement, entitlement, and tribal areas of the State in determining the uses of funds, including method of distribution of funding, or activities carried out directly by the State.

j. The grantee certifies that it is complying with each of the following criteria:

(1) Funds will be used solely for necessary expenses related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, and economic revitalization in the most impacted and distressed areas for which the President declared a major disaster in the aftermath of an event occurring in 2011, 2012, or 2013, pursuant to the Stafford Act.

(2) With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG–NDR funds, the

Application has been developed so as to give the maximum feasible priority to activities that will benefit low- and moderate-income families.

(3) The aggregate use of CDBG–NDR funds shall principally benefit low- and moderate-income families in a manner that ensures that at least 50 percent of the grant amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons, unless waived by HUD based on a finding of compelling need.

(4) The grantee will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG–NDR grant funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low- and moderate-income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements, unless: (a) disaster recovery grant funds are used to pay the proportion of such fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of such public improvements that are financed from revenue sources other than under this title; or (b) for purposes of assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of moderate income, the grantee certifies to the Secretary that it lacks sufficient CDBG funds (in any form) to comply with the requirements of clause (a).

k. The grantee certifies that it (and any subrecipient or recipient) will conduct and carry out the grant in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601–3619) and implementing regulations.

l. The grantee certifies that it has adopted and is enforcing the following policies. In addition, a State receiving a direct award must certify that it will require any UGLG that receives grant funds to certify that it has adopted and is enforcing:

- (1) A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in nonviolent civil rights demonstrations; and
 - (2) A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location that is the subject of such nonviolent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.
- m. Each State or UGLG receiving a direct award under this Notice certifies that it (and any subrecipient or recipient) has the capacity to carry out the activities proposed in its Application in a timely manner; or the State or UGLG will develop a plan to increase capacity where such capacity is lacking.
- n. The grantee will not use grant funds for any activity in an area delineated as a special flood hazard area or equivalent in FEMA's most recent and current data source unless it also ensures that the action is designed or modified to minimize harm to or within the floodplain in accordance with Executive Order 11988 and 24 CFR part 55. The relevant data source for this provision is the latest issued FEMA data or guidance, which includes advisory data (such as Advisory Base Flood Elevations) or preliminary and final Flood Insurance Rate Maps.
- o. The grantee certifies that its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR part 35, subparts A, B, J, K, and R.
- p. The grantee certifies that it will comply with applicable laws.
- q. The grantee certifies that it has reviewed the requirements of this NOFA and requirements of Public Law 113–2 applicable to funds allocated by this Notice, and that it has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Stafford Act, to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive Web sites regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with these funds, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds.

Attachment D – Consultation Summary

City of Tuscaloosa

File Name: AttDConsultationSummary

Consultation Summary

1	2	3	4
Agency Name or Stakeholder Group (if applicable)	Agency Type - Target Population (If applicable)	Type of Outreach	- Method of Notification (if applicable) - Materials Provided
<i>NOAA</i>	<i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Summary of needs and alternative approaches</i>
<i>NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE – John De Block, Warning Coordination Meteorologist</i>	<i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i>	<i>Email Correspondence</i>	<i>Weather risk analysis for West Alabama</i>
<i>STEPHEN BLACK – Center for Ethics and Social Responsibility, Impact Alabama</i>	<i>Civic engagement and leadership organization - students and community members, at risk children</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Brainstorming session, outreach potential for vulnerable populations</i>
<i>Tuscaloosa VA Medical Center</i>	<i>Largest resource for Veterans in Tuscaloosa</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Vulnerable Population Workshop -Identified shocks and stressors, how these risks impact vulnerable populations and potential approaches to protect the vulnerable population represented, or better equipped to respond in emergency situations.</i>

<i>EXEMPLAR CITY – City of Huntsville, AL</i>	<i>Exemplar City - model (501c3) that municipal governments can follow when responding to emergency or crisis, mitigating economic impacts, dealing with workforce skill or capacity issues, or facing infrastructure demands presented during a catastrophic weather event. The model is flexible, scalable and adaptable for use by stakeholders across the whole community and applicable for use in the geospatial, cyber security and energy sectors</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Brainstorming session – How can GIS and technology be implemented as a model for preparedness, response and day-to-day operations for municipalities.</i>
<i>CITY OF BIRMINGHAM</i>	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed potential strategies, approaches and opportunities for collaboration.</i>
<i>JOPLIN, MO; MOORE, OK</i>	<i>Municipalities</i>	<i>Phone Conference</i>	<i>Discussed potential strategies, approaches and opportunities for collaboration.</i>
<i>CITY OF PLEASANT GROVE</i>	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed potential strategies, approaches and opportunities for collaboration.</i>
<i>UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA – Engineering Department (Dr. Andrew Graettinger-Director of Graduate Programs for Civil, Construction and Environmental Engineering)</i>	<i>Researching simple design changes in partnership with the National Science Foundation and Moore, OK to improve the survivability of wood-frame structures (residential homes) during tornadoes. This research is especially relevant to homebuilders, homeowners and planning/zoning teams</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussions regarding potential policy changes and building upgrades to protect businesses and residents from winds associated with severe storms and tornadoes.</i>

<p><i>UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA – Engineering Department (Dr. Edward Back – Director of the Center for Sustainable Infrastructure)</i></p>	<p><i>The Center for Sustainable Infrastructure serves as an innovative technical resource, knowledge center and educational provider addressing critical issues related to sustainable infrastructure. This resource is especially relevant to homebuilders, homeowners and planning/zoning teams</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed resiliency strategies, best practices, current research involving more resilient communities and capacity to measure resilience efforts.</i></p>
<p><i>UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA – Environmental Institute</i></p>	<p><i>The Environmental Institute of Alabama strives to lead the nation in the research, development and application of science and engineering principles to collect and transform environmental and water resource information into actionable knowledge to protect public health and promote environmental stewardship and resilience</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed resiliency strategies, best practices, current research involving more resilient communities and capacity to measure resilience efforts.</i></p>
<p><i>UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA – Center for Advanced Public Safety (Dr. Allen Parrish)</i></p>	<p><i>A research and development center at the University of Alabama centered on the application of novel technology to public and transportation safety, health care and social services</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed resiliency strategies, best practices, current research involving more resilient communities and capacity to measure resilience efforts.</i></p>
<p><i>525 Solutions – Dr. Gabriela Gurau</i></p>	<p><i>Entrepreneurship opportunities for innovators in green solutions</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed climate change and the effects on potential shocks and stressors in Tuscaloosa and West Alabama.</i></p>

<p><i>UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA – Chemistry Department – Dr. Julia Shamshina</i></p>	<p><i>University of Alabama research department</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed climate change and the effects on potential shocks and stressors in Tuscaloosa and West Alabama.</i></p>
<p><i>CATHERINE KING – Student Delegate on Climate Change (American Chemical Society)</i></p>	<p><i>ACS sponsored students (Catherine King) to attend United Nations climate talks at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed climate change and the effects on potential shocks and stressors in Tuscaloosa and West Alabama.</i></p>
<p><i>UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA – Center for Green Manufacturing – Dr. Robin Rogers</i></p>	<p><i>Center with a green chemistry and engineering focus on the design, development, and implementation of chemical processes and products that reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous substances in a feasible and economically viable manner</i></p>	<p><i>Email Correspondence</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed climate change and the effects on potential shocks and stressors in Tuscaloosa and West Alabama.</i></p>
<p><i>UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA – College of Community Health Sciences – Richard Streiffer, MD (Dean, Professor, Family Medicine – University of Alabama School of Medicine)</i></p>	<p><i>The College of Community Health Sciences operates the multi-specialty University Medical Center, West Alabama’s largest community practice. The college supports regional rural communities through telemedicine services and outreach in the following counties: Marengo, Choctaw, Greene, Hale, Sumter, Pickens, Clarke</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed largest risks and stressors regarding West Alabama’s access to health care—specifically approaches and ideas to address the largest unmet needs in the population.</i></p>

<p><i>UNIQUELY DIFFERENT – Ryan Jimenez, M.S., BCBA (Board Certified Behavior Analyst); Samantha Sterling Baer, M.S., BCBA</i></p>	<p><i>Applied Behavior Analysis – early learners through adulthood in Southeast region – populations served include individuals with intellectual disabilities, autism, ADHD, mental health diagnoses and individuals with behavior disorders and challenging behaviors.</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Vulnerable Population Workshop -Identified shocks and stressors, how these risks impact vulnerable populations and potential approaches to protect the vulnerable population represented, or better equipped to respond in emergency situations</i></p>
<p><i>FOCUS On Senior Citizens</i></p>	<p><i>United Way, non-profit (501-3C) comprehensive service organization for seniors 50 and older</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Vulnerable Population Workshop -Identified shocks and stressors, how these risks impact vulnerable populations and potential approaches to protect the vulnerable population represented, or better equipped to respond in emergency situations</i></p>
<p><i>MANUFACTURE ALABAMA – Abby Luker, Director of Communications</i></p>	<p><i>Trade Association – representing manufacturers and manufacturing interests in the State of Alabama</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Vulnerable Population Workshop -Identified shocks and stressors, how these risks impact vulnerable populations and potential approaches to protect the vulnerable population represented, or better equipped to respond in emergency situations</i></p>
<p><i>CONTINUUM OF CARE – Rebecca Wright, Housing Counselor</i></p>	<p><i>HUD CoC Program – West Alabama Coalition for the Homeless – Serving the homeless population, addiction recovery, mental health conditions, etc.</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Vulnerable Population Workshop -Identified shocks and stressors, how these risks impact vulnerable populations and potential approaches to protect the vulnerable population represented, or better equipped to respond in emergency situations</i></p>

<p><i>PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICERS – Alabama Department of Public Health, Druid City Health System, Tuscaloosa City School System, Tuscaloosa Police Department, University of Alabama</i></p>	<p><i>Communications Network Group – communications leaders serving large populations in Tuscaloosa and the surrounding areas – group meets monthly and participates in tabletop exercises to prepare for potential risks and threats to the community; create communication network to improve cohesion during times of stress/disaster</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting (Monthly)</i></p>	<p><i>Communication planning, coordination in for disaster preparedness—previous meetings addressed weather disasters and health epidemics.</i></p>
<p><i>HOLY SPIRIT HISPANIC MINISTRY – Translator (Juanita Zavala)</i></p>	<p><i>Largest Catholic Hispanic Ministry in Tuscaloosa—supports all members of Hispanic community</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Vulnerable Population Workshop –Identified shocks and stressors, how these risks impact vulnerable populations and potential approaches to protect the vulnerable population represented, or better equipped to respond in emergency situations.</i></p>
<p><i>HOLY SPIRIT HISPANIC MINISTRY – April 27, 2011 tornado victim (Trini Garcia)</i></p>	<p><i>Hispanic population displaced by disaster.</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Addresses unknown risks, stressors and remaining unmet needs—identified cultural and language barriers that impeded recovery of the Hispanic population.</i></p>
<p><i>WEST ALABAMA AIDS OUTREACH (WAAO)</i></p>	<p><i>Individuals living with HIV/AIDS, those populations at high risk for contraction</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Vulnerable Populations Workshop –Identified most urgent needs of population (housing) and how disasters exacerbate the negative health effects experienced by individuals living with HIV/AIDS.</i></p>
<p><i>Tuscaloosa VA Medical Center</i></p>	<p><i>Veterans</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Vulnerable Populations Workshop –Identified most urgent needs of population (housing and transportation)</i></p>

<i>LIFELINE</i>	<i>Children's services</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Vulnerable Population Workshop -Identified shocks and stressors, how these risks impact vulnerable populations and potential approaches to protect the vulnerable population represented, or better equipped to respond in emergency situations.</i>
<i>FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of TUSCALOOSA</i>	<i>Single mothers (in the context of providing needs to vulnerable populations—FBC offers a housing and education program for single mothers in the area)</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Vulnerable Population Workshop -Identified shocks and stressors, how these risks impact vulnerable populations and potential approaches to protect the vulnerable population represented, or better equipped to respond in emergency situations.</i>
<i>UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA – Student Government Association (President)</i>	<i>35,000+ University Students (visitors to Tuscaloosa)</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Vulnerable Population Workshop -Identified shocks and stressors, how these risks impact vulnerable populations and potential approaches to protect the vulnerable population represented, or better equipped to respond in emergency situations.</i>
<i>TUSCALOOSA'S ONE PLACE</i>	<i>Family Resource Center – serving vulnerable populations including juvenile offenders, low-income families, prisoners, new parents in Tuscaloosa, Green, Hale and Bibb counties</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Vulnerable Population Workshop -Identified shocks and stressors, how these risks impact vulnerable populations and potential approaches to protect the vulnerable population represented, or better equipped to respond in emergency situations.</i>

<i>U.S. Economic Development Administration</i>	<i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed potential funding sources that could leverage proposed resilience efforts.</i>
<i>HABITAT FOR HUMANITY</i>	<i>Volunteer organization providing housing opportunities for homeless, low-income individuals</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Vulnerable Population Workshop – Identified shocks and stressors, how these risks impact vulnerable populations and potential approaches to protect the vulnerable population represented, or better equipped to respond in emergency situations.</i>
<i>ALABAMA HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY</i>	<i>A public corporation and instrumentality of the State of Alabama serving housing needs of low and moderate income individuals</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Established relationship for collaboration regarding meeting housing needs for low-income individuals—identified other potential funding opportunities for leverage.</i>
<i>TUSCALOOSA HOUSING AUTHORITY</i>	<i>Low-income housing</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Captured unmet needs in housing in the City of Tuscaloosa.</i>
<i>ALABAMA CENTER FOR INSURANCE INFORMATION AND RESEARCH</i>	<i>University of Alabama, Culverhouse College of Commerce – insured and uninsured populations</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Addressed the potential for risk mapping of insured and uninsured properties.</i>
<i>STATE FARM</i>	<i>Insurance Agency</i>	<i>Discussions</i>	<i>Addressing potential cost savings in insurance rates through adoption of increased building standards, etc.</i>
<i>SAFE HOME ALABAMA</i>	<i>Supervises traffic safety at the State level – coordinate governmental and private service groups to address traffic safety</i>	<i>Discussions</i>	<i>Addressing potential cost savings in insurance rates through adoption of increased building standards, etc.</i>

<i>NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION</i>	<i>Insurance Consultants</i>	<i>Discussions</i>	<i>Addressing potential cost savings in insurance rates through adoption of increased building standards, etc.</i>
<i>TUSCALOOSA TOURISM AND SPORTS COMMISSION</i>	<i>Coordinate special events and visitor attractions in Tuscaloosa</i>	<i>Discussions</i>	<i>Addressed the potential risks for tourists/visitors in the City—especially during Alabama Football Games when 100,000+ enter and exit the City in 1 day</i>
<i>CITY STAKEHOLDER TECHNOLOGY</i>	<i>Technology stakeholders within the community (various organizations: Shelton State Community College, Tuscaloosa City Schools, City of Tuscaloosa Departments, community leaders etc.)</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Brainstorming session, discussion of technology needs within the community</i>
<i>UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA – Engineering Department (Dr. Edward Back – Director of the Center for Sustainable Infrastructure)</i>	<i>The Center for Sustainable Infrastructure serves as an innovative technical resource, knowledge center and educational provider addressing critical issues related to sustainable infrastructure. This resource is especially relevant to homebuilders, homeowners and planning/zoning teams</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed resiliency strategies, best practices, current research involving more resilient communities and capacity to measure resilience efforts; discussed partnership with the City for Phase II</i>
<i>SHELTON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE- (Dr. Mayfield- President)</i>	<i>2-year technical community college</i>	<i>Phone Conference</i>	<i>Discussed potential partnership with the City on a workforce training center; brainstormed various aspects of technology</i>

<p><i>GREATER ALBERTA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION</i></p>	<p><i>Nonprofit (501-C4)- neighborhood association created solely to promote social welfare within Alberta and its' sub-communities</i></p>	<p><i>Community Block Party</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed resilience projects and needs within the Tuscaloosa area- more specifically the Alberta area which was severely damaged in the 2011 tornado; provided materials prompting citizens and community leaders to give their input</i></p>
<p><i>TRIDENT INVESTMENTS, LLC - (Clay Hudson- Manager)</i></p>	<p><i>Private development: commercial, residential, investments</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed the mixed-use development: Allied Realty development in Alberta and the 8th Street Streetscape from 23rd Ave to 25th Ave</i></p>
<p><i>RESILIENCE AMERICORPS- (Rosa Moreno)</i></p>	<p><i>Pilot program created to help communities plan and implement efforts necessary to become more resilient to shocks and stresses, including extreme weather and other impacts of climate change. This program also connects communities to AmeriCrops VISTA members "who can help communities find support for the development of resilience strategies that will both help communities better manage the unavoidable and avoid the unmanageable."</i></p>	<p><i>Phone conference</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed potential of Tuscaloosa becoming a pilot for the Resilience AmeriCorps program. Discussed service, civic participation, improving reliability and resilience in the community, providing support to communities, making federal tools and training more accessible and fostering greater community resilience as a whole.</i></p>

<p>NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILWAY (Elizabeth Lawlor- Vice President of Government Relations)</p>	<p><i>One of the nation's premier transportation companies operating approximately 20,000 route miles in 22 states and the District of Columbia, serving every major container port in the eastern United State and providing efficient connections to other rail carriers. Norfolk Southern operates the most extensive intermodal network in the East and is a major transporter of coal, automotive and industrial products.</i></p>	<p><i>Email correspondence</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed a request for a partnership agreement with Norfolk Southern regarding the City's application, more specifically, two proposed road/rail grade separation projects that would require coordination and permitting with Norfolk as well as mutual benefits.</i></p>
<p>KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY (Kevin McIntosh- AVP of State and Local Relations)</p>	<p><i>Transportation holding company with railroad investments in the U.S., Mexico and Panama.</i></p>	<p><i>Email correspondence</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed a request for a partnership agreement with Norfolk Southern regarding the City's application, more specifically, two proposed road/rail grade separation projects that would require coordination and permitting with Norfolk as well as mutual benefits.</i></p>
<p>TUSCALOOSA HOUSING AUTHORITY (Ralph Ruggs- Executive Director)</p>	<p><i>Low-income housing</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed partnership with the Tuscaloosa Housing Authority to construct new public housing and run technology fiber to that area</i></p>
<p>DCH (Druid City Hospital) (Sammy Watson- Director, Community Relations)</p>	<p><i>West Alabama Regional Hospital</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed partnership with DCH to construct storm shelter and a new heart treatment facility</i></p>

<p><i>Industrial Development Authority (Dara Longgear- Executive Director)</i></p>	<p><i>Economic development agency for jurisdictions within Tuscaloosa County; and one-stop source for accessing all manufacturing site location data including available sites and buildings, financing, employee training and incentives</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed resilience strategies relating to industrial development; discussed partnership with the City for Phase II</i></p>
<p><i>ADECA- Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs</i></p>	<p><i>U.S. Department of Commerce</i></p>	<p><i>Email correspondence</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed state-wide resilience training program (educational training twice yearly to all communities across the State in regard to resiliency; typical topics would include resiliency in regard to infrastructure, public safety, and economic resilience)</i></p>
<p><i>City Departments: -Planning & Development Services -Office of the City Attorney -Engineering -Resilience & Innovation -TDOT -Water</i></p>	<p><i>City of Tuscaloosa Internal Departments</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed long-term commitments of City departments (i.e. code changes) to enhance resiliency</i></p>
<p><i>UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA – Engineering Department (Dr. Edward Back – Director of the Center for Sustainable Infrastructure; Dr. Kenneth Fridley- Senior Associate Dean for Administration)</i></p>	<p><i>Various UA departments that relate to</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting</i></p>	<p><i>Discussed resiliency strategies, best practices, current research involving more resilient communities and capacity to measure resilience efforts; discussed partnership with the City for Phase II</i></p>

<i>PARA- Park and Recreation Authority (Gary Minor- Director)</i>	<i>Development and maintenance of parks, golf course,</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed partnership to make improvements to Jaycee Park in Alberta</i>
<i>SHELTON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE- (Dr. Mayfield- President)</i>	<i>2-year technical community college</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed partnership related to workforce development center and West Alabama Works; discussed other funding opportunities and AIDT training opportunities</i>
<i>VETERANS AFFAIRS- Vulnerable Population</i>	<i>Health care services to veterans in western Alabama</i>	<i>Homelessness Conference</i>	<i>Discussed issues related to veterans such as eliminating barriers, creating sustainable environments, prevention services, homelessness, treatment, employment/job training, etc.</i>
<i>ELLIS ARCHITECTS, INC. (Mike Ellis- Principal Architect)</i>	<i>Architects for educational, collegiate, residential, commercial, civic and healthcare facilities</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed architectural aspects of the workforce development center</i>
<i>ALABAMA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING- (Ed Castile- Director)</i>	<i>Provides quality workforce development for Alabama's new and expanding businesses</i>	<i>Phone conference</i>	<i>Discussed partnership for training opportunities related to the workforce development center</i>
<i>WEST ALABAMA WORKS- WEST ALABAMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE- (Donny Jones- Chief Operating Officer)</i>	<i>Promotes economic and workforce development in the West Alabama Region</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed partnership related to industry, the workforce development center and the training of future employees</i>

<i>WEST ALABAMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE- (Jim Page- President and CEO)</i>	<i>Promotes economic and workforce development in the West Alabama Region</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed potential partnership related to economic revitalization and development programs</i>
<i>MONFORE GROUP, INC.- (Bob Monfore- Owner)</i>	<i>Residential, commercial, industrial real estate, self storage and publishing</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed development of land in Alberta area, including train station and parking deck</i>
<i>PROGRESSIVE PROPERTIES- (Ward McFarland- Developer)</i>	<i>Full service commercial real estate, brokerage, development, property management, leasing, tenant representation and consulting</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed development of land in Alberta area, including train station and parking deck</i>
<i>HABITAT FOR HUMANITY- (Ellen Potts- Executive Director)</i>	<i>Builds and rehabilitates high-quality, affordable housing with volunteers, homeowners and their families</i>	<i>Phone and email correspondence</i>	<i>Discussed potential partnership for funding of Habitat Homes</i>
<i>LIFELINE</i>	<i>Children's services</i>	<i>Phone/email correspondence and meetings</i>	<i>Discussed vision of a Women's Center to help unwed mothers (a large vulnerable population in Tuscaloosa) and the need for onsite counseling services and the need to better identify a building program associated with the number of rooms/residents they plan to be able to house</i>
<i>TUSCALOOSA CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM- (Paul McKendrick- Superintendent)</i>	<i>Tuscaloosa City School System</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed comprehensive facility plan</i>

<i>ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION- (Brad</i>	<i>State Department of Transportation</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed regional and local road projects</i>
<i>FOCUS ON SENIOR CITIZENS OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY- (Scott Holmes- Vice President)</i>	<i>Helps to meet needs of seniors, enabling them to remain active, healthy and independent</i>	<i>Phone conference</i>	<i>Discussed potential partnership related to capital improvements of administrative offices</i>
<i>FOCUS ON SENIOR CITIZENS OF TUSCALOOSA COUNTY- (Scott Holmes- Vice President)</i>	<i>United Way, non-profit (501-3C) comprehensive service organization for seniors 50 and older</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed potential partnership related to capital improvements of administrative offices</i>
<i>PARA- Park and Recreation Authority (Gary Minor- Director)</i>	<i>Construction and maintenance of parks, facilities, etc. for Tuscaloosa County</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Discussed partnership to make improvements to Jaycee Park in Alberta</i>

RESOLUTION

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE OFFICE OF RESILIENCE AND INNOVATION
TO MAKE APPLICATION AND ADVERTISE APPLICATION TO THE U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN REGARD
TO THE NATIONAL DISASTER RESILIENCE COMPETITION PHASE TWO**

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued the National Disaster Resilience Competition; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Tuscaloosa submitted a Phase One application; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Tuscaloosa was one of forty applicants that scored above the threshold for Phase One and has been invited back to participate in Phase Two of the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC); and,

WHEREAS, the City of Tuscaloosa desires to submit a Phase Two application to HUD for the NDRC; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Tuscaloosa is required to advertise the application for public comment.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF TUSCALOOSA as follows:

1. That the Office of Resilience and Innovation is authorized to make application to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in regard to the National Disaster Resilience Competition Phase Two;
2. That the Office of Resilience and Innovation is authorized to advertise the application for the National Disaster Resilience Competition Phase Two for public comment;
3. That Robin Edgeworth is hereby authorized to execute any and all required documents related to the application of this project;
4. That the Mayor, as needed, is hereby authorized to execute any and all required documents related to the application of this project.

(City)
Adopted 9.22.15
Abbey K. Clement
Asst. City Clerk

LEGAL NOTICE

PUBLIC HEARING AND PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT AND COMMENT PERIOD TO ACCEPT COMMENTS FOR THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA'S PROPOSED APPLICATION TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN REGARD TO THE NATIONAL DISASTER RESILIENCE COMPETITION PHASE TWO

The City of Tuscaloosa will hold a public hearing to receive comments and/or concerns from citizens, agencies and other interested parties in regard to the City's application to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in regard to the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC). The public hearing will be held on Thursday, October 8, 2015 in the Council Chambers located on the second floor of City Hall (2201 University Boulevard, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401) at 9:00 a.m.

On or about Oct. 27, 2015 the City of Tuscaloosa will submit to HUD an application for the NDRC. The City will be submitting to HUD a project proposal that will address risks and threats to the City of Tuscaloosa, especially identified vulnerable populations, through an approach that will make the City and its citizens as well as the region more resilient (able to recover from and withstand future disasters).

All interested persons are encouraged to review the City of Tuscaloosa's proposed NDRC application available at www.tuscaloosa.com. The application is also available in hard copy form at Tuscaloosa City Hall and at the main branch of the Tuscaloosa Public Library (1801 Jack Warner Parkway NE, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401). All interested persons are encouraged to submit comments regarding the application; the comment period will begin on October 9, 2015.

For additional information concerning the above reference hearing or if special accommodations are needed, please contact the Office of Resilience and Innovation at 205-248-5700. Comments may be mailed to the City of Tuscaloosa Office of Resilience and Innovation, 2201 University Boulevard, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401 or via email to showell@tuscaloosa.com. All comments will be considered before the City of Tuscaloosa submits the application to HUD. Comments must be received by 5:00 p.m. on Oct. 23, 2015.

Todo material está disponible en español y otros idiomas bajo petición. Por favor llame al 205-248-5700 para asistencia.

THE TUSCALOOSA NEWS
October 2, 2015

*F News Ad
Public Hearing & Public Comment
for NDRC Phase II
(published 10/2/15)*



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OFFICE OF RESILIENCE AND INNOVATION

The Office of Resilience and Innovation is dedicated to helping the City become more resilient to physical, social and economic challenges.

Stronger. Safer. Smarter

LEGAL NOTICES

Notices

[Notice of Public Hearing for the City of Tuscaloosa's Phase II application for the National Disaster Resilience Competition](#)

[Amendment #9 to the 2013 CDBG-DR Action Plan](#)

[Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds - Street Reconstruction](#)

[Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds - McFarland Boulevard/15th Street Infrastructure Improvements](#)

[Amendment #8 to the 2013 CDBG-DR Action Plan](#)

[Notice of Amendment to the City of Tuscaloosa's Affirmative Marketing Plan for Affordable Housing Programs](#)

[Amendment #7 to the 2013 CDBG-DR Action Plan](#)



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RESILIENCE OPPORTUNITIES

The City will submit an application for Phase II of the competition before October 27.

The City will hold a public hearing for the Phase II application on Thursday, October 8 at 9 a.m. in Council Chambers.

June 23, 2015

City of Tuscaloosa Advances to Final Phase of National Disaster Resilience Competition

The City of Tuscaloosa will compete in the second and final phase of the National Disaster Resilience Competition managed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The City has successfully demonstrated unmet needs as defined by HUD, and will now propose projects that advance comprehensive resilience plans envisioned in the first phase. The main goal for this phase is to demonstrate resiliency—a community's ability to recover from and withstand future disasters.

The maximum grant award available at the end of phase two will be \$500 million and the minimum will be \$1 million. HUD's National Disaster Resilience Competition makes \$1 billion available to communities that have been struck by natural disasters in recent years. The competition promotes risk assessment, stakeholder engagement and planning and will fund the implementation of innovative resilience projects to better prepare communities for future storms and other natural hazards.

National Disaster Resilience Competition

Phase II Public Comment Period

The following comments were received during the City of Tuscaloosa's public comment period
October 9, 2015 – October 23, 2015 in regard to housing.

1. David Morrow, President, Morrow Realty Company, Inc.

Comment – Mr. Morrow's comments were received via email on October 22, 2015. Mr. Morrow commented in regard to the shortage of affordable housing and the need for redevelopment of existing affordable housing in the City of Tuscaloosa and Tuscaloosa County. He asked that the City incorporate new and redeveloped affordable housing in the NDRC proposal and continue to seek other funding for new and redeveloped affordable housing redevelopments in Tuscaloosa.

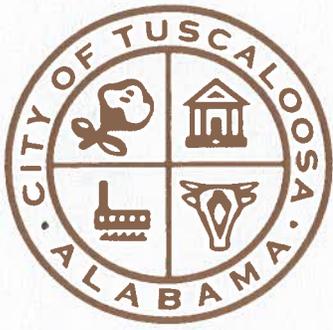
City of Tuscaloosa Response – The City of Tuscaloosa responded to Mr. Morrow's comments via email and mail letter on October 26, 2015. The City thanked Mr. Morrow for recognition and dedication to new and redeveloped affordable housing in the Tuscaloosa area. The City reminded Mr. Morrow that unmet housing needs were being addressed in the NDRC proposal; however, since the need is so great all could not be addressed in the proposal. The City reassured Mr. Morrow that it would continue to seek other funding options and would welcome the opportunity to work with Morrow Realty Company and other affordable housing organizations in the future.

2. Dr. Eddie B. Thomas, President, West Alabama Affordable Housing Corporation

Comment – Dr. Thomas's comments were received via letter on October 23, 2015. Dr. Thomas also commented in regard to the shortage of affordable housing in the City of

Tuscaloosa and the need for more affordable housing developments. He asked that his organization be considered for any sources of grant funding when it becomes available.

City of Tuscaloosa Response – The City of Tuscaloosa responded to Dr. Thomas’s comments via email and mail letter on October 26, 2015. The City thanked Dr. Thomas for recognition of the need for affordable housing in the City of Tuscaloosa and his organization’s dedication to resolving the problem. The City reminded Dr. Thomas that unmet housing needs were being addressed in the NDRC proposal; however since the need is so great all could not be addressed in the proposal. The City reassured Dr. Thomas that it would continue to seek other funding options for affordable housing and would welcome the opportunity to work with West Alabama Affordable Housing Corporation and other affordable housing organizations in the future.



Office of Resilience & Innovation

City of Tuscaloosa

P.O. Box 2089 Tuscaloosa, AL 35403

205-248-5700

Public Hearing to Receive Comment- Phase II Application

National Disaster Resilience Competition

Thursday, October 8, 9 a.m. in City Hall Council Chambers

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER

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Office of Resilience & Innovation
City of Tuscaloosa
P.O. Box 2089 Tuscaloosa, AL 35403
205-248-5700

**Public Hearing to Receive Comment- Phase II Application
National Disaster Resilience Competition
Thursday, October 8, 9 a.m. in City Hall Council Chambers**

Contact Information

Name: _____ Phone Number: _____

Address: _____

Affiliation (if applicable): _____

Comments

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Certification of Consistency with the Consolidated Plan

U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development

I certify that the proposed activities/projects in the application are consistent with the jurisdiction's current, approved Consolidated Plan.
(Type or clearly print the following information:)

Applicant Name: City of Tuscaloosa Alabama

Project Name: NDRC Phase II Application - the SMART Proposal

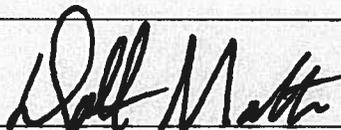
Location of the Project: Within the MID-URN area as more particularly setout in the Phase I and
II application.

Name of the Federal
Program to which the
applicant is applying: HUD NDRC Phase Two FR-5800-N-29A2

Name of
Certifying Jurisdiction: City of Tuscaloosa Alabama

Certifying Official
of the Jurisdiction
Name: Walter Maddox

Title: Mayor

Signature: 

Date: 10/5/2015

Chapter 6 – Mitigation Strategy

- 6.1 Federal Requirements for the Mitigation Strategy
- 6.2 Summary of Plan Updates
- 6.3 Goals for Hazard Mitigation
- 6.4 Participation and Compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- 6.5 Implementation of Mitigation Actions

6.1 Federal Requirements for the Mitigation Strategy

This chapter of the Plan addresses the Mitigation Strategy requirements of 44 CFR Section 201.6 (c) (3), as follows:

"201.6 (c)(3) A *mitigation strategy* that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools. This section shall include:

- (i) A description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.
- (ii) A section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure. All plans approved by FEMA after October 1, 2008, must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP, and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.
- (iii) An action plan describing how the actions identified in paragraph (c) (3) (ii) of this section will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.
- (iv) For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan."

6.2 Summary of Plan Updates

This Chapter replaces Mitigation Strategies portion of each Community Profile within the 2009 Tuscaloosa County Plan Update in its entirety.

6.3 Goals for Hazard Mitigation

6.3.1 Description of How the Goals were Developed

The goals in the previous plans have been updated based on current conditions, including the following factors, among others:

- The completion of mitigation measures over the five-year plan implementation cycle (see Appendix C “2009 Plan Implementation Status”);
- The 2014 update to the risk assessment in Chapter 5;
- The update to the risk assessment in the 2013 Alabama State Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
- The update of State goals and mitigation priorities reflected in the State Plan.

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) evaluated the validity and effectiveness of the goals from the previous 2009 plan and determined that all of the goals statements and objectives should be updated for the 2014 plan update. The HMPC selected among available mitigation measures that best respond to the considerations listed in the next paragraph (see Appendix F “Alternative Mitigation Measures”). The 2009 implementation status report in Appendix C “2009 Plan Implementation Status” documents which measures have been completed.

Among the considerations reviewed by the planning team during the process of updating this goals section of the mitigation strategy were the following concerns:

- Whether the 2014 goals and objectives reflected the updates to the local risk assessment and the 2013 update to the State risk assessment;
- Whether the 2014 goals and objectives effectively directed mitigation actions and projects that helped reduce vulnerability to property and infrastructure;
- Whether the 2014 goals and objectives support the changed 2013 mitigation priorities established by the HMPC; and
- Whether the 2014 goals reflect the adopted goals in the 2013 Alabama State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The updated goals are presented in Section 6.3.3 “Community Goals” and have also been incorporated into the “Community Action Programs” in Volume II.

As further explained in Appendix F, a strategic planning approach has been used for identification and analysis of mitigation actions and projects. FEMA’s program

categories for managing a successful mitigation program were used as guidelines for identifying and sorting the alternative mitigation measures:

- **Prevention.** Adopting and administering ordinances, regulations, and programs that manage the development of land and buildings to minimize risks of loss due to natural hazards.
- **Property Protection.** Protecting structures and their occupants and contents from the damaging effects of natural hazard occurrences, including retrofitting existing structures to increase their resistance to damage and exposure of occupants to harm; relocating vulnerable structures and occupants from hazard locations; and conversion of developed land to permanent open space through acquisition and demolition of existing structures.
- **Public Education and Outreach.** Educating and informing the public about the risks of hazards and the techniques available to reduce threats to life and property.
- **Natural Resources Protection.** Preserving and restoring the beneficial functions of the natural environment to promote sustainable community development that balances the constraints of nature with the social and economic demands of the community.
- **Structural Projects.** Engineering structural modifications to natural systems and public infrastructure to reduce the potentially damaging impacts of a hazard on a community.

The comprehensive listing of alternative mitigation measures within each of the above mitigation program areas was developed by the planning team (refer to Appendix F "Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Measures"). The process by which the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) and local jurisdictions finally selected among the available mitigation measures applied the STAPLEE method. STAPLEE examines social, technical, administrative, political, legal, environmental, and economic considerations.

HMPC representatives from each jurisdiction participated in the evaluation and selection of the mitigation measures. Not all of the mitigation measures initially considered were included in the final Community Action Programs (see Volume II "Community Action Programs"). The STAPLEE evaluation eliminated many of the measures. Also, some communities did not have the capabilities to carry out a particular measure under consideration or had other concerns revealed by the STAPLEE method.

A capability assessment was performed by the planning team to determine each participating community's capability to implement their selected mitigation action program. A report of the assessment is documented in Appendix B - "Community Mitigation Capabilities." The assessment includes, among other capability factors, a review of local plans, studies, regulatory tools and other local planning tools. Mitigation

measures to improve these tools to better integrate mitigation objectives were considered and, where deemed appropriate, selected for the action programs.

In addition to STAPLEE and community capabilities, the communities examined other evaluation criteria, including consistency with the vision, goals, and objectives established for the 2014 plan update; cost effectiveness in terms of benefit to cost; FEMA and State funding priorities for Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants; and the fiscal and staffing capabilities of the jurisdictions for carrying out the measures.

The "2014-2019 Tuscaloosa County Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Action Program," as presented in Table 6-2 in Section 6.5, presents all the goals, objectives and measures chosen by each of the participating jurisdictions. The Community Action Programs in Volume II, which supplements Table 6-2, breaks out the same mitigation goals, objectives, and mitigation measures by community and adds the priority, timeframe for completion, and responsibility for implementation.

6.3.2 The Vision for Disaster-Resistant Tuscaloosa County Communities

The communities of Tuscaloosa County envision active resistance to the threats of nature to human life and property through publicly supported mitigation measures with proven results. Each community within the County embraces a long-term commitment to reduce the exposure and risks of natural and man-made hazards within its jurisdiction by activating all available resources through cooperative intergovernmental and private sector initiatives, augmenting public knowledge and awareness, and enhancing local mitigation capabilities.

This shared vision among all Tuscaloosa County local governments can be achieved through a long-term hazard mitigation strategy that fully responds to the following hazards identified by this plan:

- Tomadoes,
- Severe Storms,
- Floods,
- Winter Storms/Freezes,
- Hurricanes,
- Droughts/Heat Waves,
- Wildfires,
- Dam/Levee Failures,
- Landslides,
- Earthquakes,
- Sinkholes,
- Man-Made and Technological

The attainment of this vision requires successful implementation of a comprehensive range of mitigation measures that promote the following underlying principles and purposes:

- To reduce or eliminate risks from natural and man-made hazards.
- To reduce the vulnerability of existing, new, and future development of buildings and infrastructure.
- To minimize exposure and vulnerability of people, buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure to identified hazards.
- To increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation.
- To establish interagency cooperation for conducting hazard mitigation activities.
- To strengthen communications and coordination among individuals and organizations.
- To integrate local hazard mitigation planning with State hazard mitigation planning, local comprehensive planning activities, and emergency operations planning.
- To protect people and property and reduce losses and damages to buildings and infrastructure.

6.3.3 Community Goals

The goals to guide the Mitigation Strategy and achieve the long-range vision shared among Tuscaloosa County communities are presented here:

1. **Prevention Goal.** Manage the development of land and buildings to minimize risks of loss due to natural hazards.
2. **Property Protection Goal.** Protect structures and their occupants and contents from the damaging effects of natural hazards.
3. **Public Education and Awareness Goal.** Educate and inform the public about the risks of hazards and the techniques available to reduce threats to life and property.
4. **Natural Resources Protection Goal.** Preserve and restore the beneficial functions of the natural environment to promote sustainable community development that balances the constraints of nature with the social and economic demands of the community.
5. **Structural Projects Goal.** Apply engineered structural modifications to natural systems and public infrastructure to reduce the potentially damaging impacts of hazards, where found to be feasible, cost effective, and environmentally suitable.

6.3.4 Compatibility with 2013 Alabama State Plan Goals

The 2014 Tuscaloosa County vision, goals, and objectives are reflective of the goals adopted in the 2013 Alabama State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The State plan includes the following five goals for statewide hazard mitigation:

1. Establish a comprehensive statewide hazard mitigation system.
2. Reduce the State of Alabama's vulnerability to natural hazards.
3. Reduce vulnerability of new and future development.
4. Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation.
5. Expand and promote interagency hazard mitigation cooperation.

Alabama local governments, including Tuscaloosa County communities, are the fundamental building blocks of the "comprehensive statewide hazard mitigation system." The underlying principles and purposes of the 2014 Tuscaloosa County goals, listed in Subsection 6.3.2 complement the remaining five State goals, as follows: (a) to reduce or eliminate risks from natural and man-made hazards; (b) to reduce the vulnerability of existing, new, and future development of buildings and infrastructure; (c) to minimize exposure and vulnerability of people, buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure to identified hazards; (d) to increase public awareness and support of hazard mitigation; and (e) to establish interagency cooperation for conducting hazard mitigation activities.

6.4 Participation and Compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Tuscaloosa County and its municipal jurisdictions have been mapped and the floodplain identified. All jurisdictions within Tuscaloosa County are members in good standing with the NFIP. All of these jurisdictions had their maps updated in 2014. All NFIP communities in Tuscaloosa County have continued to effectively enforce and keep their floodplain ordinances current since their original entry into the program. Local flood plain ordinance administrators provide technical assistance to applicants and keep abreast of changes in floodplain management requirements through the State NFIP Coordinator. All communities have developed five-year action programs to improve local flood plain management programs (see specific action items for each community in Section 6.7, Goal 1 Prevention, Objective 1.5 "Flood Plain Management Program.") Demonstrations of community commitment to effective implementation of the NFIP include the following actions:

- Longstanding records of continuous and effective enforcement of flood plain management ordinance requirements;
- Continuing education of local flood plain administrators;

- Community outreach to inform builders and property owners of flood plain management ordinance permitting requirements;
- Continuing updates of local flood plain ordinances for compliance with the most current NFIP standards;
- Ongoing relations by each community with the State NFIP Coordinator;
- Monitoring flooding events and damages in conjunction with the Tuscaloosa County EMA;
- Encouragement to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) program, through this hazard mitigation planning process and the HMPC; and
- Maintaining NFIP publications on hand by the Tuscaloosa County EMA as technical support resources to local flood plain administrators and as public education information for the general public.

The following Table 6-1 provides information on the NFIP participation status of Tuscaloosa County jurisdictions:

Table 6-1. NFIP Community Status, Tuscaloosa County Jurisdictions

Community ID	Jurisdiction	Current Effective Map Date	Status
010201	Tuscaloosa County	01/16/14	Participating
010431	Brookwood	01/16/14	Participating
010480	Coaling	01/16/14	Participating
010481	Coker	01/16/14	Participating
010483	Lake View	01/16/14	Participating
010202	Northport	01/16/14	Participating
010203	Tuscaloosa	01/16/14	Participating
010428	Vance	01/16/14	Participating

(M)=No Elevations Determined - All Zone A, C and X

Source: NFIP Community Status Book, 09/04/2014

6.5 Implementation of Mitigation Actions

The range of measures described in Section 6.3 "Goals for Hazard Mitigation" was the source for all actions and projects selected by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) and the planning team for inclusion in the five-year Community Mitigation Action Programs for each jurisdiction (see Volume II). Each jurisdiction assigned a priority to selected measures, established a general completion schedule, assigned administrative responsibility for carrying out the measures, estimated costs, where possible, and identified potential funding sources, including potential eligibility for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs.

Social, technical, administrative, political, legal, environmental, and economic considerations – often referred to as the STAPLEE method – guided the evaluation of the range of measures considered by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) and its final recommended action programs for each participating jurisdictions. The STAPLEE method addressed the following areas of concern and responded to many of the questions presented here:

1. Social Considerations.

- *Environmental justice.* Will the proposed measure be socially equitable to minority, disadvantaged, and special needs populations, such as the elderly and handicapped?
- *Neighborhood impact.* Will the measure disrupt established neighborhoods or improve quality of life for affected neighborhoods?
- *Community support.* Is the measure consistent with community values? Will the affected community support the measure?
- *Impact on social and cultural resources.* Does the measure adversely affect valued local resources or enhance those resources?

2. Technical Considerations.

- *Technical feasibility.* Is the proposal technically possible? Are there technical issues that remain? Does the measure effectively solve the problem or create new problems? Are there secondary impacts that might be considered? Have professional experts been consulted?

3. Administrative Considerations.

- *Staffing.* Does the jurisdiction have adequate staff resources and expertise to implement the measure? Will additional staff, training, or consultants be necessary? Can local funds support staffing demands? Will the measure overburden existing staff loads?
- *Maintenance.* Does the jurisdiction have the capabilities to maintain the proposed project once it is completed? Are staff, funds, and facilities available for long-term project maintenance?
- *Timing.* Can the measure be implemented in a timely manner? Are the timeframes for implementation reasonable?

4. Political Considerations.

- *Political support.* Does the local governing body support the proposed measure? Does the public support the measure? Do stakeholders support the measure? What advocates might facilitate implementation of the proposal?
5. Legal Considerations.
- *Legal authority.* Does the jurisdiction have the legal authority to implement the measure? What are the legal consequences of taking action to implement the measure as opposed to an alternative action or taking no action? Will new legislation be required?
6. Environmental Considerations.
- *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).* Will the measure be consistent with Federal NEPA criteria? How will the measure affect environmental resources, such as land, water, air, wildlife, vegetation, historic properties, archaeological sites, etc.? Can potentially adverse impacts be sufficiently mitigated through reasonable methods?
 - *State and local environmental regulations.* Will the measure be in compliance with State and local environmental laws, such as flood plain management regulations, water quality standards, and wetlands protection criteria?
 - *Environmental conservation goals.* Will the proposal advance the overall environmental goals and objectives of the community?
7. Economic Considerations.
- *Availability of funds.* Will the measure require Federal or other outside funding sources? Are local funds available? Can in-kind services reduce local obligations? What is the projected availability of required funds during the timeframe for implementation? Where funding is not apparently available, should the project still be considered but at a lower priority?
 - *Benefits to be derived from the proposed measure.* Will the measure likely reduce dollar losses from property damages in the event of a hazard? To what degree?
 - *Costs.* Are the costs reasonable in relation to the likely benefits? Do economic benefits to the community outweigh estimated project costs? What cost reduction alternatives might be available?
 - *Economic feasibility.* Have the costs and benefits of the preferred measure been compared against other alternatives? What is the

economic impact of the no-action alternative? Is this the most economically effective solution?

- *Impact on local economy.* Will the proposed measure improve local economic activities? What impact might the measure have on the tax base?
- *Economic development goals.* Will the proposal advance the overall economic goals and objectives of the community?

The STAPLEE evaluation also facilitated the prioritization of measures. If a measure under consideration was found to be financially feasible and had high ratings, it was given a higher priority for implementation than measures that fell lower in the rating. Moreover, a general economic evaluation was performed as part of the STAPLEE method, as described above. Weighing potential economic benefits to reducing damages against costs made it possible to select among competing projects. Especially important to the selection process is the estimated cost and availability of funds through local sources and potential FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs. Prior to implementation of projects proposed for HMA funding, a detailed benefit-cost analysis (BCA) will be required.

In addition to the STAPLEE evaluation, the April 27, 2011 tornado outbreak that devastated the City of Tuscaloosa and outlying communities had the most influence over the selection of mitigation measures. That disaster raised awareness of the need to take steps now to prevent future losses, which is the essence of hazard mitigation. All Tuscaloosa County communities have included mitigation measures to encourage the construction of community safe rooms, individual safe rooms, and hardening of appropriate spaces within existing and future public buildings. Moreover, the needs for sirens and generators have been recognized as priority measures. A comparison between the 2009 and 2014 community action programs illustrates these shifts in priorities.

All of the above considerations and prioritization methods resulted in the final goals, objectives, and mitigation measures presented in Table 6.2 "2014-2019 Tuscaloosa County Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Action Program" and Volume II "Community Action Programs," which supplements Table 6.2.

Table 6-2. 2014-2019 Tuscaloosa County Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Action Program

	Goal, Objectives and Mitigation Measures	Communities	Hazards Addressed	Affects New or Existing Buildings or Infrastructure	Action or Project	Funding Source
1	<u>Goal for Prevention.</u> Manage the development of land and buildings to minimize risks of loss due to natural hazards.					
1.1	<u>Comprehensive Plans and Smart Growth.</u> Establish an active comprehensive planning program that is consistent with Smart Growth principles of sustainable community development.					
1.1.1	Maintain up-to-date comprehensive plans for all jurisdictions. Each plan should address natural hazards exposure and include long-term disaster resistance measures. The vulnerability and environmental suitability of lands for future development should be clearly addressed. Local plans should assess the vulnerability of designated hazard areas and encourage open space planning to create amenities for recreation and conservation of fragile resources.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Tuscaloosa, Vance	All	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.1.2	Integrate the findings and recommendations of this plan into comprehensive plan amendments for jurisdictions with active comprehensive planning programs.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Tuscaloosa, Vance	All	B both	Action	Existing Funds
1.1.3	Prepare a five-year capital improvements plan (CIP) to include capital projects that implements the natural hazards element of the community's comprehensive plan or projects identified in the Community Mitigation Action Program of this multi-hazard mitigation plan.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Tuscaloosa, Vance	All	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.2	<u>Geographic Information Systems (GIS).</u> Maintain a comprehensive database of hazards locations, socio economic data, infrastructure, and critical facilities inventories.					
1.2.1	Maintain a centralized, countywide natural hazards and risk assessment database in GIS that is accessible to local planners and emergency management personnel, including such data as, flood zones, geohazards, major drainages structures, dams/levees, hurricane surge areas, tornado tracks, disaster events and their extents, and a comprehensive inventory of critical facilities within all jurisdictions.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Tuscaloosa, Vance	All	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.2.2	Integrate FEMA HAZUS-MH applications for hazard loss estimations within local GIS programs. Maintain up-to-date data within GIS to apply the full loss estimation capabilities of HAZUS.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Tuscaloosa, Vance	All	Both	Action	Existing Funds

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1.2.3	Mark depths of flooding and storm surge immediately after each event. Enter and maintain these historical records in GIS.	Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.3	Planning Studies. Conduct special studies, as needed, to identify hazard risks and mitigation measures.					
1.3.1	Carry out detailed planning and engineering studies for sub-basins in critical flood hazard areas to determine watershed-wide solutions to flooding.	Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Both	Action	TBD
1.3.2	Identify existing culturally or socially significant structures and critical facilities within participating jurisdictions that have the most potential for losses from natural hazard events and identify needed structural upgrades.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	All	Existing	Action	TBD
1.3.3	Evaluate elevation and culvert sizing of existing roadways in flash flood-prone areas to ensure compliance with current standards for design year floods, and develop a program for construction upgrades as appropriate.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Existing	Action	TBD
1.3.4	Inventory and map existing fire hydrants throughout the county, and identify areas in need of new fire hydrants.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Vance	Wildfires	Existing	Action	Existing Funds
1.3.5	Identify problem drainage areas, conduct engineering studies, evaluate feasibility, and construct drainage improvements to reduce or eliminate localized flooding.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Both	Action	TBD
1.3.6	Develop an inventory of public and commercial building vulnerable to earthquake damage, focusing on pre 1940 construction and buildings with cripple wall foundations.	Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Earthquake	Existing	Project	TBD
1.4	Zoning. Establish effective zoning controls, where applicable, to vulnerable land areas to discourage environmentally incompatible land use and development.					
1.4.1	Consider large lot size restrictions on flood prone areas designated on Flood Insurance Rate Maps.	Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance	Flooding	Both	Action	Existing Funds

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	Goal, Objectives and Mitigation Measures	Communities	Hazards Addressed	Affects New or Existing Buildings or Infrastructure	Action or Project	Funding Source
1.4.2	Evaluate additional land use restrictions within designated flood zones, such as prohibition of storage of buoyant materials, storage of hazardous materials, restrictive development of flood ways, among others.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance	Flooding	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.4.3	Require delineation of flood plain fringe, floodways, and wetlands on all plans submitted with a permit for development within a flood plain.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.4.4	Enact local ordinance that require community storm shelters within sizeable mobile home parks and subdivisions.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Tornadoes, Hurricanes, Severe Storms	New	Action	Existing Funds
1.5	Open Space Preservation. Minimize disturbances of natural land features and increased storm water runoff through regulations that maintain critical natural features such as open space for parks, conservation areas, landscaping, and drainage.					
1.5.1	Examine regulatory options and feasibility of requiring open space areas for recreation, landscaping, and drainage control.	Tuscaloosa, County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	New	Action	Existing Funds
1.6	Flood Plain Management Regulations. Effectively administer and enforce local floodplain management regulations.					
1.6.1	Train local flood plain managers through programs offered by the State Flood Plain Coordinator and FEMA's training center in Emmitsburg, Maryland.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance	Flooding	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.6.2	Maintain a library of technical assistance and guidance materials to support the local floodplain manager.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Vance	Flooding	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.6.3	Promote the adoption of uniform flood hazard prevention ordinance among all NFIP communities. The ordinance standards should encourage flood plain management that maintains the natural and beneficial functions of flood plains by maximizing the credits that could be obtained for "Higher Regulatory Standards" under the Community Rating System (CRS) Program.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Vance	Flooding	Both	Action	Existing Funds

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Goal, Objectives and Mitigation Measures		Communities	Hazards Addressed	Affects New or Existing Buildings or Infrastructure	Action or Project	Funding Source
1.6.4	Maintain membership for locally designated flood plain managers in the Association of State Flood Plain Managers and the Alabama Association Flood Plain Managers and encourage active participation.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance	Flooding	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.6.5	Participate in the "Turn Around Don't Drown" program by purchasing and installing signs in known flash flood bridge overpass locations.	Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Existing	Project	Existing Funds
1.6.6	Improve flood risk assessment by documenting high water marks post event, verification of FEMA's repetitive loss inventory and revising and updating regulatory floodplain maps.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Both	Project	Existing Funds
1.7	<u>Buildings and Technical Codes.</u> Review local codes for effectiveness of standards to protect buildings and infrastructure from natural hazard damages.					
1.7.1	Promote good construction practices and proper code enforcement to mitigate structural failures during natural hazard events.	Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance	All	New	Action	Existing Funds
1.7.2	Evaluate and revise as appropriate, building codes for roof construction to maximize protection against wind damage from hurricanes, tornadoes, and windstorms; encourage installation of "hurricane clips."	Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance	Tornadoes, Hurricanes, Severe Storms	New	Action	Existing Funds
1.7.3	Relocate existing utility lines underground, where feasible and cost effective, and require, through local subdivision and land development regulations, the placement of all new utility lines underground for large residential subdivisions and commercial developments.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Tornadoes, severe storms, winter storms/freezes, hurricanes	Both	Action	TBD
1.7.4	Ensure fire safety ordinances properly regulate open burning, the use of liquid fuel and electric space heaters.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance	Wildfires	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.7.5	Establish and enforce minimum property maintenance standards that reduce or eliminate unsafe structures.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance	All	Existing	Action	Existing Funds

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	Goal, Objectives and Mitigation Measures	Communities	Hazards Addressed	Affects New or Existing Buildings or Infrastructure	Action or Project	Funding Source
1.7.6	Require the construction of safe rooms within new public buildings, such as new schools, libraries, community centers, and other public buildings where feasible.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Tornadoes, Hurricanes, Severe Storms	New	Project	Existing Funds
1.8	<u>Landscape Ordinances.</u> Establish minimum standards for planting areas for trees and vegetation to reduce storm water runoff and improve urban aesthetics.					
1.8.1	Review and revise as necessary, landscaping standards for parking lots that reduce the size of impervious surfaces and encourage natural infiltration of rainwater.	Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance,	Flooding	New	Action	Existing Funds
1.8.2	Establish ordinances to help mitigate fire hazards related to fuel buildup due to recent hurricanes, by raising tree canopies close to homes, thinning forests near urban areas, and removing trees that are too close to homes.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker,	Wildfires	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.8.3	Establish ordinance for the planting of new urban forests or replacement of hurricane damaged urban forests using hurricane resistant tree species to mitigate wind and erosion problems, help beautify and promote healthy urban environments and reduce heating, cooling and storm runoff costs.	Brookwood, Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa,	Wildfires	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.9	<u>Storm Water Management.</u> Manage the impacts of land development on storm water runoff rates and to natural drainage systems.					
1.9.1	Promote the adoption/enforcement of storm water management regulations that maintain pre-development runoff rates.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance	Flooding	Existing	Action	Existing Funds
1.9.2	Develop, adopt and implement subdivision regulations that require proper stormwater infrastructure design and construction.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance,	Flooding	Existing	Action	Existing Funds
1.9.3	Establish urban forestry program to help mitigate storm water runoff common in areas with large impervious surfaces.	Coker, Northport, Lake View	Flooding	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.10	<u>Dam Safety Management.</u> Establish a comprehensive dam safety program.					

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Goal, Objectives and Mitigation Measures		Communities	Hazard's Addressed	Affects New or Existing Buildings or Infrastructure	Action or Project	Funding Source
1.10.1	Support legislation to establish a State dam safety program.	Tuscaloosa County, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Dam/Levee Failure	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.11	Community Rating System Program (CRS). Increase participation of NFIP member communities in the CRS Program.					
1.11.1	Apply for/maintain membership in the CRS Program; continue to upgrade rating.	Brookwood, Lake View, Northport,	Flooding	Both	Action	Existing Funds
1.12	Critical Facilities Assessments. Perform assessments of critical facilities (hospitals, schools, fire and police stations, emergency operation centers, special needs housing, and others) to address building and site vulnerabilities to hazards, identify damage control and retrofit measures to reduce vulnerability to damage and disruption of operations during severe weather and disaster events.					
1.12.1	Perform vulnerability assessments of critical facilities to identify retrofit projects to improve the safety of occupants and mitigate damages from hazards.	Tuscaloosa County, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding, Tornadoes, Hurricanes, Severe Storms and Earthquakes	Existing	Action	TBD
1.12.2	Conduct wildfire vulnerability assessments, including the vulnerability of critical facilities and number of residential properties in these risk areas, and prepare a comprehensive inventory to identify high and moderate wildfire risk areas.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Tuscaloosa	Wildfire	Both	Project	TBD
2	Goal for Property Protection: Protect structures and their occupants and contents from the damaging effects of natural hazards.					
2.1	Building Relocation. Relocate buildings out of hazardous flood areas to safeguard against damages and establish permanent open space.					
2.1.1	Relocate buildings out of hazardous flood areas, with emphasis on pre-FIRM residential buildings, where deemed more cost effective than property acquisition or building elevation.	Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Existing	Project	FEMA HMA Grant

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	Goal, Objectives and Mitigation Measures	Communities	Hazards Addressed	Affects New or Existing Buildings or Infrastructure	Action or Project	Funding Source
2.2	Acquisition. Acquire flood prone buildings and properties and establish permanent open space.					
2.2.1	Acquire and demolish flood prone or substantially damaged structures and replace with permanent open space.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	Flooding	Existing	Project	FEMA HMA Grant
2.2.2	Utilize the most recent NFIP repetitive loss property list, and other appropriate sources, to create and maintain a prioritized list of acquisition mitigation projects based on claims paid.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	Flooding	Existing	Project	FEMA HMA Grant
2.3	Buildings Elevation. Elevate buildings in hazardous flood areas to safeguard against damages.					
2.3.1	Elevate certain buildings in flood prone areas where acquisition or relocation is not feasible, with emphasis on Pre-FIRM buildings; where feasible, elevation is preferable to flood proofing.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	Flooding	Existing	Project	FEMA HMA Grant
2.3.2	Repair, elevate and weatherize existing homes for low- to moderate-income families.	Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Existing	Project	FEMA HMA Grant
2.4	Flood Proofing. Encourage flood proofing of buildings in hazardous flood areas to safeguard against damages.					
2.4.1	Flood proof pre-FIRM non-residential buildings, where feasible.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	Flooding	Existing	Project	FEMA HMA Grant

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	Goal, Objectives and Mitigation Measures	Communities	Hazards Addressed	Affects New or Existing Buildings or Infrastructure	Action or Project	Funding Source
2.4.2	Examine use of minor structural projects (small berm or floodwalls) in areas that cannot be mitigated through non-structural mitigation techniques.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	Flooding	Both	Project	FEMA HMA Grant
2.5	Building Retrofits. Retrofit vulnerable buildings to protect against natural hazards damages, including flooding, high winds, tornadoes, hurricanes, severe storms, and earthquakes.					
2.5.1	Retrofit existing buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure against potential damages from natural and manmade hazards.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock,	Flooding, Tornadoes, Hurricanes, Severe Storms and Earthquakes	Existing	Action	FEMA HMA Grant
2.5.2	Provide technical advisory assistance to building owners on available building retrofits to protect against natural hazards damages.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding, Tornadoes, Hurricanes, Severe Storms and Earthquakes	Existing	Action	FEMA HMA Grant
2.6	Hazard Insurance Awareness. Increase public awareness of flood insurance and special riders that may be required for earthquake, landslide, sinkhole, and other damages typically not covered by standard property protection policies.					
2.6.1	Promote the purchase of insurance coverage by property owners and renters for flood damages in high-risk areas.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa,	All	Existing	Action	Existing Funds
2.6.2	Promote the purchase of crop insurance to cover potential losses due to drought.	Tuscaloosa County, Coker, Lake View	Drought	Existing	Action	Existing Funds
2.7	Critical Facilities Protection. Protect critical facilities from potential damages and occupants from harm in the event of hazards through retrofits or relocations of existing facilities located in high-risk zones or construction of new facilities for maximum protection from all hazards.					
2.7.1	Install lightning and/or surge protection on existing critical facilities.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance	Severe storms	Existing	Project	FEMA HMA Grant

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	Goal, Objectives and Mitigation Measures	Communities	Hazards Addressed	Affects New or Existing Buildings or Infrastructure	Action or Project	Funding Source
2.7.2	Conduct ongoing tree trimming programs along power lines.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Tuscaloosa	Severe storms	Existing	Action	TBD
2.8	Back Up Power; Assure uninterrupted power supplies during emergency events.					
2.8.1	Install backup power generators for critical facilities.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	Hurricanes, Tomadoes, Severe Storms	Existing	Project	FEMA HMA Grant
3	Goal for Public Education and Outreach. Educate and inform the public about the risks of hazards and the techniques available to reduce threats to life and property.					
3.1	Map Information. Increase public access to Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) information.					
3.1.1	Publicize the availability of FIRM information to real estate agents, builders, developers, and homeowners through local trade publications and newspaper announcements.	Brookwood, Northport, Tuscaloosa	All	Both	Action	Existing Funds
3.2	Outreach Projects. Conduct regular public events to inform the public of hazards and mitigation measures.					
3.2.1	Continue to participate in environmental awareness events to provide the public information on hazard exposure and mitigation measures, such as City/County Day, Hurricane Awareness Week, and Severe Weather Week.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	All	Both	Action	Existing Funds
3.2.2	Conduct materials distribution, via the internet and other media, and other outreach activities and workshops to encourage families and individuals to implement hazard mitigation measures in their homes.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	All	Existing	Action	Existing Funds

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Goal, Objectives and Mitigation Measures		Communities	Hazards Addressed	Affects New or Existing Buildings or Infrastructure	Action or Project	Funding Source
3.2.3	Promote disaster resilience within the business community through workshops, educational materials and planning guides, intended to assist business owners in recovering from a disaster event in a timely manner.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	All	Both	Action	Existing Funds
3.2.4	Distribute outreach materials to citizens, builders and business owners inquiring about a flood problem, a building permit or other natural hazard related questions.	Tuscaloosa County, Coker, Lake View, Northport,	Flooding	Both	Action	Existing Funds
3.2.5	Educate citizens on water saving techniques.	Tuscaloosa County, Coaling, Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Drought	Both	Action	Existing Funds
3.2.6	Educate farmers on soil and water conservation practices.	Tuscaloosa County, Coaling, Coker,	Drought	Both	Action	Existing Funds
3.3	Real Estate Disclosure. Encourage real estate agents to disclose flood plain location for property listings.					
3.3.1	Arrange with the Multiple Listing Service (MLS) to require floodplain location disclosure as a condition for each real estate listing.	Tuscaloosa County, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Existing	Action	Existing Funds
3.3.2	Consider the enactment of a local ordinance or state law to require floodplain location disclosure when a property is listed for sale.	Tuscaloosa County, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Existing	Action	Existing Funds
3.4	Library. Use local library resources to educate the public on hazard risks and mitigation alternatives.					
3.4.1	Through local libraries, maintain and distribute free and current publications from FEMA, NWS, USGS, and other federal and state agencies.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	All	Both	Action	Existing Funds

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3.5 <u>Education Programs.</u> Use schools and other community education resources to conduct programs on topics related to hazard risks and mitigation measures.						
3.5.1	Distribute hazard mitigation brochures to students through area schools.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Tuscaloosa	All	Both	Action	Existing Funds
3.5.2	Educate homeowners about structural and non-structural retrofitting of vulnerable homes.	Tuscaloosa County, Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Earthquake	Both	Action	Existing Funds
3.6 <u>Community Hazard Mitigation Plan Distribution.</u> Distribute the hazard mitigation plan to elected officials, interested agencies and organizations, businesses, and residents, using all available means of publication and distribution.						
3.6.1	Distribute the 2014 plan to local officials, stakeholders, and interested individuals through internet download.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	All	Both	Action	Existing Funds
3.7 <u>Technical Assistance.</u> Make qualified local government staff available to advise property owners on various hazard risks and mitigation alternatives.						
3.7.1	Provide technical assistance to homeowners, builders, and developers on flood protection alternatives.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance	Flooding	Both	Action	Existing Funds
3.8 <u>Mass Media Relations.</u> Utilize all available mass media, such as, newspapers, radio, TV, cable access, internet blogs, podcasts, video sharing, and on-line social networking to increase public awareness and distribute public information on hazard mitigation topics.						
3.8.1	Maintain appropriate media relationships to ensure the public is informed of hazard threats and means to mitigate property damages and loss of life.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	All	Both	Action	Existing Funds

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3.9 <u>Weather Radios</u> . Improve public access to weather alerts.					
3.9.1 Promote the use of weather radios in households and businesses.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance	All	Both	Action	Existing Funds
3.9.2 Require the installation of weather radios in all public buildings and places of public assembly.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	All	Both	Action	Existing Funds
3.9.3 Distribute weather radios and emergency response instructions to municipal residents.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	All	Both	Action	FEMA HMA Grant
3.10 <u>Disaster Warning</u> . Improve public warning systems.					
3.10.1 Upgrade siren-warning systems to provide complete coverage to all jurisdictions.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	Flooding	Both	Project	FEMA HMA Grant
3.10.2 Upgrade critical communications infrastructure.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	Flooding	Both	Project	FEMA HMA Grant
4 <u>Goal for Natural Resources Protection</u> . Preserve and restore the beneficial functions of the natural environment to promote sustainable community development that balances the constraints of nature with the social and economic demands of the community.					
4.1 <u>Open Space Easements and Acquisitions</u> . Acquire easements and fee-simple ownership of environmentally beneficial lands, such as hillsides, flood plains, and wetlands to assure permanent protection of these natural resources.					

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	Goal, Objectives and Mitigation Measures	Communities	Hazards Addressed	Affects New or Existing Buildings or Infrastructure	Action or Project	Funding Source
4.1.1	Increase open space acquisitions through the FEMA HMA Grant Programs and other flood plain acquisition efforts.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Existing	Project	FEMA HMA Grant
4.2	River/Stream Corridor Restoration and Protection. Restore and protect river and stream corridors within areas.					
4.2.1	Keep builders and developers informed of Federal wetlands permitting requirements of the Corps of Engineers.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance	Flooding	Both	Action	Existing Funds
4.2.2	Adopt and/or enforce regulations prohibiting dumping and littering within river and stream corridors.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Existing	Action	Existing Funds
4.3	Urban Forestry Programs. Maintain a healthy forest that can help mitigate the damaging impacts of flooding, erosion, landslides, and wild fire within urban areas.					
4.3.1	Utilize technical assistance available from the Alabama Cooperative Extension System with Best Management Practices (BMP).	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Flooding	Existing	Action	Existing Funds
4.3.2	Increase overall green spaces in cities by planting hurricane resistant trees with site and location taken into consideration.	Brookwood, Coker,	Wildfire	Both	Action	TBD
4.3.3	Develop an urban forestry management plan to ensure a progressive urban forestry program aimed at increasing forestry canopy, increased safety and planting hurricane resistant tree species.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker,	Wildfire	Both	Action	TBD
4.5	Water Resources Conservation Programs. Protect water quantity and quality through water conservation programs to mitigate the effects of droughts and assure uninterrupted potable water supplies.					
4.5.1	Enforce water use restrictions during periods of drought to conserve existing water supplies.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Droughts/heat waves, wildfires	Both	Action	Existing Funds

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5	Goal for Structural Projects. Apply engineered structural modifications to natural systems and public infrastructure to reduce the potentially damaging impacts of hazards, where feasible, cost effective, and environmentally suitable.					
5.1	Drainage System Maintenance. Improve maintenance programs for streams and drainage ways.					
5.1.1	Prepare and implement standard operating procedures and guidelines for drainage system maintenance.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa,	Flooding	Both	Action	TBD
5.2	Reservoirs and Drainage System Improvements. Control flooding through reservoirs and other structural improvements, where deemed cost effective and feasible, such as levees/floodwalls, diversions, channel modifications, dredging, drainage modifications, and storm sewers.					
5.2.1	Construct drainage improvements to reduce or eliminate localized flooding in identified problem drainage areas.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	Flooding	Both	Project	FEMA HMA Grant
5.2.2	Improve and retrofit water supply systems to save water during drought events and to eliminate breaks and leaks.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coker, Northport, Tuscaloosa	Drought	Both	Project	FEMA HMA Grant
5.3	Community Shelters and Safe Rooms: Provide shelters from natural hazards for the safety of community residents.					
5.3.1	Construct new community safe rooms in accessible locations and add safe rooms within new and existing public and institutional buildings, such as schools, colleges and universities, senior centers, community centers, hospitals, and government buildings.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	Hurricanes, Tomatoes, Severe Storms	New	Project	FEMA HMA Grant
5.3.2	Establish a program for subsidizing individual and community safe room construction in appropriate locations and facilities.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	Hurricanes, Tomatoes, Severe Storms	Both	Project	FEMA HMA Grant

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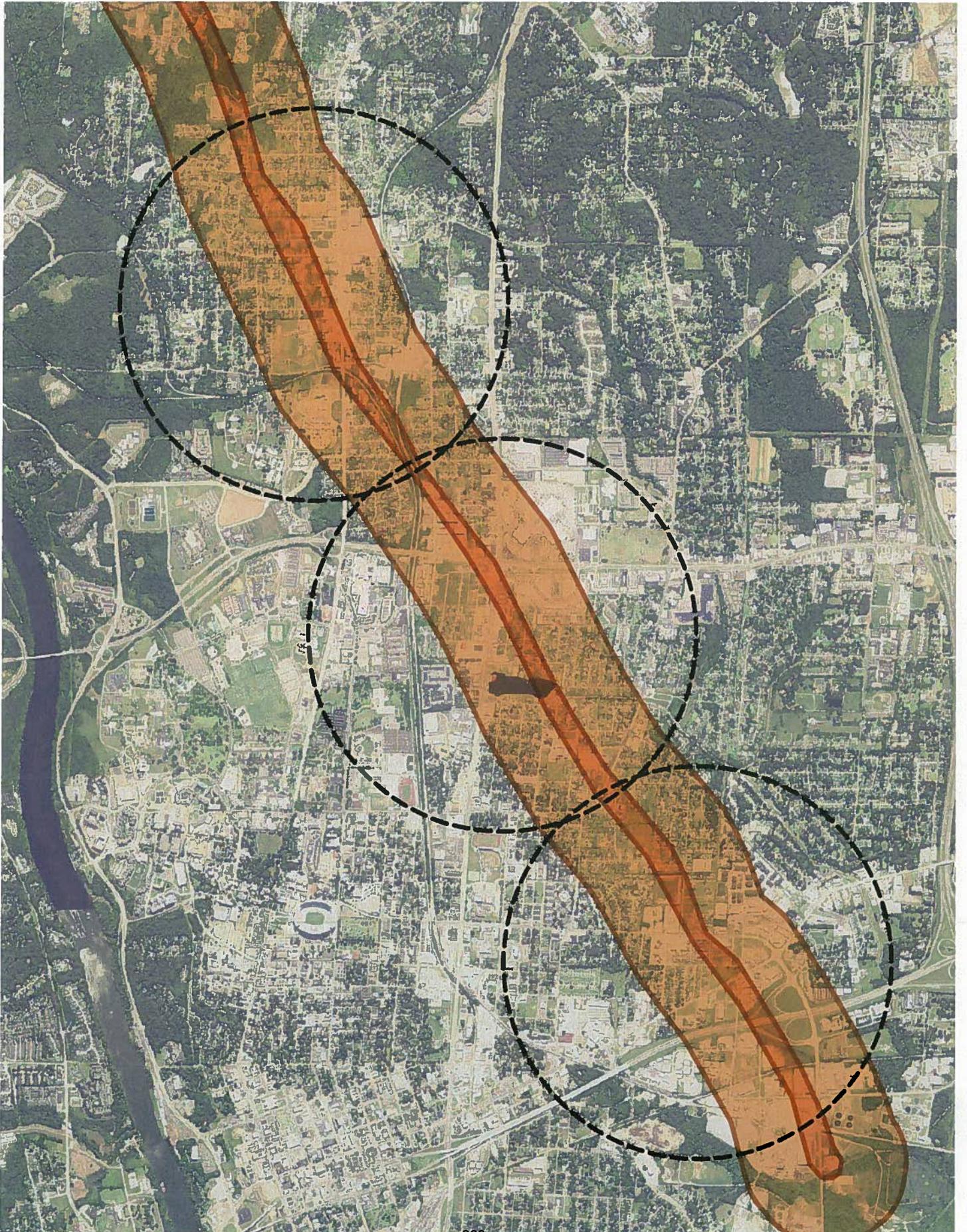
2014 Tuscaloosa County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

	Goal, Objectives and Mitigation Measures	Communities	Hazards Addressed	Affects New or Existing Buildings or Infrastructure	Action or Project	Funding Source
5.3.3	Encourage the construction of safe rooms in new and existing homes and buildings.	Tuscaloosa County, Brookwood, Coaling, Coker, Lake View, Moundville, Northport, Tuscaloosa, Vance, Woodstock	Hurricanes, Tornadoes, Severe Storms	Both	Project	FEMA HMA Grant

Attachment E – Maps and Drawings

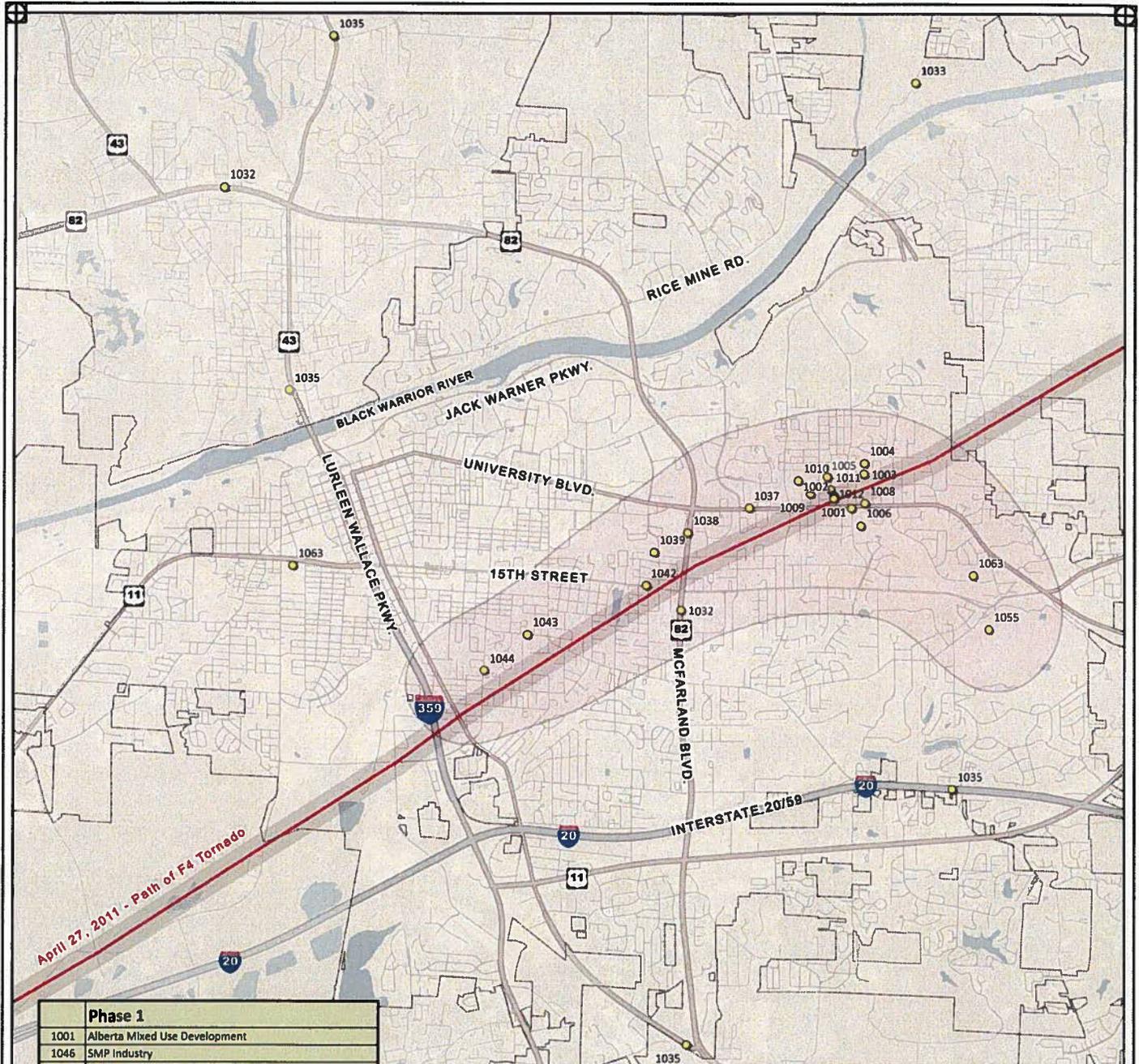
City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: AttEMapsAndDrawings



TUSCALOOSA RESILIENCY MAP

CITY-WIDE AREAS OF INFLUENCE



Phase 1	
1001	Alberta Mixed Use Development
1046	SMP Industry
1063	Schools Facilities Plan
1003	Alberta Elem. School Outdoor Classroom
1002	8th Street Streetscape (23rd Ave to 25th Ave)
1006	Train Station and Parking Deck with Citywalk
1004	Model Neighborhood
1005	Habitat for Humanity
1007	Economic Revitalization Program - Alberta
1008	Alberta Park
1055	Focus on Senior Citizens
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1011	Citywalk (Alberta Phase 2 - Jaycee Park to Univ)
1037	Citywalk (University Blvd - Alberta to McFarland)
1033	Roadway Projects - McWrights Ferry Road
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1039	Women's Center/Maternity Home
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1043	CityWalk (Hargrove Rd - 10th Ave to Hackberry)
1044	CityWalk (10th Ave - Greensboro Ave to Hargrove)
1034	Roadway Project - Hwy 69 South

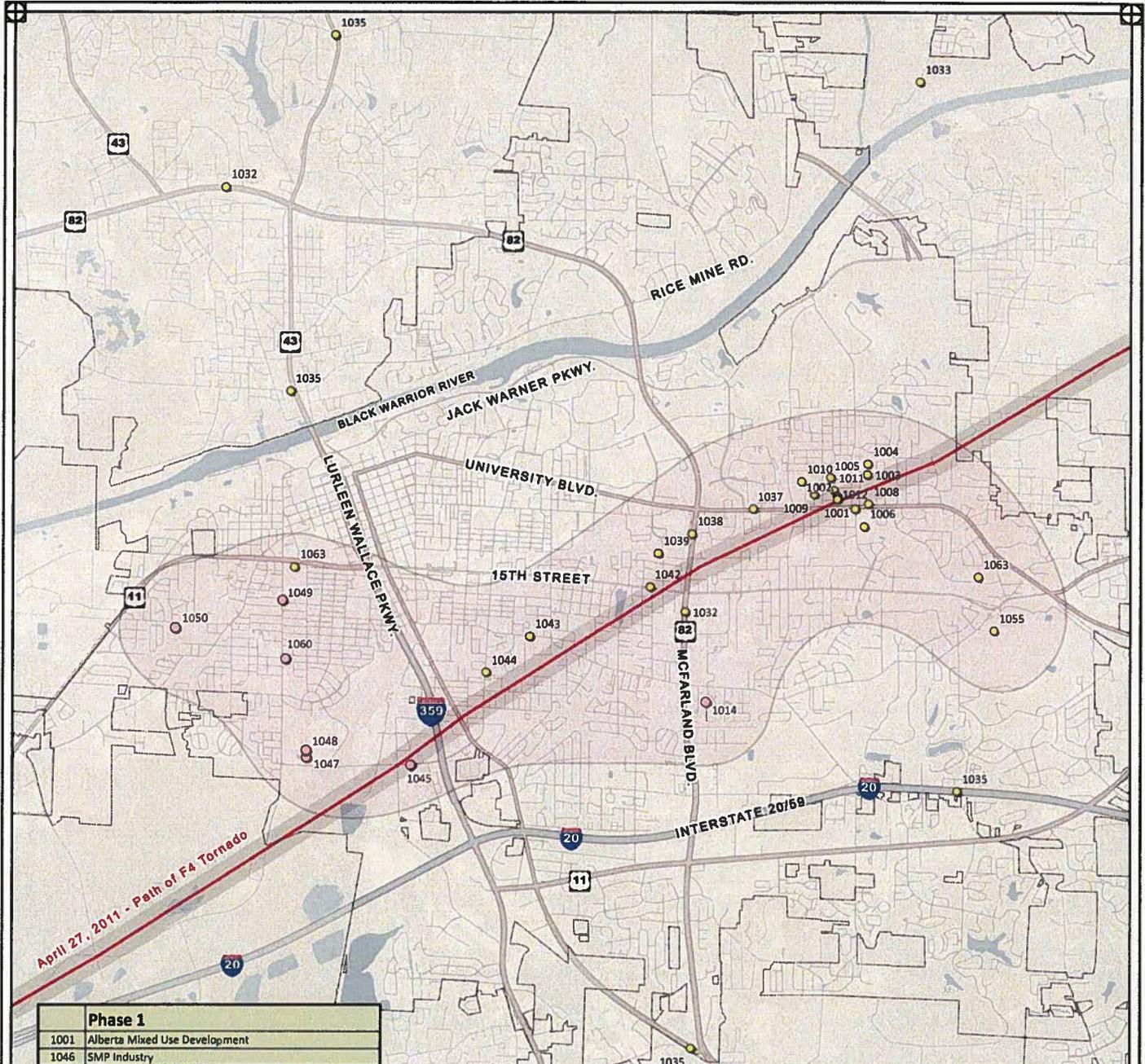
Phase 2	
1049	Citywalk (MLK Jr Blvd - 35th Ave to Warner Pkwy)
1060	Technology West End Digital District
1014	Brookhaven Stream Restoration & Outdoor Classroom
1045	Citywalk (35th Ave from Greensboro Ave to MLK)
1050	Tuscaloosa Housing Authority
1047	Workforce Training Center
1048	West Alabama Works - Training

Phase 3	
1059	Economic Revitalization Program - West End/Grn-
1051	Warner Parkway Improvements (Gboro to Gwood)
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1053	Technology-10th Avenue / Greensboro Avenue
1054	City Safe Room
1056	Citywalk (Hellen Keller - Univ Blvd to Warner Pkwy)
1057	Citywalk (Riverwalk Connection)
1058	Asset Management
1013	Cypress Creek Restoration & Outdoor Classroom
1015	Sanitary Sewer - Pier Replacements
1020	Sanitary Sewer - Lift Station 55 Improvements
1026	Sanitary Sewer - Lift Station 3 Improvements
1027	Railroad Creek/Stream Restoration Phase
1028	+ Water Main Distribution and Fire Improvements
1029	+ Water Tank Improvements

Phase 4	
1031	Technology - Forest Lake Digital District
1040	CityWalk (Hillard Dr w/Bridge - 15th St to Univ)

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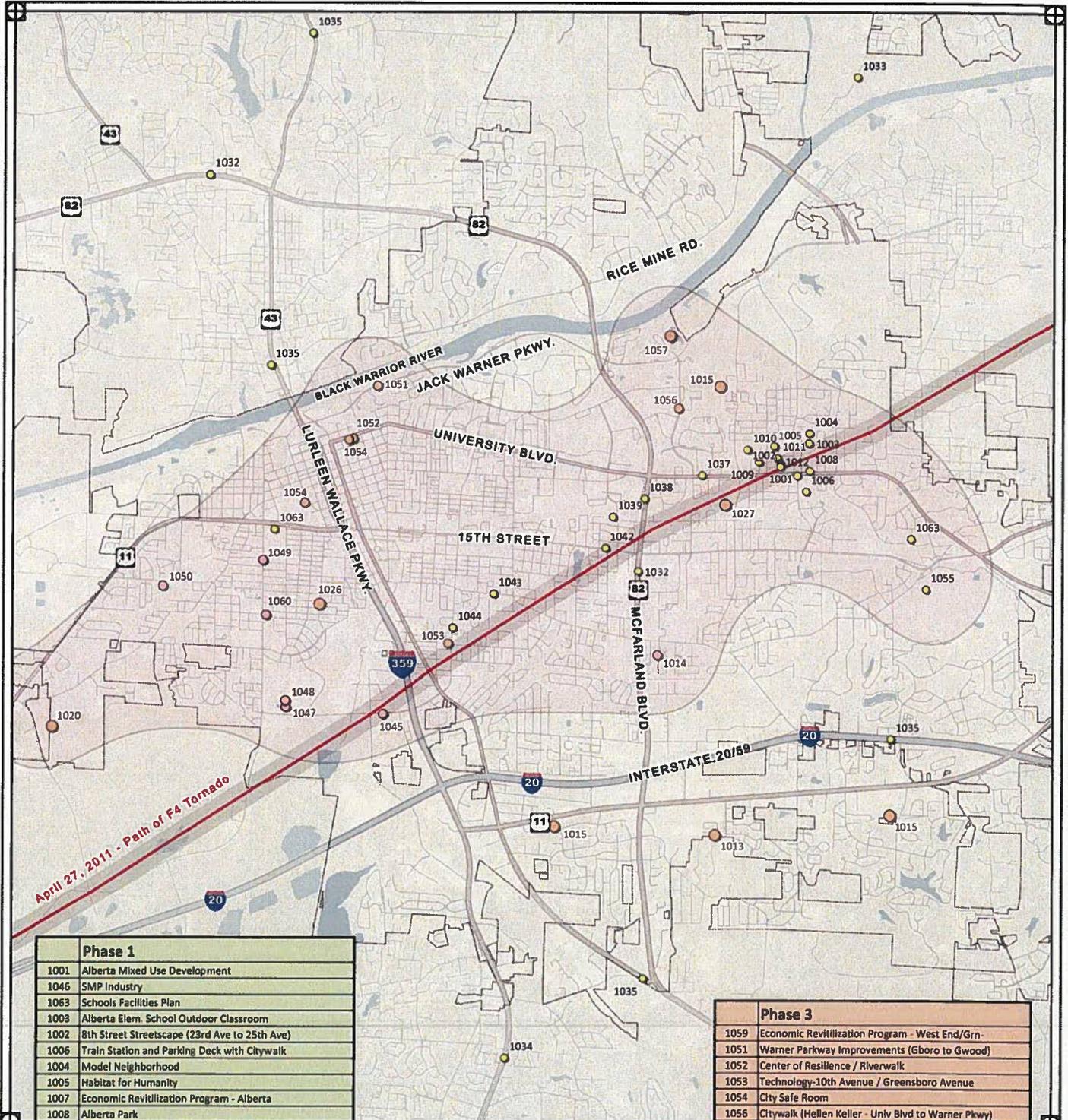
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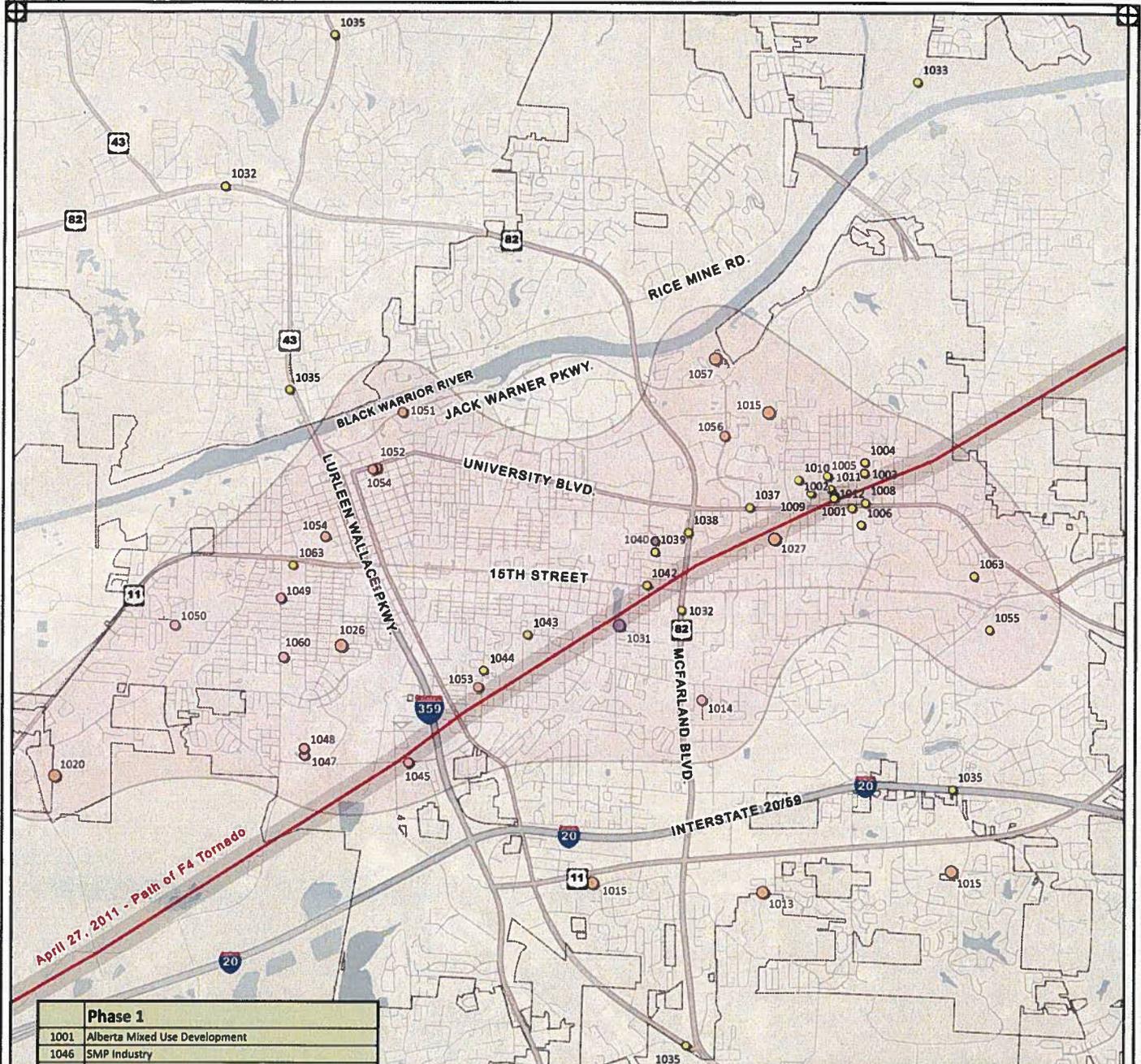
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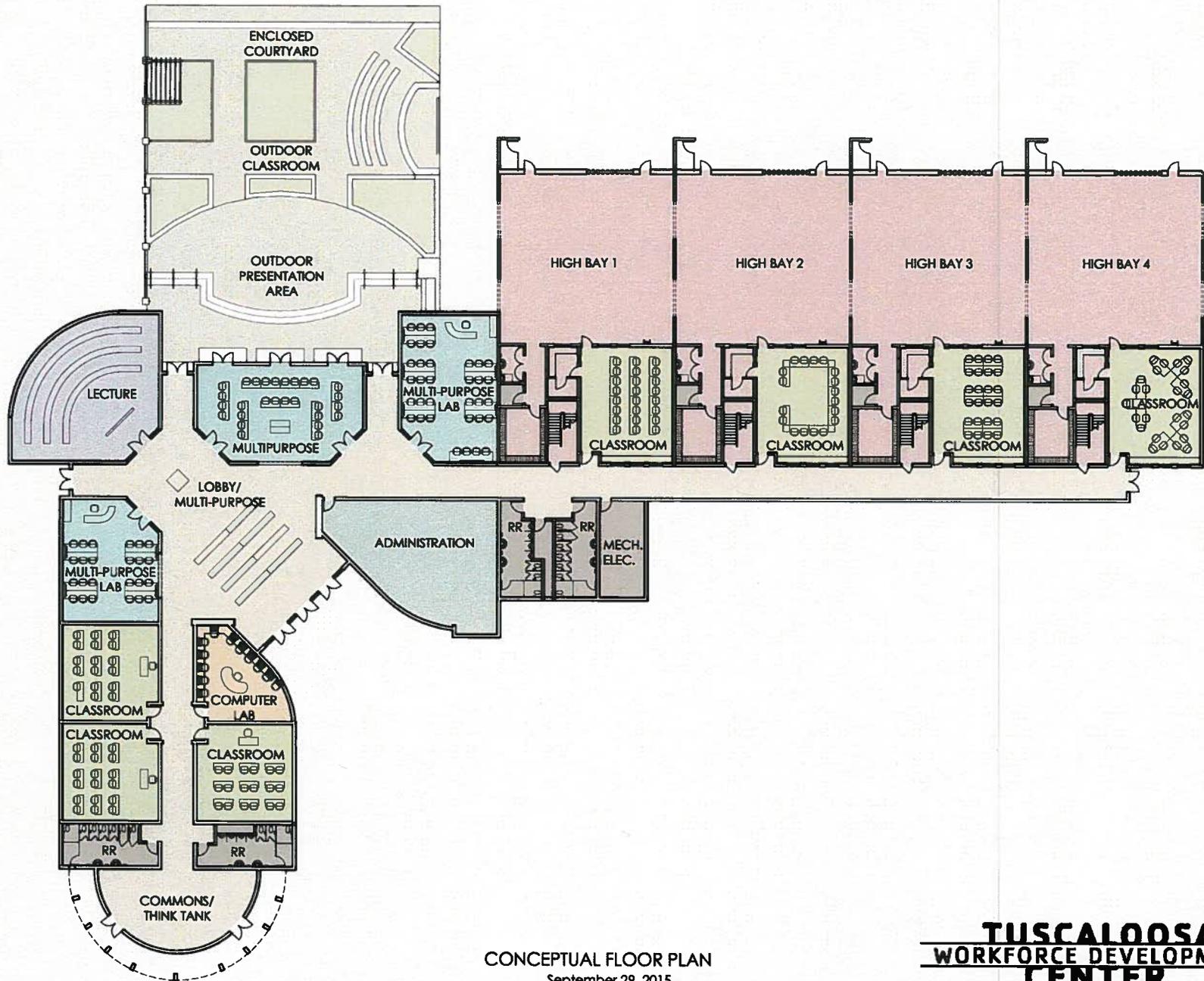












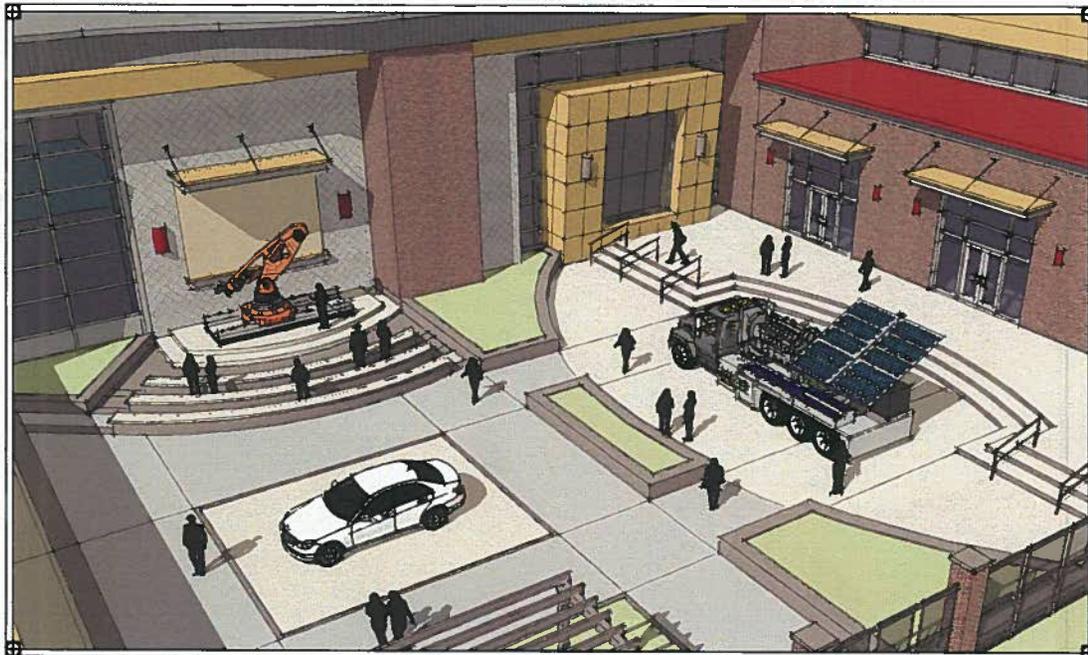
CONCEPTUAL FLOOR PLAN
September 29, 2015

TUSCALOOSA
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
CENTER

FRONT ENTRY



COURTYARD AERIAL



TUSCALOOSA
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
CENTER

Attachment F – Benefit-Cost Analysis

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: AttFBenefitCostAnalysis

The City of Tuscaloosa contracted Walker and Associates (Walker) who sub-contracted Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. (Stantec) to manage and compile the Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA). Walker worked directly with the city to compile data and information about the proposed activities for the Tuscaloosa grant application. Stantec took the provided information and applied engineering methodology to analyze the lifecycle costs and benefits for each project. The City of Tuscaloosa worked with many community partners to assess community needs, generate solutions, and assess the feasibility and costs of these projects. Walker worked with the City to select and move forward with conducting a BCA for attractive projects. This process involved significant discussions of benefits achieved by each project, which played a large role in the selection process. In other words, final benefits as applied in the BCA spreadsheet were quantified through a broad stakeholder, iterative process.

Stantec then developed analysis methodology and conducted BCAs for a variety of different projects ranging from flood hazard mitigation to community parks and City Walks. Stantec analyzed these projects and developed resources to showcase the BCA computations and methods. Stantec also assisted with developing write ups and establishing standard language. Overall, Stantec handled the technical pieces to the BCA with the City being responsible for identifying the benefits to capture and describe further the benefits that could not be monetized.

1. Full Proposal Cost

The overall application project cost in net present value (NPV) is \$879,438,636.92. The lifecycle costs include estimated operations and maintenance, where available, and utilize a design life ranging from 10 to 100 years depending on the project/benefit type. For example an environmental benefit can apply to well over 100 years of project life whereas a technology (Wi-

Fi) project benefit should only apply to 10 years. Refer to the attached Tuscaloosa BCA spreadsheet for a line item summary of all costs considered in this analysis.

Cost estimates were developed by the City's many partners by, applying data from recent bid tabs of local developers, contractors, and projects of similar profile. Where local data was not available, cost data was developed utilizing 2016 RSMeans Cost Data indexed to Tuscaloosa locale.

Sources of leverage include both public and private funds. The source of public funds is the City of Tuscaloosa. Private funding is from local business and developers. Refer to Exhibit F - Leverage in the Phase 2 Application for a detailed overview of direct and supporting funding partners.

2. Current Situation

Primary Hazards: According to the National Climatic Data Center, climatic factors such as severe heat and storms that contribute to tornadic activity are present. Currently the National Climate Center estimates Tuscaloosa (Tuscaloosa County) has an average of 3.4 tornadoes annually with an estimated potential risk of \$118 billion in damages. Other hazards include flooding. A FEMA regulatory floodway traverses the entire pathway of qualified disaster which makes it difficult to build back, acting as a barrier to disaster recovery and resilience in the MID-URN area. Additionally, there are many homes and businesses still existing in the floodways and the City has inadequate funds to initiate a floodway buy-out program for all of the properties.

Unmet Needs: The updated Phase II threshold requirements have identified unmet needs in the city, county, and region exceeding those in the threshold requirement. Tuscaloosa's most significant unmet needs are located within the proposed NDRC project target area. Unmet needs include: housing - \$64.7 million; infrastructure supporting housing and economic revitalization - \$629.7 million; and economic revitalization - \$227.8 million.

Housing: Data gathered by the University of Alabama's Alabama Center for Real Estate (ACRE) and Engineering department, estimate there are 5,144 housing units (owner, rental, public housing) in the MID-URN area with a median value of homes of approximately \$108,500. Multifamily housing represents 32.2 % of all housing units and data suggests that by 2019 there will be an undersupply, in regard to low-income housing, of 2,337 homes. Further data analysis reveals that 32% of households within the MID area have an income of less than \$15,000 and that 36% of families fall below the poverty line. Note, during the 2011 storm event an estimated 5,000 low income units were destroyed. An estimated 430 units have been rebuilt to date.

Economy and Jobs: According to the Region 3 workforce development agency West Alabama Works, there is a need to bring 1500 new employees to the market within the year based on the new industry coming to region. Additionally, a UA study revealed that by 2030 there will be a deficit of 14,000 jobs across the State due to the lack of workforce development resources in conjunction with the emergence of new industry. There is also a great need to develop curriculum for K-12 students to prepare the workforce. Data shows that in the next 10 years 65-75% of all jobs will require a 2 year degree or certificate.

Infrastructure: Resilient infrastructure is needed to ensure our physical, social, environmental, and economic resiliency against future threats. Water and sewer lines in the City are aging (most

over 60 years old), improvements to two large drainage systems are needed to reduce flooding in neighborhoods, and stream restoration and erosion reduction are critical to the railroad systems that run adjacent. In order to provide the capacity needed for the growing population, redundancy in event of line failure that will continue service, reduce flooding along roadways and neighborhoods, and continued operation of two major rail lines, over \$35 million in infrastructure needs have been identified.

3. Proposed Project/Program

SMART – Strategy for Making a Resilient Tuscaloosa

Understanding that each community is unique and that each group or subgroup within a community is equally unique means the way resilience manifest itself plays out differently in our 3 unique areas (all within the MID-URN target area); areas that are unique and separate but will be fully connected through a coordinated project; areas impacted by severe storms but also devastated by economic depression, susceptible to flooding/water management issues, and yet surrounded by hope. Whether its families that lost the house they called home, the businessman that invested all he had into a business that closed because the neighboring factory shut down, or the neighborhood that feels trapped due to its isolation from everything necessary to meet basic human needs – this SMART Proposal brings hope through a comprehensive resilience approach. This proposal will incorporate the improvement of a number of individual systems which once in service will decrease risk to vulnerabilities and will make this city a model resilient City.

The SMART proposal provides a preferred prioritized blueprint for development of 49 activities with substantial financial commitment from the community in the form of project leverage. The

complete list of these prioritized activities is included in Attachment B and includes activity total, leverage committed, requested funding, and planning and administration.

Project Attributes:

Water Quality and Floodplain Management. Through the water quality and management activities within this proposal there will be a reduction in the effects associated with flooding which is often associated with large scale weather events in this City, region and the state. These activities include improvements to the Brookhaven and Cypress Creek watersheds and will include buyouts of 7-8 firm structures located in the floodway, natural channel design addressing eroded stream banks, enlargement of culverts that are currently undersized serving new and existing development and creation of greenways and habitat.

Sanitary Sewer Activities. Various sanitary sewer activities are being proposed to expand the capacity to support residential and economic development while protecting the environment and the health of the community from contamination from sanitary sewer overflows.

Water Distribution Activities These activities will provide additional water pressure and fire water pressure to neighborhoods and will provide additional capacity to the neighborhoods served for an indefinite period of time.

Roadway Activities. The proposed roadway activities will significantly strengthen the local economy, provide access to jobs and commerce from the region to the City core, and reduce congestion and the associated environmental impacts.

Key Project Objectives.

Unmet Needs. To address unmet needs from the 2011 disaster.

Connectivity. To connect the community, specifically vulnerable, at-risk populations. The City Walk and the associated technology aspects of this activity will connect populations, neighborhoods, homes to businesses as well as other critical services, providing a path to enhanced resilience. This project will address unmet housing and economic needs through the creation of greenspace. The path will also provide the City with the opportunity to replenish trees, meeting an unmet environmental need. Each area will benefit from increasing economic opportunity, increased property values and neighborhood connectivity through new commercial activity, the birth of residential neighborhoods, and increased social infrastructure. The City Walk, will not only physically connect people to resources but will also provide co-benefits by putting critical technology in place as well as serving as the conduit for underground utilities.

Housing. To create new affordable, safe and resilient housing stock. The City through strategic partnerships will be creating new housing stock available to vulnerable populations, students and families.

Critical Services To address basic human needs and through these activities enhance overall community resilience. Providing basic human needs is the foundation for any resilience plan. The placement of this critical infrastructure will allow for the creation of economic development as well as increased or improved housing opportunities, thus making those vulnerable become more resilient.

Reduce Future Risks. To address or reduce risk to flood risks while maximizing overall resilient dividend. The enlargement of culverts accompanied by adjacent stream and riparian corridor restoration will reduce/eliminate future flooding events while enhancing and protecting the environment. The incorporation of hardened facilities and safe rooms will minimize the loss of life and injury in severe storms and tornadic events. Additionally, stricter building standards with

materials to withstand high wind speeds will also significantly address the risks associated with severe weather and tornadic events.

Economy and health. Through the recruitment of new employers and support of existing businesses improve local health while providing opportunities for jobs resulting in vulnerable population opportunities for economic upward mobility.

Measure and Adapt. To monitor, evaluate and adapt to maximize opportunities, lessons learned and ultimately social, environmental, economic and resilient benefits. The University of Alabama will establish an integrated approach for assessing and managing natural disasters from a public project perspective, through the identification of critical success factors (CSFs). These CSFs will be combined with project life cycle analysis, risk assessment theory, social vulnerability and supply chain resilience concepts to determine a Disaster Vulnerability Index value under different conditions.

4. Baseline Risks

a. Long-term Effects

The planning and design phase of a project considers the baseline approach asking the question, “What are the risks if the proposed projects are not implemented?”

Communities must weigh the benefits and costs associated with the baseline option. As the extreme nature of weather events are becoming more severe, resulting impacts of damage and loss are also increasing. Staying idle and not rebuilding with recovery, resilience, and revitalization in mind will leave communities like Tuscaloosa vulnerable to increased risk from natural disasters affecting the environment, health, safety, and economy of the surrounding population.

If the recovery and resilience projects are not implemented in the community of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, many neighborhoods will have damaged and abandoned structures remaining from the 2011 EF-4/5 tornado that touched down through the heart of the region destroying up to 12% of the city. 4,362 residential and 356 commercial structures were impacted by the event and 7,000 people lost their jobs.

Considering the risks associated with inaction, the consequences may be significant. Not only will the visible damage endure from the 2011 natural disaster, but risk of a similar, future event will remain or increase with the evolving weather patterns observed across the nation posing a risk to the health and safety of the community.

Tuscaloosa has a stretch of leveled neighborhoods and abandoned parcels damaged by the tornado that remain as an eyesore and bad memory for those passing by on local streets and highways. Chances are the community could face a comparable situation at some point in the near future (5, 20, 50 years later) based on recurrence intervals and the frequency of past observed storm events in the Midwest. According to National Weather Service Storm Prediction Center, the twenty year average for the Tuscaloosa region shows approximately 12 tornado watches per year. The proposed safe rooms across the City are projects designed to mitigate future injury and loss of life. If these rooms are not constructed, then the risk level in the area remains elevated.

Even though the proposed recovery and resilience projects are not expected to prevent all damage or mitigate every risk, the future impacts on the regional economy are likely to benefit Tuscaloosa as opposed to doing nothing. Over time, if the revitalization projects are not implemented and redevelopment does not occur, then the impacted communities

may suffer both socially and economically down the road as they are much more vulnerable in their ability to recover from disaster events. Even though the proposed recovery and resilience projects are not expected to prevent all damage or mitigate every risk, the future impacts on the regional economy are likely to benefit Tuscaloosa as opposed to doing nothing.

b. Effect on Community

When devastated areas remain, local communities suffer consequences economically and socially. Generally, the areas impacted by natural disasters can affect local property values, and deter future development. The areas impacted by the tornado include those where families of low to moderate levels of income reside. The proposed City Walk will help interconnect all communities allowing those cut off by the tornado's path to be able to reach the entire city including businesses, recreational facilities, residences and other communities. Without constructing revitalization projects like the new train station, City Walk and Jaycee Park enhancements, the community will suffer from lack of connectivity and poor community cohesion.

c. Additive Impacts

The result of not implementing these restorative and rehabilitation projects diminishes additive impacts like local tourism, recreational activities and improved living environment in the Tuscaloosa community. The absence of proposed green infrastructure, educational outdoor classrooms and localized drainage and stream restoration projects will coincide with the absence of potential qualitative benefits like

increased standards of living, community cohesion, recreation, health, wellness, and public perception.

Without the construction of additional transit options like City Walk and the train station improvements in the region, additional traffic congestion, and increased gas emissions will remain. Residents without access to private transportation or public transit will not be fully connected to other locations in the city that could provide jobs, recreation, health care and education.

Without planting the proposed 2,667 trees, there will be additional carbon emissions, storm water runoff, a lack of energy savings and a lack of aesthetic benefits. Other qualitative benefits like property value increases will not be realized.

The educational benefits offered through the outdoor classrooms, improvement to City Schools, workforce development center and the proposed Center of Resilience would be absent. As a result, the communities most at risk from experience a similar, future event will not be adapted from these benefits and may not react in event of a future natural disaster.

d. Impact on Low-to-Moderate Income Areas

This repetitive risk of loss will impede the economic development of the communities due to the continued risk of property damages, having a disproportionate impact on low income, the elderly and other vulnerable populations. Many of the neighborhoods in Tuscaloosa contain pockets of concentrated poverty that will be adversely impacted if these recovery, resilience, and revitalization projects do not go through. Localized

flooding events and tornados like the one experienced in 2011 continue to put low income neighborhoods at risk. Using the best available science and data, communities are being encouraged to find the most significant vulnerabilities and risks facing the affected communities and then discover innovative resilience projects to better prepare these communities for future storms and other extreme events. Tuscaloosa is proposing safe rooms across the city totaling a maximum occupancy of 4,240 people. This benefit will not exist for low income and vulnerable populations if the projects do not go through.

e. Cost Avoidance

For locations that have been negatively impacted by natural disasters in recent years, risk assessment and planning could lead to cost avoidance in the future if/when a qualifying disaster strikes again. Creating the City Walk and underground communication lines will be expenditures now, but the net benefit in the future will be the cost avoidance of having above ground communication lines destroyed. Also, having damaged structures and destroyed neighborhoods remaining where the proposed City Walk is to be constructed may diminish the local economy and inhibit potential development. Building proposed safe rooms and shelters like those proposed at City Hall and the Department of Transportation buildings will cost money now, but has the potential to avoid future costs through the mitigation of future injury or loss of life.

5. Benefits and Cost

This section identifies life cycle costs and resiliency, environmental, social and economic benefits of projects. Where feasible, benefits were monetized. Benefits which can't be quantified or are difficult to quantify are discussed qualitatively. The breakdown by years is not anticipated,

as most of our benefits are consistent year over year and are able to be discounted at one time through the NPV calculation.

a. Lifecycle Costs

Lifecycle costs for each project consider both initial capital costs as well as annual expenses required to maintain a project over the project life. Capital costs and annual expense estimates are based on local knowledge and resources. Based on this information, a net present value (NPV) representing the lifecycle cost was computed based on a discount rate of 7% and a design life appropriate for the project.

b. Quantified Benefits

Methods for calculation of quantified benefits are described in general below. The attached BCA Narrative Table provides additional information and links to detail worksheets for the benefits calculations. The Benefit-Cost Summary Table provides the calculation of benefit-cost ratios and total net benefit for the full project. Additional detail on calculation of specific benefits is available at the following file transfer site: <ftp://tuscaloosa1002:9895047@projftp.stantec.com>

i. Resilience Benefits

The methodology used to estimate resiliency value varies based on the type of benefit being quantified. Annualized benefits are converted to a net present value based on a discount rate of 7% over the design life of the project.

1. Benefits from removal of flood prone properties from at risk areas was quantified by applying FEMA BCA methodology for a range of flood events including the 1-, 2-, 10-, 50-, 100- and 500-year return interval events. FEMA FIS data was used to

determine the flood water surface elevation during each event and the building first floor elevations were based on the available elevation data for the area and knowledge of whether the building has a slab, crawlspace or basement foundation. Using this information and assessed values for improvements for properties, damages for each event were calculated and an annualized damage estimate was developed for both the building and the building contents. Because this type of resilience project assumes the at-risk property will be purchased and removed, there will be no damage associated with the property after completion of the project. The resilience benefit is simply the NPV of the annualized damage to the properties under existing conditions over a project life of 100-years.

In addition to building and content damages, displacement costs were estimated using a similar methodology. Displacement costs use the same inundation depth data, but instead use FEMA BCA curves for displacement time, rental costs and disruption costs to calculate the annualized cost of displacement during cleanup from a flood event.

2. Benefits for reduction of human suffering and life loss through provision of tornado shelters and safe rooms is quantified by conducting a tornado shelter analysis using FEMA's Benefit Cost Analysis 5.2.1 software. The shelter analysis includes the size of the shelter and number of people expected to utilize it as well as a number of other factors including the relative safety of where people using the shelter are coming from and the type of construction of the shelter and whether it is a community or private shelter. These factors are used by the FEMA BCA software to estimate the

number of deaths or injuries with a shelter when compared without the shelter and assign a NPV based on a 50-year design life.

ii. Environmental Benefits

The methodology used to estimate environmental value varies based on the type of benefit being quantified. Annualized benefits are converted to a net present value based on a discount rate of 7% over the design life of the project.

1. Enhanced Riparian Areas or Added Open Green Space is quantified as an annual benefit per acre for riparian restoration projects or added green space projects using FEMA estimates for the monetary benefits of riparian area inflated to 2015 dollars as described in FEMA Mitigation Policy - FP 108-024-01. The FEMA estimates are broken out into individual environmental services such as aesthetic value, air quality, habitat, flood hazard reduction, etc. Each project was reviewed and only the appropriate environmental service benefits were included the benefit calculation. The environmental benefit is simply the NPV of the annual benefit estimated using the FEMA values over a project life of 50-years.

2. Reduced Vehicle Emissions is quantified based on the estimated commuter miles saved per year due to pedestrian/bike way projects using pollution reduction benefits from the TIGER BCA Resource Guide. The number of added people biking or walking to work is based on the population within 0.5 mile of the project from the 2010 census and typical values from the American Community Survey, 2013 for Tuscaloosa for the number of people walking or biking to work and average travel distances/times. The

environmental benefit is simply the NPV of the annual benefit of pollution reduction values over a project life of 30-years.

3. Tree Replacement environmental benefit is quantified as an annual benefit per new planted as part of a project using USDA Forest Service net benefit per tree per year estimates. The USDA Forest Service benefit estimate accounts for many different services provided by an individual tree including energy savings due to shade, air purification, stormwater runoff reduction, aesthetics, etc. The environmental benefit is simply the NPV of the annual benefit over a project life of 120-years.\

While many of the projects discussed in this BCA provide significant social benefit, monetization of these benefits was not feasible. A discussion of the qualitative benefits is described below.

iii. Economic Benefits

The methodology used to estimate economic value varies based on the type of benefit being quantified. Annualized benefits are converted to a net present value based on a discount rate of 7% over the design life of the project.

1. Technology improvements are quantified based on an estimated GDP increase per capita in the service area for expanded gigabit broadband. The estimated GDP increase is 1.1% of the current GDP per capita obtained from a study conducted by Analysis Group entitled “Early Evidence Suggest Gigabit Broadband Drives GDP.” The existing per capita GDP was obtained from the 2010 census and multiplied by the number of people to be served and the per capital GDP increase to get an annual GDP

increase for the broadband. The economic benefit simply the NPV of the annual benefit over a project like of 10 years.

2. Property value increase due to parks and green space is quantified based on an estimated increase in property value for properties in close proximity to the project. According to a 2009 study by P. Asabre entitled “The Relative Impacts of Trails and Greenbelts on Home Price” properties within a half mile of parks and green space experience approximately a 5% increase in property value. Parcels within the proximity of the park or greenspace features were identified and the property value increase applied to them as a fixed one-time benefit.
3. The economic impact of new permanent jobs on the local economy is quantified based on an estimated increase in value-added from increased economic activity. The value was calculated using the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II) developed by Bureau of Economic Analysis, United States Department of Commerce. RIMS II is a regional economic model used by investors, planners and governments to objectively assess the potential economic impacts of various projects. The model estimates the economic impacts to the regional economy from an initial change in economic activity. For calculation of economic benefits relative to the application Type I multipliers were used to calculate the economic “value-added” or approximate increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the target area. Job creation estimates were developed by each project sponsor. These estimates were then used in combination with region-specific and industry-specific Final Demand and Direct Effect Employment multipliers to determine the net change in Economic Demand associated with an increase in jobs for the region. This increase in Final

Economic Demand for the specific industry was then used to determine the net increase in value-added (GDP) for a year's worth of employment. This annual economic value was then aggregated using a 7% discount rate and project life for a total net present value.

Economic benefits were only calculated for permanent jobs created within the target region.

6. Key Risks and Uncertainty

A major uncertainty in the analyses is climate change. At this time, the projects do not account for climate change as a factor in design, cost or benefit analysis. For flooding hazards, if climate change results in more frequent extreme precipitation events, the benefit of property buyouts or other flood hazard reduction projects may be improved. Conversely, if the opposite were to occur, flood hazard risk reduction projects may make less sense to complete. A similar issue exists with tornado hazards and shelter benefit analysis. If climate change results in more frequent tornados, the benefit of installing tornado shelters will be increased. If knowledge regarding the specific impacts of climate change in the Tuscaloosa area is improved to the point where frequency estimates of extreme flood or tornado events can be updated, the analyses can be readily updated to incorporate the changes.

Another uncertainty in the analyses relates primarily to the use of benefit or cost estimates based on studies conducted in other areas. It is assumed in many cases that average benefits for similar projects in other parts of the country or averaged nationwide are readily applicable to the Tuscaloosa area. A particular project may have greater benefit or less benefit if all local factors were to be accounted for, but it would be impractical to attempt to do so. If additional studies

more applicable to the project area are developed the analyses can be readily updated to incorporate the new information.

The final major uncertainty relates to the detail of current analyses. As these projects proceed from conceptual design to planning level design or full design the specific results on which costs and benefits are calculated will be known with greater certainty. As the project evolves the benefit analyses can be readily updated to incorporate the new information.

7. Challenges

The proposed projects, activities and programs proposed as part of the City's SMART proposal have been evaluated for risks that may prevent their implementation as part of the application development process. The City of Tuscaloosa as part of responding to this grant opportunity has facilitated an extensive political or stakeholder process. Through this process, the City believes they have significantly reduced any associated risks that could affect implementation. Risks reduced include not obtaining the support of key internal and external community stakeholders. Internal stakeholders include the Mayor, City Council, and various water, wastewater, parks and recreation and transportation department leaders. External stakeholders included but were not limited to the general public, the University, regulatory (State and Federal) community, minority populations and environmental groups.

Evaluation of the proposed SMART projects, activities and programs has identified no technical or legal risks to implementing the City's proposal.

Appendix H Table- BCA Narrative Table

BCA Cost Summary Table

Benefit Cost Summary Table

The Real (Non-Monetized) Benefits of (being) SMART

Where monetization of resiliency, environmental, social, and economic benefits was difficult to quantify, project merit may be discussed from a qualitative perspective. Tuscaloosa's story includes the discussion of the importance of a cross-section of strategic resilient sub-project elements that may not be appreciated if one only narrowly evaluates a project elements importance based on its benefit-cost ratio (refer to BCA analysis spreadsheet).

On April 27, 2011, an EF-4/5 Tornado touched down in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, leaving a scar on the city 6 miles long and 1 mile wide. That day, everything changed. Tragic statistics from that day: 12% of the City obliterated in 6-minutes; 53 deaths; 1,200 injured; 4,362 residents impacted; 2,869 structures destroyed or severely damaged; 7000 lost jobs; and 10,987 trees destroyed.

With an estimated \$635 million in unmet need, Tuscaloosa is rising from this disaster, building back stronger with a goal to become a national model of resiliency. From this tragedy comes the opportunity to survive, adapt, and thrive and Tuscaloosa is working hard, focusing on addressing one of the most important lessons learned; the importance of a connected community! The City has a plan to address this unmet need and to heal the wound that bisects the City, bringing the community together again and revitalizing the whole of Tuscaloosa. The City's plan is to heal by connecting the community (specifically its most vulnerable, at-risk populations) through its City Walk path and network of linear green corridors, as well as through technology, environmental education and economic opportunities and the fostering of social cohesion.

While the primary recognized monetized benefit of a connected City in the BCA was the increase in the value of properties in the near proximity of the path and greenways, the importance of and the list of other benefits is long. A key benefit is City Walk along with proposed green corridors acting as the back-bone to the community-based project, physically, socially and environmentally

linking the various projects, activities and programs. A partial list of additional non-monetized benefits includes: engaged neighborhoods, healthy lifestyles, expanded access to educational opportunities, preserved / restored natural resources (through stream/riparian restoration), creation of new open -, green- and habitat space and overall improvement to the quality of the life experience of our long-term residences, university residences and our many (University of Alabama football fans) visitors.

City Walk (various segments refer to BCA spreadsheet) -The City Walk and the associated technology aspects of this activity will connect populations, neighborhoods, homes to businesses healthcare, education, and more. This project will address unmet housing and economic needs through the creation of greenspace. The path will also provide the City with the opportunity to replenish trees, meeting an unmet environmental need. Each area will benefit from increasing economic opportunity, increased property values and neighborhood connectivity through new commercial activity, the birth of residential neighborhoods, and increased social infrastructure/cohesion. The City Walk, will not only physically connect the community to resources but will provide co-benefits by putting critical technology in place, serving as the conduit for other underground utilities and promoting a healthy lifestyle through encouraging the community to walk/jog to various businesses, civic organizations, and services in the City.

Greenways/Outdoor Environmental Classrooms (multiple sites, refer to BCA spreadsheet)
Tuscaloosa's proposed projects include a network of green corridors and outdoor environmental classrooms. These outdoor classrooms are typically connected to or act as destinations along the City's proposed City Walk path or green corridors. The importance and the benefits of these features are enhancing community cohesion by creating green, open meeting spaces; providing the platform for educating students and citizens of the importance of green space as it relates to

sustainable urban water management, flood/peak runoff management, water quality and habitat protection including the important role of green space and trees as it relates to improved air quality and reducing the impacts of the urban heat island effect.

Other Critical Resilience Activities and Projects -The City's approach to achieving enhanced community resilience was by comprehensive design. The City believes all proposed activities, including the Women's Center, Focus on Senior Citizens, new Train Station, new Workforce Training Center and new Center for Resilience are critical to promoting and achieving community-wide resilience. The City believes that all proposed activities independent of individual line item BCA values are critical to a holistic approach to community resilience. Note, the focus of the above mentioned activities, projects and sub-projects is to benefit our most vulnerable populations (including low to moderate income populations) and create jobs.

Activity Name	Census Tract	Block Group	Nat. Objective
Alberta Mixed Use Development	12800	2	LMI (80.59%)
School Facilities Plan	11800-11800-11901-12403-12404-12405-12405(Skyland); 11600-11701-11703-11800-11800-11902-11902 (Central); 11701-11701-11703-11800-11800-11902-12403-12405 (MLK Jr.)	2-3-3-1-1-2-3 (Skyland); 1-2-1-1-4-1-2 (Central); 1-2-2-2-3-2-1-3 (MLK Jr.)	LMI [64.59% (Skyland); 76.58% (Central); 68.49% (MLK Jr.)]
Alberta Elem. School Outdoor Classroom	12800	2	LMI (80.59%)
8 th Street	12800	2	LMI (80.59%)
Train Station/Deck/City Walk	12800	2	LMI (80.59%)
Model Neighborhood	12800	2	LMI (80.59%)
Habitat for Humanity	12800-12700-11800-11701-11600 (Low income housing)	2-1-4-2-3	LMI (69.3%)

Economic Revit. – Alberta	N/A- Based on 51% or greater LMI FTE job creation	N/A	LMI
Alberta Park	12800	2	LMI (80.59%)
Focus on Senior Citizens	N/A – Based on income of senior citizens served – 12303	3	LMI
Boys & Girls Club	12800	2	LMI (80.59%)
Jaycee Park	12800	2	LMI (80.59%)
Alberta Digital District	12100-12600-12700-12700-12800- 12800	1-1-1-2-1-2	LMI (62.13%)
City Walk (Alberta Phase 2)	12800	2	LMI (80.59%)
City Walk (Univ. Blvd.)	12800-12600-11200	2-1-1	LMI (80.20%)
Roadway (McWright’s Ferry Rd.)	N/A – leverage activity supports proposal	N/A – leverage	N/A – leverage

Roadway (ALDOT)	N/A – leverage activity supports proposal	N/A – leverage	N/A – leverage
City Walk (McFarland)	11200-12600	1-1	LMI (72.06%)
Women’s Center	11200	1	LMI (87.94%)
City Walk (15 th Street)	12000-12000-12000	1-2-3	LMI (68.84%)
Roadway (McFarland Blvd.)	10302-10406-10406-10406-11200-11901-12000-12000-12100-12100-12303-12303-12404-12404-12405-12600	3-1-2-3-1-2-1-3-1-2-1-2-1-2-1-1	LMI (52.26%)
City Walk (Hargrove)	11200-11401-11401-12000-11901-11901-11902-11902	1-2-3-2-1-2-1-2	LMI (74.46%)
City Walk (10 th)	11902-11902-11901-11901	1-2-1-2	LMI (70.19%)
Roadway (Hwy 69)	N/A – leverage activity supports proposal	N/A – leverage	N/A – leverage

City Walk (MLK Jr. Blvd.)	11600-11701-11703-11800-12403	1-2-3-1-2-1-2-1-2-3-4- 1-2	LMI (62.48%)
West End Digital District	11600-11600-11701-11701-11703	2-3-1-2-2	LMI (62.14%)
Brookhaven Storm Drainage	12303	2	LMI (70.38%)
City Walk (35 th Ave.)	12405-12403-11902-11800	3-1-2-1	LMI (74.08%)
Tuscaloosa Housing Authority	11703/low income housing	1-2	LMI
SMP Industry	N/A – Based on 51% or greater LMI FTE job creation	N/A	LMI
Workforce Training Center	11800-11703/51% or greater LMI FTE job creation	3-2	LMI (59.97%)
West Alabama Works	N/A – Based on 51% or greater LMI FTE job creation	N/A	LMI

Economic Revit. – West End	N/A – Based on 51% or greater LMI FTE job creation	N/A	LMI
Warner Parkway	11600-11402	1-1	LMI (75.44%)
Center of Resilience/Riverwalk	11600-11402	1-1	LMI (75.44%)
10 th /Greensboro Technology	11901-11901-11902-11902-12000-12405	1-3-1-2-2-3	LMI (80.21%)
City Safe Room	11600	1	LMI (59.94%)
City Walk (Helen Keller)	12100-12600	1-1	LMI (66.43%)
City Walk (Riverwalk Connection)	12600	1	LMI (66.10%)
Asset Management	11600	1	LMI (74.51%)
Cypress Creek Drainage	12304	1-2	LMI (56.20%)

Sanitary Sewer – Pier Replace	N/A – leverage activity supports proposal	N/A-leverage	N/A – leverage
Sanitary Sewer – Lift Station 55	N/A – leverage activity supports proposal	N/A-leverage	N/A – leverage
Sanitary Sewer – Lift Station 3	N/A – leverage activity supports proposal	N/A-leverage	N/A – leverage
Railroad Creek	11200-12000-12100-12600-12800	1-1-2-3-1-2-	LMI (65.9%)
Water Main Distribution	N/A – leverage activity supports proposal	N/A – leverage	N/A – leverage
Water Tank Improvements	N/A leverage activity supports proposal	N/A – leverage	N/A – leverage
Forest Lake Digital District	11200-12000-12000-12000-12100-12100-12600	1-1-2-3-1-2-1-1-2	LMI (61.35%)
City Walk (Hillard Drive)	12000-12000-12000-11200	1-2-3-1	LMI (72.14%)

Attachment G - Waiver Request

City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama

File Name: AttGWaiverRequest

City of Tuscaloosa

COUNCIL
PHYLLIS ODOM
District 1
HARRISON TAYLOR
District 2
President Pro Tem
CYNTHIA LEE ALMOND
District 3



WALTER MADDOX
Mayor

COUNCIL
MATT CALDERONE
District 4
KIP TYNER
District 5
EDDIE PUGH
District 6
SONYA MCKINSTRY
District 7

September 30, 2015

RE: National Disaster Resilience Competition Request for Expenditure Deadline Waiver

To Whom It May Concern:

The overall City of Tuscaloosa project includes a number of infrastructure sub activities that are relatively complex in nature. Although the overall plan is scalable and can be phased, implementation of the entire project will require near the maximum length allowable under the grant requirements due to the sheer size. This required overall schedule length is not considered atypical for such a large infrastructure project and is absolutely feasible. Currently, the City is managing and implementing a comprehensive project with a number of sub activities funded through \$140 million of disaster recovery funds. Many of these sub activities are similar in scope to the project activities proposed to be undertaken with CDBG-NDR funds and have required 9-12 month environmental reviews, property acquisition, and on average an 8-12 month construction period among other things. The first round of disaster recovery funds were received in late 2012 and again in late 2013; completion of all activities is projected for late 2017 – a five year period. Relative to the amount of funding the City is requesting in our NDRC proposal, a request for a time extension is not unfeasible based on the time needed for a project similar in scope and size.

Assuming a notice of award in January 2016, detailed final planning would be immediately initiated for the backbone of the City plan: The City Walk. Completion of this shared use bicycle and pedestrian path around the core of the City and traversing the most impacted tornado areas would forever change the City as outlined in the grant narrative. Not only is this project a critical path in terms of planning, but this subproject is considered the critical path on the schedule for completion of the overall project. Assuming definition of a preferred alternative alignment by the end of 2016, the environmental document would likely take approximately 12 months to complete. This would place the start of final design and contract document development in January of 2018. Again, assuming a design period of about nine months, the necessary right-of-way acquisition phase could begin. Allotting about nine months for completion of this phase, projects would start bidding in April 2019. Construction could begin in August 2019. Assuming approximately 15 months for construction of the most complex segment of the project, they would all be completed around November 2020. Including a contingency of six months and a closeout period of three additional months, all requested sub-activities are planned to be completed by August 2021.

Should you have any questions regarding this waiver request please contact Robin Edgeworth, Chief Resilience Officer, Office of Resilience and Innovation at 205-248-5700 or redgeworth@tuscaloosa.com.

Sincerely,



Walter Maddox
Mayor
City of Tuscaloosa



Robin Edgeworth
Chief Resilience Officer
Office of Resilience & Innovation