Exhibit G

Regional and Long-term Commitment

State of Iowa

Iowa is firmly committed to improving flood resiliency, at the local and watershed levels. As a measure to demonstrate this commitment, three specific areas are highlighted: the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board, the combined IDALS/DNR efforts to improve the ability of the watersheds to store and release water in a controlled manner, and the formation of Watershed Management Authorities. The result is less severe impacts from extreme rain events and a more resilient state.

The State has implemented several measures across a broad spectrum of disciplines and geographic areas to reduce risks from flooding in communities across the state. In 2012, the Iowa General Assembly created the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board, whose sole purpose is to review and approve flood mitigation and resiliency projects across the state. To date, the Board has approved over $450 million in state financing for eight projects. Of these projects, five are located in areas identified as being most impacted and distressed. These communities (and the corresponding amounts of state financial assistance) include Dubuque ($98,494,178), Iowa City ($8,497,249), Coralville ($9,769,000), Storm Lake ($4,083,060), and Council Bluffs ($57,000,000). These projects estimate more than $4 Billion in avoided damages to permanent infrastructure, businesses, and households over the next twenty years.

The State has also committed significant resources to improving water quality through efforts aimed at reducing field runoff, which in turn reduces pollutants, reduces sedimentation from erosion and reduces flooding impact by controlling the release of water. IDALS administers several programs that HSEMD endeavors to leverage to achieve broad-based flood reduction and resiliency, including: State Revolving Loan funds for watershed improvement projects; the Iowa Financial Incentives Program to increase water capacity in the soil; the Iowa Watershed Protection Program for flood control, water quality protection and soil erosion projects; the Resource Enhancement and Protection's Soil and Water Enhancement Account for use in stream bank restoration, urban storm water and traditional erosion control practices; and the Watershed Improvement Fund. The formal establishment of WMAs in 2011 created a mechanism for cities, counties, Soil& Water Conservation Districts, and stakeholders to cooperatively engage in watershed planning and management. WMAs are tasked with assessing and reducing flood risk, water quality, educating citizens, and allocating funds for flood mitigation.

To limit the effects of extreme precipitation events, Dubuque has implemented a master plan for the Bee Branch Creek watershed. Over, 4,500 feet of buried Bee Branch Creek is being excavated, reconstructed and restored in a project that serves as a best practice for flood mitigation and water quality. It will re-introduce the confined Bee Branch Creek to the North End Neighborhood, one of Dubuque's oldest neighborhoods where hundreds of families and businesses have been repeatedly impacted by flooding. Once the over $200 million project is complete, 1,150 homes and businesses will benefit from flood protection that meets today's design standards for stormwater management and have access to open space and a linear park including trails, wetland restoration and landscaping using native plans and materials. The watershed-wide approach will also convert 240 alleys into "green alleys", reducing runoff and minimizing flooding.

The 50% by 2030 Community Climate Action & Resiliency Plan was adopted in 2013 and includes strategies to reduce community greenhouse gases 50 percent below 2003 levels by 2030. The plan was crafted by the City and non-profit Green Dubuque, and includes recommended actions in five areas: Waste, Water, Energy, Transportation, and Miscellaneous. Notably, over two-thirds of the reductions described in the report are either active/planned (meaning that the projects are underway or included in current budgets), or highly likely (meaning that the current policy and financial environment makes it very likely the actions will be implemented). By 2011, the community had reduced GHG emissions by 5 percent from 2003 levels. One key municipal project implemented in 2013 to help meet that target is the completion of the Water & Resource Recovery Center. This $67 million project uses wastewater effluent for geothermal heating and cooling, in addition to using methane recapture. The facility uses 30 percent less energy than its 40-year-old predecessor, and will generate up to 600KW of electricity onsite with the intention of becoming a zero-energy facility.

The Catfish Creek Watershed Management Authority was also created to bring public and private partners together to improve the 57 square mile watershed that includes industrial centers, residential neighborhoods, cropland, steep bluffs, and dense forests. In 2014, Catfish Creek Watershed Management Plan was drafted to address serious threats to the watershed, including large amounts of soil and nutrients entering the water from both urban and agricultural runoff. Included in the twenty-year implementation schedule are goals to restore 200,166 feet of critical priority stream reaches and riparian buffers and 250 acres of wetland.