

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 Governors 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 XXXXX damaged and destroyed properties and an additional XXXX 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.