NLC RESOLUTION #13

SUPPORT FOR INTEGRATED PLANNING AND NEW AFFORDABILITY CONSIDERATION FOR WATER

WHEREAS, in 2012 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued its Integrated Municipal Stormwater and Wastewater Planning Approach Framework (“Integrated Planning Framework”), which was intended to help local governments seek more efficient and affordable solutions to stormwater and wastewater issues and meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA) in a more flexible, affordable, and cost-effective manner; and

WHEREAS, in 2014 EPA issued its Financial Capability Assessment Framework for Municipal Clean Water Act Requirements (“Financial Capability Framework”), which allows the consideration of additional information, such as socio-economic factors, in determining the financial capability of residents and a community when developing compliance schedules for municipal projects necessary to meet CWA obligations; and

WHEREAS, these two policy frameworks demonstrate an awareness by EPA of the challenges local governments face in meeting CWA requirements, as well as the conflicts they face in balancing environmental protection with economic feasibility; and

WHEREAS, at a time where local financial resources are increasingly limited and the ability of local governments to raise revenue is also limited, local governments are facing costly unfunded federal and state regulatory requirements forcing them to make tough decisions about the services and maintenance that they can afford; and

WHEREAS, proposed federal budget cuts to critical local programs would further reduce the ability of cities and towns to meet the everyday needs of their community; and

WHEREAS, local water and sewer rates and stormwater fees are rapidly becoming unaffordable for many fixed- and low-income citizens, placing a disproportionate financial burden on these vulnerable populations who live at or below the poverty level; and

WHEREAS, the current reliance on two percent of median household income for wastewater and combined sewer overflows controls is a misleading indicator of a community’s ability to pay, and often places a particularly high burden on residents at the lower end of the economic scale; and

WHEREAS, green infrastructure, such as constructed swales, wetlands, green roofs, infiltration planters, rain gardens, and enhanced floodplains and riparian buffers, augmented by permeable pavers, rain barrels, and trees, is a valuable part of water infrastructure systems that can help local governments manage runoff, extend the life of local infrastructure, save the city and taxpayers money, and serve as an economic development tool.
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) urges Congress to pass legislation to codify the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s 2012 Integrated Municipal Stormwater and Wastewater Planning Approach Framework; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NLC calls on EPA to reaffirm its commitment to working with local governments as partners and co-regulators in achieving the goals of the Clean Water Act in a more affordable and flexible manner through the use of the permitting process, rather than consent decrees, and utilizing green infrastructure techniques; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that EPA should work with local governments to develop local integrated plans through the permit process that prioritize investment in wet weather overflows and flooding collectively, rather than individually, and that comprehensively deal with wastewater and stormwater investments, as well as unfunded mandates; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NLC calls on EPA to share integrated planning best management practices from across the country with all communities that are interested in pursuing an integrated planning approach; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NLC calls on EPA to revise the “Combined Sewer Overflows—Guidance for Financial Capability Assessment and Schedule Development” (Feb. 1997) to eliminate reliance on median household income as the critical metric for determining investment level and to allow for the consideration of additional information, such as socio-economic factors, consistent with the Agency’s 2014 Financial Capability Framework.