

2018 National Municipal Policy and Resolutions

Adopted at the 2017 City Summit
Charlotte, NC
November 18, 2017

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

1.00	Introduction.....	1
A.	Intergovernmental Relations	1
B.	Finance.....	1
C.	Fiscal Conditions	2
1.01	Finance.....	2
A.	Federal Budgetary Practice and Deficit Reduction	2
B.	Municipal Finance Mechanisms.....	2
C.	Federal Communications Tax Reform	3
1.02	Municipal Administration.....	3
A.	Employee Relations and Benefits.....	3
1.	<i>Municipal Pension Plans and Social Security</i>	3
2.	<i>Employee-Employer Relations</i>	3
3.	<i>Municipal Employee Benefits</i>	3
4.	<i>Drugs and Alcohol</i>	4
5.	Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).....	4
6.	<i>Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA)</i>	4
7.	<i>Americans with Disabilities Act</i>	4
B.	Municipal Decision Making.....	4
1.	<i>Civil Rights/Equal Opportunity</i>	4
2.	<i>Municipal Service Provision, Right of Way and Franchising Rights</i>	5
3.	<i>Regional Planning Cooperation</i>	5
4.	<i>Municipal Liability</i>	5
5.	<i>Municipal Disaster and Terrorism Insurance</i>	6
6.	<i>Municipal Purchasing</i>	7
7.	<i>Right of Municipalities to Sue</i>	7
8.	<i>Reducing Barriers to Municipal Contracting with Federal Facilities</i>	7
9.	<i>Equal Access to Justice Act</i>	7
10.	<i>Federal Consent Decree Fairness Act</i>	7
1.03	Intergovernmental Relations.....	7
A.	Mandates	7
B.	E-Fairness	8
C.	Collection of Local Taxes	8
D.	Takings.....	8
E.	International Trade and Local Authority.....	9
F.	Davis Bacon Policy.....	9
G.	Preemption of Municipal Regulatory Authority.....	9
H.	Scope of Federal Regulations of Cities	9
I.	Grant Reform and Administration.....	9
J.	Postal Facilities	10
K.	Municipal Annexation.....	10
L.	Federally Owned Property	11
M.	Federally Foreclosed Property	11
N.	Census.....	11
O.	Tribes an Trust Land	12
P.	Transparency	12
Q.	Election Administration	12
R.	District of Columbia.....	13

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

RESOLUTIONS

#2018-1	Calling to Resolve the Conflict between State and Federal Marijuana Laws.....	14
#2018-2	Enabling Adoption of Pension Benefit Alternatives that Reduce Costs to Public Sector Employees	15
#2018-3	Local Government Support for E-Fairness.....	16
#2018-4	Preserving the Tax-Exempt Status of Municipal Bonds.....	17
#2018-5	Call for Comprehensive Tax Reform	18
#2018-6	In Support of Critical U.S. Census Bureau Surveys.....	20
#2018-7	Opposition to a “Balanced Budget Amendment” to the U.S. Constitution	22

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

2.00	Environmental Quality	23
A.	Problem.....	23
B.	Goals	23
C.	Federal Policies.....	23
	1. <i>National Environmental Policy Act</i>	23
	2. <i>Federal Mandates</i>	23
D.	Principles	23
	1. <i>Regional Approaches</i>	23
	2. <i>Sustainability</i>	24
	3. <i>Environmental Justice</i>	24
2.01	Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience	25
2.02	Energy	25
A.	Goals	25
B.	Climate Change Mitigation	26
C.	Federal Policies.....	26
	1. <i>Energy Emergencies</i>	26
	2. <i>Energy Assistance to Low Income Households</i>	26
	3. <i>Infrastructure Siting</i>	26
	4. <i>Federal Energy Regulatory Commission</i>	27
D.	Energy Efficiency.....	27
	1. <i>Tax Policy and Financial Incentives</i>	27
	2. <i>Public Awareness and Education</i>	28
E.	Renewable Energy	28
	1. <i>Alternative and Renewable Energy</i>	28
	2. <i>Demand Management</i>	28
	3. <i>Distributed Management</i>	28
	4. <i>Renewable Energy Sources</i>	28
F.	Conventional Energy Sources	29
	1. <i>Coal</i>	29
	2. <i>Natural Gas</i>	29
	3. <i>Nuclear</i>	29
	4. <i>Petroleum</i>	30
G.	Electricity.....	30
	1. <i>Infrastructure</i>	30
	2. <i>Smart Grid</i>	30
	3. <i>Electric Utility Restructuring</i>	30
H.	Transportation and Energy.....	31
2.03	Clean Air.....	32
A.	Problem.....	32
B.	Goals	32
C.	Federal Policy	32
	1. <i>Local Rule</i>	32
	2. <i>State Implementation Plans</i>	32
	3. <i>National Ambient Air Quality Standards</i>	33
	4. <i>Stationery Source Emissions</i>	33
	5. <i>Mobile Source Emissions</i>	34
	6. <i>Hazardous Air Pollutants</i>	34

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

2.04	Solid and Hazardous Waste	34
A.	Problem.....	34
B.	Goals	35
C.	Solid Waste Policies.....	35
	1. <i>Source Reduction</i>	35
	2. <i>Electric Waste</i>	35
	3. <i>Recycling</i>	35
	4. <i>Environmental Labeling</i>	36
	5. <i>Incinerator Ash</i>	36
	6. <i>Landfills</i>	36
	7. <i>Interstate Transport of Municipal Solid Waste</i>	36
	8. <i>Backhauling</i>	36
D.	Nuclear Waste Management Policies.....	36
	1. <i>Local Participation in Site Selection</i>	36
	2. <i>High-Level Nuclear Waste Storage</i>	37
	3. <i>Nuclear Waste Management</i>	37
	4. <i>Cask Testing</i>	37
	5. <i>Routing</i>	37
	6. <i>Notification</i>	37
	7. <i>Liability</i>	38
	8. <i>Federal Compliance</i>	38
E.	Hazardous Waste Management Policies	38
	1. <i>Hazardous Waste Collection</i>	38
	2. <i>Landfill Regulations</i>	38
	3. <i>Incinerator and Impoundment Requirements</i>	38
	4. <i>Kilns Boilers and Industrial Furnaces</i>	39
	5. <i>Permit Requirements</i>	39
	6. <i>Underground Injection</i>	39
	7. <i>Research</i>	39
	8. <i>Insurance</i>	39
	9. <i>Closure of Facilities</i>	40
	10. <i>Brownfields</i>	40
	11. <i>Federal Facility/Site Conversion</i>	40
F.	Superfunds Policy	40
	1. <i>Superfund Trust Fund</i>	40
	2. <i>Standards and Deadlines</i>	41
	3. <i>State and Local Roles in Superfund</i>	41
	4. <i>Liability</i>	41
	5. <i>State Response Fund</i>	42
	6. <i>State and Local Matching Share</i>	42
	7. <i>Maintenance and Operating Cost</i>	42
	8. <i>Post-Closure Liability</i>	42
	9. <i>Environmental Impairment Liability Insurance</i>	43
	10. <i>Right-to-Know</i>	43
	11. <i>Deferred Listing</i>	43
	12. <i>Accounting Procedures and Cost Study</i>	43
	13. <i>Alternative Dispute Resolution</i>	43
	14. <i>Good Samaritan Policies</i>	43
2.05	Ecosystem Protection, Preservation and Restoration	44
A.	Problem.....	44
B.	Goals	44

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

C.	Funding	44
1.	<i>State Revolving Loan Funds</i>	45
2.	<i>Grants and Loans</i>	45
3.	<i>Local Financing</i>	45
D.	Watershed Planning and Management	46
E.	Water Pollution Control	46
1.	<i>Level of Treatment</i>	46
2.	<i>Conservation and Reuse</i>	46
3.	<i>Pretreatment</i>	47
4.	<i>State Water Quality Standards</i>	47
5.	<i>Total Maximum Daily Loads</i>	47
6.	<i>Effluent Trading</i>	47
7.	<i>Toxicity Testing</i>	48
8.	<i>Pollution Prevention</i>	48
9.	<i>Legal Remedies</i>	48
10.	<i>Sewer Overflows</i>	48
F.	Drinking Water Policies	50
1.	<i>Standard Setting</i>	50
2.	<i>Lead</i>	50
3.	<i>Protection of Drinking Water Resources</i>	50
4.	<i>Monitoring</i>	50
5.	<i>Notification</i>	51
6.	<i>Sole Source Aquifer</i>	51
G.	Ground Water Policies	51
1.	<i>Regulations</i>	51
2.	<i>Financing</i>	51
3.	<i>Enforcement</i>	51
4.	<i>Federal Evaluation</i>	51
5.	<i>Septic Systems</i>	51
H.	Water Supply Policies	51
1.	<i>Data Collection</i>	51
2.	<i>Federal Participation</i>	51
3.	<i>Water Project Evaluation</i>	51
4.	<i>Water Conservation</i>	52
5.	<i>Agricultural Conservation</i>	52
6.	<i>Municipal Water Uses</i>	52
7.	<i>Pricing and Economic Policies</i>	52
8.	<i>Planning at the Federal Level</i>	53
9.	<i>Desalination</i>	53
2.06	Ecosystem Protection, Preservation and Restoration	53
A.	National Wetlands	53
B.	Invasive Species and Harmful Infestations	54
C.	Beaches and Shorelines	54
2.07	Endangered Species	54
2.08	Noise Control	55
A.	Local Regulatory Responsibility	55
B.	Airport Noise Policies	55
C.	Federal Airbases	55
D.	Highway Noise Policy	56
E.	Buy Quiet Programs	56

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

2.09 Public Lands.....	56
A. Conservative Funds.....	57
B. Natural Resources in Public Lands	57
C. Wildlife Protection and Public Forests.....	57
D. Closed Federal Facilities.....	57
2.10 Security of Critical Infrastructure	57
A. Problem.....	57
B. Goals	57
C. Federal Policies.....	58
1. <i>Water Infrastructure Protection</i>	58
2. <i>Energy Infrastructure Protection</i>	58
3. <i>Nuclear Facilities Protection</i>	58
2.11 Health-Focused Local Food Systems.....	58

RESOLUTIONS

#2018-8 Congressional Action to Support PACE Programs	60
#2018-9 Supporting and Advancing Resilient Communities to Prepare for Extreme Weather Events	63
#2018-10 Supporting Urgent Action to Reduce Carbon Emissions and Mitigate the Effects of Climate Change ...	67
#2018-11 Addressing Contamination and Calling for Nationwide Federal Support for Water Infrastructure	69
#2018-12 Increase Federal Investment in Water Infrastructure	71
#2018-13 Support for Integrated Planning and New Affordability Consideration for Water.....	73

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3.00	Introduction.....	74
3.01	Community Development	74
A.	Principles	74
B.	Goals	74
C.	Recommended Federal Action	75
1.	<i>Comprehensive Community Investment</i>	75
2.	<i>Coordinated Approach</i>	75
3.	<i>Regional Approach</i>	75
4.	<i>Sustainable Development</i>	75
5.	<i>Strengthening Overburdened Communities</i>	76
6.	<i>Public, Private, and Intergovernmental Partnerships</i>	76
7.	<i>Community Development Research</i>	76
3.02	Financial Institutions	76
A.	Principles	76
B.	Goals	76
C.	Recommended Federal Actions	77
1.	<i>Community Reinvestment Act (CRA)</i>	77
2.	<i>Predatory Lending</i>	78
3.	<i>Insurance Redlining</i>	79
4.	<i>Regulation of Evolving Financial Institutions</i>	79
3.03	Community Development Block Grant	79
A.	Principles	79
B.	Goals	80
C.	Recommended Federal Actions	80
1.	<i>Full Funding</i>	80
2.	<i>CDBG as a Separate Federal Program</i>	80
3.	<i>Direct Funding to Cities</i>	80
4.	<i>Targeted to Low and Moderate-Income People</i>	81
5.	<i>Flexibility</i>	81
6.	<i>Enforcement Procedures</i>	81
7.	<i>Lower Administrative Costs</i>	81
8.	<i>CDBG Programs and Services</i>	81
3.04	Economic Development	82
A.	Principles	82
B.	Goals	82
C.	Recommended Federal Actions	82
1.	<i>Overarching Themes Regarding Economic Development</i>	82
2.	<i>Federal Economic Development Programs and Tools</i>	83
3.	<i>Private Investment</i>	84
4.	<i>Federal Role in Poverty Reduction</i>	85
5.	<i>Increasing Computer Access and Eliminating the Digital Divide</i>	86
6.	<i>Measuring Local Economic Conditions</i>	86
7.	<i>U.S. Business and the Global Economy</i>	86
8.	<i>Role of Technology, Research and Development in the U.S. Economy</i>	87
9.	<i>Helping Small Businesses Grow</i>	88
10.	<i>Federal Government and its Role in Local Economic Development</i>	88
11.	<i>Defense Industry</i>	89

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

12.	<i>Federal Assistance after a Disaster</i>	91
3.05	International Trade and Municipalities	91
A.	Principles	91
B.	Goals	92
C.	Recommended Federal Actions	92
1.	<i>General Concerns</i>	92
2.	<i>United States Trade Representative</i>	93
3.	<i>International Agreements</i>	93
4.	<i>Promoting International Trade</i>	94
5.	<i>Trade Impact Assistance</i>	94
3.06	Housing	95
A.	Principles	95
B.	Goals	95
C.	Recommended Federal Actions	95
1.	<i>Overarching Themes and Definitions</i>	95
2.	<i>Funding Streams</i>	97
3.	<i>Promoting Homeownership</i>	99
4.	<i>Homeowner Assistance and Avoiding Foreclosure</i>	99
5.	<i>Providing Affordable Rental Units</i>	100
6.	<i>Rehabilitation and Abandoned Properties</i>	102
7.	<i>Providing Transitional Housing and Comprehensive Services for the Homeless</i>	103
8.	<i>Housing and Welfare Policy</i>	103
9.	<i>Fair Housing and Local Zoning Authority</i>	103
3.07	Land Use	105
A.	Principles	105
B.	Goals	106
C.	Recommended Federal Actions	106
1.	<i>Federal Land Stewardship</i>	106
2.	<i>Social Responsibility</i>	108
3.	<i>Historic Preservation</i>	108
4.	<i>Land Use and Growth Management</i>	109
5.	<i>Federal Support Regarding Natural Disasters</i>	110
3.08	Recreation	111
A.	Principles	111
B.	Goals	111
C.	Recommended Federal Actions	111
1.	<i>Urban Recreation</i>	111
2.	<i>Unilateral Federal or State Action</i>	111

RESOLUTIONS

#2018-14	Supporting a Federal Agenda for Local Economic Development and Entrepreneurship	112
#2018-15	Urging the Development of Criteria for Neighborhood Preference as an Anti-Displacement Tool	115
#2018-16	Supporting Local Authority to Certify and Regulate Residential Recovery Facilities (Sober Living Homes)	117
#2018-17	Encouraging the U.S. Small Business Administration to Support and Expand Small Business Development Centers	118
#2018-18	Encouraging the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) to Adopt Strong Rules to Stop the Short Rules to Stop the Short Term, High Cost Loan Debt Trap	119

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

#2018-19	Urging the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to Enact Safeguards Against Abuses in Contracts for Deeds	121
#2018-20	Supporting the Need for Public Transparency Surrounding Installation Scoring from Past Rounds of Base Realignment and Closure	123

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

4.00	Introduction.....	124
4.01	Social Services	124
A.	Funding	124
B.	Coordination	124
C.	Program Evaluation.....	125
D.	Faith-Based Organizations	125
E.	Special Populations	125
4.02	Children and Learning	125
A.	Early Childhood Development.....	126
B.	Early Childhood Learning.....	126
C.	School-Age Children.....	127
D.	Family and Community Education Programs.....	127
E.	Safe Schools.....	127
F.	Post-Secondary Educations	128
G.	Public Libraries.....	128
4.03	Poverty Reduction and Income Support.....	128
A.	Poverty Reduction.....	128
B.	Education and Skills Development	128
C.	Supportive Services	129
D.	Homelessness	129
E.	Change the Federal Poverty Level	130
4.04	Employment.....	130
A.	Workforce Development.....	130
B.	Job Creation	131
C.	Job Elimination	131
D.	Wages and Benefits.....	131
E.	Family and Medical Leave.....	131
4.05	Equal Opportunity.....	131
4.06	Social Security and Seniors	132
A.	Aging in Place.....	132
B.	Social Security	132
4.07	Individuals with Disabilities	133
A.	City Liability	133
B.	Self-Sufficiency.....	133
C.	Education	133
4.08	Health.....	133
A.	Elimination of Disparities	134
B.	National Health and Wellness Strategy.....	134
C.	School-Based Health Clinics.....	134
D.	Local Official Involvement	135
E.	Metropolitan Medical Response System.....	135
F.	Vaccination Stockpiles.....	135
G.	Infectious Diseases.....	135

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

H.	Substance Abuse	135
I.	Protecting the Nation’s Blood Supply.....	136
J.	Mental Health Parity	136
K.	Mental Illness.....	136
L.	Tobacco	136
4.09	Immigration and Refugees	136
4.10	Cultural Resources.....	137
4.11	Veterans	137

RESOLUTIONS

#2018-21	In Support of Efforts to Improve Educational Outcomes for Disadvantaged Students	139
#2018-22	In Support of Action by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to Address Violence among Young African–American Males	140
#2018-23	Supporting Efforts to End Veteran and Chronic Homelessness	142
#2018-24	In Support of Comprehensive Immigration Reform.....	144
#2018-25	In Support of a National Holiday Celebrating the 13 th Amendment	147
#2018-26	Supporting Action to Amend the Department of Labor’s Overtime Rule	148
#2018-27	Supporting Efforts to Increase Employment Among Transition Servicemembers, Veterans, and Their Families	149

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

5.00	Transportation Principles	151
A.	Local Control	151
B.	Flexibility	151
C.	Modal Equity	151
D.	Intermodalism/Multimodalism	151
E.	Integrated Management and Operations.....	152
F.	Advanced Transportation Technologies.....	152
G.	Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Requirements	152
5.01	Transportation Policies	152
A.	Transportation Planning	152
1.	<i>Metropolitan Planning Organizations</i>	152
2.	<i>Rural Consultation</i>	153
3.	<i>Project Identification</i>	153
4.	<i>Project Delivery</i>	153
5.	<i>Municipal Impact Analysis</i>	153
6.	<i>Research and Development</i>	154
B.	Transportation Finance and Administration.....	154
1.	<i>The Federal Role</i>	154
2.	<i>Surface Transportation Revenue Sources</i>	155
3.	<i>Transportation Tax Policy to Encourage Commute Alternatives</i>	157
4.	<i>Federal Aid Turnback</i>	157
5.	<i>Federal Earmarks</i>	157
C.	Federal Responsibility for Planning and Funding Freight Mobility	157
1.	<i>National Freight Strategy</i>	157
2.	<i>Senior, Focused Freight Leadership</i>	157
3.	<i>Dedicated Freight Program Funding</i>	157
4.	<i>Projects of Regional/National Significance</i>	158
5.	<i>Freight Eligibility for Existing Programs</i>	158
6.	<i>Tax Credit for Rail Infrastructure Investment</i>	158
7.	<i>States' Freight Planning</i>	158
D.	Air Quality	158
E.	Congestion Mitigation.....	158
F.	Transportation of Hazardous Materials.....	159
G.	Surface Transportation Security.....	159
H.	Racial Equity.....	159
5.02	Streets and Highways	160
A.	Highway Trust Fund Finance	160
B.	Bridges	160
C.	Highway Beautification.....	160
D.	Transportation Alternatives Program	161
E.	Intelligent Transportation Systems.....	161
F.	Highway Safety	161
G.	Motor Carriers.....	162
1.	<i>Truck Weight and Size Limits</i>	162
2.	<i>Truck Routing</i>	162
3.	<i>Regulation of the Motor Carrier Industry</i>	162
4.	<i>National Commercial Truck Driver Standards</i>	162
5.	<i>Enforcement of Motor Carrier Safety Regulations</i>	162
6.	<i>Motor Carrier Substance Abuse Assistance Program</i>	162
7.	<i>Motor Carrier Data Collection</i>	163

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

H.	Barriers to Connectivity	163
----	--------------------------------	-----

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

5.03	Public Transportation	163
A.	Support for Public Transportation.....	163
B.	Role of the Private Sector	163
C.	Local Control	163
D.	Role of Federal Partnership.....	163
E.	Labor.....	164
F.	Accessibility.....	164
G.	Procurement Requirements	164
H.	Innovative Transportation Technologies and Demonstration Projects for a Seamless Transportation Network.....	164
5.04	Air Transportation.....	164
A.	Funding	165
1.	<i>Airport Trust Fund.....</i>	165
2.	<i>Federal Airport Improvement Program.....</i>	165
3.	<i>Block Grants to States</i>	165
4.	<i>Off-Airport User Fees.....</i>	165
5.	<i>Passenger Facilities Charges</i>	165
B.	Small Communities	165
1.	<i>Essential Air Service Program.....</i>	165
2.	<i>Small Community Air Service Development Program.....</i>	166
C.	Airport Noise and Pollution	166
D.	Federal Role in Air Traffic Control	166
E.	Aviation Security	166
F.	Unmanned Aircraft Systems.....	167
5.05	Rail	167
A.	Rail Principles.....	167
1.	<i>Local Role in the Nation's Rail Planning Program.....</i>	167
2.	<i>Financing.....</i>	167
3.	<i>Rail Safety.....</i>	167
4.	<i>Operations and Maintenance</i>	167
5.	<i>Environmental Impacts</i>	167
B.	Passenger Rail.....	168
1.	<i>Amtrak's Self Sufficiency Requirement.....</i>	168
2.	<i>Development of and Access to a High-Speed Rail Network</i>	168
3.	<i>Funding Options for Amtrak and High-Speed Rail</i>	168
C.	Freight Railroads.....	168
1.	<i>Freight Rail Service</i>	168
2.	<i>Freight Rail Safety.....</i>	168
3.	<i>Rail Line Abandonment</i>	169
4.	<i>Rail Mergers.....</i>	169
5.06	Waterways, Ports and Landside Connections	169
A.	Funding for Harbor Maintenance and Dredging to Increase Capacity	169
B.	Local Infrastructure, which Connects Land Transportation to Ports.....	170
C.	Operations Funding to Implement the Transfer of Cargo to Portside Distribution	170
D.	Security	170
E.	Funding for Maintenance of Inland Waterways and Locks.....	170
5.07	Pipelines	170

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

RESOLUTIONS

#2018-28	Protecting Cities and Towns from Rail Disasters Involving Hazardous Materials	172
#2018-29	Modify Railroad Administration's Train Horn Noise Rule for Safe Implementation of Railroad Quiet Zones.....	175
#2018-30	Supporting Dedicated Funding for the Federal Surface Transportation Programs	176
#2018-31	Intercity Passenger Trains Access.....	179
#2018-32	In Opposition to Privatization of Air Traffic Controllers (ATC)	180

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION

6.00	Introduction.....	183
6.01	Crime Prevention.....	183
A.	Problem Statement.....	183
B.	Goals.....	183
C.	Weapons and Ammunition Control.....	184
D.	Youth Oriented Crime Prevention.....	186
1.	<i>Youth and Gang Crime and Violence</i>	186
2.	<i>Sentencing</i>	186
3.	<i>Corrections</i>	186
4.	<i>School Safety</i>	187
5.	<i>Mass Media and Media Violence</i>	187
E.	Substance Abuse.....	187
1.	Economic Deterrents.....	188
2.	Enforcement.....	188
F.	Domestic Violence.....	189
G.	Prisoner Reentry.....	190
H.	Driving under the influence and Distracted Driving.....	191
I.	Stopping Human Trafficking.....	191
J.	Mental Illness and Criminal Justice.....	192
K.	Equity in the Criminal Justice System.....	192
L.	Poverty.....	193
6.02	Public Safety.....	193
A.	Problem Statement.....	193
B.	Goals.....	193
C.	Public Safety Technology and Intelligence.....	193
1.	<i>Public Safety Technology and Intelligence Goals</i>	193
2.	<i>Emergency Communications</i>	194
3.	<i>Law Enforcement Technology</i>	195
4.	<i>Training</i>	195
5.	<i>Information Sharing</i>	196
D.	Transportation of Hazardous Materials.....	196
1.	<i>Consolidation of Federal Programs</i>	196
2.	<i>Standards</i>	196
3.	<i>Insurance</i>	196
4.	<i>Notification and Communication</i>	196
5.	<i>Disaster Prevention and Training</i>	197
6.	<i>Enforcement</i>	197
7.	<i>Financing</i>	197
E.	Mental Health and Public Safety.....	197
6.03	Homeland Security, Disaster Preparedness and Response.....	198
A.	Problem Statement.....	198
B.	Goals.....	198
C.	Prevention, Planning, and Mitigation.....	199
D.	Disaster Response and Recovery.....	200
E.	Training and Technical Assistance.....	201
F.	Terrorism.....	201
G.	Border Security.....	201

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION

H.	Immigration Enforcement	201
1.	<i>Interaction with Local Law Enforcement</i>	201
2.	<i>Interaction with Local Officials</i>	202
3.	<i>Cost Recovery</i>	202
4.	<i>Visa Requirements</i>	202
I.	Protect Against and Respond to Cyber Threats	202
J.	Local law enforcement access to Department of Defense's DoD Excess Property Program (1033 Program) ...	203
6.04	Municipal Fire Policy	203
A.	Problem Statement	203
B.	Goals	204
C.	Federal Roles and Responsibilities	204
1.	<i>The U.S. Fire Administration must:</i>	204
2.	<i>The National Fire Academy must:</i>	205
3.	<i>The Consumer Products Safety Commission should:</i>	205
D.	Standard Setting	205
E.	Arson Control	205

RESOLUTIONS

#2018-33	In Support of Federal Efforts to Reduce Gun Violence and Prevent Prohibited Persons from Shipping, Transporting, Receiving or Possessing Firearms or Ammunition	207
#2018-34	In Support of Legislation to Reauthorize the Second Chance Act	211
#2018-35	Urging the Federal Government to Clarify the De-Obligation Process of Previously Approved Disaster-Relief Funds	213
#2018-36	In Support of the Asset Forfeiture Program	215
#2018-37	In Support of Efforts to Improve Policing in the 21 st Century	217
#2018-38	In Support of Federal Efforts to Combat the Epidemic of Heroin and Prescription Opioid Abuse	219
#2018-39	In Support of Legislation to Reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	220
#2018-40	In Opposition to Federal Efforts to Withhold Funding from Sanctuary Cities	222

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS

7.00	Economic Opportunity and Innovation	224
A.	Access, Adoption and Affordability of Broadband	224
1.	Access	224
2.	Adoption	224
3.	Affordability	224
B.	Competition.....	224
C.	Broadcasting	225
1.	Support for Low Power Television (LPTV).....	225
2.	Ownership Opportunities.....	225
3.	Low Power FM Radio.....	225
D.	Fairness Doctrine	225
7.01	Local Control and Authority	225
A.	Land Use and Zoning	226
1.	General	226
2.	Adjudication.....	226
3.	Exclusive Remedy for Personal Communications Facilities.....	226
4.	Radio Frequency Radiation Emissions.....	226
5.	Interference with Public Safety Communications	226
B.	Tower Sitting	226
C.	Rights of way Management.....	226
D.	Municipal Broadband.....	228
1.	Wireline/Fiber Communications.....	228
2.	Institutional Networks and Other Government-Use Networks.....	228
E.	Wireline Communications Providers	228
1.	Federal/Local Jurisdiction over Wireline Communications Providers	228
2.	Franchise Granting Administration (for municipalities who have local franchises).....	229
3.	Franchise Fees.....	229
4.	Rate Regulation, Rate Structure, and Service Options	230
F.	Municipal Liability Exposure and Franchise Administration.....	230
1.	First Amendment.....	230
2.	Damages Immunity	230
G.	Channel Control and Placement	231
1.	Local Authority over Channels	231
2.	Must Carry Requirements	231
3.	Channel Placement and Numbering for Cable	231
H.	Public Access Channels	231
I.	Satellite Services	231
7.02	Public Safety	231
A.	Spectrum Allocation	232
B.	FirstNet	232
C.	Interoperability.....	232
D.	Standards.....	232
E.	Emergency Notices	233
7.03	Consumer Protection	233
A.	Abusive Practices	233
1.	Slamming	233
2.	Cramming	233
3.	Robo Calls	233
4.	Spoofing FCC Language	233
5.	Unsolicited Communications	233

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS

6.	<i>Reassigned Numbers & Autodialer</i>	234
B.	Truth in Advertising	234
C.	Billing Practices	234
D.	Service Disputes	235
	1. <i>Customer Service and Consumer Protection</i>	235
	2. <i>Rate Complaints</i>	235
E.	Privacy	235
	1. <i>Privacy and Consumer Protection</i>	235
	2. <i>Privacy and Public Records</i>	235
F.	Cybersecurity	235
G.	Network Neutrality	235

RESOLUTIONS

#2018-41	Local Government Support of Community/Municipal Broadband Networks	237
#2018-42	Broadband Access: A Call for Universal Availability, Affordability and World-Class Quality	239
#2018-43	Local Government Support for Fairness and Truth in Advertising for Internet Service Providers	242
#2018-44	Affirming Support for Local Control of Broadband Infrastructure Siting	243
#2018-45	Supporting Inclusion of Broadband Infrastructure in Federal Infrastructure Investments	245

1.00 Introduction

Finance, Administration, and Intergovernmental Relations' chapter of NLC policy focuses on the interplay of federal policies and local governments. NLC recognizes that local government is the level of government most closely connected with citizens. Local government has the direct responsibility for providing necessary daily services, solving day-to-day public problems and responding directly to the needs of its citizens. The following chapter highlights important prerogatives of local governments and our concerns about how federal policies impede and restrict the authority and control of local elected officials to provide necessary daily services, solve day-to-day problems, and respond to needs of citizens.

A. Intergovernmental Relations

Each governmental entity has a responsibility to provide services, solve problems, and answer to the needs of its citizens. Local government, through federalism, needs partnership with County, State, and Federal partners. Partnership involves cooperative behavior with give and take and sharing of duties and responsibilities. The Federal Government should avoid using its significant financial powers to the detriment of local government, and it should not use the bureaucracy of complex regulations, policies, and federal departmentalization to stunt, delay, impede, or control local governmental decisions regarding how to provide for the needs of its citizens. Federal overreach through mandates, failure to act on E-Fairness, interference with collection of local taxes, restrictions on local authority under Takings actions, preemption of municipal regulatory authority, and restriction on municipal annexation are all examples of

Federal power influencing and interfering with local government responsibly responding to the needs of its citizens.

Intergovernmental partnership must be strengthened through all levels of government, including Federal Government flexibility in working with local governments when local governments are providing necessary services, solving day-to-day problems, and responding to the needs of citizens. Federalism requires acknowledgment of respective roles, duties, and responsibilities for each level of government. Federalism is promoted when boundaries of authority and responsibility are identified, delineated, and respected by all the partners of government.

B. Finance

There are numerous areas wherein federal policies directly impact the ability, authority, and constitutional autonomy of local elected officials to meet the needs of their citizens. Federally-created mandates create a burden on local officials to meet federal bureaucratic regulations, and lack of appropriate funding or assistance in meeting those requirements exacerbate that burden. As such, the Federal government should not create policies or regulations that impose disproportionate responsibilities on local governments or increased financial liability without recognizing and accounting for the fiscal impact of those policies or regulations. Federal policies and regulations affecting local governments should not mandate new costs for local governments without providing funding to support those new mandates.

Local governments need greater flexibility and control of taxpayer funds for construction, operation, and maintenance of

vital infrastructure. Local governments are directly and immediately linked to citizens and are in a better position to identify opportunities for development while maintaining a sense of community and developing tailored solutions to problems. Open and transparent federal budgetary processes, while allowing local governments the maximum flexibility and control over their funding and financing mechanisms, encourages economic growth both locally and nationally. Federal government's fiscal health directly affects local government's ability to provide necessary daily services and answer the needs of citizens. All federal fiscal policies should be designed to not diminish the ability of local elected officials to respond to economic needs of local government, especially during times of economic downturn.

C. Fiscal Conditions

NLC supports policies that grant administrative control of programs, projects, and use of tax revenues to the lowest and most directly-connected level of government as possible. Local governments are best suited to administer programs and monitor programs for the benefit of local citizens. Activities by the Federal Government that impede the ability of local governments to manage franchising, zoning, permitting, local licensing, and local code development stymie the growth of local economies and cities. Preemption or federalization of programming and other regulator activities diminish citizen input for community development.

Local control protects the health, safety, and welfare of local citizens more nimbly, quickly, and realistically than federally-operated and controlled programs. As such, federal policies and regulations should always identify means, methods, and language that push greater control and flexibility to local levels for greater citizen

interaction, input, participation, and solutions.

1.01 Finance

A. Federal Budgetary Practice and Deficit Reduction

NLC supports and encourages an open and transparent budgetary process that includes analysis of the fiscal impact on municipalities and projections regarding sustainability of long-term programs and obligations.

There should also be demonstrable progress towards a balanced federal budget that does not impugn cities' local control and authority. In working towards the goal of a balanced budget, the taxing authority of local municipalities should not be pre-empted, degraded, or over-ridden in any manner. Deficit reduction should not rely on unfunded mandates imposed on municipalities, nor should the tax exemption on municipal debt interest – particularly as it relates to public buildings, spaces, infrastructure and utilities – be eliminated or in any way curtailed. The progressivity of the current tax system should remain in place, as should the deduction for state and local taxes. In order to level the playing field between states with an income tax and those without, the federal government should permanently restore the deductibility of state sales taxes to the same extent that state income taxes are currently deductible from income.

Further, NLC and its member cities should be party to the regulatory rulemaking process and any discussions that affect municipalities, with the flexibility and time provided to adequately and appropriately implement any adopted rules.

B. Municipal Finance Mechanisms

The ability for local municipalities to retain maximum flexibility and control over their

funding and financing mechanisms is of utmost importance. To preserve and promote that condition, the tax exempt status of municipal debt obligations should be preserved and not altered in any fashion particularly as to public buildings, spaces, infrastructure and utilities. Rules relating to issuance, deductibility, refunding, credit enhancements and market advisors should be unambiguous and consistent, offering cities the ability to act in their best financial interest.

Municipal revenue generation capability should be protected, and preference for municipal tax liens in private bankruptcy proceedings should be retained.

All financing options should be available to cities, including sale and leaseback arrangements, equipment leases, and industrial development bonds, to allow for maximum flexibility in funding the various operations in which a city engages.

C. Federal Communications Tax Reform

Federal communications taxes should be modernized while maintaining local autonomy and discretion as well as allowing for the rapid evolution and change taking place in the industry.

Cities' authority to raise revenues should be preserved, and any reforms should allow for a time of transition for implementation. Local tax policy and fees should remain agnostic with respect to technology, delivery method, or service provider. Reforms should be revenue-neutral at the local level and should simplify the collection, reporting and auditing of local taxes. Tax obligations should not be based on presence in a taxing jurisdiction; instead destination-based sourcing should be implemented.

1.02 Municipal Administration

A. Employee Relations and Benefits

1. Municipal Pension Plans and Social Security

a. **Municipal Pension Plans:** The primary responsibility for regulating municipal pension plans rests with either state or local government. The federal government should not attempt to regulate such plans, either by legislation or by regulation. NLC opposes taxation of municipal pension plans and other employee benefit programs.

b. **Social Security System:** The Federal Government should not expand mandatory Social Security requirements for state and local governments and their employees. Imposition of expanded requirements would create large costs for municipal taxpayers, threaten the solvency of state and local retirement systems and create irreconcilable conflicts among labor agreements, pension plans, contracts, state laws and constitutions.

2. Employee-Employer Relations

The federal government should not undermine municipal autonomy with respect to making fundamental employment decisions by mandating specific working conditions, mandating collective bargaining rights, legalizing strikes, or requiring compulsory binding arbitration. NLC opposes federal legislation which singles out a class of municipal employees to be provided special investigative and disciplinary procedures.

3. Municipal Employee Benefits

The primary responsibility for determining, providing and financing benefits for municipal employees is and should remain the responsibility of local governments. Cities, as employers, are better suited to develop benefit packages which are sensitive to local labor markets, city labor

requirements and employer-employee negotiations.

NLC is opposed to federal government taxation of “bona-fide” fringe benefits. “Bona-fide” benefits are those benefits provided by a municipality to its employees pursuant to state or local laws and regulations, contracts or collective bargaining agreements.

4. Drugs and Alcohol

NLC opposes any federal pre-emption of municipal authority over personnel matters related to drugs and alcohol, including treatment and drug-testing policies.

5. Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

NLC supports Federal government efforts to reform the following areas of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA):

a. The salary exemption test should be amended to provide an appropriately indexed exemption for executive, administrative, and professional employees and to provide that the “duties test” would not be considered for such employees.

b. The FLSA should be amended to allow state and local governments to deduct for absences of less than one day without losing exempt status for certain employees. Such an amendment will allow cities to discipline and control employees in the manner best suited to their individual situation.

c. The FLSA should be amended to allow state and local governments to apply disciplinary sanctions for less than one week without losing the exempt status for such employees.

6. Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA)

NLC opposes any impairment of the ability of state and local governments to indemnify their agents, officers and employees against

financial loss arising from the operation of locally adopted safety and insurance statutes.

7. Americans with Disabilities Act

NLC opposes any efforts by the federal government to dismantle or weaken the Americans with Disabilities Act.

B. Municipal Decision Making

1. Civil Rights/Equal Opportunity

Municipal governments support equal employment opportunities and have a vital and continuing interest in the development, maintenance, and extension of vigorous and effective civil rights policies. To achieve this goal, cities are committed to:

a. Supporting fully the 1964 Civil Rights Act as amended;

b. Removing artificial barriers in the recruitment, selection, hiring, promotion, transfer or discharge of employees which have no relationship to standards of performance;

c. Developing and carrying out a written affirmative action program in the recruitment of minority job candidates, women, veterans and the disabled to maximize employment opportunities for these individuals and to foster career development and advancement, including through the use of technological advances to provide workplace accommodations.

d. There shall be an equitable distribution of municipal services or benefits to all city residents.

Federal, state and local governments should all be held equally responsible for achieving diversity in their own personnel practices. Local governments should be granted any exemptions to federal discrimination laws,

which the federal government now claims for itself.

2. Municipal Service Provision, Right of Way and Franchising Rights

The federal government should take no action, which abridges the right of a city to franchise, regulate, or control any person or enterprise that provides services within that city. Further, the federal government should not intrude upon the authority of a city to directly operate, contract out, or sell the operation of any service.

The federal government should not restrict the authority of municipalities to engage in activities to protect public investments in the right-of-way, to assure the appropriate placement of service lines, to regulate the placement of service facilities, and to realize the value of this public asset. These activities include the granting of franchises and licenses, the promulgation of construction standards, the levy of taxes, fees and rental charges, and the issuance of permits.

3. Regional Planning and Cooperation

Urban problems frequently cross jurisdictional boundaries and may require area-wide action to achieve measurable relief.

a. Any federal legislation or regulation which mandates area-wide planning should provide necessary resources towards the development of such an organization and state and local elected officials must be included in decisions regarding the organization's purpose and responsibilities and the distribution of federal funding.

b. Any area wide planning organization should allow for flexible interpretation of federal guidelines to recognize local political, economic, and social conditions and to

ensure the equitable distribution of program funds.

4. Municipal Liability

In recent years, cities have experienced unprecedented increases in costs to protect themselves against exposure to public liability. While municipalities must take steps to improve their own internal management programs and policies to identify, reduce, eliminate, and protect against the risk associated with providing public services, the federal government, in conjunction with state governments, can assist in these efforts by doing the following:

- Clearly defining and limiting the scope of public liability and exposure through legislation, including legislation reducing liability exposure under Section 42 U.S.C 1983 and related statutes by preventing the filing of traditional state tort claims in federal courts under the umbrella of civil rights actions;
- Lessening the personal liability risks facing individual officers and employees while performing public duties;
- Encouraging and assisting municipalities in developing flexible, cooperative solutions and alternatives for insurance, reinsurance, pooling, and risk-management; and
- Providing training, technical assistance, and education, which will improve the state of the art and practice of municipal liability, insurance and risk management.

Some specific methods for reducing municipal liability include:

- Providing in federal law that in those states where municipal liability caps exist, such caps should also be applicable to liability arising from federal statutes;
- Providing attorney fee awards to the prevailing party when federal law exposes municipalities to liability;

- Providing for a six-month notice of claim requirement when a municipality is the potential defendant;
- Providing in federal law that the statute of limitations period should be the limitations period for personal injury actions in the state of occurrence; and
- Eliminating “Monell” liability for municipalities by clearly expressing Congressional intent regarding 42 U.S.C § 1983 and clarifying that the definition of “person” under § 1983 does not include municipalities.

The federal government should consider creating alternative dispute resolution procedures, which must be exhausted before recourse to the courts is allowed for claims against municipal governments.

The federal government should implement “settlement before trial guidelines” that would allow municipalities to avoid the payment of a plaintiff’s attorney fees, if an offer of settlement by the municipality made within a specified period of time in advance of trial is greater than the relief finally granted by the court.

In the drafting or revising of federal statutes that expose municipalities or their officials to liability, the following general principles should be respected:

- a. If monetary fines are imposed by the court on a municipal government, include provisions allowing the municipality to apply these fine amounts to cure conditions giving rise to the imposition of the fine;
- b. Place limitations on the extent to which a city, or its municipal officials, may be held vicariously liable for the acts of their employees;

c. Retain the ability of a municipality to insure or otherwise protect city officials and employees from personal financial loss connected to claims arising from their municipal government affiliation; and

d. Require that in order to be eligible for the awarding of attorney fees, the plaintiff must substantially obtain the relief sought and any such attorney fees should be reasonable in relation to the judgment.

e. Municipal government workers, including workers that perform a share of their duties on vessels operating in navigable waters, are protected by workers’ compensation laws, without regard to fault. The federal government should, therefore, amend the federal Jones Act to exempt municipal government employees from the provisions governing the death or injuries to an employee working on a vessel operating in navigable waters.

f. In those cases where a trade-off of municipal authority and rights in federal legislation exists, thereby providing a legal remedy against cities, NLC believes that there should be specific statutory language declaring that the legal remedy specified is the exclusive remedy.

5. Municipal Disaster and Terrorism Insurance

In the wake of recent high-cost natural disasters and terrorist attacks, a number of insurance companies have been unable to properly cover the losses of their policy holders because the industry was overexposed to loss.

Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the industry has virtually eliminated terrorism coverage, and if available, it is prohibitively expensive. Although a concentrated effort to prevent reliance on

long-term, federally-subsidized disaster relief is necessary, an initial reinsurance system must be made available to bring stability to both industry and government as a safeguard against future acts of terrorism.

NLC urges the federal government to work with state and local governments, the insurance industry, and other stakeholders to:

- Develop insurance and reinsurance programs that will make it possible for private insurers and reinsurers to make affordable disaster insurance available to cover damage and loss caused by catastrophic natural disasters and terrorism;
- Encourage the insurance and reinsurance industries to provide incentives through rate adjustments that reward policy holders who take mitigation actions;
- Work to ensure that insurance companies do not overexpose or underexpose themselves to risk;
- Develop an incentive-based disaster insurance and mitigation system that would encourage property owners to build new homes outside high risk areas, retrofit existing structures to reduce future losses, and enable government and business to obtain the proper coverage necessary for public safety, the delivery of public services, flow of commerce, and economic development.

6. Municipal Purchasing

The federal government should not disqualify cities from the receipt of federal grant funds if cities decide to adopt special purchasing procedures based on objective and otherwise legal criteria. For example: (a) granting preferred status to some classes of potential suppliers; (b) disqualify other classes of potential suppliers; or (c) grant less preferred status to other classes of potential suppliers.

7. Right of Municipalities to Sue

NLC opposes any federal preemption that would undermine the authority of municipalities to bring suits against other parties.

8. Reducing Barriers to Municipal Contracting with Federal Facilities

The federal government should eliminate legal and procedural barriers and solicit proposals from municipal governments to provide services to federal installations such as public safety services, ground maintenance, and public works.

9. Equal Access to Justice Act

The eligibility limits for units of local government on assets and the number of employees for awards under the federal Equal Access to Justice Act should be eliminated. NLC has no position on the modification of eligibility thresholds for non-local government entities.

10. Federal Consent Decree Fairness Act

Congress should ensure that consent decrees imposed by federal courts are drafted as narrowly as possible, limited in duration, provide for review of continuing need, and respect state and local interests and policies.

1.03 Intergovernmental Relations

A. Mandates

The federal government must not initiate laws, rules and regulations, or take other actions and activities that will mandate action on the part of local governments.

If the federal government does initiate laws, rules and regulations, the federal government must provide reimbursement funds to compensate local governments for such mandates. Any reimbursement program

should deliver funding directly to the unit of government incurring the costs.

Cost-benefit and risk assessments of current federal programs, regulations, and policies (e.g., tax policy) must be conducted to determine their adverse cost, structural, and intergovernmental impacts on local governments.

Cost-benefit and risk assessment statements must be added to all proposed legislation, rules, and regulations. Assessment of proposed rules and regulations must be completed by Congress prior to enactment and/or enforcement. NLC encourages cities to separately display the costs of state and federally mandated programs in their budgeting and reporting.

Local governments should be able to prioritize their resources to achieve the greatest risk reduction for the funds available.

The federal government should incorporate flexibility into federal and state regulatory processes because of variable local conditions. The federal government should avoid “one-size-fits-all” regulatory approaches to municipalities. While enforcement should be objective it should also take into account local conditions through the use of such mechanisms as variance/waiver procedures and locally-developed alternate compliance plans.

Local government should be afforded the opportunity for greater participation in the legislative and regulatory process. In developing and revising regulations, the federal government shall consider the impact of these regulations on municipal governments and shall reimburse municipal

governments whenever these federal mandates impose significant new cost.

Municipal elected officials and governments should participate as partners in the development of federal regulations that have a significant impact on state and local government. Laws restricting entities subject to regulation from participating in consultative processes with federal agencies to make regulations workable should be prohibited. Such exemptions will help ensure that elected state and local officials participate at an early stage in the development of federal regulations.

B. E-Fairness

Federal legislation must be enacted permitting states and localities to require remote sellers to collect state and local sales and use taxes on orders made within their boundaries.

NLC calls on Congress to close the online sales tax loophole by enacting e-fairness legislation which will level the playing field between online and brick-and-mortar retailers and does not introduce any new taxes.

C. Collection of Local Taxes

NLC opposes federal legislative efforts effecting local taxing authority including the collection of tax from local businesses and the collection of franchise fees.

(See related policy under ITC Section 7.01(E)(3) Franchise Fees.)

D. Takings

NLC opposes federal regulations or statutes that place restrictions on state and local government actions regulating private

property or requiring additional compensation beyond the continually evolving judicial interpretations of the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

The federal government shall indemnify a municipality for costs, including attorney fees, damages and awards, of litigation asserting inverse condemnation or regulatory takings claims, which arise from municipal actions necessitated by federal requirements.

The federal government should not enter into any international agreement that enables a foreign entity to seek damages predicated on the actions of a U.S. municipality, regarding alleged takings practices, which are legal under U.S. law.

E. International Trade and Local Authority

The federal government should include elected state and local government officials in international trade and all other treaty negotiations, because of their potential impacts on these governments.

F. Davis-Bacon Policy

The Davis-Bacon Act should be repealed.

G. Preemption of Municipal Regulatory Authority

The federal government shall not preempt municipal regulatory powers based on the police power of the state; however, when a clear and compelling need arises, the Congress must clearly express its intent to preempt, and accompany any such proposals with a timely intergovernmental impact analysis, including estimated costs. Local elected officials cannot manage or guide the financial condition, character and personality, public health and safety,

environmental protection or encourage the local self-determination of cities and towns without basic regulatory controls.

NLC opposes federal regulations or statutes that require retroactive compliance by municipal government.

H. Scope of Federal Regulation of Cities

The scope of federal intergovernmental regulations should be reduced and new regulations should be issued only when a clear and convincing case has demonstrated the necessity of federal regulations. In any event, federal regulation of cities should be confined to insuring individual political and civil rights, to providing for national defense, to regulating interstate commerce in resolving interstate disagreements, and to assuring the fiscal and programmatic integrity of federal grants and contracts. In all cases, maximum municipal flexibility and authority should be preserved.

In reviewing existing regulation of cities, the federal government should not use cross-over sanctions – sanctions permitting the use of federal money in one program to influence state and local policy in another as a compliance technique, should consult with states and cities on regulations involving preemption of local authority or joint standard setting, and should simplify and standardize cross-cutting requirements – federal grants used to establish certain conditions that extend to all activities supported by federal funds, regardless of their source.

I. Grant Reform and Administration

Federal grants to local governments should be used to provide fiscal support, initiate new programs or approaches to solving urban

problems, increase socio-economic equity, and achieve national objectives. The following administrative and legislative measures would increase the effectiveness of this indispensable form of assistance to local governments.

- The conflicting administrative and eligibility requirements accompanying federal assistance must be simplified and standardized.
- Municipal governments could utilize federal assistance more flexibly and efficiently if some of the narrow categorical programs were consolidated into broader categorical or block grants.
- The municipal role in the federal system should be strengthened by mandating the right of city governments to review and comment on all federal assistance programs which affect their jurisdictions, and by guaranteeing the right of city governments to participate in the agency rule-making process.
- City governments should receive reimbursement for indirect costs associated with grant administration.
- In order to increase the fairness and effectiveness of the distribution of federal funds, the federal government should make uniform use of population, employment, and other data and should improve the accuracy and timeliness of all data.
- Federal legislation should be enacted to provide for the recovery from the federal government of legal, technical, and operating costs

associated with reviewing and commenting on any proposed and/or final federal audit report and/or the costs of appealing adverse grant eligibility determinations arising from such an audit report, which were incurred by a municipality, provided that the municipality substantially prevails against the recommendations of the audit report.

J. Postal Facilities

Postal facilities often serve as an anchor of many central business districts and as a major focal point of urban commercial neighborhoods. The loss of a postal facility can severely impact the health of a central business district or urban commercial neighborhoods and pose a setback to local government community and economic development plans. Under current law USPS must undertake a formal public notification and comment period prior to closing a post office. NLC urges USPS to consider impacts on local government community and economic development plans and impacts on low- and moderate income households, the elderly and the disabled as it studies postal facility closures. NLC supports legislation that would create a formal public notification and comment period prior to the closure of any postal facility and urges USPS to take a comprehensive approach to restructuring that does not rely disproportionately on postal facility closures.

K. Municipal Annexation

Annexation procedures established by state law provide for orderly growth and development of cities and annexation of unincorporated areas. While states have and should continue to have the preeminent role in annexation regulation, actions of the federal government, through operation of

many of its programs, can unintentionally or by design interfere with planned urban growth and annexation proceedings.

Recognition of the authority and ability of cities to deliver utility services is directly related to issues of growth and annexation. Federal policies must take account of this essential role of city government in determining the impact of legislation affecting the provision of such services in rural areas. Increased interest by rural electric cooperatives in competing with cities to deliver utility services in rural areas experiencing residential growth and commercial/industrial development has raised serious concerns for cities. Federal policy should require that proposals to deliver such services in rural areas not duplicate the capacity of cities to serve those locations. Federal laws should not prohibit the option for cities to exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction over development, planning, and delivery of utility services in urban fringe areas adjacent to their corporate boundaries.

L. Federally Owned Property

The federal government should pay to municipalities an annual sum in lieu of payment of real property taxes on federally owned, occupied, or controlled property otherwise exempt from such property taxes. Municipalities should in no way be constrained from collecting taxes of any type that are normal and fair from any individual, business, or corporation conducting activities on or within any federally owned, occupied, or controlled property or installation.

The federal government in its development of federal facilities should: comply with city zoning and land use practices; consult with local jurisdictions when preparing

architectural and construction plans; adhere to nationally recognized building and fire and life safety code standards; maintain its facilities to the standards normally provided for similar public and private facilities; and should participate in paying the infrastructure and environmental impact mitigation costs and service fees related to the federal facility.

The federal government should not assert or cause its contractors to assert partial or full immunity from state or local taxes on a retroactive basis, for federally foreclosed property.

M. Federally Foreclosed Property

When in the course of its regulatory and other functions the federal government comes into possession of property which it does not intend to retain for its own use.

N. Census

The U.S. Census is of highest importance to America's cities and towns. The vital information provided is critical to many municipal activities such as community planning, redistricting, intercensal population estimates and providing data for federal grant formulas. Statistics produced by the Census drive the allocation of federal and state funds. Census numbers are also frequently used to help make decisions about the allocation of resources.

Cities are therefore vitally concerned that the Census produce the most accurate and timely information possible. Furthermore, the Census Bureau shall make every effort to reduce the gap in time between the reference date of statistics and their use in formulas.

In order to enhance the usefulness of the Census, Congress, working with the

Administration, should create a Commission on the Census. This Commission should be composed of members of the executive and legislative branches and state and city officials. The Commission shall make recommendations for the most accurate census feasible. Whether or not such a Commission is convened, the federal government should create a separate state and local advisory committee, to advise and comment on a continuing basis regarding the development and administration of census programs.

NLC supports the ongoing engagement and development of partnership and communications efforts aimed at reducing the differential undercount of underserved segments of the Nation's cities and towns.

To overcome the problem of non-response, NLC encourages the use of proven sampling methods and other processes which will instill confidence by the local population. If numbers are produced both: (1) employing sampling methods; and (2) not employing sampling methods, both sets of numbers should be made publicly available on the same time schedule and at the smallest possible geographic level.

O. Tribes and Trust Land

NLC recognizes and appreciates that Native-American tribes are independent governments and should be partners in developing policy.

In order that all lands can be uniformly regulated and taxed under municipal laws, lands acquired by Native-American tribes and individuals shall be given corporate, not federal trust, property status through negotiation or statutory change.

Nothing in this policy should be construed as affecting lands currently in trust.

P. Transparency

The Federal Government must respond to requests by cities for non-classified federal information, under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. The federal response must occur in ways that foster transparency and open intergovernmental communication, and must not use fees charged for the cost of information production as a practical deterrent to such communication.

Q. Election Administration

Voting is fundamental to democracy in the United States' form of government. Citizen trust in the integrity of this process is essential. Procedures and administration of this process must be completely honest, transparent and impartial. State and local officials are primarily responsible for administering the voting process but all levels of government – federal, state and local should exercise oversight in a balanced and even-handed manner. NLC is opposed to any federal laws that disenfranchise individuals from exercising their most fundamental constitutional right to vote.

NLC does support federal establishment and enforcement of standards for voting for Americans overseas, particularly members of the U.S. military and federal government employees and their dependents. The federal government should annually review state laws for any procedural or statutory inconsistencies with applicable federal laws and promptly inform state governments, the state municipal league and the state association of counties in each state of any problems and ways to cure them.

R. District of Columbia

NLC recognizes and fully supports the right of the District of Columbia's elected representative to have full voting rights in the U.S. House of Representatives. The District of Columbia should be granted legislative and budget autonomy from the federal government.

NLC RESOLUTION #1**CALLING TO RESOLVE THE CONFLICT BETWEEN STATE AND FEDERAL MARIJUANA LAWS**

WHEREAS, state and local governments share with the federal government the responsibility to ensure public health and safety is addressed through competent, thoughtful, and comprehensive legislation and regulation and is reflective of local values and needs; and

WHEREAS, some states have passed or are considering voter referenda or legislation authorizing the growth and distribution of marijuana for adults' recreational use; and

WHEREAS, a growing number of states have passed voter referenda or legislation authorizing the growth, distribution, possession and use of marijuana for a variety of medical conditions for patients suffering from serious and chronic diseases; and

WHEREAS, the federal Controlled Substances Act (CSA) establishes a regulatory system designed to combat recreational drug use by making it unlawful to manufacture, distribute, possess or use any controlled substance including marijuana; and

WHEREAS, the federal government has classified marijuana as a Schedule I controlled substance, creating a conflict between the laws in various states authorizing medicinal and recreational marijuana in certain circumstances and the CSA's prohibitions against marijuana under any circumstance; and

WHEREAS, the federal government has not provided guidance to financial institutions on the accommodation of businesses associated with authorized medical or permitted adult recreational use of marijuana, leaving those businesses without banking and financial services; and

WHEREAS, the lack of banking services creates a cash-only operation that heightens the risk of crime in local communities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) urges the federal government to resolve the conflict between state and federal marijuana laws, including providing guidance to financial institutions; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges federal government to conduct research on the effects of marijuana; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that while NLC does not endorse the use of marijuana, NLC urges the federal government to consider a precise interpretation of the CSA to recognize and allow the medicinal and adult recreational use of marijuana in those states where their people choose to allow it.

NLC RESOLUTION #2

ENABLING ADOPTION OF PENSION BENEFIT ALTERNATIVES THAT REDUCE COSTS TO PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES

WHEREAS, many local and state governments are struggling to provide retirement security for employees over the long term, while dealing with structural budget problems, tax base and investment losses from the economic downturn, and other fiscal pressures; and

WHEREAS, in many cases, the rising costs of providing pension and retirement benefits have resulted in significant contribution increases borne by public sector employees and taxpayers; and

WHEREAS, local and state governments are proposing changes to pension plan offerings that can address budget problems, while also reducing the cost of retirement benefits to public sector employees through their voluntary election of alternative plans; and

WHEREAS, underfunding due to lenient rules that, over time, have called into question the viability of meeting their long-term commitments; and

WHEREAS, the perpetual underfunding could jeopardize city services as a growing percentage of budgets are forced to reconcile these shortfalls; and

WHEREAS, U.S. Department of the Treasury guidelines, rulings, and review processes related to determining the tax treatment of retirement plan contributions impact whether local governments can effectively offer those choices to employees; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of the Treasury has been asked by several local and state governments to review such pension plan proposals and issue such guidance as provided prior to 2006.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) calls for federal administrative and regulatory action to clarify these tax issues and enable offerings of alternative pension plans that would ensure a more sustainable pension system, reduced costs to employees, and stronger local and state government financial conditions; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, NLC calls upon the U.S. Department of the Treasury to expeditiously promulgate clarifying guidelines or rules that ensure favorable tax treatment of certain retirement plan contributions picked up by governmental employers when employees are given an option to choose a lower-cost plan.

NLC RESOLUTION #3**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR E-FAIRNESS**

WHEREAS, Main Street merchants are important parts of our local communities – providing employment to residents, contributing to charities, and keeping communities vibrant; and

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court ruled that state and local governments do not have the authority to require the collection of sales tax by retailers that have no physical presence or nexus in the state (*Bellas Hess* 1967; *Quill* 1992); and

WHEREAS, the Court’s precedent puts Main Street merchants at a five to ten percent competitive disadvantage by following the law and collecting sales tax at the time of purchase, while remote online retailers are not required to do so; and

WHEREAS, if state and local governments could collect the \$23 billion in sales taxes on e-commerce that are already owed, cities could better provide basic services, such as infrastructure investment and public safety, to residents without a penny coming from the federal government; and

WHEREAS, the federal government, historically, has been reluctant to interfere with the ability of local governments to raise and regulate their own revenues and should not undermine municipal autonomy with respect to remote sales tax collection.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) commends Congress on recognizing the importance of resolving the issue to put remote retailers and traditional ones on a level playing field; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges Congress to pass destination rate-based legislation that would give states the option to collect from remote online retailers the same tax that merchants on Main Street currently collect.

NLC RESOLUTION #4**PRESERVING THE TAX-EXEMPT STATUS OF MUNICIPAL BONDS**

WHEREAS, the federal tax exemption for municipal bonds has been in place since the federal income tax was instituted in 1913; and

WHEREAS, tax-exempt municipal bonds are the primary funding mechanism for state and local government infrastructure projects with three-quarters of the total United States investment in infrastructure being accomplished with tax-exempt financing from over 50,000 state and local governments and authorities; and

WHEREAS, the tax-exemption for municipal bonds was granted to ensure affordable access to credit for municipal projects that, among other things, provide for public health and well-being, and as a result, local governments have saved taxpayers an average of 25 to 20 percent on interest costs with tax-exempt municipal bonds as compared to taxable bonds; and

WHEREAS, the cap or elimination of the federal tax exemption for municipal bonds would place federal, state, and local governments at cross-purposes because any savings realized by the federal government as a result of tampering with the tax exemption would be more than offset by economic losses at the state and local level due to higher credit costs, canceled infrastructure projects, fewer job opportunities, and a greater burden on local taxpayers; and

WHEREAS, stability in the municipal bond market rests on the tax exemption for municipal bonds, and market stability is essential to local and national economic recovery.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) calls on Members of Congress and the President to state their support for maintaining the tax exemption for municipal bonds to promote employment and investment in our nation's cities and towns; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC strongly opposes any attempt to eliminate or limit the federal tax exemption for municipal bonds as a part of a federal deficit reduction plan or as a short-sighted consequence of efforts to advance comprehensive tax reform; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Members of Congress and the President to state their support for maintaining the tax exemption for private activity municipal bonds to promote employment and investment in our nation's cities and towns; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Members of Congress and the President to state their support for maintaining municipal bond advance refunding to promote thrift in the use of public funds that ultimately passes savings on to local tax-payers.

NLC RESOLUTION #5**CALLING FOR COMPREHENSIVE TAX REFORM**

WHEREAS, the federal tax code is in major need of comprehensive reform, including both the individual and business sections of the tax code, to address the rising federal deficit and to promote jobs and economic growth; and

WHEREAS, the last major tax reform took place in 1986 when President Reagan signed the 1986 Tax Reform Act into law; and

WHEREAS, tax reform proposals will invariably impact local governments' ability to provide critical infrastructure – schools, water and sewer systems, hospitals, roads, bridges and public transportation systems; and

WHEREAS, the National League of Cities (NLC) supports the well-established federal, state and local partnership embodied in principles of federalism, and opposes any preemption by Congress of local taxing authority; and

WHEREAS, stability in the municipal bond market rests on the tax exemption for municipal bonds and market stability is essential to local and national economic recovery; and

WHEREAS, granting preferential tax treatment to certain industries at the expense of other tax payers, erodes local revenues, undermines tax policy and dismantles federalism.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress and the President to create a plan for comprehensive tax reform which ensures that local governments retain the authority to set their own tax policy; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC strongly opposes any attempt to eliminate or limit the federal tax exemption for municipal bonds and the state and local tax deduction as a part of a federal deficit reduction plan or as a short-sighted consequence of efforts to advance comprehensive tax reform; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC opposes federal preemptions that would grant preferential tax treatment to certain industries and threaten the fiscal health of local governments; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Members of Congress and the President to preserve tax incentives when no similar tool is available in the private market, including the Historic Tax Credit (HTC), which encourages the redevelopment of historic and abandoned buildings in unique and challenging circumstances, and the New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC), which is a modest tax incentive that significantly increases the availability of private capital to small businesses and local entrepreneurs working in distressed communities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Members of Congress and the President to ensure that tax reform does not undermine the nation's social safety net and path to the middle class by maintaining and improving tax credits including the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit.

NLC RESOLUTION #6**IN SUPPORT OF CRITICAL U.S. CENSUS BUREAU SURVEYS**

WHEREAS, the U.S. Census Bureau serves as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Census Bureau is authorized by the U.S. Constitution and Federal law to collect and disseminate data guided by scientific objectivity to provide information about the nation; and

WHEREAS, Title 13 of the United States Code requires the Census Bureau to keep information strictly confidential; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Census Bureau conducts a host of surveys to collect and distribute data to policy makers at all levels of government, including but not limited to the American Community Survey, Economic Census, and Census of Governments; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Census Bureau conducts the American Community Survey (ACS) to collect data on demographic, housing, social, economic, and financial characteristics of all cities; and

WHEREAS, the data collected by the ACS ensures that mayors and other policymakers have the most current information for policy development allocation of funds and program evaluation; and

WHEREAS, ACS estimates provide America's cities with data that the business community uses for investment and hiring decisions, resulting in job opportunities; and

WHEREAS, local firefighters, police officers and other emergency personnel use ACS estimates for natural disaster planning and response; and

WHEREAS, the Economic Census is collected every five years – in years ending in “2” and “7” – to provide reliable business statistics that are essential to understanding the American economy; and

WHEREAS, only the Economic Census provides information on industry revenues and other measures of American business performance that are consistent, comparable, and comprehensive across industries and geographic areas; and

WHEREAS, government agencies, trade associations, and chambers of commerce and businesses in America's cities rely on data from the Economic Census for economic development, business decisions, planning and key economic reports; and

WHEREAS, the Economic Census provides America's cities information on comparative and trend data used to identify business expansion opportunities in local communities; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Census Bureau conducts the Census of Governments every five years – in years ending in “2” and “7” – of all state and local governments, which includes organizational data, employment data, and finance data; and

WHEREAS, the Census of Governments is the only source of comprehensive, uniform statistics on state and local governments; and

WHEREAS, the Census of Governments data are used to calculate the Gross Domestic Product and to better understand the current fiscal conditions of America’s cities.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities (NLC) supports the U.S. Census Bureau’s mission to produce complete and accurate data that meets the needs of America’s cities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NLC supports the U.S. Census Bureau’s use of sound scientific and objective methods to apply statistical samplings, conduct surveys, and collect preliminary and supplemental statistics; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NLC supports the U.S. Census Bureau’s authority to collect data that provides timely estimates that inform America’s local governments in their decision-making; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NLC recognizes the importance of the American Community Survey, Economic Census, Census of Governments, Annual Population Estimates, and a number of other surveys and statistics to local governments across the nation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NLC supports funding for and robust implementation of the American Community Survey, Economic Census, Census of Governments, Annual Population Estimates, and other relevant surveys and statistics to local governments across the nation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the nation’s cities urges Congress to oppose legislation that would make the American Community Survey a voluntary survey, as well as any other bills that would eliminate the American Community Survey, Economic Census, Census of Governments, Annual Population Estimates, and other surveys and statistics relevant to local governments across the nation.

NLC RESOLUTION #7**OPPOSITION TO A “BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT” TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION**

WHEREAS, a national effort is underway to pass state resolutions calling for a constitutional convention to include a Balanced Budget Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which would result in dangerous cuts to the federal budget and to vital programs upon which so many Americans depend.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) opposes a Balanced Budget Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

2.00 Environmental Quality

A. Problem

Environmental degradation respects no political boundaries; therefore a coordinated national environmental quality policy is vital to our nation. Without such a policy, no city or town can accomplish the most basic goals of protecting the health, welfare, and safety of its citizens.

B. Goals

A national environmental quality policy must:

- Improve the quality of the environment while protecting it from further degradation; and
- Assess both current and long-term environmental impacts, ensuring that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

C. Federal Policies

1. *National Environmental Policy Act*

NLC believes that the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) has encouraged the federal government to consider alternatives and mitigation options to proposed federal projects, and that the implementation of NEPA supports NLC's goals of environmental quality.

To reduce unnecessary project delays, NLC urges the federal government, in cooperation with local elected officials, to improve the NEPA process. NLC believes any attempts to improve NEPA must also:

- Mandate concurrent reviews among all federal agencies involved in the NEPA process for a project;
- Develop clearly defined procedures for resolving disputes among those federal agencies;

- Eliminate duplicative reviews by substituting equal or more stringent state environmental reviews for federal reviews;
- Require all agencies to determine appropriate time frames to complete their reviews, and penalize agencies that do not meet the deadlines; and
- Ensure adequate opportunity for public involvement.

To encourage public participation, NLC also recommends that NEPA documents include glossaries, bylines and phone numbers of the federal officials responsible for each document.

2. *Federal Mandates*

To meet national environmental quality goals, NLC recognizes that federal mandates are necessary. Where federal standards are established, the federal government must ensure that local governments have adequate capacity, resources, and time to achieve those standards. In addition, the federal government should renew its financial partnership to assist municipalities in complying with these mandates. Moreover, local governments must have the flexibility to determine their own methods to achieve federal mandates. However, federal policies should not impose unachievable objectives that foster new or expanded opportunities for litigation against municipal governments.

D. Principles

1. *Regional Approaches*

The impact of federal environmental programs must be evaluated in terms of the total environment, and coordinated with local and area-wide planning efforts. Regional approaches to resolve environmental issues that cross jurisdictional boundaries should be encouraged. Local governments are central to effecting change, but need the support and

cooperation of the federal government and its encouragement for regional action to ensure regional sustainability.

2. Sustainability

NLC is committed to the concept of sustainability, that as a society we must find ways to meet the needs of the present population without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Adopting sustainable solutions offers the potential of multiple, significant benefits to individuals, communities and society, including economic prosperity, environmental protection, social well-being, public health and national security.

A wide array of issues should be viewed through the sustainability lens, including energy, water, transportation, land use and economic development, housing, and public health. *(See also the Community and Economic Development (CED) and Transportation Infrastructure and Services policy chapters.)*

NLC supports the Interagency Partnership for Sustainable Communities formed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Transportation, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to coordinate housing, community development, transportation, energy, and environmental policies that will help local communities create better and more affordable places to live, work and raise families. NLC urges Congress to pass legislation to officially authorize the partnership and to continue funding.

From a municipal perspective, protecting and rebuilding existing communities are vital components of a national environmental protection program. Restoring and strengthening existing communities contributes toward ensuring a sustainable

future. *(For more details on sustainable development, see CED Section 3.07 (C) (4) (c), Land Use, Promoting Sustainable Communities.)*

America's cities can benefit from the exchange of experiences and engagement with local governments in other countries, and must join in international cooperation and collaboration efforts to mount meaningful actions to achieve goals and reduce the impacts of climate change.

3. Environmental Justice

The impacts of pollution fall disproportionately on poor and minority communities, an issue of special concern to the nation's cities and towns. To mitigate these unacceptable impacts, the federal government should:

- Identify those areas with the largest concentrations of toxic chemicals in air, land, and water;
- Assess the human health in the areas of highest impact;
- Provide opportunities and resources that will allow them to participate in determining adverse health effects and economic impacts;
- Identify activities that have significant effects on human health and develop plans that will result in net reductions in pollution;
- Include environmental justice as an integral component of all federal planning, programs, and statutes; and
- Enhance opportunities for early public and local government participation, including access to accurate, objective information about the consequences of permit issuance.

NLC opposes any federal regulations that place restrictions on state and local government actions regulating private property or that require additional

compensation beyond current interpretations of the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

2.01 Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience

A successful national climate protection strategy must focus on mitigating the effects of climate change and on adaptation measures that are necessary to prepare cities and residents for those changes that may be unavoidable. The range of adaptation issues must be uniquely addressed by each local government. The increasing threats related to climate change include, but are not limited to, sea-level rise, extreme weather events, such as heat waves, wildfires, droughts, floods, heavy precipitation and strong storms, pest infestations, and disease, all of which can threaten human health, cause damage to local infrastructure, jeopardize water quality and availability, and lead to energy and food shortages. The breadth and severity of these threats require the assistance and resources of the federal government.

In order to help communities plan for the impacts of a changing climate and create resilient communities that are able to adapt in the face of challenges and changing circumstances, NLC urges the federal government to:

- Comprehensively study the effects of climate change on the nation's cities, as well as different regional climate change impacts, and identify solutions to address current and future threats;
- Provide financial and technical assistance to support local government vulnerability assessments and climate change mitigation and adaptation implementation efforts;
- Ensure that local governments have the information, resources and tools to

adequately plan for and respond to climate change effects;

- Establish a national climate service to communicate changes and impacts, and provide critical time-sensitive information to local governments and the public, as well as long-term climate change information;
- Require consideration of climate-related risks and vulnerabilities as part of all federal policies, practices, investments, and regulatory and other programs;
- Facilitate collaboration among federal, state and local authorities to share best practices and climate resilient strategies; and
- Fund a national public service campaign to inform the public about the impacts of climate change and the need for adaptation measures.

2.02 Energy

A. Goals

NLC urges the federal government to work with local governments to develop and implement a sustainable energy policy that is reliable, equitable, environmentally responsible and evidence-based and that will:

- Continue to assess the future of our nation's energy requirements to ensure that our energy policy adequately addresses the future needs of the country;
- Promote the most efficient and affordable use of all energy sources while protecting the environment;
- Protect the supply of energy by promoting the use of renewable sources and alternative fuels, while developing techniques to reduce the environmental impact of the use of conventional fossil fuels;
- Protect our economic and national security by reducing our dependence on foreign oil and encouraging environmentally responsible domestic

production of conventional and renewable energy sources;

- Ensure a national energy supply which will decrease greenhouse gas emissions;
- Encourage conservation and increased energy efficiency across the country and sectors of the economy;
- Encourage the use of both distributed and utility scale generation of renewable energy; and
- Promote community resilience by strengthening and modernizing energy infrastructure to withstand the impacts of climate change.

B. Climate Change Mitigation

Greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, are chemical compounds that trap heat in the atmosphere, leading to a warming of the atmosphere. The federal government must develop policies to rapidly reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to prevent the worsening of the already measureable effects of climate change on the global environment, such as the warming of the atmosphere and oceans, melting ice caps and glaciers, and rising sea levels. NLC believes that the solution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, while simultaneously strengthening the economy, lies in conserving energy, coupled with replacing fossil-based energy systems with renewable energy as rapidly as practicable. NLC urges the federal government to develop a multi-pollutant strategy to reduce emissions from power plants, mobile sources and other major sources to provide significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

As the federal government adopts and implements these strategies, it must ensure that the nation's cities are part of the decision-making process. Moreover, this is an urgent global problem that demands a global solution; every country, including

developing countries, must be part of the solution and not exempted.

C. Federal Policies

1. Energy Emergencies

NLC urges the federal government to enhance energy emergency preparedness and include local elected officials in the planning process.

In the event that allocation controls are employed, the federal government must give priority to essential public health and safety services in every city. Regulations should be adjusted so that cities that have already reduced consumption are given proportional credit.

During times of energy stability, financial and technical assistance should be made available to cities to prepare for an energy emergency.

2. Energy Assistance to Low Income Households

NLC urges the federal government to continue to fund programs such as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program and the Weatherization Assistance program to help low income households reduce their energy costs and improve the energy efficiency of their homes. Sustained periods of hot or cold weather, or higher than normal wholesale energy prices, can create unusually high demand for these programs. NLC urges the federal government to create an emergency assistance fund to address abnormal weather conditions or price fluctuations.

3. Infrastructure Siting

The nation's cities recognize the need for an effective network of energy infrastructure. NLC urges the federal government to partner and consult with local governments to determine the area for infrastructure siting

that would best meet the needs of the community. NLC strongly opposes any legislation that preempts local decision-making authority on the siting and permitting of oil refineries, pipelines, electric transmission lines, and nuclear and other energy-related facilities. This type of action would threaten to dismantle longstanding environmental laws that protect the health and welfare of the public, and constrain the ability of local residents to participate through their locally elected officials to tailor policies to meet their needs.

4. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

NLC believes that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) should continue to review all purchased gas costs and wholesale electricity prices to ensure that they are “just and reasonable,” to make public all requests for rate increases, and to shift the burden of proof to any pipeline or transmission company requesting a rate increase. NLC encourages the federal government to ensure that FERC has adequate resources to accomplish these goals. NLC opposes any attempts to grant eminent domain authority to any federal energy regulatory agency, including FERC. NLC opposes any legislation or regulations that would bring municipally owned utilities under FERC’s jurisdiction.

D. Energy Efficiency

The federal government should support all cost-effective energy efficiency measures in all types of buildings in order to reduce the use and production of energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To promote energy efficiency, the federal government should:

- Develop and promulgate a model building rating system and benchmarking tools;

- Promote financing mechanisms that take into account the reduced costs of operating energy efficient buildings;
- Offer training and financial assistance to state and local governments to adopt and enforce building codes that implement energy efficiency gains;
- Encourage the distribution and use of inexpensive mechanisms, such as smart home energy meters, to provide information on residential building energy performance for homeowners and homebuyers;
- Develop models that can account for transportation costs within household total energy consumption data;
- Reauthorize and fully fund the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) and share best practices and lessons learned from state and local governments as a result of programs implemented through the EECBG;
- Assess conservation programs that most effectively reduce the use of energy and provide technical assistance to cities to implement such programs;
- Prioritize grant applications that demonstrate energy efficiencies will result in a net reduction of cost for the product; and
- Ensure that all new and existing federal facilities are energy efficient.

1. Tax Policy and Financial Incentives

NLC encourages the federal government to develop regulations and tax incentives that would improve the energy and water efficiency of appliances and equipment for industrial, agricultural, commercial and residential consumers. The federal government should provide incentives for new and renovated buildings that meet or exceed nationally recognized energy efficiency standards.

2. Public Awareness and Education

The federal government should promote the benefits of energy efficiency to local governments and public utilities. The federal government should develop public service announcements and other educational materials that can be utilized by local governments to promote the benefits of energy efficient and resource conserving consumer products to consumers.

E. Renewable Energy

1. Alternative and Renewable Energy

Federal tax policies should promote the development and use of alternative and renewable energy. NLC supports long-term extensions of the investment tax credit and the production tax credit for renewable energy as an incentive for their development and deployment. NLC supports policies and financial mechanisms that lower the cost and eliminate financial, regulatory and market barriers to development, procurement and implementation of alternative and renewable energy sources by residential, commercial and municipal entities, as well as producers. The Department of Energy (DOE) should continue to offer grants to cities for the procurement of these non-conventional energy sources for use in municipal buildings.

To promote the use and development of renewable energy such as solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, tidal and hydro power, the federal government should:

- Increase funding for research and development to implement the use of renewable energy sources; Create a renewable portfolio standard that increases the share of electricity from renewable sources;
- Create standards for and evaluate the effectiveness of renewable energy products;

- Promote and support improvements to the electrical grid, including capabilities and incentives for smart metering, support for large scale distributed generation, and construction of long distance renewable energy transmission capabilities; and
- Increase funding to research and develop alternative energy technology.

2. Demand Management

NLC urges the federal government to establish tax incentives promoting demand-side management of energy in such areas as distributed generation systems and electricity production to reduce base load demand.

3. Distributed Generation

The federal government should develop a comprehensive research and development program to improve storage capacity and affordability of distributed energy systems, as well as promote their implementation.

4. Renewable Energy Sources

a. Hydroelectric

The pricing of hydroelectric power generated at federal projects should be as low as possible, while ensuring that all costs to the federal government are fully recovered including the cost of federal capital. The federal government should continue to own and operate the federal power marketing agencies and should not sell, transfer, exchange or otherwise dispose of them. NLC supports the protection of municipal utility purchases of hydroelectric power through federal contracts.

b. Solar

The federal government should support research programs to develop innovative and practical solar technology. Additionally, the federal government should promote financing mechanisms that stimulate and incentivize the adoption and installation of

solar technologies for residential, commercial and municipal use.

c. Wind

The federal government should support research programs to develop wind technology for commercial and residential use, clarify regulations related to its implementation, and provide incentives to promote its use.

d. Additional Energy Sources

The federal government should support research and development and use of additional energy sources such as geothermal and bioenergy, including waste-to-energy and landfill gas recovery projects, that help meet goals of an efficient, economical, and environmentally responsible energy supply.

F. Conventional Energy Sources

1. Coal

The use of clean coal technology (as defined by DOE standards) will help decrease emissions while helping cities affected by such emissions to reach and maintain attainment of air quality standards. Therefore, NLC urges the federal government to:

- Support research programs to develop the most efficient, environmentally responsible methods to extract, transport, and utilize coal for energy production;
- Streamline requirements for development and retention of leases for coal reserves on federal land in an environmentally responsible manner;
- Research the use and storage of coal byproducts, such as methane, as a future energy source;
- Develop incentives for the use of clean coal technology and Best Available Control Technologies for new and existing plants; and
- Increase research and development for carbon capture and storage technology

and fund large-scale integrated demonstration projects for carbon capture, transportation and storage that reduce emissions from existing coal plants.

2. Natural Gas

The federal government should encourage the domestic production of natural gas in an environmentally responsible manner. Therefore, the federal government should:

- Ensure that water quality and water resources are protected;
- Require the disclosure of chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing; and
- Study the relationship of the oil and natural gas production and extraction process on drinking water resources and air quality, the impacts on land and aquatic ecosystems, seismic risks and public safety.

3. Nuclear

In the exploration of nuclear power options, the federal government should require the development of design and safety features that will maximize the safety of nuclear energy. The federal government should improve existing licensing and regulatory procedures for new and existing nuclear power plants. In particular, Congress should strengthen the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) protection of the public by prohibiting "revolving door" employment between industry and the NRC. Final siting approval of nuclear facilities should be a shared responsibility among federal, state and local governments, subject to appropriate federal environmental laws and regulations.

Federal agencies providing review of emergency preparedness, response and evacuation plans must include cities in the development and review of the plans. These plans should include a protocol for educating

communities, particularly those who reside within the evacuation zone, on radioactivity and radiological hazards before an incident occurs. Federal funding should be available to local governments as first responders for emergency preparedness and response for nuclear events. (*Specific policies for disaster preparedness and response are contained in Section 6.03 of the Public Safety and Crime Prevention chapter.*)

4. Petroleum

The federal government should promote the production of domestic petroleum in an environmentally responsible manner.

In the event of a supply disruption, there should be no action by the federal government that causes the depletion of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve simply to mitigate oil prices. The federal government should not reinstate price controls on domestically produced crude oil.

G. Electricity

1. Infrastructure

NLC supports federal incentives for all generators and transmission grid owners to create new infrastructure, consistent with current environmental regulations and laws. To ensure that the nation has an adequate and reliable national transmission grid, the federal government should coordinate with state and local governments. NLC opposes any attempts to preempt local authority in siting energy producing facilities or transmission grids.

2. Smart Grid

Smart grid technology will increase the capacity, quality and reliability of the electric power grid, increase the grid's energy and operational efficiencies, and enable significant increases in distributed renewable and stored energy. NLC supports federal programs that:

- Conduct research into smart grid technology and help promote its commercialization;
- Create standards for interoperability and security;
- Fund pilot programs to study techniques that reduce energy demand by giving customers more direct and automated control over their energy use, evaluate rate structures that more accurately reflect energy costs, and investigate the integration of renewable energy sources onto the local grid;
- Provide consumer education and workforce training; and
- Facilitate an accelerated implementation of smart grid technology across the distribution and transmission networks.

3. Electric Utility Restructuring

NLC believes that state and local governments, traditional regulators of the electric utility industry, should continue to be the primary decision makers in restructuring the electric utility industry. Congress and the Administration must work with state and local elected officials in any attempt to restructure the electric utility industry. Restructuring should not interfere with or reduce services provided by municipally owned utilities.

NLC supports the following principles in all attempts to restructure the delivery of electricity:

- Preemption: NLC opposes any federal action that preempts municipal authority to issue franchises, tax, aggregate, regulate use of rights-of-way, or interfere in any way with municipal revenue authority. NLC opposes any federal preemption of the rights of state utility commissions to regulate retail electricity rates. NLC opposes the preemption of any existing environmental policies in any restructuring proposal.

- Affordability: Any restructuring program must ensure that the system remains affordable for all communities and ratepayers.
- Equitable Benefits: Any restructuring program should result in all ratepayers – large and small, residential and commercial – equitably sharing in the benefits of a restructured environment.
- Social and Environmental Impacts: All market participants should contribute equitably to accomplish the following public policy goals: support for lifeline rates; energy efficiency and conservation; environmental programs; renewable energy sources; and alternative energy efforts. Generators should be held to applicable environmental regulations. NLC opposes less expensive electricity if it comes at the expense of environmental degradation.
- Municipal Utilities: Any restructuring must maintain the existing powers of municipalities, including the concept of municipal utilities; must not abridge the existing authority of municipal utilities to operate; and must not abridge the ability of cities to form municipal utilities or to compete in the future.
- Rights-of-Way: NLC opposes attempts to preempt local government authority to manage rights-of-way and to receive just compensation for their use.
- Aggregation: Cities must have the opportunity, either individually or on a regional basis, to become aggregators, to consider combining the electric loads of various users, and to negotiate the purchase of electricity on behalf of those consumers.
- Market Power: The federal government must closely examine any mergers or acquisitions in the deregulated electric industry, and prevent all mergers that are found to threaten competition. The federal government must exercise current

regulatory authority through the Department of Justice to prevent anticompetitive behavior in order to protect the interests of all ratepayers in the deregulated electric industry.

- True Access to Transmission: State and local governments must maintain the exclusive authority to identify places for expansion of the transmission system. The federal government must:

- 1) Ensure that transmission capacity is not a barrier to competition by requiring accurate and timely Actual Transmission Capacity postings;
- 2) Facilitate retail access to transmission on a pro rata basis; and
- 3) Not take other actions which affect fair access to transmission by all competitors.

- Regional Transmission Organizations (RTOs): To ensure fair compliance with transmission rates, efficient and reliable grid utilization, and enforcement of reliability standards, the federal government should require the formation of regional Independent System Operators.

H. Transportation and Energy

NLC supports federal programs that:

- Reduce dependence on fossil fuels used for transportation, including through the support and promotion of transportation alternatives such as public transportation, multi-modal transportation systems and safe routes to schools;
- Increase funding for federal research and development of alternative sources of energy for transportation;
- Pursue a national distribution system for alternative fuels for transportation use;
- Offer incentives for acquisition of zero- or low- emission vehicles, such as natural gas or electric vehicles. Incentives should

be available for cities to purchase these vehicles for use in public transportation systems and municipal fleets and to public and private entities to install electric vehicle infrastructure;

- Minimize environmental harm associated with the extraction, processing, and disposal of metals used in electric vehicle batteries, and encourage development of alternatives; and
- Ensure that the air quality benefits of using zero and low emission vehicles are quantified and credited toward meeting national air quality goals.

NLC opposes a federally mandated phase-in of a fixed number of alternative fueled vehicles for fleets, in the absence of federal funding for this purpose.

(See also the Transportation Infrastructure and Services policy chapter).

2.03 Clean Air

A. Problem

Air pollution continues to be a serious threat to the health of citizens and the welfare of many communities.

The federal government must coordinate air quality regulations with local and state governments as well as across federal agencies.

B. Goals

A national strategy must:

- Protect human health from the harmful effects of air emissions;
- Target sources responsible for current air emissions through multi-pollutant strategy;
- Recognize regional problems and support local government efforts to partner with other local governments as a means of improving air quality on a regional scale;

- Emphasize air shed solutions to problems from the transport of air pollution across jurisdictional boundaries;
- Coordinate policies of federal agencies regulating air quality to avoid conflicting regulations, such as imposing stricter air standards while simultaneously cutting funding for mass transit;
- Anticipate and mitigate the effects of climate change;
- Encourage and give credit for voluntary reductions in air pollution; and
- Not adversely affect other environmental media, such as soil and water.

C. Federal Policies

1. Local Role

Authority to conduct air quality planning should be vested with general-purpose local governments and/or regional policy making organizations. State and local governments should continue to have the authority to establish stricter standards than those set by the federal government. State and local governments should generally be allowed to grant or alter permits without the need for federal approval so long as such actions are consistent with EPA-approved generic permit rules.

Congress should maintain and increase federal funding for regional clean air agencies, which should go directly to the local agencies with State Implementation Plans responsibilities.

2. State Implementation Plans

EPA must continue to review the development of the basic elements of State Implementation Plans (SIP), which outline measures that will reduce pollution from stationary and mobile sources. The federal government should encourage collaboration among local, state and federal partners in developing a SIP.

NLC supports the imposition of sanctions on states that fail to submit an SIP, revise the SIP in accordance with EPA specifications, or implement the measures identified in the SIP. Where the SIP cannot be developed in accordance with requirements to “demonstrate attainment” because there are no known strategies available to accomplish the objectives of the Clean Air Act, EPA should be given the flexibility to refrain from imposing sanctions. Where sanctions remain the only tool to ensure timely compliance, they should be imposed on the government whose actions were inadequate or inconsistent with the requirements of the law. Where a state has failed to develop and enforce its SIP, it is the state that should be sanctioned. In no case should the state be authorized to transfer any sanctions to its local governments absent a demonstration of that local government’s culpability.

3. *National Ambient Air Quality Standards*

Primary air quality standards should be based on the protection of public health. The federal government should continue to evaluate the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to ensure they are necessary and attainable. When revising the NAAQS, the federal government must ensure that:

- New standards are based on peer reviewed science;
- Adequate technology is or will be made available to attain the revised standards; and
- Sufficient time is provided for areas to come into compliance.

NLC supports EPA designation of major pollution transportation regions consisting of attainment and adjacent non-attainable areas. Non-attainable areas should be required to install reasonably available controls on stationary sources of pollution.

Recognizing that climate, geography, and transport phenomenon play critical roles in persistent non-attainable areas, the federal government should ensure that research is undertaken to develop new control strategies and that control measures result in progress toward attainment.

However, to encourage innovation and private and public research, federal air quality standards must focus on measurable results and must not mandate the use of specific technologies to reach attainment.

Congress must ensure that EPA is not forced to promulgate new and costly standards prematurely because of arbitrary court ordered deadlines.

EPA should continue to set secondary ambient air quality standards to protect non-health related values.

a. *Transportation Control Measures*

In areas projecting attainment and making projected yearly progress toward attainment by the statutory deadlines, implementation of transportation control measures should not be a mandatory federal requirement. Where reductions in vehicle miles traveled are needed to meet emission reduction targets, strategies such as economic incentives and transportation demand congestion pricing that protects privacy and prohibits penalties should be permitted in place of mandated transportation control measures if it can be demonstrated that such strategies will provide equal or greater benefits. (*See also EENR section 2.02 Energy, H. Transportation and Energy and the Transportation Infrastructure and Services policy chapter.*)

4. *Stationary Source Emissions*

a. *Generation of Electricity and Production of Petroleum Products*

NLC believes that a comprehensive approach to emissions reduction from the generation of electricity and the production of petroleum products is essential to protect the health of our citizens and our communities. NLC supports a streamlined air quality control strategy that:

- Establishes an integrated approach for regulating air emissions from all electric power plants and petroleum production facilities;
- Addresses significant emissions from electric power generation and petroleum production facilities;
- Caps emissions from power plants to establish stringent, feasible, and enforceable national emissions reduction goals;
- Requires the installation of technology no less stringent than the best available controls on existing power plants by a compliance deadline;
- Includes a national emissions trading program, which equitably allocates any emissions allowances to existing utilities, so long as specific sources credited are not allowed to increase their emissions;
- Encourages and credits utilities for early compliance, while enforcing deadlines to ensure steady progress;
- Offers flexibility to utilities to meet required emissions reductions; and
- Retains the authority of regions, states, and local governments to adopt and implement more stringent measures than those required by the federal government.

Strict emission control requirements must be maintained for new sources. New source permits should continue to be required for all “major” sources that result in significant emission increases. However, once a permit has been issued for a source, it should be exempt from additional requirements for a reasonable period of time.

b. Biomass and Waste-to-Energy

NLC recognizes biomass and waste-to-energy as a renewable energy source, but encourages these sources to be emission-neutral so that air quality is not negatively impacted.

5. *Mobile Source Emissions*

Where pollution is caused by mobile sources, the primary means for abatement of such pollution should be direct and stringent controls related to mobile source emissions and promotion of transportation zero- or low-emission vehicles. (*See also EENR policy section 2.02 Energy H. Transportation and Energy and the Transportation Infrastructure and Services policy chapter*)

6. *Hazardous Air Pollutants*

Congress should continue to require EPA to identify and set standards for hazardous air pollutants which protect public health and environment. EPA should impose controls on sources of hazardous air pollutants that are stricter than technology-based standards where necessary to protect public health and the environment. Congress should establish deadlines for the determination of those substances that are hazardous and should require mandatory listing of substances where EPA fails to meet the deadlines.

2.04 Solid and Hazardous Waste

A. Problem

Disposing of solid and hazardous wastes and conserving resources are two of the most challenging issues facing local governments.

Improper disposal of hazardous wastes, including nuclear and radioactive waste, and spills of chemicals, oils, and other hazardous substances, can endanger public health and pollute our nation’s air, water and land resources.

B. Goals

Waste management must be addressed aggressively through source reduction, volume reduction and resource recovery. These actions must be compatible with protecting the environment.

C. Solid Waste Policies

Solid waste management is a local issue. The federal government should support local programs by developing a national solid waste management policy that takes an integrated approach to best meet local needs.

1. Source Reduction

To help relieve local governments and tax payers of the financial burden of product and packaging management and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the federal government should:

- Develop policies that promote product stewardship and create incentives for manufacturers to design and produce products created with less energy, materials and toxins;
- Create incentives for local governments and producers to develop systems to collect, compost, reuse and recycle products;
- Promote material exchange markets;
- Support research and development on conversion technology, packaging materials, biodegradability and techniques to minimize solid waste;
- Support public participation and education programs to provide a better understanding of source reduction (reduce, reuse, recycle) and disposal options; and
- Promote the recycling of materials for federally-funded projects.

2. Electronic Waste

NLC supports federal efforts to educate the public on minimizing electronic waste and associated risks to health and the

environment. NLC urges Congress to develop a system to maximize the reuse and responsible recycling of used electronics and create a viable financing mechanism. Congress should investigate the use of appropriate incentives to:

- Design products that facilitate source reduction, reduce environmental impact, and encourage reuse, recycling, product take-back, and responsible reclamation of components;
- Ensure that used electronics are recycled in a sustainable manner, such as through an accredited third-party certification program;
- Promote green electronics as a source selection preference;
- Reduce toxicity by limiting the use of hazardous materials in electronics manufacture; and
- Increase recycled content and improve efficiencies in development and operation of electronic products.

NLC urges Congress and the Administration to ensure that all exported electronics are handled and disposed of safely in a manner that does not harm public health or the environment.

3. Recycling

To support municipal recycling initiatives, EPA should develop a clearinghouse to share best practices among cities on delivering efficient recycling programs and to create connections that foster collaboration between waste producers and users.

Congress should encourage development of long-term stable markets for recycled products, hard-to-recycle products (such as plastics) and non-recyclable products.

In addition, federal funding should:

- Support research and development and pilot programs to assist local

governments in demonstrating of new recycling techniques;

- Fund research and development for conversion technology for recycled materials, including products from tires and batteries; and
- Develop fair and appropriate tax incentives to target problematic waste streams from recycling processing centers.

4. Environmental Labeling

NLC supports development of national programs to ensure that environmental labels for packaging are based on a set of clear and verifiable definitions and standards.

5. Incinerator Ash

The federal government should designate incinerator ash as a “special” waste and establish appropriate testing and treatment requirements. NLC supports the beneficial reuse of non-toxic ash.

The federal government must provide that the term of permits for new incinerators is for an adequate duration with periodic monitoring to ensure compliance with permit conditions. The federal government should also provide resources for operators of municipal incinerators.

6. Landfills

New federal mandates that retroactively reclassify specific segments of waste, thus requiring new and more costly disposal methods and/or retrofitting of existing and closed disposal facilities, must be accompanied by financing to comply.

7. Interstate Transport of Municipal Solid Waste

Congress should authorize states that develop approvable, comprehensive solid waste management plans, which include long-term capacity assurance for disposal of waste

generated in-state, to restrict out-of-state use of their facilities unless there is planned capacity for out-of-state wastes. Municipal or regional authorities within states with approved plans must have the right to accept or reject solid waste from out-of-state. Congress should also authorize the imposition of phased-in differential, i.e., higher, disposal fees which must be equal for out-of-state solid waste at facilities in states with approved plans.

Municipalities accepting out-of-jurisdiction waste must be authorized by Congress to impose their standards on the importing jurisdiction.

8. Backhauling

Congress should prohibit the hauling of solid and/or hazardous waste in vehicles used for transporting food.

D. Nuclear Waste Management Policies

1. Local Participation in Site Selection

Federal policy related to nuclear and radioactive waste disposal should be amended to give local governments the authority to directly participate in selecting the site for permanent repositories for high-level nuclear and intermediate and low-level radioactive waste. The permanent disposal or storage of nuclear and radioactive waste, within any populated area, is completely unacceptable. Further, sufficient technical assistance funding from the Nuclear Waste Trust Fund should be provided to local governments to enable them to conduct technical studies of potential repository sites, to provide technical comments on federal siting-related documents, and to monitor the site selection process. This should apply to sites identified on federal property or reservations in close proximity to a municipal boundary.

2. High-Level Nuclear Waste Storage

Congress should adopt legislation to establish an integrated spent nuclear fuel management program to:

- Construct and operate a safe, permanent geologic disposal facility;
- Use the Nuclear Waste Trust Fund for the purpose for which the funds were contractually paid for by users of nuclear generated electricity; and
- Allow state and local governments to be compensated for the costs which they incur in disposing of nuclear waste until a long-term storage option is available and viable.

The federal government should also research additional options for managing nuclear waste.

3. Nuclear Waste Management

DOE, the federal agency that manages nuclear weapons complexes, must be required to clean up contaminated areas. If DOE proposes waste disposal facilities on site, the agency should be required to obtain the approval of the affected local governments. Such facilities should be located in isolated areas, away from populations, including farmed areas, critical wildlife areas and waterways, and must meet EPA and Nuclear Regulatory Agency standards.

Restoration and Long-Term Stewardship:

NLC urges DOE to restore all contaminated lands at nuclear sites to an environmental standard negotiated with and approved by affected local governments for future use. In cases where full restoration is not currently possible, Congress must acknowledge and provide the long-term (thousands of years) stewardship costs associated with leaving nuclear and other hazardous waste contamination on site. Congress and the Administration should continue to support

research to develop necessary technology for consolidated nuclear waste disposal and cleanup.

Economic Aid and Restoration of Jobs: The transfer of uncontaminated lands to the surrounding communities for economic or public use should be a high DOE priority. Such lands should be indemnified for future use from any contamination that may not be known at the time of transfer. DOE should continue to work with local governments to create and attract new jobs and to replace industries lost through the closure and changing missions of nuclear facilities.

4. Cask Testing

Full scale testing of any prototype containers and equipment used for the transportation of high level radioactive waste should be required by the federal government.

5. Routing

Local governments should be consulted in the designation of routes for transportation of high level radioactive waste and spent fuel through their jurisdictions. Where state governments seek the designation of alternative routing to the Interstate system, they should be required by federal law to create a review and comment process that provides affected local jurisdictions with the opportunity to participate in the alternative routing decision.

Guidelines for the routing of high level radioactive waste should be established for the movement of such waste by every transportation mode.

6. Notification

The federal government should be required to give general, not shipment-by-shipment, notification to affected local governments of the routes used and approximate frequency of

shipments of high level radioactive waste through their jurisdictions.

7. Liability

The total financial pool that provides compensation for losses in case of a nuclear accident must be increased by raising the ceiling on each nuclear power plant's liability.

Compensation for losses resulting from accidents at nuclear waste repositories and those involving transportation of nuclear waste should be provided in a manner similar to compensation for losses at nuclear power generation facilities. Furthermore, state and local governments should be compensated for the costs which they incur in preparing for and responding to a nuclear accident.

To encourage state and local participation in emergency response efforts and to minimize the potential for lawsuits against these governments, state and local governmental liability should, under the Price-Anderson Act, be explicitly waived in the event of a nuclear accident.

8. Federal Compliance

Federal facilities should continue to comply with federal and state environmental, health and safety laws and should be subject to their enforcement provisions.

E. Hazardous Waste Management Policies

1. Hazardous Waste Collection

The federal government should provide state and local governments with financial and technical assistance to support, develop and expand local government hazardous waste collection capacity.

2. Landfill Regulations

The federal government should provide state and local governments with financial and

technical assistance to evaluate potential new sites for hazardous waste disposal facilities. Hazardous waste landfill regulations should combine technology-based design and operating standards and should include minimum landfill location standards.

Class 4 injection wells, if found to pose a potential human health or environmental threat, should be banned.

EPA should require liners and leachate collection systems for existing hazardous waste land disposal facilities, with exemptions granted in those cases found not to pose a threat to human health or the environment or where the facility can demonstrate alternatives for preventing groundwater contamination.

The federal government should also develop and implement a plan for prompt and responsible emergency and long-term action to protect public health and the environment in the case of spills or leakage at disposal facilities and in the transportation of hazardous materials to and from facilities.

3. Incinerator and Impoundment Requirements

Incinerators whose primary purpose is the "beneficial recovery of heat" should not be exempt from Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Additionally, facilities which burn or blend hazardous materials for fuel or energy recovery purposes must be required to report these activities to EPA and authorized states. These facilities must also be required to label such fuel as containing hazardous wastes before marketing and distributing the fuel product.

NLC opposes the incineration of hazardous materials at sea until it is demonstrated that the safety and efficiency of this method

causes less harm to human health and the environment than other practical alternative means of disposal.

4. Kilns, Boilers and Industrial Furnaces

In order for these facilities to continue burning liquid hazardous waste as fuel, they must first obtain a use change permit to ensure they are sited appropriately and in an environmentally protective manner to proceed with the burning of hazardous waste. Any facility burning hazardous waste must be a permitted facility in full compliance with both federal air emission control standards and monitoring requirements for the incineration of hazardous waste and with the requirements of Subtitle C (hazardous waste) of RCRA. Operators of facilities using hazardous waste as a fuel must be trained and certified to ensure proper operation of the facility.

5. Permit Requirements

All major expansions or additions to existing hazardous waste facilities should be treated as “new” facilities for permitting purposes. Once permitted, they should be allowed to expand according to their final permit requirements.

The permitting process should be standardized among cement kilns, boilers and industrial furnaces that recycle hazardous waste and incinerators.

EPA-issued permits should require the use of “best available technologies” and be effective for a fixed term. Any by-products derived through the recycling process must comply with the RCRA “derived-from” labeling requirements if such by-products are offered to the public. EPA should propose a modified permit procedure for those facility modifications that the regional EPA Administrator deems to be minor. The modified permit procedure must not,

however, eliminate notice to local officials and the public, and if sufficient interest is generated, the modification must go through normal permit procedures.

6. Underground Injection

Underground injection of hazardous chemicals or wastes above, into, or near an aquifer that is a potential source of drinking water must be prohibited.

7. Research

The federal government should expand its research and development program in hazardous waste and materials management to:

- Develop industrial process modifications and raw materials substitution in order to reduce hazardous waste generation;
- Develop processes to recover resources from hazardous wastes and materials and improve existing treatment, long-term storage and disposal techniques; and
- Prepare a comprehensive evaluation of the role of federal, state and local governments in the prevention of hazardous materials accidents. The study should identify the mechanisms for integrating existing governmental programs and activities into a single, integrated national prevention program.

A national clearinghouse for hazardous waste and materials information should be established as a repository for research results.

8. Insurance

Congress should ensure that owners and operators of hazardous waste disposal facilities are financially insured to provide for the safe operation and closure of those facilities as well as any emergency response and liability that may occur as a result of a leak or spill.

9. Closure of Facilities

Upon the opening of a new hazardous waste or materials disposal facility, the federal government should require that a covenant restrict the use of each site for as long as necessary after closure. Further, the covenant should require all future owners of each property to take the property subject to such restrictions including the continued, regular monitoring, inspection, and maintenance of the property as well as responsibility for any remedial action that may be necessary due to the hazardous wastes or materials disposed on such property.

10. Brownfields

NLC calls on Congress to reauthorize and fully fund the EPA Brownfields program, which supports the assessment, cleanup and redevelopment of sites that are complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant. The economic redevelopment and environmental restoration of these properties is essential to revitalizing communities and protecting public health. Cleanup standards for these areas should be based on the level and type of contamination and the purposes for which the area is intended to be reused, as outlined in the local land use plan.

Congress should enact legislation addressing and resolving the disincentives created by potential liability to facilitate reuse of those properties. Such legislation should provide for a waiver or a definitive limitation or elimination of liability for non-contributing current or future owners, developers, lenders, operators and tenants of previously contaminated sites which have been certified as “clean.”

11. Federal Facility/Site Conversion

When downsizing the nation’s military structure and converting to civilian use, NLC

urges Congress and the Administration to adopt the following environmental cleanup policies:

- Ensure the active involvement of local government officials in all phases of the environmental cleanup, including site evaluation and selection and implementation of cleanup remedies;
- Allow parcelization of federal facilities or sites, where feasible, to permit prompt redevelopment of uncontaminated portions of the property;
- Coordinate timetables for an environmental impact statement, parcelization and prioritization with civilian reuse plans; and
- Provide full and timely funding and appropriation for the cleanup of federally owned or operated contaminated facilities and sites.

F. Superfund Policies

1. Superfund Trust Fund

Congress should reauthorize the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, also known as Superfund) to ensure that existing hazardous waste disposal sites can continue to be identified, evaluated and cleaned up.

Congress should increase the size of the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund that supports the Superfund program so it will be adequate to clean up sites already on the National Priority List (NPL) as well as any additional sites added to the list. Trust Fund revenues should be derived from the following sources:

- Doubling fees imposed on feedstocks used in the production of hazardous materials and used by hazardous waste-generating industries or importers of hazardous materials;
- Eliminating some current exemptions from the fee;

- Levying feedstock fees on some new chemicals deemed by EPA to be hazardous;
- Establishing a broad-based tax (such as an ad valorem tax, excise tax, or corporate surcharge); and
- Maintaining the current contribution of general revenue to the Trust Fund.

2. *Standards and Deadlines*

The federal government should mandate that Superfund sites be cleaned up to standards sufficiently stringent to permit reuse of the facility or site in accordance with locally-generated land use plans and to obviate the need for additional cleanup costs by the affected local governments or the private sector.

In order to ensure expeditious cleanup of Superfund sites, Congress should establish timetables for cleanup of sites already on the NPL and separate deadlines for the identification, evaluation and cleanup of new sites added to the NPL.

EPA and other federal agencies involved in hazardous waste site cleanup should increase their financial and administrative commitments to addressing Superfund sites.

3. *State and Local Roles in Superfund*

The Superfund program can be made more efficient if qualified state and local governments are given greater decision-making responsibilities under the program. Qualified state and local governments should have the option to assume full responsibility for planning and implementing Superfund response actions.

Furthermore, state and local governments that are engaged in Superfund site cleanup should be exempted from oversight cost responsibilities to EPA. Such costs are more properly borne by those parties who are liable

at a site but have chosen not to participate in remediation.

CERCLA should require that EPA enter into agreements with local governments that give lead responsibility for site remediation and for cost recovery and other enforcement activities to qualified and willing local governments. Such agreements should recognize the local government's unique qualifications to effectively administer longer term land use restrictions and other institutional controls.

Furthermore, the definition of the term "state" under CERCLA should be amended to include local governments. The law is unclear whether local governments engaged in the same type of cleanup work have the same special cost recovery status.

4. *Liability*

Municipal liability for cleanup costs under the federal Superfund statute must be clarified. EPA recognizes that municipal solid waste (including both garbage and sewage sludge) contains only insignificant amounts of hazardous constituents and in its Interim Municipal Settlements Policy provides that EPA will identify local governments as potentially responsible parties (PRPs) at hazardous waste sites only in exceptional circumstances.

The Interim Municipal Settlements Policy, while a laudable first step, is an inadequate response to the concerns of municipalities. First, the Policy applies only to (public and private) transporters and generators of municipal solid waste, but not to municipal owners and operators of Superfund sites. Second, the Policy does not protect transporters and generators of municipal solid waste from lawsuits by private parties for cost recovery and contribution to the cleanup costs at these sites.

To ensure that municipalities will not be held responsible, through private party litigation or otherwise, to assume full financial responsibility for cleanup costs, NLC supports enactment of legislation which would:

- Eliminate local government liability under Superfund for the disposal of ordinary municipal waste, both garbage and sewage sludge;
- Provide expedited de minimus settlements for hazardous materials generated by local government operations;
- Exempt municipalities (as defined in the Clean Water Act) from cleanup liability resulting from ownership and/or operation of a facility in fulfillment of a public responsibility;
- Cap cleanup liability for municipal transporters and generators of municipal solid waste; and
- Strengthen local governments' ability to protect and restore the environment by enabling them to recover response costs and costs for damages to natural resources.

NLC recognizes the need to expedite the cleanup process, reduce transaction costs and increase funds for cleanup while maintaining a level of fairness. Any effort to limit the retroactivity of these standards and to relieve responsible parties from liability for past activities could leave the cleanup of older hazardous waste sites funded at state and municipal expenses, funded through substantially increased Superfund taxes, or unfunded entirely (and therefore not cleaned up).

5. State Response Funds

Congress should amend CERCLA to repeal the current preemption of state authority to develop state hazardous response funds.

6. State and Local Matching Share

NLC believes the current state matching requirements for properties owned and/or operated by state or local governments under CERCLA are too burdensome, hampering intergovernmental agreements and cooperative efforts that would speed up and improve cleanup efforts. Congress should require states to pay only 10 percent of total cleanup costs at publicly owned and/or operated Superfund sites.

Additionally, Congress should liberalize conditions under which states may generate credits that can be used to offset the state matching requirements. This could be accomplished by crediting states for past cleanup actions, reimbursing states that have already expended more than 10 percent of costs at Superfund sites they owned and/or operated, or crediting a state's administrative expenses toward its matching share.

7. Maintenance and Operating Costs

Funds from the Hazardous Response Trust Fund should be used to support long-term operation and maintenance activities, such as cleanup of groundwater contamination at Superfund sites, after cleanup actions have been taken.

8. Post-Closure Liability

Congress should reauthorize the Post-Closure Liability Fund, which was established to provide assistance for monitoring, maintenance and long-term care at RCRA-permitted hazardous waste sites. The fund should continue to be supported by a tax on hazardous wastes that are disposed of in RCRA-permitted facilities. However, in order to adequately finance post-closure activities, Congress should remove the \$200 million ceiling on the Fund's unobligated balance so that more revenues can accrue in the Fund. Additionally, Congress should amend current law to extend the liability

period for owners or operators from five to 15 years after closure in order to ensure that RCRA sites are properly maintained in the post-closure period.

9. Environmental Impairment Liability Insurance

Congress should continue to examine the nature, scope and causes of the problem of scarce environmental impairment liability insurance and should take action to improve the availability of that insurance. As a first step, Congress should amend the Products Liability Risk Retention Act to facilitate the creation of interstate risk sharing pools.

10. Right-to-Know

Congress should enact federal community right-to-know legislation in order to establish a more uniform means of planning for and responding to emergencies caused by the release of hazardous substances that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health. The legislation should require the owner/operator to report to designated state and local agencies annually on the type of hazardous substances on-site, the present and anticipated amounts of the substances during a given year, and the location of the waste inventory.

Additionally, legislation should require each state to develop a statewide emergency response plan. Participation by local government representatives in developing the plan should be mandatory. The costs of developing state and local emergency response plans should be borne by the federal government.

Federal legislation should also preempt different or conflicting state and local right-to-know and emergency response requirements. However, states and localities should be allowed to seek a waiver from the preemption if they can demonstrate that they

have a unique safety or health circumstance which necessitates passage of a right-to-know or emergency response requirement inconsistent with the federal requirements.

11. Deferred Listing

Congress should carefully examine the impact of a deferred listing approach as a means of better managing Superfund sites.

States, with the concurrence of local governments, should be allowed to petition EPA to defer certain sites. State petitions should be required to show that the state has consulted with and secured the concurrence of local governments involved in the site, and has provided reasonable notice to the public of its intent to petition. Provisions should be made for public participation in the remedy selection process.

12. Accounting Procedures and Cost Study

To ensure that adequate accounting data is obtained and reported, EPA and other federal agencies should be required to provide detailed accounting data as to the costs they have incurred under CERCLA. Further the Comptroller General should undertake a “costs study” to carefully examine the efficiency and efficacy of the current EPA oversight process.

13. Alternative Dispute Resolution

The use of alternative or non-litigation dispute resolution procedures, excluding the use of binding arbitration for local governments, should be examined and incorporated more effectively into CERCLA.

14. Good Samaritan Policies

There are hundreds of thousands of abandoned mine sites across the nation and many pose serious health, safety and environmental hazards. NLC supports EPA’s Good Samaritan Guiding Principles which clarifies that “good samaritans,” or non-lia-

parties, who volunteer to clean up abandoned mine sites are generally not responsible for obtaining a permit under the Clean Water Act both during and following a successful clean up.

NLC urges EPA to continue the Good Samaritan Initiative, which is intended to accelerate restoration of watersheds and fisheries threatened by abandoned hard rock mine runoff by encouraging voluntary cleanups by parties that do not own the property and are not responsible for the property's environmental conditions. Additionally, NLC urges Congress to adopt Good Samaritan legislation.

2.05 Water Quality and Supply

A. Problem

The nation continues to experience problems with the quality of our waters, as well as the adequate supply of sources of water to sustain our population. Local governments construct, operate, and maintain the vast amount—95 to 98 percent—of the country's water infrastructure networks, which are essential for economic development and quality of life in our communities. But, local governments face a backlog of projects and are finding challenges in funding much needed water infrastructure improvements. Federal mandates, along with aging infrastructure, are straining local budgets. Meanwhile, federal options for grants and loans are not adequate to address present and future needs.

Financing the necessary improvements to our nation's aging infrastructure and costs of meeting new and more costly federal mandates with rate increases alone would result in a doubling or tripling of rates across the nation – making water and sewer bills unaffordable for a significant number of Americans.

Moreover, studies show that climate change will have regionally different impacts on water supply, water quality and water infrastructure, including increased flooding, an increase in frequency and intensity of heavy downpours and precipitation events, sea level rise, decreased snow pack and drought. Climate change will exacerbate existing water challenges and pose new risks and challenges for communities.

B. Goals

The ability of municipalities to comply with any clean water and drinking water program must be recognized as contingent upon adequate funds. The federal government should ensure that there is adequate funding for providing clean and safe water, upgrading the nation's aging infrastructure, and meeting clean water and drinking water requirements.

Local elected officials should be given a determining role in guiding federal investments in any new projects and in reevaluation of presently authorized projects within their jurisdiction.

C. Funding

Federal financing of the requirements it mandates is critical to the ultimate achievement of national water quality goals and the availability of clean and safe drinking water. This participation must be both substantial and a reliable long-term source of capital to accommodate the gap between current expenditures and anticipated needs to enhance and maintain critical water infrastructure.

Federal funding for clean water purposes must be made available to meet clean water mandates imposed on municipalities. Under no circumstances should the federal government look to traditional local sources of revenues (e.g., a federal tax on water and sewer user charges or a federal tax on

industrial dischargers to Publicly Owned Treatment Works, or POTW) as the federal contribution to financing water mandates.

Congress should remove water and wastewater facilities from the federally imposed state volume caps on private activity bonds.

1. State Revolving Loan Funds

NLC supports state revolving loan programs (SRF) that include requirements for a portion of such funds to be made available as grants. The federal government should continue to authorize and appropriate funds annually which are distributed to the states according to a specified formula.

The federal government should reauthorize and fully fund both the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund and the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund to ensure adequate resources for drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities.

Congress should prohibit states from charging loan origination fees on SRF funds or from using the interest on SRF loans to local governments to meet state matching requirements.

NLC supports set-asides in the SRFs that benefit municipalities and local ratepayers and that are targeted to such purposes as:

- State program administration;
- Research;
- Development of new, cost-effective technologies;
- Non-point source projects, including implementation of watershed plans and stormwater recapture;
- Water and energy conservation and efficiency projects;
- Programs to train and certify operators of public water supply systems;

- Programs to assist economically-disadvantaged communities with mandated monitoring and compliance requirements; and
- Direct grants to economically-disadvantaged cities for drinking water treatment and purification plants where deemed necessary to meet federal drinking water standards.

2. Grants and Loans

NLC calls on Congress to increase grant funding to assist cities. Cities should be eligible for any combination of federal loans and grants to meet their water pollution control and drinking water supply needs. The use of loans and/or grants should be tailored to the specific needs and capacity of each municipal applicant. Allocation of funds to municipalities should take into consideration a community's ability to pay and past local efforts to address the problem.

Congress should provide funding to ensure adequate resources for water treatment facilities in small, rural communities and to assist all cities in remediating their aging water infrastructure. Congress should provide full appropriation to the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) for loans and loan guarantees for water infrastructure projects, as well as permanently establish the program beyond a pilot program.

3. Local Financing

Federal law should allow local governments to choose between the ad valorem property tax, metered user charges, and any other mechanism for recouping construction and operating costs. Federally mandated sewer user charges should be deductible from federal income taxes.

D. Watershed Planning and Management

Municipalities have been encouraged to invest in upstream pollution abatement as a lower-cost alternative to local treatment. Remediation or prevention of pollution from non-municipal sources is not, nor should it become, the responsibility of municipal ratepayers.

Municipalities cannot control pollution from sources outside their jurisdiction and must not be required to absorb the costs – either directly through subsidies to upstream polluters or indirectly through more stringent pollution reduction requirements on municipal point sources – of addressing these pollution sources.

The federal government should support and provide incentives for the development of a national system of watershed planning based on a process of local decision-making. Regional watershed management strategies and plans should be encouraged to involve all stakeholders to jointly prioritize the allocation of resources and participate in finding solutions to achieve water quality objectives. Implementation of watershed management plans must assure equity between point and non-point sources of pollution, and should not place one region at an economic disadvantage as compared to neighboring areas. Upon completion of watershed management plans, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) terms, conditions and limits should be modified to achieve the objectives of the plan in the most cost-effective way.

NLC supports an integrated planning framework that allows communities to examine all of their clean water and drinking water requirements and prioritize and sequence projects to achieve the greatest community and environmental benefit. The financial capability of the community and

ratepayers should be taken into account when determining and implementing schedules for meeting clean water and drinking water requirements.

E. Water Pollution Control

Given the inter-jurisdictional nature of waterbodies, NLC supports national standards and requirements as an appropriate mechanism for addressing the adverse effects of pollutants. While it is necessary and appropriate that variations in climate, hydrology, and other unique regional circumstances be the foundation on which such national standards are built, any clean water goal must be applied on a uniform, national basis to prevent movement of industry in search of loosely enforced standards.

1. Level of Treatment

The statutory requirement of “secondary treatment” should be defined as a desired level of water quality and not restricted to any one particular process. This desired treatment level required of municipalities should be defined to prevent expenditures for unnecessary and expensive facilities.

2. Conservation and Reuse

Federal policies should encourage expanded conservation and reuse of water pollution control by-products when feasible. For example:

- Beneficial Use of Municipal Sewage Sludge: reasonably anticipated adverse effects associated with potential sewage sludge exposure and local geographical and climactic conditions must be considered in the safe disposal of sludge. If reasonable risk assessment analyses demonstrate sludge disposal to be environmentally sound, then federal regulations should permit the practice.
- Agricultural Conservation: NLC supports best management practices for

agriculture uses, such as conservation buffers.

3. Pretreatment

EPA should establish national categorical pretreatment standards for those industries that it has classified as major polluters and for those classes of toxic pollutants that are known to be widespread and that have human health and aquatic life impacts.

Local governments should be allowed to devise methods to satisfy national standards that protect water quality and that are cost effective to meet the conditions of their particular jurisdiction. Therefore, as an alternative to federally mandated implementation of the national categorical pretreatment standards, Congress should authorize states to approve local pollutant elimination programs.

To qualify for the alternative local program, POTWs should be required to demonstrate to an authorized state agency that (a) the POTW is in compliance with the requirements of its permit under the NPDES; (b) it has developed and implemented a local pollutant elimination program that, in the aggregate, is equivalent to implementation of the national categorical pretreatment standards; and (c) it is maintaining a local monitoring and reporting program which is adequate to disclose the quality of the receiving waters.

4. State Water Quality Standards

States should not be allowed to downgrade or revise its water quality standards where the designated uses have already been attained. States should be encouraged to revise their water quality standards if they can demonstrate that: (a) the existing designated use is unattainable because of irretrievable conditions; or (b) attainment of the designated use would result in substantial and

widespread adverse economic and social impact.

5. Total Maximum Daily Loads

NLC believes that the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) program should be reviewed and revised to ensure that attainment of national water quality objectives requires the participation of all contributors to stream degradation.

NLC believes the federal TMDL program and any directives or guidance from EPA or its regional offices must include:

- Enforceable mechanisms to ensure that non-point sources are required to reduce pollutants commensurate with their contributions in the same manner and to the same extent as is expected of cities in addressing urban stormwater runoff;
- Recognition of the vital role of cities in protecting water quality and maintaining green space;
- Provisions that foster sensible growth in urbanized areas by encouraging, not penalizing, development and redevelopment; and
- Deference to the exclusive authority of local governments with respect to local land use planning involved in regulating and/or controlling flows.

6. Effluent Trading

It is the responsibility of all who contribute to stream degradation, not just those from regulated point sources, to ensure that the nation's water bodies meet their designated uses and attain water quality standards. Where water quality standards may be attained more cost effectively by reductions from unregulated sources outside of a municipality, arrangements to finance such pollution control or mitigation activities from local revenues (effluent trading) must be entirely voluntary on the part of the affected local government. Where an affected local

government is either unwilling or unable to participate in effluent trading, it should under no circumstances become the responsibility of the local government to offset from its own sources, the contributions of non-municipal entities to stream degradation.

7. Toxicity Testing

NLC supports the use of Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing for the assessment of the potential toxicity of wastewater discharges; however, legislation should be adopted to prohibit the use of such tests as “pass/fail” NPDES permit conditions imposing strict liability on POTWs.

8. Pollution Prevention

In addition to treatment policies, the federal government should develop and implement, along with state and local partners, pollution prevention measures for all contributors to the degradation of the nation’s water bodies. Products containing chemical levels which constitute a significant percentage of the total loading should be restricted as to their composition and/or use.

The federal government should adopt strict regulations on the placement of pipelines containing hazardous materials to protect environmentally sensitive areas, public water supplies, and communities from pipeline accidents. Strong enforcement action should be taken against repeat polluters.

9. Legal Remedies

No municipality injured by a willful or negligent violation of federal or state law should be deprived a remedy if one exists under the federal Clean Water Act and other appropriate laws. However, EPA must be made a party where the defendant can demonstrate it has acted in good faith.

Municipalities should be granted the authority and discretion to bring

environmental law enforcement actions against polluters within the municipal jurisdiction or when pollution from outside its boundaries poses a potential threat to the health, safety, or welfare of those living in the municipality.

10. Sewer Overflows

a. Separate Storm Sewer Requirements

NLC supports a more simplified and flexible approach to managing municipal stormwater run-off that allows for a more cost effective program design and dissemination of information.

Congress should offer alternatives to the NPDES program for regulating urban stormwater that is more appropriately tailored to the nature of stormwater. Such legislation should require implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) with a legislative prohibition on requirements for end-of-the-pipe treatment for all cities subject to such requirements.

Until such legislation is enacted, EPA should continue its current policy of recommending against inclusion of end-of-pipe requirements in stormwater permits. Management of run-off from municipal industrial facilities should be incorporated as part of a system- or jurisdiction-wide stormwater management program.

The federal government should continue to provide incentives for stormwater recapture projects, including green infrastructure projects.

b. Combined Sewer Overflow

NLC supports taking a holistic and economically-feasible approach to addressing Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) and Total Maximum Daily Loads

(TMDLs). NLC supports the following components of EPA's CSO control policy:

- Implementation of the minimum CSO controls;
- Selection of a long-term CSO control plan that will ultimately result in compliance with Clean Water Act requirements. CSO control plans should give high priority to controlling overflows to sensitive areas. Cost-performance analysis of alternative levels of control should be considered. Permittees should have the flexibility to select a long-term CSO control plan using either of the following approaches:
 - 1) The presumption approach: a program meeting technology-based criteria in EPA policy would be presumed to provide an adequate level of control to meet Clean Water Act requirements; and
 - 2) The demonstration approach: a program that does not meet the presumption approach criteria may be selected if the permittee demonstrates that the program is adequate to meet Clean Water Act requirements.
- An implementation schedule for the selected long-term control plan may be phased in based on the relative importance of adverse CSO impacts and on the permittee's financial capability; and
- A provision to exempt permittees that have constructed CSOs designed to meet water quality standards from planning and construction requirements of the policy.

NLC supports provisions in the EPA policy that encourage states and EPA regional offices to adapt water quality standards and implementation procedures to reflect wet weather events and site-specific conditions.

c. Sanitary Sewer Overflows

NLC supports the development of national guidance and, where appropriate, regulations to address Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs). Any such guidance and/or regulations must, however, be developed with the understanding that sewer systems may (or have the potential) to leak regardless of how well the wastewater treatment facilities and collection system are constructed and for reasons that may well be beyond the control of sewer system operators. This may be exacerbated during heavy rain events, especially as the frequency and intensity of these types of events increases due to climate change.

Federal policies to address SSOs should be developed in a manner that facilitates the reduction and/or elimination of SSOs. At a minimum, federal policies should provide for:

- An affirmative defense mechanism that, under specified circumstances, holds cities harmless (i.e., not liable) for an SSO. Such a defense would include occurrences that are or were beyond the ability of the city to predict or prevent;
- Authority to use wet weather facilities in the collection system where expansion of the pipes or treatment plant is infeasible. Where expansion of pipes and/or plants is feasible, it may take considerable time and money, and therefore wet weather facilities should be allowed on a temporary basis while remediation is underway; and
- Priority remediation of SSOs that affect sources of drinking water or bathing beaches in season.

d. Blending in Wet Weather Conditions

NLC supports a practicable blending policy that permits publically owned treatment works to operate their facilities in the manner in which they were designed and permitted,

including the use of peak wet weather flow management techniques such as blending.

NLC concurs with a ban on the practice of blending during dry weather conditions or when a feasibility study has not been conducted and supports EPA's policy to define such blending as an illegal bypass.

F. Drinking Water Policies

The nation's drinking water should be as safe as technologically feasible at reasonable cost. It is imperative for the continued health and welfare of the nation that local governments have the financial resources and technical expertise needed to provide adequate and safe drinking water to their citizens.

1. Standard Setting

NLC supports provisions in the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) which mandate that drinking water standards be based on sound science, public health protection, occurrence of the contaminant(s) in drinking water supplies at levels of public health concern, risk reduction and cost, as well as provisions authorizing EPA to issue health advisories for contaminants for which there is insufficient information to promulgate a standard.

Where the contaminant is naturally occurring, monitoring should be required, but EPA should be required to demonstrate that any proposed remedial treatment would ensure greater health protection. For introduced materials, a risk-based standard should be developed.

2. Lead

The National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for lead, and any legislative initiatives addressing lead in drinking water, should give municipal water systems options for reducing drinking water lead levels. Corrosion control should be considered the

optimal tool for reducing exposure to lead through the drinking water supplies. Municipal water systems should be allowed to utilize the least expensive, yet effective, methods for reducing human exposure to lead in drinking water.

NLC supports measuring the level for lead in the public water system at the point where the water leaves the distribution system and enters the user's property. NLC also supports programs for public education regarding safe drinking water.

3. Protection of Drinking Water Resources

Greater emphasis must be placed on preventing contamination of our drinking water resources from both point and non-point sources of pollution.

Initiatives in the SDWA, like those which protect underground sources of drinking water (the wellhead protection program) and sole source aquifers, should be adopted to ensure protection of surface drinking water supplies. Such efforts should complement and enhance non-point pollution control and watershed management provisions in other federal statutes such as the Clean Water Act and the Coastal Zone Management Act. In addition, Congress should authorize municipal water supply systems to develop and implement approved source water protection programs upstream of the drinking water source as an alternative to contaminant removal initiatives where appropriate.

4. Monitoring

NLC supports SDWA provisions that authorize monitoring flexibility for non-microbial contaminants when such contaminants have not been found at levels of public health concern.

5. Notification

NLC supports SDWA provisions authorizing the EPA Administrator to differentiate between those public notice requirements for minor and intermittent violations and those required for health related and persistent violations of all kinds.

6. Sole Source Aquifer

A cooperative federal, state, and local government approach should be established for preparing and carrying out plans to protect critical groundwater recharge areas.

G. Ground Water Policies

1. Regulation

Ground water protection can best be implemented through current federal environmental laws. The states should continue to have primary responsibility for developing and implementing groundwater protection programs.

2. Financing

State and local governments should be encouraged to develop ground water protection strategies. EPA grant assistance should be made available to implement these strategies.

3. Enforcement

Enforcement responsibility for ground water protection strategies should be the province of state governments, with additional limited enforcement provided by current federal legislation.

4. Federal Evaluation

Federal agencies seeking authorization for a federal water project should, on a uniform and timely basis, describe and evaluate ground water management programs in the area. Federal agencies with responsibility for water resources planning, development, and research should include assessments of ground water resources, appropriate

management programs, and how federal projects may impact local governments.

5. Septic Systems

The federal government should incentivize and provide funding for the removal and replacement of septic systems, the leakage from or failure of which can affect groundwater, drinking water and surface water.

H. Water Supply Policies

1. Data Collection

Solutions to supply problems in river basins must be based on the best possible estimates of the amounts of water available, the amount being used, and the amount needed for future use.

2. Federal Participation

Where a significant portion of a region's land or water resources are controlled by the federal government, affected state and local governments should be full participants in water management decision-making.

3. Water Project Evaluation

Specific federal water development projects should be authorized and constructed to take advantage of those water supplies that studies have shown to be available. Such decisions should also be guided by these specific criteria:

- Final reviews and decisions to build projects should be based on up-to-date information;
- New water projects should be subject to uniform cost/benefit criteria. As part of these analyses, the discount rate should reflect the real cost to the government of borrowing money;
- Whenever appropriate, nonstructural alternatives should be given equal weight with structural solutions to water supply problems. Federal financing provisions

should not bias choice in favor of one alternative over another;

- The environmental value of natural wetlands and marshes should be included in any analysis of costs and benefits of water projects; and
- New federal water projects must be assessed for their impact on patterns of urban development, social and natural impacts, and should be consistent with national urban policy based on values of urban conservation.

4. Water Conservation

Conservation should be the cornerstone of federal policies and programs for water. All federal decisions to expand water supplies should recognize that there are limitations on water resources. Federal feasibility studies should include rigorously developed demand forecasts and consider, as precisely as possible, all environmental impacts. Wherever possible, less costly, nontraditional alternatives, especially conservation measures, should be fully evaluated as viable options. These alternatives could also be combined with more costly programs, using conservation alternatives first. Federal water projects funds should support and encourage water management, conservation, and pollution control programs in all types of water use.

5. Agricultural Conservation

Federal programs should help to eliminate institutional barriers to efficient water use, such as those that discourage resale of water from irrigation districts.

6. Municipal Water Uses

Federal programs to promote conservation in municipal water use should recognize the conservational value of improving and rehabilitating existing municipal delivery and storage systems and the differences in conservation strategies for local and regional

situations. The federal government should not adopt uniform conservation requirements, but should promote and cooperate with state and local water conservation programs and authorities.

Where national objectives are sought through local governments, any additional costs of federal mandates should be met with federal funds. Where local governments seek to develop new and/or innovative conservation programs in keeping with national interests and objectives, the federal government should make available an appropriate combination of technical and financial assistance for environmentally sound and safe local solutions.

7. Pricing and Economic Policies

The federal government should clearly identify the beneficiaries of federal water projects and see that they are required to pay a reasonable share of the costs. More specifically, NLC believes that all federal agencies supplying water to users should adopt a uniform policy of cost-based pricing in all future contracts. Whenever practicable, federal agencies should extend the same policy to classes of users that are not now charged.

Some social goals will not be realized simply by relying on price mechanisms, i.e. land use protection, or water quality. These goals must be achieved with other policy tools, including the appropriate mix of regulations and financial incentives. It is in these limited and precisely identifiable cases that subsidies are justified.

Federal research capabilities and resources should be committed to analyzing the consequences of municipal rate structures and to proposing alternatives. However, the authority for adopting such alternatives must continue to rest with local officials.

8. *Planning at the Federal Level*

Federal river basin commissions should be given a stronger role in regional water resource planning. This should be coupled with mechanisms for effective participation by local governments.

An effective dispute resolution process must be established so that all affected parties are represented and decisions are made on scientific bases. The federal government should develop such a dispute resolution process as quickly as possible.

9. *Desalination*

As freshwater and imported water supplies near exhaustion in some regions, finding alternative sources of water has become a critical issue for growing cities. Removal of dissolved minerals or “salts” from seawater, brackish groundwater, recycled water, and other high-salinity sources will be an important tool as the demand for high quality water increases with the population.

Although technological advances continue to expand options for salt removal, further efforts are needed. To improve the efficiency of this process, NLC urges the federal government to:

- Engage locally elected officials, stakeholders, and the public in education and outreach strategies about the need to conserve, preserve and enhance water supplies;
- Provide financial incentives to expand research and development for water production, including cost-effective and environmentally-sound means to control salinity, desalt water, and manage the brine associated with these processes, but not at the expense of other water infrastructure programs; and
- Provide financial incentives to use reclaimed and recharged water, as long as

environmental impacts are negligible or mitigated effectively.

2.06 Ecosystem Protection, Preservation and Restoration

Ecosystem restoration should focus on building resilient communities, restoring and conserving habitats, improving water quality and replenishing and protecting resources.

A. National Wetlands

Wetlands have significant and irreplaceable value, and therefore Congress should establish a comprehensive national wetlands policy. Wetlands protection should occur not by memoranda of understanding between agencies, but rather through a public process that involves broad public debate over risks, costs and benefits, and the development of a national consensus.

The Administration should implement that policy by adhering to the traditional rulemaking process.

A classification plan should be developed for the nation’s wetlands that recognizes relative differences in the ecological value of individual wetlands areas, classifies them accordingly and treats them differently relative to their preservation, protection or development. A sound wetlands classification plan must also recognize the differential presence of wetlands among regions of the country and the need to exercise different policy choices relative to their treatment for development purposes.

Coastal wetlands, which provide protection from rough weather and seas and support fisheries and other commerce, endangered plants and animals, energy supplies and navigation routes, must be protected, and where appropriate, restored. Congress should develop a programmatic plan based

on the best available science to restore coastal wetlands and provide federal funding for implementation.

B. Invasive Species and Harmful Infestations

Invasive species and harmful infestations include aquatic and non-aquatic plants, insects, pathogens and other species whose introduction does or is likely to cause harm to the economy, environment or human health. Invasive species, such as the Emerald Ash Borer, Aquatic Milfoil, Asian Carp, Zebra Mussel and Burmese Python, degrade, change, compete with or displace native habitats and flora and fauna. Additionally, harmful infestations of native species, such as the Mountain Pine Beetle, also can impact communities in similar ways.

NLC urges Congress and the Administration to:

- Prevent the introduction of invasive species and harmful infestations;
- Detect, respond rapidly to, and control populations of such species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner;
- Monitor invasive species populations accurately and reliably;
- Provide for restoration of native species and habitat conditions in ecosystems that have been invaded;
- Fund and conduct research on the best practices for eradication of invasive species and harmful infestations, develop technologies to prevent introduction, and provide for environmentally sound control;
- Provide direct financial assistance to communities facing emergency situations with invasive species and harmful infestations; and
- Promote public education on invasive species and harmful infestations and the means to address them.

C. Beaches and Shorelines

The country's public shorelines and beaches provide vital economic, environmental, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreational benefits to the nation. The federal government should partner with state and local governments to fund environmentally appropriate beach restoration and renourishment projects.

2.07 Endangered Species

NLC supports the protection of endangered species. In efforts to maintain the integrity and original intent of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), NLC supports federal policies that:

- Exercise reasonable judgment to prevent unintended consequences that adversely affect human health and safety or other aspects of the environment.
- Streamline federal permitting activities affected by federal endangered species regulations;
- Provide more opportunities for local governments to comment and participate in the federal decision-making process;
- Create a system of incentives to encourage state and local governments to develop comprehensive land-use and development plans that balance habitat preservation and environmental concerns with necessary development and economic growth
- Focus more on protection of multiple species and the habitats upon which they depend, and give priority to conservation of the species and habitats that, if protected, are most likely to reduce the need to list other species dependent on the same ecosystem;
- Encourage, provide incentives for, and where appropriate, compensate landowners to engage in habitat conservation activities;

- Allow “safe harbor” agreements, through which landowners protect and/or improve habitats without compromising the use of their land;
- Provide a clear methodology for delisting recovered species; and
- Ensure ESA actions are based on scientific data.

2.08 Noise Control

The federal government should, using the best available technologies, establish noise limits for major surface and air transportation vehicles. The federal government should develop and disseminate noise standards and criteria which could be used by cities in noise planning and abatement efforts.

There should be ongoing federal research on noise mitigation, particularly on developing more sophisticated noise measurement devices. A program of direct federal technical and financial assistance should be maintained to assist local governments in managing local noise control programs and agencies. Sufficient federal assistance should be made available and targeted to severely noise distressed cities to help develop strategies to lessen noise impact. *(See also TIS Section 5.04, Air Transportation)*

A. Local Regulatory Responsibility

The federal government should permit state and local governments to establish more stringent noise standards for major surface and air transportation vehicles, except in instances of safety. Cities must be free to achieve locally determined environmental noise standards for the protection of public health and safety.

B. Airport Noise Policies

NLC supports the work undertaken by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to implement an airport noise policy through implementation of noise emission standards.

The following policies should be pursued:

- The FAA should enforce target dates to further reduce noise emissions from aircraft; and
- The FAA should expand its noise abatement program to include the development of standards for the mitigation of low frequency sound level impacts.

The federal government should assist local airports in landing, take off, and climb and descent rate procedures to minimize noise impact.

The federal government should provide technical assistance to local communities for land use planning for airport development. A federal program supporting advance acquisition of property schedules to be incorporated into airport development under comprehensive airport plans must be initiated. This program must support acquisition of property outside airport property boundaries to minimize aircraft noise impact in existence as of the date of implementation. *(See also CED Section 3.07, Land Use)*

Local governments should be eligible to receive federal Airport Improvement Program grants for noise compatibility planning and for the implementation of approved plans.

C. Federal Airbases

NLC supports full implementation of the NextGen satellite-based air traffic system.

As this system is being implemented, the federal government should:

- Ensure there is a robust community engagement and education prior to implementation with airport-adjacent cities that will be impacted by aviation noise. This engagement should not be exclusive to impacts that trigger at NEPA review. Community impacts of noise should be considered a crucial part of the calculations to determine the overall benefit of proposed changes;
- Study health impacts of aviation noise, particularly the impacts of concentrated flights associated with Performance Based Navigation, a main tenant of NextGen and
- Review the use of the annual day/night average level of noise exposure as the principal metric for noise measurement and continue to investigate other appropriate metrics for noise impacts that take into account impact of concentrated, frequent flights associated with Performance Based Navigation.

The federal government should ensure that environmental degradation will not occur before permitting operations and overflights by supersonic transport aircraft.

The right of local airport operators and governments to determine whether supersonic operations should be permitted at their facilities must be preserved.

Military and Air National Guard aircraft and operations located in populated areas should be compatible with local noise plans.

D. Highway Noise Policies

Interstate construction and other federally funded highway construction in urban areas should continue to include a provision for sound barriers or buffer zones to be constructed as an integral part of the

highway as required by local governments. The federal government should update the Highway Traffic and Construction Noise regulations to include consideration of volume and duration of noise when determining the need for sound barriers.

E. Buy Quiet Program

The federal government and their contractors should, to the greatest extent practicable, use their purchasing power to ensure that new equipment and replacements incorporate noise control features.

2.09 Public Lands

Public lands are held and managed by the federal government for the benefit of the entire nation. Due to the economic, social, and environmental impacts of the use of these lands on cities, the federal government must engage locally elected officials and consider the needs of nearby communities and the public when developing management plans for public land.

The federal government should offer the right of first-refusal, at no more than fair market value, to state and local governments to preserve land for public purposes. When considering the sale of public lands, the local impacts of those sales must be considered. In the rare instances that it is deemed necessary to sell parcels of public land, the income derived from those sales should be held in a trust for the benefit or improvement of other public lands, or the funds must be directed to an otherwise appropriate and related use. In no instance should public lands be sold for the purpose of reaping short-term financial gains.

When trading, purchasing, or selling public land, the federal government must ensure that land valuations are established without interference from buyer or seller and must use fair market value to determine price.

A. Conservation Funds

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was established as a visionary and bipartisan program in 1964 to create parks and open spaces, protect wetlands and refuges, preserve wildlife habitat, promote environmental stewardship, and enhance recreational opportunities for all Americans. NLC urges Congress to honor this commitment by fully and permanently funding the LWCF and related programs such as the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR).

B. Natural Resources in Public Lands

Fees for the extraction of resources such as minerals, oil, and gas must be restructured so that the taxpaying public is compensated based on the fair market value of the resource. Additionally, royalties on hard metals such as gold, silver, uranium and copper should be collected. Companies that extract these resources from public lands must be held legally responsible for mitigating the adverse effects of the extraction.

Commercial activities, using renewable resources, should be allowed as long as the activities are conducted in an environmentally-sensitive manner, and the public is fairly compensated.

C. Wildfire Protection and Public Forests

The protection of communities should be the central focus of any wildfire protection plan. To accomplish this goal, the federal government must:

- Engage locally elected officials in the development of fire protection plans;

- Promote the use of the best ecological research to accomplish the dual goal of protection from forest fires and promotion of forest health;
- Assist in the development of models to determine how to protect communities from wildfire; and
- Give priority to protection of municipal watersheds on federal lands when developing fire reduction plans.

D. Closed Federal Facilities

Community efforts to redevelop closed federal facilities have often been hindered by environmental contamination which restricts transfer of federal property. Congress must fully fund environmental remediation to EPA standards of closed federal facilities, and ensure prompt action in order to facilitate the reuse of these facilities and support the economic viability and environmental quality of the affected communities.

2.10 Security of Critical Infrastructure

A. Problem

Cities and towns lack the financial resources to assess adequately vulnerabilities to terrorist attacks and natural disasters, such as earthquakes, extreme weather, wildfires, floods, tsunamis, and human-caused disasters. Federal resources are needed to ensure that first responders are adequately trained to protect the public and evidence in the event of an attack.

B. Goals

The federal government must enhance its ability to assess potential threats to critical local infrastructure. Information on credible threats to local facilities must be shared with the appropriate local officials to assure adequate preparation to prevent or minimize

the impact of any attack or natural disaster on critical local infrastructure.

The federal government must provide adequate resources to enable local governments to identify and rectify any structural vulnerability in their critical infrastructures. In addition, the federal government must provide technical assistance for the development of emergency alternatives to be used in the event of a major system disruption.

Since federally mandated vulnerability assessments have the potential to provide a blueprint for the effective disruption of specific municipal utilities, Freedom of Information Act requirements at both the federal and state level must be amended to exempt these documents from public access.

C. Federal Policies

1. Water Infrastructure Protection

NLC supports federal requirements to conduct vulnerability assessments and develop emergency response plans for drinking water and wastewater utilities and urges the federal government to provide financial assistance to comply with this mandate. NLC urges the federal government to provide water utilities with financial assistance, in addition to what is currently available through the State Revolving Loan Funds, to implement enhanced security measures. The federal government should also expand security research initiatives and make any resulting new information available to appropriate utility managers. Technical expertise on treatment, monitoring techniques, and prevention strategies is also required.

2. Energy Infrastructure Protection

NLC believes that energy diversification and distributed generation will help to limit the vulnerability of energy infrastructure

facilities. To further reduce the vulnerability of these systems, NLC urges the federal government to work with local and state governments to protect critical energy infrastructure and coordinate emergency preparedness planning.

3. Nuclear Facilities Protection

NLC supports a federal regulatory system that protects nuclear facilities from direct attack or extreme events, including natural or human-caused disasters. NLC opposes any attempts by the federal government to federalize nuclear plant security teams or to provide the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) with authority to summon any branch of the military.

NLC urges the federal government to increase funding available to local governments to train first responders in the event of a nuclear emergency.

2.11 Health-Focused Local Food Systems

NLC urges Congress and the Administration to:

- Support policies and programs that reduce the prevalence of obesity and improve the overall health and wellness of those in our communities;
- Ensure that all people have access to healthy, affordable and locally grown food;
- Support efforts to establish, promote and expand local farmers markets and community gardens;
- Provide incentives for local farms to sell fresh produce to farmers markets;
- Encourage farmland conservation and sustainable farming, such as using less water and fertilizer and rotating crops, by providing incentives to small, local farms;

- Improve the quality of food in schools by supporting and promoting the purchase of unprocessed and minimally processed, locally grown and locally raised agriculture products, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, in schools;
- Maintain the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program as a federal grant program;
- Establish and maintain a national set of uniform, integrated food system metrics to help evaluate the effectiveness of existing programs and to plan innovative initiatives; and
- Enable an interagency partnership among the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and U.S. Department of Agriculture to protect and improve human, animal, and environmental health as an integrated system, including food safety and production. (*See also the Human Development Policy Chapter.*)

NLC RESOLUTION #8

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION TO SUPPORT PACE PROGRAMS

WHEREAS, utility bills represent a major part of operating costs for home and business owners; and

WHEREAS, the building sector accounts for 39 percent of the nation's energy use, 72 percent of its electricity use, one third of all global greenhouse gas emissions and represents the single largest, most accessible opportunity for deep emission cuts in the United States; and

WHEREAS, investing in cost-effective energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements to homes and businesses can save energy, cut utility bills up to \$140 billion per year, create thousands of local jobs, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and dramatically reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and

WHEREAS, a recent study that found default risks are on average 32 percent lower in energy efficient homes and recommends that the lower risks associated with energy efficiency should be taken into consideration when underwriting mortgages¹; and

WHEREAS, Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing programs are an innovative local government solution to help property owners finance energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements – such as energy efficient HVAC systems, upgraded insulation, new windows, solar installations, etc. – to their homes and businesses; and

WHEREAS, the PACE program removes many of the barriers of energy efficiency and renewable energy retrofits that otherwise exist for residential homeowners and businesses, particularly the high upfront cost of making such an investment and the long-term ability to reap the benefits of cost savings; and

WHEREAS, 33 states plus the District of Columbia have passed laws enabling local governments to develop PACE programs; and

WHEREAS, in 2010 the U.S. Department of Energy dedicated \$150 million to assist in the development of local PACE programs and in 2016 issued Best Practice Guidelines for Residential PACE Financing Programs to help state and local governments develop and implement programs and recommended protections that PACE programs should put in place for consumers and lenders²; and

¹ *Home Energy Efficiency and Mortgage Risk*, UNC Center for Community Capital and Institute for Market Transformation, (March 2013), available at: <http://www.imt.org/resources/detail/home-energy-efficiency-and-mortgage-risks>

² *Best Practice Guidelines for Residential PACE Financing Programs*, U.S. Department of Energy, (Nov. 18, 2016), available at: <https://energy.gov/eere/slsc/downloads/updated-guidelines-residential-pace-financing-programs>

WHEREAS, in July 2016, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development released guidance allowing the Federal Housing Administration to insure mortgages on properties that include PACE assessments³; and

WHEREAS, locally-administered PACE programs are an exercise of the traditional authority of local governments to utilize the tax code for public benefit; and

WHEREAS, PACE programs help local governments meet a core obligation to their citizens to maintain housing stock and improve housing opportunities for all citizens; and

WHEREAS, the PACE program is an achievement of the intergovernmental partnership to realize national policy goals, namely, reducing energy consumption, that will positively impact the fiscal conditions of every level of government; and

WHEREAS, PACE holds the potential to unlock private capital and jumpstart economic growth backed by the marketplace certainty of the federal government;

WHEREAS, despite PACE's great promise, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency on July 6, 2010 issued statements that immediately forced existing PACE residential programs to halt operations and froze the development of dozens of other residential PACE programs nationwide; and

WHEREAS, despite the FHFA directive, many commercial and a few residential PACE programs are operating or are in development in hundreds of municipalities across the country.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that locally-administered PACE programs operating in accord with state and federal guidelines are a safe and sound investment of public and private funds; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that locally-administered PACE programs represent an essential contribution of local governments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote renewable energy; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) urges FHFA to work with local governments seeking to establish PACE programs that benefit from the same senior lien status of all other projects that are funded through municipal assessments that improve private property and meet public policy objectives; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges Congress to adopt legislation that clearly reaffirms the right of state and local governments to exercise liens or assess special taxes or other property obligations to protect and improve housing stock for the public good, including energy efficiency improvements, by directing federal regulators to enforce underwriting standards that

³ "FHA to Insure Mortgages on Certain Properties with PACE Assessments," U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, (July 19, 2016), *available at*: https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/press/press_releases_media_advisories/2016/HUDNo_16-110

are consistent with guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Energy for PACE financing programs or by implementing any other appropriate measure; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should avoid unnecessary and burdensome regulations and not subject PACE programs to Truth in Lending Act (TILA) requirements.

NLC RESOLUTION #9**SUPPORTING AND ADVANCING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES TO PREPARE FOR
EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS**

WHEREAS, across the country local governments are seeing the devastating effects associated with a changing climate and recent extreme weather events, such as heat waves, droughts, heavy downpours, floods, and hurricanes, and changes in other storms, have brought renewed attention to the need for cities to anticipate, prepare for and adapt to these events; and

WHEREAS, while all regions of the country are impacted by climate change, approximately one third of the U.S. population—more than 100 million people—live in coastal communities that are threatened by rising sea levels, which could impact economic development, land availability, property values, insurance rates, beaches and tourism, and critical water, transportation and energy infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, the recent National Climate Assessment reports that current evidence of climate change appears in every region and impacts are currently visible in every state, and concludes that the evidence of human-induced climate change continues to strengthen¹; and

WHEREAS, extreme weather events can have severe impacts on local and regional infrastructure, economies, public safety, public health, natural landscapes and environmental quality; and

WHEREAS, the impacts of extreme weather events pose an especially pressing threat to persons with disabilities, economically disadvantaged households, the elderly and other vulnerable populations; and

WHEREAS, the capability of maintaining energy availability is a critical first order priority in maintaining critical infrastructure and building community resilience; and

WHEREAS, there is currently insufficient information, technical coordination or financial assessment of the costs and mechanisms to rapidly retrofit and redesign local energy systems to enable them to be more resilient to a range of potential disruptive events, such as extreme weather, terrorism, and energy price escalation; and

WHEREAS, the United States has seen 208 separate billion-dollar-plus disasters since 1980, including 10 in 2015 and 15 in 2016 which caused over \$69.7 billion in economic damages²; and

WHEREAS, in 2005 Hurricane Katrina led to 1,833 deaths and more than \$153 billion in losses³, and a subsequent \$120 billion in supplemental disaster assistance and in 2012 Hurricane

¹ National Climate Assessment (May 2014), *available at*: <http://nca2014.globalchange.gov/>

² National Climate Data Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *available at*: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/>

³ Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters, National Centers for Environmental Information, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *available at*: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/events>

Sandy led to 159 deaths and more than \$67 billion in damages⁴, and a subsequent \$60.4 billion in supplemental disaster assistance; and

WHEREAS, rising temperatures are lengthening the wildfire season and increasing wildfire risks throughout the Western United States due to earlier snow melts and forests that are drier, longer⁵ and the costs of putting out wildfires has increased dramatically, from \$537 million in 1985 to \$2 billion in 2016⁶ (2017 dollars⁷); and

WHEREAS, 2016 was the hottest year on record, continuing a three-year streak of record warm years⁸ and extreme weather events including hurricanes, tornados, storm surges, flooding, drought, wildfires, and blizzards⁹ affected every region of the country, and in 2017 hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, as well as wildfires, will cost billions to U.S. economy and have left hundreds of people dead; and

WHEREAS, as extreme weather events such as these become more common, local governments in all geographic and climatic regions require resources to assist them in anticipating, preparing for and adapting to these events; and

WHEREAS, a preparedness response fund would provide financial assistance to accelerate the development of adaptive success models and provide a far-reaching damage prevention initiative that would help reduce the ultimate financial pressure on the federal government; and

WHEREAS, local governments are first responders—preparing in advance of emergency situations, offering immediate assistance to those impacted, and identifying strategies, solutions, and partnerships to address situations quickly and efficiently; and

WHEREAS, taking action now to adapt to a changing environment and create community resilience will help save lives, strengthen local economies, save taxpayer dollars and build preparedness for future events; and

WHEREAS, in 2014 the President’s Task Force on Climate Preparedness and Resilience, comprised of state, local and tribal leaders, made recommendations to the President on ways the

⁴Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters, National Centers for Environmental Information, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *available at*: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/events>

⁵ Infographic: Western Wildfires and Climate Change, Union of Concerned Scientists, *available at*: http://www.ucsusa.org/global_warming/science_and_impacts/impacts/infographic-wildfires-climate-change.html

⁶ Federal Firefighting Costs (Suppression Only), National Interagency Fire Center, *available at*: https://www.nifc.gov/fireInfo/fireInfo_documents/SuppCosts.pdf

⁷ CPI Inflation Calculator, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *available at*: http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm

⁸ National Centers for Environmental Information, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *available at*: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/summary-info/global/201512>

⁹ “Year of the Flood: The nation’s 10 most extreme weather events of 2016,” Jason Samenow, Washington Post (Dec. 27, 2016), *available at*: https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/capital-weather-gang/wp/2016/12/27/the-nations-ten-most-significant-and-extreme-weather-events-of-2016/?utm_term=.9c6217594a05

federal government can assist local efforts to address and prepare for the impacts of climate change.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) calls on Congress and the Administration to partner with local governments and to support local action on climate change adaptation and resilience; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges Congress and the Administration to take urgent action to help states and local governments conduct vulnerability assessments, develop and implement long-term mitigation, adaptation and resiliency action plans, and identify innovative financing opportunities to implement these assessments and plans in order to prepare, plan for and more quickly recover from extreme weather events; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress and the Administration to recognize the unique risks and opportunities communities face and to offer customized tools and incentives to local governments to encourage communities to plan for and rapidly respond to the effects of climate change and extreme weather; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government should develop a national strategy to assist communities in integrating the risks of extreme weather events into emergency management planning and responses to identify and quantify the economic value of regional infrastructure at risk under different scenarios; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on the federal government to outline strategies and actions to reduce the vulnerability of federal programs to the impacts of climate change; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on the federal government to better align federal funding with local preparedness and resilience-building efforts; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress to fully fund grant programs that help local governments prepare, respond and recover from extreme weather events and establish a preparedness and response fund to support local governments that are at the forefront of developing adaptive solutions; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government develop grant and technical assistance programs to enable communities to develop community energy transition plans that insure the capability of cities to maintain critical energy and infrastructure during disruptions to local, regional or national energy infrastructure; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government develop a national pilot project initiative to conduct detailed assessments and designs for resilient city energy system retrofit and redesign across a range of different regions and city sizes.

NLC RESOLUTION #10**SUPPORTING URGENT ACTION TO REDUCE CARBON EMISSIONS AND
MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

WHEREAS, the recent National Climate Assessment reports that current evidence of climate change appears in every region and impacts are currently visible in every state, and concludes that the evidence of human-induced climate change continues to strengthen¹; and

WHEREAS, while some impacts of climate change are inevitable, sharp reductions in greenhouse gas emissions will reduce the severity of the impacts and limit the rate of climate change; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 2015 Clean Power Plan sets state-specific carbon emissions reductions goals that if fully implemented will reduce carbon emissions from coal and natural gas fired power plants by 32 percent below 2005 levels by 2030; and

WHEREAS, in order to meet that goal and to help mitigate the effects of climate change on communities, improving energy efficiency, increasing energy conservation and deploying renewable energy systems will be essential at the local, state and federal levels; and

WHEREAS, improving energy efficiency, increasing energy conservation and deploying renewable energy systems will save taxpayer dollars, boost the national and local economy, enhance national security, increase our nation's energy independence, and improve environmental quality; and

WHEREAS, buildings account for nearly 40 percent² of the nation's energy consumption, more than 70 percent³ of its electricity use, and nearly a third of all global greenhouse gas⁴ emissions; and

WHEREAS, indoor and outdoor lighting account for 8.3 percent⁵ of electricity consumed in the nation, and rapid conversion to efficient lighting would result in significant greenhouse gas reductions as well as a decrease in base load energy needs; and

WHEREAS, cities have been laboratories of innovation, successfully pioneering and demonstrating cost-effective clean energy solutions, including increasing energy efficiency for public and private buildings, particularly through use of the American Recovery and

¹ National Climate Assessment (May 2014), *available at*: <http://nca2014.globalchange.gov/>

² U.S. Energy Information Administration, *available at*:
<http://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.cfm?id=86&t=1>

³ Environmental and Energy Study Institute, Buildings and Climate Change, *available at*:
<http://www.eesi.org/files/climate.pdf>

⁴ Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *available at*:
<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/global-greenhouse-gas-emissions-data>

⁵ FAQ: How much electricity is used for lighting in the United States, U.S. Energy Information Administration, *available at*: <https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=99&t=3>

Reinvestment Act of 2009 Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) funds, and local strategies that create jobs, save energy and taxpayer dollars, promote renewable sources, and cut greenhouse gas emissions; and

WHEREAS, all levels of government must work to become more resilient by achieving greater energy independence based on a multi-pronged strategy of aggressively expanding renewable energy, significantly increasing energy efficiency portfolio standards, and creating new financing mechanisms; and

WHEREAS, in 2014 the President’s Task Force on Climate Preparedness and Resilience, comprised of state, local and tribal leaders, made recommendations to the President on ways the federal government can assist local efforts to address and prepare for the impacts of climate change.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) calls on Congress and the Administration to partner with local governments, to support local action on climate change mitigation, and to provide essential tools, research, technology development, data, and funding, as well as workforce development, job training and community assistance to help transition to a clean energy economy; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges Congress and the Administration to take urgent action to reduce carbon emissions across a broad sector of the economy to mitigate the effects of climate change by supporting the Clean Power Plan and the U.S.’s engagement in the Paris Climate Agreement; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress to pass energy efficiency legislation to incentivize energy efficiency improvements in residential and commercial buildings, schools and federal buildings located in communities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress to pass a national renewable portfolio standard that increases the share of energy from renewable sources; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress to pass a long-term extension of the investment tax credit and the production tax credit for renewable energy as an incentive for their development and deployment and to reauthorize and fully fund the EECBG; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress and the Administration to develop a partnership with local governments and provide appropriate sufficient funding through the energy block grant structure or other funding structures at the U.S. Department of Energy to further incentivize clean energy at the local level.

NLC RESOLUTION #11**ADDRESSING LEAD CONTAMINATION AND CALLING FOR NATIONWIDE
FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR WATER INFRASTRUCTURE**

WHEREAS, access to clean drinking water is fundamental to the health and well-being of America's communities and families; and

WHEREAS, Flint, Michigan, and Sebring, Ohio, are two recent examples of cities where high levels of lead have been found in the city's drinking water; and

WHEREAS, in the early 2000s, the District of Columbia experienced a similar crisis, as have many other cities; and

WHEREAS, lead has negative and long-term neurological effects, particularly in infants and children; and

WHEREAS, in Flint, the elevated blood lead level was discovered in children after the city's water source was switched to the Flint River by the state-appointed emergency manager, a decision made without coordination or consultation with local officials; and

WHEREAS, a contributing factor to the Flint, Michigan, drinking water crisis is the city's aging infrastructure and the lack of investment in infrastructure and the community; and

WHEREAS, in January 2016, President Obama signed an emergency declaration in the State of Michigan, ordering federal aid to supplement state and local response efforts due to the emergency conditions caused by lead-contaminated water; and

WHEREAS, corrosion control and testing are essential to preventing lead leaching and alerting the public to potential dangers; and

WHEREAS, recent analysis by the National Resources Defense Council found that over 5,300 water systems nationwide have elevated levels of lead¹ and a recent analysis by the American Water Works Association estimates 6.1 million lead service lines remain in U.S. communities, at an estimated \$30 billion to replace²; and

WHEREAS, there is a need to invest in our aging water infrastructure nationwide and a failure to do so can have negative public health consequences; and

¹ "What's in your Water? Flint and Beyond," National Resource Defense Council (June 2016), *available at*: <https://www.nrdc.org/sites/default/files/whats-in-your-water-flint-beyond-report.pdf>

² "National Survey of Lead Service Line Occurrence," American Water Works Association (March 10, 2016), *available at*: <http://www.awwa.org/resources-tools/public-affairs/press-room/press-release/articleid/4074/lead-service-line-analysis-examines-scope-of-challenge.aspx>

WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates the nation’s water infrastructure capital needs over the next 20 years to be approximately \$655 billion in total³; the American Society for Civil Engineers estimates the needed investment for water infrastructure to be \$1.3 trillion over the next 20-25 years⁴; and other estimates put the cost at more than \$4 trillion to maintain and build a 21st century water system.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that local planning and infrastructure decisions, including those related to clean drinking water, should not be preempted and should be made by locally elected leaders in coordination with state and federal officials; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) calls on Congress to provide direct assistance to the City of Flint, Michigan, and for EPA and the federal government to work directly with local officials, for as long as necessary, to resolve the drinking water crisis through the provision of safe drinking water and to support economic recovery; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress and the Administration to provide long-term support for the families affected by lead drinking water contamination in Flint, Sebring and nationwide, including in the areas of education and mental health; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress and the Administration to support robust funding for all water infrastructure funding mechanisms, including the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund programs and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA); and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress and the Administration to support other mechanisms of infrastructure funding, including protecting the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress and the Administration to support grants to local governments for the replacement of lead service lines, testing, planning, corrosion control, and education, for schools to test for lead in their drinking water, and to assist small and disadvantaged communities in complying with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

³ “Clean Watershed Needs Survey,” U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, (Jan. 2016), *available at*: <https://www.epa.gov/cwns> and “Drinking Water Needs Survey,” U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, (April 2013), *available at*: <https://www.epa.gov/tribaldrinkingwater/drinking-water-infrastructure-needs-survey-and-assessment-fifth-report-congress>

⁴ “2017 Infrastructure Report Card,” American Society of Civil Engineers (March 2017), *available at*: <https://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/>

NLC RESOLUTION #12**INCREASE FEDERAL INVESTMENT IN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE**

WHEREAS, the nation's water infrastructure systems are significant assets that protect public health and the nation's water resources and well-maintained systems contribute substantially to our citizens' general welfare and the nation's prosperity; and

WHEREAS, federal loan and grant assistance to cities and local governments to assist in maintaining and upgrading water infrastructure systems has continued to decline in real dollars since the mid-1990s; and

WHEREAS, local governments are responsible for the vast majority of investment in water and sewer infrastructure, investing over \$1.7 trillion between 1956-2010¹ (not adjusted for inflation) and over \$115 billion in 2014 alone²; and

WHEREAS, tax-exempt municipal bonds are the primary funding mechanism for state and local government infrastructure projects with three-quarters of the total United States investment in infrastructure being accomplished with tax-exempt financing; and

WHEREAS, an estimated \$271 billion is needed to meet current and future demands over the next 20 years for upgrading the nation's wastewater infrastructure and an estimated \$1 trillion is necessary to maintain and expand service to meeting drinking water demands over the next 25 years³; and

WHEREAS, this funding gap does not include anticipated expenditures to comply with new Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act mandates, consent decrees, new responsibilities and costs relating to water security and source water protection, additional needs for re-use of treated effluent, or impacts due to climate change; and

WHEREAS, municipal resources dedicated to water infrastructure are currently overwhelmingly directed to comply with new complex federal mandates and are therefore unavailable for critical maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation needs; and

WHEREAS, public-private partnerships can provide options for communities to access sources of private capital to meet water infrastructure needs, but are not a viable for all communities or all types of projects; and

WHEREAS, private activity bonds or tax exempt facility bonds are a form of tax-exempt financing that can be used for water infrastructure projects that utilize private capital instead of

¹ Anderson, Richard F., *Growth in Local Government Spending on Public Water and Wastewater – But How Much Progress Can American Households Afford?*, The U.S. Conference of Mayors (April. 2013), available at: http://www.circleofblue.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/USMayors_Growth-in-Local-Government-Spending-on-Water-and-Wastewater.pdf

² *2014 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances*, U.S. Census Bureau (Dec. 2016), available at: <http://www.census.gov/govs/local/>

³ *2017 Infrastructure Report Card*, American Society of Civil Engineers, available at: <http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/>

public debt and shift the risk and long-term obligation from the municipality to the private equity partner; and

WHEREAS, Congress provides to states a capped annual allocation (“volume cap”) of tax exempt bonds, based on population, but historically, most of the tax-exempt bonds are issued to short-term projects such as housing and education loans; and

WHEREAS, Congress has previously enacted legislation eliminating the state volume cap for such municipal infrastructure projects such as airports, landfills, and ports; and

WHEREAS, eliminating the state volume cap is estimated to make available \$5-6 billion in private capital for water projects, while the cost in foregone revenue to the federal government is nominal⁴.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) continues to urge Congress and the Administration to reverse the decline in federal financial participation in funding municipal water infrastructure needs by developing a financial option that strikes the right balance between local responsibility and federal assistance; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress and the Administration to support robust funding for water infrastructure funding through the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund programs and to reauthorize the programs; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should provide full appropriation to the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) for loans and loan guarantees for water infrastructure projects, as well as permanently establish the program beyond a pilot program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC supports legislation removing the federal volume cap on tax-exempt bonds for water and wastewater infrastructure projects; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress and the Administration to support other mechanisms of infrastructure funding and financing, including protecting the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress and the Administration should enact new legislation which provides adequate and reliable long-term funding for municipal water infrastructure needs to help close the funding gap.

⁴ Testimony of Stephen L. Johnson, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, before the Senate Appropriations Committee, March 4, 2008.

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.

3.00 Introduction

America's cities are the strength of the nation – communities of neighborhoods where people live, work, learn, and play. When this principle is supported at the local, state, and federal levels, we can preserve the qualities that make each city unique and share better futures for all people.

It is imperative that the federal government immediately reinvest in America's cities – our infrastructure, our communities, and our people. The federal funding must be consistent, stable, and reliable. With sufficient federal funds leveraging new investment, cities can show a significant return on that investment that has been proven in the short-term and for the future of our nation.

The Administration and Congress must also continue to work with city officials on reversing or minimizing the negative effects of federal policies and programs on municipalities and while developing and implementing constructive federal-municipal partnerships.

Through policy recommendations and legislative action, the federal government must:

- Address community development needs that improve social conditions and economic opportunities that a community affords its residents;
- Encourage the active participation of the financial industry, since private financial institutions play a critical role in community development;
- Maintain and enhance the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and other federal programs and streamline the federal application process to help local

jurisdictions access federal assistance and maintain local control;

- Assist communities in all regions of the country in pursuing economic development and vitality;
- Commit to developing sound international and national trade policies balanced with effective local autonomy;
- Support diverse housing opportunities in suitable living environments;
- Assure that legislation that affects land use is anchored by the principles of responsible federal stewardship, social responsibility, growth management and sustainable development, and respect for local authority; and
- Create an environment in which cities can provide needed community recreational services and facilities.

3.01 Community Development

A. Principles

Community development is most successful when people working together take ownership to revitalize and strengthen their community's quality of life and when communities grow in a planned, organized fashion, which they determine.

B. Goals

The goal of community development is to conserve and improve the physical, economic, cultural and social conditions and opportunities a community affords its residents. NLC urges the federal government to work with state and local governments as full partners to achieve this goal. Federal involvement in the development of local communities must:

- Strengthen municipal efforts to provide comprehensive community development;
- Provide a coordinated national approach that allows flexibility for local

- communities and economic regions to determine their own priorities;
- Encourage regional collaborations across municipal boundaries;
- Encourage efficient land use management that conserves limited resources and promotes sustainable development; and
- Support partnerships among the public, private, and non-profit sectors.

C. Recommended Federal Action

1. Comprehensive Community Investment

NLC supports federal policies that include a comprehensive community investment program that strengthens the quality of life for all and fosters social and economic growth. This investment must include, among other things, sufficient attention to improved community and economic development, transportation needs, physical infrastructure, housing, family needs, social development, job training, educational and workforce development, and employment conditions for all residents.

2. Coordinated Approach

NLC urges the federal government to pursue a coordinated approach to policy and program development. The direct and indirect effects of federal policies and programs must complement and encourage local community development efforts. For too long, federal programs and policies have created a conflicting patchwork that has hindered community development.

3. Regional Approach

NLC encourages federal policies that encourage and support a regional approach to comprehensive development, including:

- Collaborations within and among communities and regions;
- Cooperation between state and local governments;

- Promotion of regional community investment opportunities by neighboring states working together; and
- Proactive, collaborative, interstate and international partnerships pursued by metropolitan areas that cross boundaries.

NLC urges the federal government to appropriate funds for regional pilot programs. The costs and benefits of community development transcend jurisdictional boundaries that are no longer defined easily by political and geographic borders. Interlocking relationships exist among inner cities, suburbs, edge cities, and contiguous rural areas.

NLC is opposed to federal policies that inadvertently promote competition or pit cities against each other. These types of policies limit the development of comprehensive community development strategies and achievement of successful community development across the country. (*See also CED Section 3.04(C)(1)(b), Economic Development, No Inter-jurisdictional Battles*)

4. Sustainable Development

NLC supports federal policies that encourage efficient land use management and sensitivity to the environment and neighborhoods. The nation's finite physical and financial resources demand that the concept of sustainability guide community development initiatives to prevent exhausting limited resources.

For more details on sustainable development, see CED Section 3.07(C)(4)(c), Land Use, Promoting Sustainable Communities).

5. *Strengthening Overburdened Communities*

NLC encourages federal policies that ensure equity in program implementation and help strengthen the economic base of overburdened communities. The federal government must carefully consider program design effects on the different levels of need and fiscal capacity and constraints that exist in our large and diverse country.

6. *Public, Private, and Intergovernmental Partnerships*

NLC supports federal policies that encourage intergovernmental cooperation between the federal government, state agencies, counties, and municipalities as partners in community development efforts.

NLC also supports federal funding that encourages collaboration between local governments and community-based nonprofit organizations, community development corporations, and the business community, including:

- Cooperative partnerships with community-based nonprofit organizations to revitalize communities, reduce poverty, and provide critical social services;
- Collaborations with community development corporations to stimulate job creation, entrepreneurship, and community service; and
- Improved relationships with the private sector, because all levels of government must forge a commitment from the private sector to invest its resources in the maintenance and rehabilitation of the nation's local economic regions.

7. *Community Development Research*

The federal government should establish and fund a program of applied research and development regarding community development, housing, and economic

development, which would assist local officials and practitioners to better understand and develop solutions to complex public policies and service delivery systems. Given the dynamic and complex nature of these communities, federal funding of this kind of research would represent a crucial investment that could improve local government decision-making and operations, which would secure the long-term success of economic and community development.

3.02 Financial Institutions

A. Principles

The federal government must remain an active player, through regulation and oversight, to influence the direction of the financial industry. This federal involvement must include all financial institutions, including commercial banks, mortgage lenders, savings and loans, mutual savings banks, credit unions, and industrial banks.

Playing a critical role in the development of our communities, financial institutions strongly influence future and current capital investments and economic development throughout local economic regions.

B. Goals

NLC supports actions by the federal government to:

- Strengthen and strongly enforce the Community Reinvestment Act, so that financial institutions better serve low-and moderate-income communities;
- Curb the practice of predatory lending, while still allowing subprime lenders to satisfy the home loan needs of high-risk consumers;
- Study and take appropriate action against insurance companies that are "redlining" certain communities; and
- Re-assess its regulation and oversight of the financial industry due to the removal

of firewalls between banking, mortgage lending, insurance, and securities services.

C. Recommended Federal Actions

1. Community Reinvestment Act

The federal government must remain committed to the intent and application of the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). NLC supports vigorous enforcement of the CRA and other related laws and regulations that encourage productive investments in cities and prohibit credit “redlining.” NLC opposes any federal efforts to weaken or eliminate the CRA, or to create safe harbors for financial institutions.

a. CRA Data Availability

NLC urges federal regulatory agencies to broadly disseminate all CRA and CRA-related information, ratings, and related data using the most efficient and effective means.

b. Performance Over Process in CRA Examinations

NLC endorses comprehensive CRA rating examinations by federal regulators that emphasize the lending, investment, and service performance by financial and related institutions in meeting a community’s CRA market needs rather than emphasizing compliance with administrative processes.

c. Uniform Evaluation Procedures

The federal government must include local branches and subsidiaries in CRA examinations and ratings, conduct CRA reviews on a community basis, and apply and standardize uniform CRA evaluation ratings and procedures to all lending and other financial institutions, including credit unions. NLC opposes exceptions or loopholes that allow financial institutions to “opt-out” of complying with the comprehensive three-part evaluation of the CRA. Focusing on the institution’s service to help under-served

communities and peoples, the federal government must ensure that financial institutions collect sufficient information, make it publicly available, and strive to present it in a concise and understandable format.

Federal regulators must consider the following range of information when assessing a financial institution’s CRA performance in lending, investment, and service:

- Economic and demographic characteristics of an assessment area(s), with emphasis on the needs of lower-income, minority, and other under-served populations located in the lenders’ target area and the lenders’ specific plans to address those needs;
- Lending, investment, and services opportunities in the assessment area(s), with attention to measurable lending support for community-based counseling services and loans to community-based development agencies;
- The institution’s product offerings and business strategy;
- The institution’s capacities and constraints, including consideration of the comparative market capture ratios that the lender maintains in minority and non-minority communities; and
- The institution’s prior performance and its performance against comparable institutions.

d. CRA Enforcement

The federal government must carefully consider the unique circumstances and needs of the community when evaluating CRA compliance by lending institutions, because each community is distinctive. Federal regulatory agencies must ensure that stakeholders provide CRA plans tailored to the specific goals, needs, and assets of the community.

e. Unsatisfactory CRA Ratings

Federal bank regulatory agencies should deny applications submitted by lenders who receive unsatisfactory CRA ratings. Such lenders should be assigned a special examiner and a CRA specialist to assist them in their efforts to develop a meaningful and comprehensive CRA strategy.

f. Municipal Oversight

NLC urges rigorous federal application of the law, including developing incentives for local governments that encourage close working partnerships with local lending institutions to ensure compliant CRA outcomes.

g. Foreign-Owned Depositories

The federal government must ensure through legislation, regulation, or international agreement that foreign-owned banks operating and taking deposits from citizens in the United States also abide by the CRA.

2. *Predatory Lending*

In addition to enforcing the CRA, the federal government must require prime and sub-prime lenders to serve low-income populations honestly and without using predatory practices.

NLC strongly opposes the practice of “predatory lending,” whereby lenders take advantage of unsuspecting borrowers by marketing mortgage loans with excessively high interest terms and/or hidden fees, engaging in deception, or taking unfair advantage of a borrower’s lack of understanding. NLC supports legislation and regulatory action that curbs the practice of predatory lending, while still allowing sub-prime lenders to satisfy the home loan needs of high-risk consumers. NLC recognizes that not all sub-prime lending necessarily constitutes predatory lending and advises the federal government to clarify the distinction.

a. Strengthen and enforce current law

To ensure a coordinated attack on predatory practices, the federal government must:

- Strengthen the Homeownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994 (HOEPA) and expand the reach of current legislation to better regulate sub-prime lenders;
- Broaden, strengthen, and modernize other federal laws designed to protect consumers of mortgage loans, including the Truth in Lending Act (TILA), the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA), the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), and the Home Mortgage Disclosures Act (HMDA);
- Allocate resources for enforcement and, where federal banking or fraud laws are violated, provide strong enforcement and stiff penalties against such predatory lenders, specifically those who target specific populations, such as the elderly, low-income families, and minorities; and
- Coordinate with states and localities to identify predatory practices and develop appropriate regulations.

b. Enact new laws to curb abusive practices and loan terms

Where appropriate, Congress must enact new legislation to restrict or prohibit such predatory practices as mandatory Single Credit Premium Insurance, unnecessarily high fees, loan flipping, balloon payments, prepayment penalties, home improvement scams, and property flipping.

Any new predatory lending legislation should include requirements for full disclosure of fees, points, and terms, and it should include strong enforcement mechanisms. Disclosure of loan terms is important, but insufficient. Congress must prohibit some outright predatory practices, such as the inclusion of single credit premium insurance or mandatory arbitration clauses.

- c. Make home loan counseling more accessible and available

The federal government should allocate resources to local governments and qualified community-based organizations to provide increased counseling on the topic of home ownership and financing.

Federal law should require creditors to inform all loan applicants of available homeownership counseling programs prior to closing, to recommend that applicants seek such counseling, and to provide the prospective borrower with a list of certified counselors in the area. Once home loan counseling is available and accessible throughout the country, home loan counseling should be mandatory for certain kinds of sub-prime loans.

3. Insurance Redlining

NLC opposes insurance “redlining,” where individuals and businesses have difficulty obtaining insurance at a rate they can afford when they provide services or manufacture products in a high-crime or impoverished areas. This pattern can be a major factor in the depression of community and economic development in certain portions of our cities and towns. To reduce insurance “redlining,” the federal government must:

- Conduct studies to determine if pricing and underwriting requirements for insurance serve as a disincentive to businesses;
- Adopt appropriate remedial measures in the form of federal insurance or guarantees if inequities are found to exist; and
- Develop insurance application reporting systems similar to that of HMDA’s mortgage lending processes.

4. Regulation of Evolving Financial Institutions

The basics of banking and finance are being transformed by institutional consolidations and technological advances that are changing the way financial institutions perform their primary functions. Future capital investments and economic development are more likely to be influenced by these changes than by direct federal assistance. In light of these changes, the federal government should:

- Encourage cooperative partnerships between local governments, financial and finance-related institutions, community groups, citizens, and the private sector that will help shape current and future social and economic needs of the community;
- Carefully review its role regarding safety, investment, and equity as the line separating banking, investment, and services industries disappears, as fire walls are eliminated between commercial banks, securities, like brokerage firms and mortgage companies, and insurance entities; and
- Encourage the banking, investment, and services industries to explore new ways to provide service and credit to help revitalize communities, with emphasis on affordable housing, small business loans, and consumer mortgages and lines of credit.

3.03 Community Development Block Grant

A. Principles

Because it provides funding directly to cities and allows local autonomy and flexibility, the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is the most effective form of federal assistance currently available to local governments. CDBG successfully mobilizes resources and addresses housing, community and economic development, and physical infrastructure needs. It is the most successful

federal block grant and the model against which all future federal programs must be measured. It is critical to the quality of life for our communities.

B. Goals

The federal government must fully fund CDBG as a direct allocation to cities, with the broad objective of helping low- and moderate-income people.

C. Recommended Federal Actions

1. Full Funding

As an investment in the future of America's communities, it is critical that Congress fully fund CDBG at an amount sufficient to ensure direct allocations to local governments are large enough to attract and create public/private partnerships, and to make lasting impacts on neighborhoods in need of revitalization. CDBG provides cities and counties with annual predictable levels of funding to address their unique low- and moderate-income neighborhood revitalization needs.

2. CDBG as a Separate Federal Program

CDBG, the HOME program, and federal homeless programs should be separate and distinct block grant programs. This will ensure that the communities receiving CDBG monies are able to continue to focus on their identified physical improvements, infrastructure repair and creation, neighborhood and community revitalization, social services, and economic development.

The importance of the community development aspect of the CDBG program must not be forgotten. Successful community development, including neighborhood revitalization, infrastructure, and housing, is imperative to achieving long-term economic development goals. The CDBG program provides the impetus and funding for local communities to build,

maintain, and revitalize their neighborhoods unlike any other federal program.

NLC recognizes the responsibility of the federal government to review, and when necessary, improve performance measures and accountability standards for programs like CDBG in order to demonstrate meaningful and successful programmatic achievements to the public. However, the CDBG program is among the best manifestations of the partnership between federal, state and local governments. Congress and the Administration should always closely consult with municipal officials and NLC whenever legislative or regulatory reforms are proposed to the CDBG program. Moreover, any proposal that would significantly affect the distribution formula of CDBG grants to cities and towns should include hold harmless provisions that afford affected cities and towns a reasonable period of transition to adjust to the formula change.

3. Direct Funding to Cities

NLC supports direct CDBG allocations to cities. Neither the federal government nor state government should distribute CDBG funds directly to non-profit groups without approval by a city government.

NLC supports the current HUD distribution of 70% of CDBG funds directly to entitlement communities and 30% of CDBG funds to state governments to distribute to non-entitlement local governments. States must continue to allocate funds only to non-entitlement communities, based on strict guidelines enacted by Congress and controlled by HUD, with adequate input and consultation from small cities. NLC opposes any further expansion of the state role in the CDBG program.

NLC understands the difficulty in determining standards for poverty and community need. NLC supports efforts by Congress and the Administration to update the CDBG formula allocations in a cautious, timely, and methodical fashion, to include the recipients of CDBG funding in the process. In this way, CDBG funds can continue to be distributed in a way that takes into account poverty and community need effectively, based upon the law's original intent.

4. Targeted to Low and Moderate-Income People

The primary purpose of the CDBG program is the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. NLC supports the current objective of CDBG to target benefits to low- and moderate-income people. Additional burdensome targeting rules are not necessary.

5. Flexibility

NLC supports the federal government's efforts to simplify the grant process, provide more local flexibility in setting priorities and implement programs, and encourage greater local accountability.

NLC urges Congress to maintain the broad flexibility given to local governments to use CDBG funds in their communities, because flexibility and local autonomy are the cornerstones of CDBG's effectiveness and continued success. NLC opposes the implementation of restrictive regulations without regard to diverse local and regional conditions, including any new federal restrictions on eligible uses of CDBG funds or any federal requirements that cities target all their CDBG funds to one particular neighborhood (often called "neighborhood targeting").

NLC also urges Congress to limit or oppose the use of set-asides to fund new community development programs, and instead create new eligible uses of CDBG funds if an issue is significantly important to warrant consideration of a new program. Set-asides reduce the overall flexibility of the CDBG program.

Lastly, NLC supports federal financial and technical assistance to help cities target CDBG funds and leverage public and private funds in support of particular revitalization projects.

6. Enforcement Procedures

NLC supports adequate review, monitoring, and enforcement procedures. NLC also supports timely programming of funds.

7. Lower Administrative Costs

To lower administrative costs of local communities in complying with CDBG, the federal government must provide a streamlined process for administration of CDBG funds. This process should include use of compatible, affordable, and appropriate technology that will maximize efficiency in cities and towns and provide reasonable accountability for the federal government.

8. CDBG Programs and Services

The federal government must make federally-mandated caps on spending for social services informal and must administer them with flexibility to allow local governments to pursue a continuum of services.

NLC supports the Section 108 loan guarantee program, with improvements such as lengthening the payback period, extending eligibility to cities with multi-year grants, and allowing new single-family and multi-family unit construction.

NLC also supports permitting lump sum drawdowns of CDBG allocations for rehabilitation programs.

3.04 Economic Development

A. Principles

Successful economic development is achieved by investment in the economic, human, and physical infrastructure in a local economic region. At its core, economic development must invigorate the capacities of local economies to thrive and support municipal services.

In developing its national economic policy, the federal government must work with local governments to balance the needs of local economic regions and the overall U.S. “common market.”

The federal government must recognize that unfunded mandates are detrimental to successful economic development and viability of communities throughout the nation.

All federal involvement must assure locally-driven decision-making. Municipal governments must continue to have the primary public sector responsibility to shape regional economic development. To fulfill that role, municipalities need appropriate authority, flexibility, and resources from federal, state, and county governments.

B. Goals

To support economic development throughout our cities, the federal government must:

- Fully fund direct economic development assistance programs to help local communities generally;
- Use federal tools to help distressed communities with long-term economic stagnation, persistent unemployment,

chronic shortages of private investment capital, and poverty;

- Enact appropriate tax benefits to stimulate private investment in all local communities, especially distressed communities;
- Strengthen and grow the U.S. economy by helping small businesses; supporting companies conducting technology, research and development; and encouraging businesses to maintain operations domestically;
- Use statistical tools to measure conditions and make assessments;
- Involve and support local governments in decisions about procuring, siting, maintaining, and rehabilitating federal infrastructure throughout our cities; and
- Work closely with local governments when converting a military base to private uses and aid the community in its adjustment to the closure.

C. Recommended Federal Actions

1. Overarching Themes Regarding Economic Development

a. Encourage Innovation

To stimulate and sustain the “engine of innovation,” the federal government must re-assess current policies, laws, regulations, and programs and eliminate those that unduly discourage reasonable and comprehensive economic development. Innovation by the private and public sector is essential for comprehensive economic development to thrive.

The federal government must stimulate innovation by:

- Designing policies to reward innovation;
- Eliminating rigid rules that block progress and allowing performance outcomes and regulatory flexibility through program changes and waivers;

- Correcting burdensome and/or duplicative regulations and laws that inhibit innovation;
- Conducting full studies of the economic effects of environmental laws, trade policies, and immigration and refugee policies;
- Undertaking a systematic effort to re-orient its policies such as taxation, transportation, regulation, facility siting, and procurement that have led to disinvestments in municipalities; and
- Establishing and maintaining an information clearinghouse of “best practices” in economic development projects.

b. No Inter-Jurisdictional Battles

NLC opposes federal economic development assistance for recipients that intend to induce firms to move from one locality to another. The federal government must discourage such “smokestack chasing.”

Federal economic development assistance must neither promote nor degenerate into competition between cities and suburbs for the location of industry and business. Inter-jurisdictional and regional competitions have historically sparked economic development battles to poach businesses and capital. Among other things, this results in poor land use decisions, economic disparities among jurisdictions within a region and, in general, creates no new economic value for the overall economy.

Instead, NLC strongly supports federal efforts to encourage regional cooperation. *(See also CED Section 3.01(C), Community Development)*

2. Federal Economic Development Programs and Tools

NLC supports federal economic development tools as critical investments necessary for local and regional economic growth and

increased employment. The strategy’s intended outcome is to create economic growth, income, and security for all.

The federal government must provide financial assistance to promote local economic development. It must facilitate, but not unilaterally initiate, successful economic development activities at the state, regional, or local levels. Federal programs to promote economic development must satisfy the following criteria:

- Federal funds must be distributed directly to cities in a reliable and timely manner and made available for a project’s reasonable duration;
- Local governments must be able to use the federal funds in a flexible manner, accommodating unique regional and local circumstances;
- Federal application and reporting procedures must not be burdensome to local governments. The federal government must streamline the process, harmonize conflicting rules, and standardize eligibility and application requirements across programs and agencies; Programs must focus on attracting, retaining, and growing local business; and
- Economic development tools must be carefully designed to ensure that they achieve productive results and are not mere windfalls.

NLC supports long-term, direct federal funding to cities provided through various programs, such as:

- Community Development Block Grant;
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program;
- Workforce Investment Act (WIA);
- Transportation Equity Act of the 21st Century (TEA-21);
- Economic Development Initiative (EDI);

- Economic Development Administration (EDA) Public Works program; and
- Renewal Communities, Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities program (RZ/EZ/EC).

3. *Private Investment*

a. *Private Investment Generally*

The federal government must provide policy tools that both stimulate and reward the private sector to invest its substantial resources in local communities in a manner conducive to sound economic development and with appropriate accountability measures. (*See also CED Section 3.02(C)(1), Community Reinvestment Act*)

As one means of stimulating private investments in cities, NLC supports the continued responsible use of Industrial Revenue Bonds. The federal government should maintain its federal tax exemption for these bonds. (*See also FAIR Chapter*)

b. *Private Investment in Distressed Communities*

In particular, the federal government must undertake a substantial effort to encourage private investment in local regions experiencing severe long-term economic problems. These communities, often inner-city neighborhoods and low-income rural areas, have become “distressed” and are plagued by persistent problems, such as high unemployment and underemployment, insufficient affordable housing, shortages of services such as shopping centers, and, most importantly, by a chronic shortage of the private investment capital needed to stimulate and support community and economic development. Infusions of private investment would enable them to become healthy and vital local economies.

- The federal government must provide a coordinated package of focused, direct regional economic investment pilot

programs that would strengthen the economic health of distressed areas. Such programs, including grants, loans, and loan guarantees for private sector and public-sector entities, should be directed by a regional entity or local government consistent with local development goals.

- NLC also supports targeted incentives in the federal tax code for the location of productive enterprises in areas of long-term economic stagnation, chronic unemployment, and poverty. Using incentives, enterprises should be encouraged to train and employ unemployed, under-employed, and low- and moderate-income persons.

c. *New Markets Initiative*

NLC supports implementation of the New Markets Tax Credit in a timely fashion. We urge Congress to provide adequate funding for the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, which administers the tax credit, to continue its community reinvestment efforts.

Congress designed the New Markets Initiative to provide incentives to stimulate billions of new private capital investment in targeted areas. The investments can be made by banks, foundations, companies, or individuals by acquiring stock or other equity interests in selected community economic development entities whose primary mission is to serve distressed communities, particularly those with high poverty and low median income. The goal of this tax credit is to encourage private investors who may never have considered investing in high-risk areas to do so, thereby exploring new markets and improving the quality of life for the people of these areas. This tax credit could be an incentive for the type of investments specified in the Community Reinvestment Act.

d. Using Business Data to Attract Private Investment

Using a coordinated approach, the federal government should provide necessary information and data to local governments to help them strengthen their markets and bring their local economies back into the mainstream.

To make business data available to attract private investment in distressed communities, federal government agencies should undertake “data inventories” to identify the useful information they already maintain and make it available to businesses and cities. Working with business sector advisors, the federal government should take the lead in developing and disseminating this new market data, thereby enabling center cities to attract economic investment and become attractive places to live and work.

4. *Federal Role in Poverty Reduction*

Overall, NLC supports a comprehensive federal policy that includes local, state, private and non-profit entities and links economic development policies, priorities, and programs to poverty reduction.

a. Ability to meet job requirements

Economic development involves more than job development. Economic development cannot be sustained in areas where the supply of workers is unprepared to meet basic job requirements and consumer demand is limited by poverty. The federal government should encourage and support effective education systems, realistic job training programs, social services, transportation alternatives, and affordable housing to complement and encourage employment. (See also CED Section 3.06(C), *Promoting Homeownership and Providing Affordable Rental Units*, and HD Section 4.03, *Poverty and Income Support*)

b. Renewal Communities/Empowerment Zones/ Enterprise Communities

NLC supports the federal Renewal Community/ Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community (RZ-EZ-EC) initiative, whose goal is job creation and retention, encouragement of local minority ownership, and participation in new businesses and joint ventures.

The EZ/EC designation can be a useful addition to complement existing community and economic development programs, but it must not affect funding and administration of programs that are not part of the EZ/EC initiative. In addition to designating a community under the EZ/EC title, the federal government must provide substantially more direct federal funding to that community, through programs and agencies like CDBG, the Workforce Investment Act, and the Economic Development Administration, to ensure the success of a designated community.

NLC urges Congress to support legislation directing HUD to produce a comprehensive strategic plan to identify and evaluate alternative assistance and incentive provisions. This legislation should contain tools to assist economic revitalization in federally designated communities or state enterprise zones, including:

- Tax incentives that are relevant to the needs of new businesses and foster expansion and retention of existing businesses.
- Additional incentives to increase the involvement of minority and women-owned businesses in designated communities in a variety of areas such as procurement and equity partnerships;
- Local flexibility to set performance measures and goals for employment. Those measures, designed in cooperation with designated community stakeholders,

must not conflict with federal anti-discrimination laws, and must encourage businesses within the zone to hire low income, disadvantaged, or structurally-unemployed workers; and

- Streamlined federal regulations for a designated community to address problems of administrative complexity and burden.

5. *Increasing Computer Access and Eliminating the Digital Divide*

The availability, capability, and use of advances in technology can greatly enhance economic opportunity in the private, public, and non-profit sectors. Job training and education are critical to advancements in this area.

NLC supports federal programs that assist in providing access to the Internet and computer technology. As one means of advancing universal access, NLC encourages flexibility in the use of Community Development Block Grant funding to provide for the placement of computers and Internet access in public facilities, such as schools, libraries, and community centers. *(For a detailed list of recommended federal actions, see ITC Chapter)*

Affordable access to the Internet is an essential economic development tool. Many people, primarily those of low income, do not have regular access to computers or to Internet services and, therefore, have less opportunity to take part in this country's new knowledge-based economy. Individual training and opportunities for personal advancement in essential computer literacy is directly tied to a community's ability for advancement, renewal, and economic growth. In addition, public facilities, such as hospitals, municipal government offices, and libraries located in these areas, are adversely

affected and, as a result, the entire community suffers.

6. *Measuring Local Economic Conditions*

In addition to measuring national economic trends, the federal government should develop and implement improved statistical tools to measure local and regional economic conditions. The traditional measures of national economic health, such as the gross domestic product (GDP), unemployment or inflation, neither incorporate the importance nor measure the viability of local economies.

Specifically, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) should coordinate the relevant federal agencies to assess the quality and availability of federal data necessary to develop indicators of local economies' capacity and performance. The Federal Reserve system should also develop more systematic reporting and analysis of local economic regions for its deliberations and assess the potential of more discriminating application of its monetary policy tools among local economic regions.

7. *U.S. Business and the Global Economy*

Because growth and retention of a strong employment base is essential to growth of the U.S. economy, the federal government must encourage companies to continue operations in local communities. The movement of U.S. jobs to locations abroad because of lower taxes, cheaper labor costs, and greater incentives concerns our cities.

NLC urges the federal government to increase incentives, opportunities, and support for the U.S. employment base by:

- Strengthening education and increasing training geared toward developing skills to support employability in a changing job environment (*see also HD Section 4.02, Children and Learning, and Section 4.04, Employment*);

- Providing tax benefits to companies that create a net increase in jobs in the United States;
 - Providing incentives for U.S. businesses and educational institutions to conduct research and development domestically, including tax incentives, direct grants, and/or transfers of federally-funded research for the purpose of maintaining and adding new jobs in the U.S. (*see also CED Section 3.04(C)(8), Technology, Research & Development*);
 - Establishing criteria that any business that receives such federal R&D incentives must provide assurances to maintain operations in the U.S.;
 - Expanding the Small Business Administration and Economic Development Administration programs that provide start-up capital and management training to U.S. companies;
 - Providing additional funds to local communities to build and/or rebuild and maintain their physical infrastructure, including roads and mass transit systems, communications networks, electrical systems, and water and sewer systems (*see also TIS, ITC, and EENR chapters*);
 - Supporting “business clusters” that already exist or developing and strengthening potential business clusters (*see also CED Section 3.02(C)(8), Technology, Research & Development*); and
 - Focusing greater attention and resources to promote the export of U.S. goods and services through programs offered by the Departments of Agriculture, State, and Commerce as well as the Trade Development Administration, Export-Import Bank, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.
8. *Role of Technology, Research and Development in the U.S. Economy*

NLC urges cooperative efforts between federal, state, regional, and local governments to help craft national research and development (R&D) policies and strategies. Federal public policy attention to R&D, as an engine for economic development, should fuel partnerships, innovation, investment, and capacity building.

In particular, technology R&D is fundamental to the viability of many industry clusters, which drive local economies. Fostering R&D creates a ripple effect that strengthens those clusters, creates jobs and revenues, boosts local economic regions, and eventually grows our nation’s economy.

a. R&D – Partnerships

It is imperative that the federal government include local governments as active partners in the public sector’s economic development involvement with R&D. Traditionally, the states and federal government have led in this process. A rich vein of economic opportunity can be found in federal R&D facilities, research-related agencies, and the associated private sector, academic, and state organizations and activities located in many local economic regions. For some cities, this vein remains untapped.

b. R&D – Innovation

Research and development embodies the definition of innovation. NLC urges the federal government to:

- Maintain a commitment to speed the efficient transfer of technologies developed with federal assistance or by the federal government, while, at the same time, retain appropriate protections for national security and patent integrity;
- Support creative and efficient ways to encourage national lab spin-offs and incubator facilities to promote regional economic development; and

- Maintain a commitment to assist workers and local economies affected by military downsizing through programs like the Technology Reinvestment Program (TRP) that encourages R&D for products with both civilian and military uses (i.e., “dual-use technologies”).

c. R&D – Investment

All levels of government should demonstrate a commitment to technology R&D by providing sufficient seed capital for investments, particularly for critical investments in infrastructure. The federal government must:

- Allow local governments to use a portion of their CDBG allocations as seed capital for R&D investments;
- Ensure the timely transfer of federal equipment and property to local and state governments for R&D purposes; and
- Increase funding for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program (*see also CED Section 3.04(C)(9), Helping Small Businesses Grow*)

d. R&D – Capacity-Building

The federal government should promote the integration of technology R&D into a region’s economic development strategy, which can help build capacities, including the provision of workforce training, better transportation options, child care, and other social service supports.

9. *Helping Small Businesses Grow*

To strengthen the U.S. economy in all regions of the country, the federal government should support the growth of U.S. small businesses, which create the lion’s share of new jobs and innovations, by:

- Disbursing adequate federal assistance to new and existing small businesses according to their special needs, including credit availability, equity investment, and technical and

management assistance, with a strong emphasis given to those programs that assist minority and economically-disadvantaged businesses (*see also HD Section 4.05, Equal Opportunity*);

- Passing federal tax legislation that would encourage the creation and use of venture capital through flexible financing vehicles that enable business expansion;
- Eliminating governmental policies that make it counterproductive to issue flexible micro-business loan programs for entrepreneurial activity requiring less than \$10,000 in start up funds;
- Maintaining its commitment to stimulate more small businesses with more activities and programs like the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program; and
- Increasing the capacity of the Small Business Administration (SBA) to assist companies wishing to access foreign markets.

10. *Federal Government and its Role in Local Economic Development*

NLC strongly urges the federal government to recognize the importance of local public facilities and supporting infrastructure to economic and community development.

The federal government should:

- Continue to provide assistance for local public works, particularly in deteriorated areas of cities;
- Give priority over new construction to the maintenance and rehabilitation of infrastructure, which is critical to support private economic development; and
- Target federal procurement to areas of high unemployment.

For more details about land use, see CED Section 3.07(C)(1), Federal Land Stewardship.

11. Defense Industry

The defense industry has become a vital element to the economic growth and stability of the nation's cities and towns. Base closures, along with cancellation of defense contracts, have had a devastating impact on employment and economic development opportunities in our municipalities.

NLC understands that our U.S. military needs to maintain efficiency and update its inventories, but they must work with local governments when making such critical changes that impact our communities. When administering program funding for economic conversion, the federal government must:

- Assist public/private entities or consortiums in the economic conversion process with emphasis on dual-use technology applications and manufacturing extension;
- Increase assistance to dislocated military and civilian workers impacted by defense-related downsizing or base closures and realignments;
- Establish a national Economic Diversification Council, composed in part of municipal officials to serve as an advisory board to both the Congress and the White House on the most constructive means to assist communities most severely impacted by base closures or reductions in defense-related contracts; and Provide DOD Office of Community Adjustment planning and redevelopment funds and technical assistance for a longer duration and with more flexibility in use when assisting communities adversely affected by defense-related cuts, including defense-related downsizing or base closures.

In general, to maximize the use of existing municipal resources, federal, state, and local governments must convert those industries that are no longer viable under their current

practices into productive businesses. Several areas of concentration should be covered:

a. Base Closures

Military base closures have had significant, critical effects on the economic health of communities.

NLC urges the federal government to adopt the following policies to guide its activity related to military base closings:

- Cities should have a minimum of 30 days notice prior to official public announcements of base closures or military spending reductions or realignments. At a minimum, the federal government must keep local officials informed about the potential for closure and encourage more active participation in the closure process.
- Communities should have at least 12 months after a decision has been made to close a base before actual closure proceedings begin. During this time, the Department of Defense must continue to maintain the base adequately, making sure that the closing stages do not adversely affect the community and the subsequent transfer of property.
- The U.S. Department of Defense should provide an environmental assessment and economic impact analysis to affected communities that quantifies the impact of defense base closure plans to minimize local economic, health and safety impacts.
- The federal government should transfer ownership of closed military installations at no cost to municipalities that wish to redevelop these facilities for alternative uses. This no-cost conveyance should be transferred to the municipality for any use to be determined by the municipality with minimal restrictions.
- If affected municipalities decline to acquire closed military facilities, then

affected counties or states should be allowed to acquire these facilities at no cost to the acquiring jurisdiction.

- When closed military facilities are acquired, the federal government should require acquiring entities to maintain these facilities in compliance with local ordinances.
- The federal government must make sufficient annual appropriations to pay all environmental cleanup costs associated with closed military bases prior to transfer of ownership to cities, counties, or states. If the local government would like to accept an earlier transfer, the federal government must assume perpetual responsibility for all environmental problems on these bases resulting from past military actions and operations. (*See also EENR Chapter*)
- If reuse plans are not prepared and implemented within ten years after the transfer of ownership, the properties could revert back to the federal government, only with approval of the local government. Alternatively, the federal government should take all appropriate steps to expedite the process, including fully funding appropriations to clean up and transfer the property and facilities.

b. Technology Reinvestment

NLC supports federal programs designed to assist communities, businesses, and individuals that are economically affected by defense-related cutbacks.

Given the challenges facing defense-related firms, NLC supports continued funding for the following programs:

- The Defense Conversion Adjustment Program (DCA), which provides retraining and readjustment assistance for workers affected by defense-related cutbacks;

- The Defense Diversification Program (DDP), which re-trains both military and civilian workers affected by defense-related downsizing;
- The Economic Adjustment Program in the Economic Development Administration (EDA), which helps states and local areas implement strategies for adjusting to situations that threaten serious economic dislocation - including defense downsizing; and
- Federal assistance to communities and regions to meet federal matching requirements in community development planning programs.

c. Business Development:

NLC supports federal programs that address diversification and reinvestment measures for defense firms to help them adapt to civilian markets. These measures are integral to the long term economic well-being of communities.

Existing federal programs have made important strides in assisting defense firms seeking to diversify. Yet, by limiting support to funding of dual-use research and development, these initiatives do not offer remedies to the credit crunch that has severely impacted small and medium-sized defense firms.

NLC calls upon the federal government to support:

- A business development program that supports small business incubators and provides hands-on marketing and business planning assistance;
- Continued expansion of existing export promotion activities, with special emphasis on outreach to small and medium-sized businesses;
- The use of tax incentives to encourage partnerships between large and small

defense firms and to encourage private initiatives which spur entrepreneurship;

- Creation of a Fund for Defense Conversion to enhance the availability of working capital for small and medium-sized defense firms;
- Continued action to enhance the availability of defense diversification projects;
- Creation of an advocacy position for small, minority, and women-owned businesses with the primary responsibility of furthering the interests of these groups in the economic conversion process; and
- Reduced regulatory, accounting, and procurement barriers to implement dual-use technologies.

12. Federal Assistance After a Disaster

After a natural or man-made disaster, the federal government must provide a streamlined, coordinated, and predictable economic assistance package to local communities to ensure long-term economic recovery and prosperity. The economic package should include federal grants, public loans, and public assisted private loans at favorable rates throughout the repayment cycle. The federal government must also provide technical assistance to assist local communities in accessing federal monetary assistance.

In providing this economic assistance, the federal government should follow these principles:

- This federal assistance must include direct grants to local government to replace city infrastructure, provide operating funds for continuance of government functions and key municipal-run services (e.g. water, police), as well as expedite economic recovery after damage to public buildings, business and

manufacturing facilities, and other affected parties in local economies.

- It must minimize economic disruptions and losses from disasters through prompt reimbursement of all approved disaster recovery expenses.
- Local government authorities must be given decision-making authority and economic control in any unified redevelopment organization created by the federal government.
- Federal economic assistance must not promote and should strive to minimize competition between disaster struck cities and localities to attract business.
- The federal government must provide incentives to encourage the private sector to invest in sound recovery activities with some measure of accountability.
- The federal government must ensure that public and private funds are allocated to locally- based business as available, by maximizing the participation of local businesses and local residents in recovery projects, including the provision of training or re-training local residents as needed.
- The Small Business Administration should continue to play a critical role in recovery for small businesses after disasters.
- The federal government must restore homeowner investment equity levels for residents of disaster struck localities and promote future property investment in local communities.

3.05 International Trade and Municipalities

A. Principles

Municipal governments are key players in economic development locally, nationally, and internationally. Municipalities play a critical role in developing comprehensive economic development plans, helping local

businesses, and educating citizens about regional economic assets that support new investment and promote trade.

NLC is committed to sound international and national trade policies and effective local economic development strategies. International trade and multilateral investment agreements, negotiated by the U.S. government with other countries or within the auspices of the World Trade Organization (WTO), must be in harmony with those local initiatives and must not preempt local governments' policies, laws, or regulations.

B. Goals

It is imperative that the federal government recognize the role of municipal governments as key players in developing and expanding the U.S. economy internationally, and it must work in partnership with municipalities to encourage and promote fair international trade opportunities, ensure open markets and protection of intellectual property rights, and vigorously enforce existing trade rules against dumping.

The federal government must consult with state and local officials before pursuing trade and investment agreements that affect local law-making authority and local government functions. Under certain trade and investment agreements in the areas of investment, subsidies, procurement, and services, certain local policies may be adversely affected by global trade sanctions or federal preemption of local authority.

C. Recommended Federal Actions

1. General Concerns

a. Legal Standards

The U.S. must advocate for trade rules that contain legal standards consistent with the Constitution and applicable case law.

For example, international agreements that include standards such as “least trade restrictive” or “least burdensome” are inconsistent with the U.S. Constitution and may affect a municipality’s ability to implement effective economic development programs, environmental regulations, and zoning laws. According to U.S. Constitutional law, unless certain circumstances apply, the burden on local governments to defend their laws should be based on the standard “rationally related to a legitimate governmental interest.”

International agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), that define “expropriation of property” to include “indirect expropriation” or “tantamount to expropriation” are also inconsistent with U.S. Constitutional law. According to U.S. Constitutional law on takings, the term “expropriation” includes only direct expropriations.

b. Transparency in Claim Resolution

The United States and any international tribunal set up to hear challenges under these trade and investment agreements, must provide prompt notification to local governments when their local regulations or laws are being challenged. In addition, local governments must be allowed to participate fully in the international tribunal’s hearing and deliberation processes.

c. Disclosure Requirements

The United States should oppose any requirement that all national and sub-national governments disclose their subsidy programs, procurement programs, or other current or proposed local regulations and legislation to the WTO or any other international tribunal. If such a requirement were imposed, the federal government should provide a funding source to cover the administrative costs

incurred by states and local governments when satisfying such disclosure requirements.

2. United States Trade Representative

NLC urges that the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR):

- Increase transparency, openness, and due process in trade policy and negotiations;
- Prior to negotiations, release texts of provisions currently under consideration for public and legislative analysis;
- Allow for a minimum 90 day period for review and comment by potentially affected communities;
- Provide more resources to local governments for technical assistance and education about the effect of international trade and bilateral investment agreements on their lawmaking, including regular and complete updates regarding all challenges to state and local laws brought under international agreements that could have implications for the local government's ability to keep its own laws intact; and
- Seek NLC's input by including NLC representatives on its Advisory Council, which NLC strongly recommends meet at least quarterly, and give reasonable weight to the input of the Advisory Council.

NLC supports the addition of a provision that protects subsidies that provide for coverage of the following two categories:

- Aid to promote economic development in areas where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there is serious underemployment; and
- Aid to facilitate the development of certain economic activities or areas, where such aid does not adversely affect trading conditions.

3. International Agreements

a. Subsidies

Currently the WTO Agreement on Subsidies & Countervailing Measures (SCM) prohibits government programs designed to favor domestic entities, including any financial contribution (subsidies, direct monetary benefits, tax credits, contributions of goods or services and price supports). NLC is concerned that many local subsidy programs may ultimately be considered violations of SCM or other trade agreements.

b. Procurement

Currently the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) requires national governments to purchase goods and services based only on price and performance criteria. NLC is concerned that many local government programs, small business preferences, environmental preferences, or women-owned & minority business preferences, may ultimately be considered violations of GPA or other trade agreements.

NLC discourages the expansion of the GPA to include coverage of local governments. Instead, NLC supports maintaining the current status where procurement agreements only apply to national governments.

c. Services

Currently, the WTO Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) mandates that domestic regulations must have a legitimate objective and be "no more burdensome on businesses than necessary to ensure the quality of the service." NLC is concerned that many local government regulations may ultimately be considered violations of GATS or other trade agreements.

NLC opposes the federal government expanding service disciplines in GATS or other agreements to include coverage of:

- Basic infrastructure services, such as roads, water, power, and energy utilities;
- Restrictions on access to commercial presence on land; or

- Government service sectors, such as land and resource management, hazardous waste management, education, health care, and prison management. At a minimum, the federal government should study the effect of the current restrictions on local government before including more sectors under GATS.

NLC supports the maintenance or expansion of current exceptions to the Agreement that allow federal, state or local governments to

- Protect public morals and order,
- Protect human, animal, and plant life; and
- Secure compliance with laws or regulations regarding fraud, privacy and safety.

d. Investment

NAFTA Chapter 11 mandates that national and sub-national laws must be “least trade restrictive” on a private investor who can bring a claim for financial damages against a country. NLC is concerned that many local land use regulations may ultimately be considered violations of NAFTA or other investment agreements. Thus, NLC urges the United States government to advocate for changes in the trade rules so they are consistent with the U.S. Constitution and applicable case law. Where the trade rules may adversely affect municipalities, the U.S. government should advocate for appropriate exceptions to the current trade rules.

4. *Promoting International Trade*

The federal government must work in partnership with municipalities to encourage and promote international trade opportunities.

a. Communications

The federal government must continue to collect and make accessible to municipalities the array of trade promotion and marketing services, trade data and trends, emerging

market opportunities, and planned trade missions. Those services and information are not only essential to help local and regional governments grow their economies, but are also critical to help businesses compete globally.

b. Education

The federal government should continue to provide local officials with technical assistance and education about international trade and its opportunities. The Administration should provide this aid directly to local governments.

5. *Trade Impact Assistance*

The federal government must carefully measure the domestic impact of international trade agreements that further open global markets; and consider the impact of trade agreements on local, regional and state economies in addition to the national economy. Moreover, the federal government should be accountable to that reason, federal trade impact assistance programs such as the Trade Adjustment Assistance program should have a high degree of flexibility in terms of the types of jobs eligible for assistance when domestic workers are displaced as a result of global commerce.

Federal trade impact assistance should consist of both direct support for displaced workers and direct financial support to local governments that stand to lose significant tax revenue as a result of job losses created by trade agreements. Lastly, the federal government should increase support for education and retraining efforts in areas where unemployment significantly rises as a result of a federal decision to enter into an international trade agreement.

3.06 Housing

A. Principles

NLC strongly supports federal housing policies that encourage affordable homeownership, promote affordable rental housing, and provide special needs housing and transitional housing for the homeless. NLC urges the federal government to fully fund federal housing programs at current or increased levels.

Every American deserves a decent home in a suitable living environment with adequate financial stability to maintain it. The federal government must give priority, whether directly or through provisions in the federal tax code, to meeting the housing needs of people who cannot otherwise obtain decent, affordable housing.

There is an irreplaceable role for the federal government in addressing our nation's housing needs. Affordable housing is critical to lower-income families throughout the nation. In addition, development of affordable housing contributes to the economic vitality of our communities and local economic regions as a vehicle for creating jobs and increasing municipal tax bases. Furthermore, the development of mixed-income communities with appropriate support services, workforce development, and education is the most effective approach to addressing concentrated poverty.

B. Goals

So local communities may support affordable homeownership and affordable rental housing, NLC supports:

- A permanent dedicated revenue stream to produce and preserve affordable housing;
- Full funding for current affordable housing programs, such as the HOME Partnerships Investment Program, Section 8 vouchers, and public housing;

- Federal tax incentives that encourage private investors to build and rehabilitate affordable housing;
- Federal programs to promote homeownership; and
- A balance between national fair housing priorities and local zoning authority.

C. Recommended Federal Actions

1. *Overarching Themes and Definitions*

a. Definition of Affordable Housing

NLC urges the federal government to develop policies, goals, and programs that are consistent with a definition of “affordable housing” that is based on a personal income-to-average community income ratio. The definition must also allow sufficient flexibility to meet unique local needs and circumstances.

b. Relationship Between the Federal Government and Localities

HUD's primary roles should be as funder, facilitator, and monitor of locally focused housing programs to ensure that performance objectives are met.

NLC urges regulatory flexibility and reform of administrative guidelines in all federal public, Section 8, and other affordable housing programs. These affordable housing programs provide a viable source of housing for low- and moderate-income individuals and families, and for special populations like the elderly, persons with disabilities, and individuals with AIDS. For example, NLC supports flexible federal regulations and policies that promote local and regional balances between housing production and conservation to meet local objectives, needs and conditions.

c. Federal Housing Reform

As Congress and HUD attempt to reform federal housing programs, they must evaluate the following:

- Program reform must be results-oriented, achieving equity while balancing its direct and indirect effects on different levels of need, fiscal capacity, and constraints.
- Existing programs like CDBG and HOME, which are efficient and effective in meeting national needs, must be the models for other programs.
- Municipal governments must be involved as a partner in any program reform efforts at the federal level. If the form of federal affordable housing programs changes, local governments must still retain a central role in their implementation and management.
- Reform must not impose disproportionate responsibilities on cities and towns by reducing or withdrawing federal involvement.
- Despite varying degrees of state involvement, the federal government should not generally transfer any of its roles in federal housing programs to states.
- Federal administrative policies must increase flexibility and minimize the administrative burdens and costs to local governments. In most cases, local governments need to layer subsidies to create a workable plan to construct or rehabilitate affordable housing stock. Some programs do not work well with others because of differing federal requirements, such as use or income requirements. Federal administrative reform should expedite this layering process.

d. Consolidated Housing Plan

NLC supports, in general, the federal Consolidated Plan (the “Consolidated Plan”) as a planning tool and as a means to assess performance for housing, Community Development Block Grant, and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) programs. NLC

strongly encourages HUD to partner with local governments to help meet the goals outlined in their Consolidated Plans.

The Consolidated Plan planning process provides cities with the opportunity to make key decisions about the mix between new, rehabilitated, and existing housing that should be assisted; the type of housing to be constructed or utilized; and the location of assisted housing units. Within broad federal guidelines, these decisions must remain at the local level, except for over-riding reasons of national importance.

In addition, the federal government must streamline the application process and help with information gathering. The preparation of a Consolidated Plan is currently complex and time-intensive for local governments. Despite good faith efforts by local governments, achieving Consolidated Plan goals is extremely difficult, so the federal government should not turn too quickly to punitive measures.

e. Assisting Senior Citizens

The federal government must continue to ensure that senior citizens have adequate housing. Federally subsidized housing programs provide an indispensable form of security against homelessness, institutionalization and loss of community for a large segment of the nation’s poor senior citizens. NLC supports:

- HUD’s Section 202 program, which provides capital advances for construction and rehabilitation supportive housing for very low-income elderly persons and rent subsidies for the projects to help make them affordable;
- Use of Section 8 vouchers and other rental assistance programs with particular consideration of seniors’ needs; and
- Federal housing programs that include long-term supportive services for the

elderly. (See also *HD Section 4.06, Social Security and Seniors*)

2. *Funding Streams*

a. Permanent Dedicated Revenue Stream

In addition to HOME and other housing programs, Congress must establish a permanent dedicated revenue stream directly to local governments to produce and preserve affordable rental housing. These programs must allow maximum authority to local governments in meeting the needs of these households. The federal government should facilitate the provision of Section 8 vouchers for use in these affordable rental units.

It is critical to increase the availability of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households.

- Federal funding must continue to be based on demonstrated need and go directly to localities to allow them to determine the type of housing that best meets local needs.
- Establishment of a permanent funding stream must not come at the expense of other housing programs.

b. HOME Investment Partnerships Program
NLC strongly urges the federal government to maintain the HOME Investment Partnerships Program's flexibility and to increase its annual funding to allow local governments to increase the number of affordable housing units available in their communities. The HOME Program should not include set-asides.

HOME is the nation's first block grant primarily focused on affordable housing. It has produced dramatic results, giving many low-income, working American families a quality of life in decent, affordable housing and an opportunity to move toward self-sufficiency and establish a stake in their communities. The HOME Program works

well because it allows local governments flexibility within their communities, making it one of the most effective resources for new and preserved affordable housing.

c. Other Housing Programs

Other housing programs, such as Public Housing and Section 8 Subsidies, are still important federal programs, even though they do not always provide funding to cities directly. NLC supports increased funding for these important federal housing programs. (See also *CED Section 3.06(C)(4)* for more details on these programs)

- NLC supports federal housing programs that streamline procedures and eliminate burdensome, outdated federal regulations. In cooperation with local governments, the federal government should develop broad, performance-based guidelines that provide flexibility for local governments to solve locally-identified problems.
- The federal programs should also encourage local governments to develop housing policies that offer a comprehensive continuum of care for individuals. NLC supports federal incentives to encourage regional and area-wide partnerships among the public, nonprofit, and private sectors.
- Municipalities must be the primary providers or "entitlement entities." NLC opposes state control of federal housing monies, unless requested or authorized by the municipalities. Program and funding priorities must be set at the community level. NLC also opposes any efforts to include community-based organizations as entitlement entities.
- Block grants and other housing programs should not include set-asides.

See also CED Section 3.03 on policies related to Community Development Block Grants and Section 3.04(C) for

recommendations related to federal economic development programs.

d. Tax Policies to Promote Affordable Housing

NLC supports a comprehensive, equitable national housing plan. It should include tax-incentive financing for affordable housing and other tax policies, including federal mortgage insurance, that provide incentives to public-private partnerships, help leverage federal assistance, and aid municipalities in their economic redevelopment efforts.

The federal government should allow revenues derived from changes in housing-related tax provisions and from housing expenditure programs to be used for production, rehabilitation and housing allowances for low-income households.

Until effective housing supply and financing mechanisms are put in place, the federal government should retain the present tax incentives for the production, rehabilitation, and maintenance of low-income housing. NLC strongly supports reauthorization of the Mortgage Revenue Bond and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) programs.

i. *Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)*

NLC supports Congress's affirmation of the success of the LIHTC programs by ensuring its permanent status in the federal tax code. Congress must continue to resist any efforts to weaken or eliminate it.

Providing states with millions of dollars in new credit authority annually, the LIHTC program remains one of the few successful federal rental housing production tools available. It has sparked private investment in nearly one million units. Congress must continue to ensure that LIHTC is indexed for inflation.

Based on the following guidelines, NLC encourages prudent modifications that will make the LIHTC program more effective in meeting housing needs:

- The federal government must conduct a thorough review of the LIHTC program to assess the effectiveness of the tax credits and identify ways to ease their implementation. Considerations should include streamlining the administrative process, thus minimizing the substantial front-end costs in the form of syndicating and underwriting fees, legal expenses, and other administrative costs.
- The federal government must encourage increased flexibility to use the tax credits to build single-family units as well as multi-family units.
- The federal government should encourage greater local participation in the state allocation process.

ii. *Tax Reform Act of 1986*

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 reduced the incentives for creating and rehabilitating affordable housing, and it also disrupted a number of agreements for existing low-income housing. NLC supports:

- Repeal of all retroactive provisions pertaining to low income housing which have a negative impact on such housing; and
- Reestablishment of pre-1986 accelerated depreciation measures for low-income housing.

iii. *Tax Incentives to Revitalize and Stabilize Older Communities and Center Cities*

NLC supports federal tax policies to promote opportunities for revitalization and stabilization of older communities and center cities. Promoting residential activity in our cities and centrally located suburban communities is essential to avoid unsustainable patterns of unplanned growth.

Federal tax policies should provide more incentives, such as lower-cost mortgages and expansion of historic preservation tax credits, to single-family residences in center cities to strengthen cities' efforts to increase home ownership, attract new residents to the cities, and ensure a more stable residential base. NLC also supports tax policies and some limited approaches, such as tax-exempt bonds, which can be used in CDBG targeted areas, as encouragement for those with mid-level incomes to live in cities or to use existing housing that would otherwise be abandoned.

3. Promoting Homeownership

Everyone must have the option to pursue homeownership, a symbol of the American dream. NLC supports federal homeownership programs whose essential components include, but are not limited to:

- Low and stable mortgage interest rates;
- Reduced amount of down payment and closing costs;
- Accessible information about the availability of federal affordable housing programs for low and moderate-income people;
- Provisions for long-term supportive services for low and moderate-income occupants and associated supportive services to create and maintain a healthy physical and social neighborhood environment, including community-based homebuyer counseling programs to help families achieve and maintain homeownership;
- Innovative ownership options for interested renters;
- Increasing the maximum FHA mortgage guarantee and the VA program;
- Supporting the continuation of mortgage revenue bonds that target first-time buyers and low- and moderate-income households;

- Allowing first-time homebuyers to use Individual Retirement Account (IRA) funds and other self-funded bonds, without penalty, for down payments;
- Supporting employer-sponsored and assisted housing;
- Implementing programs that encourage homebuyers with diverse incomes, not necessarily first-time buyers, to relocate in lower-income areas with few owner-occupants, to help increase the number of stakeholders and increase the economic strength and diversity of neighborhoods;
- Providing financial support to low- and moderate-income persons to cover increasing homeownership costs as reinvestment occurs in their neighborhoods and they are potentially displaced by “gentrification;” and
- Encouraging increased use of Section 8 vouchers as mortgage supplements for low-income homeowners.

4. Homeowner Assistance and Avoiding Foreclosure

The economic and social impact of a home foreclosure can be devastating for both families and neighborhoods, and therefore should be treated as an option of last resort by those invested in non-performing mortgages. NLC urges Congress and the Administration to clarify and improve the federal foreclosure intervention strategy to ensure struggling homeowners have opportunity and resources to respond to notices to foreclose, including, but not limited to:

- Financial and housing counseling for new homeowners;
- Financial and housing counseling for homeowners at risk of foreclosure;
- Foreclosure intervention and mediation services;
- Federal programs that support the refinance and modification of non-performing mortgages when a refinance or modification would

likely result in preventing foreclosure;

- Federal incentives for financial institutions that demonstrate avoidance or refusal to participate in federal programs aimed at preventing foreclosure or otherwise avoid or ignore families that have received a notice of foreclosure; and
- Rapid rehousing for families made homeless as a result of foreclosure.

For all mortgages judged to be abusive or especially onerous, NLC urges Congress to pass legislation that permits bankruptcy courts to treat the primary residence in the same manner as other property, and to grant bankruptcy courts the authority to modify the terms of home mortgages on primary residences as a last resort to preventing foreclosure.

Lastly, NLC urges Congress to continue investing in programs, such as the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, that provide grants to cities and towns to undertake activities that prevent neighborhood decline as a result of vacant and abandoned property caused by foreclosure.

5. Providing Affordable Rental Units

NLC advocates a comprehensive federal policy, which provides sufficient funding to state and local governments to create more affordable rental housing,—focused on low-income families with children, the homeless, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities. These programs must allow maximum authority to local governments in meeting the needs of these households.

NLC supports “public housing” and privately owned, federally subsidized housing created with funds from HOME, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, and other HUD-

financed programs to allow localities to maintain and preserve an adequate amount of rental housing stock. The federal investment in housing over the years has generated a valuable national housing portfolio that must be preserved through federal funding, since state and local resources can rarely cover all of the financial needs for rehabilitation and owner equity.

NLC urges the federal government to continue to provide cash subsidies, such as Section 8 vouchers, to low-income families to help them afford private market-rate rental housing. However, lack of enough vouchers, coupled with the dynamics of the real estate market, is often insufficient to house all families in need.

The federal government should allow localities to determine the future of their public and assisted housing based on past performance and local conditions. A tenant-based housing voucher system to help poor people afford decent housing may be a useful addition to, but not a substitute for, the existing menu of assisted housing programs. Rental assistance should be an integral part of housing production/preservation programs, including cash subsidies, support services, and the expansion and strengthening of the Section 8 rental subsidies.

a. Section 8

NLC supports the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. Congress must adequately fund Section 8 housing vouchers and associated administrative costs so that all families and individuals in need can be housed in a safe and suitable environment.

NLC opposes the replacement of housing vouchers with a dollar-based block grant that eliminates most federal protections for low-income families. Congress should instead consider a different method to make the

annual appropriation for Section 8 more predictable. For example, NLC supports the “hybrid” voucher funding policy, which relies on a longer period of time for HUD to determine the dollar amount for each jurisdiction, adds adjustments and adequate reserves for communities experiencing different cost trends, provides local incentives for cost containment, and guarantees stable funding for vouchers for the elderly and disabled.

NLC supports congressional proposals to allow HUD to provide more local flexibility in administering the Section 8 program by local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs). This flexibility should allow PHAs to determine on a local basis if they want to maintain the requirement that families cannot pay more than 30 percent of their income for public housing. NLC also supports allowing local PHAs to impose time limits on voucher recipients, as long as it is not a requirement by the federal government.

Congress must also continue to support the Section 8 “project-based” program to help local communities with critical housing shortages to maintain their current level of affordable units. The project-based Section 8 program remains important for cities. HUD must determine fair market rents by using a local community’s housing data, not with affordable rents for low-income families. If this trend becomes permanent, then Congress should extend “tenant-based” vouchers for a full 15-year period.

b. Public Housing

NLC supports publicly owned subsidized housing, or “public housing,” and supports increased funding for the Public Housing Capital Fund and full funding for the Public Housing Operating Fund. Congress should also continue to fund the HOPE VI program at funding levels sufficient to eradicate the

area wide data currently used by HUD. Any change to the fair market rent standard should preserve a careful balance. It is our nation’s responsibility to protect those families in need; however, we must also preserve the supply of available housing units and encourage growth by ensuring that local property owners realize a reasonable economic return on their investment.

Since the purpose of the subsidy is to provide affordable housing, it is imperative that adjustments to the recipient’s level of assistance and the community’s payment standard be made annually. Assistance payments, on behalf of a tenant family, should be made directly to the landlord by the PHA.

To be successful, the Section 8 program should also require a “continuum of care” strategy including effective outreach, counseling, and fair housing support.

The federal government must provide incentives to maintain affordable rental housing supply as part of any “tenant-based” voucher system. NLC opposes the trend of converting “project-based” Section 8 certificates, with a term of fifteen-thirty years, into one-year “tenant-based” vouchers. NLC is concerned that a “tenant-based” system would discourage private landlords from maintaining housing units at remaining public housing dwellings that are considered “severely distressed” and replace them with new or rehabilitated mixed-income units. Public housing is essential to providing decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

Well-run public housing authorities (PHAs) deserve full regulatory flexibility. The federal government should not convert public housing to a tenant-based voucher system nor alter it except where a change would create

more efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Troubled PHAs should be put in the hands of receivers or taken over by HUD.

Drugs and crime in public housing have reached epidemic proportions and require drastic actions. NLC supports:

- Prohibiting those evicted from public housing for criminal offenses from receiving new assistance in the form of public housing or Section 8 vouchers;
- Allowing PHAs to develop administrative grievance procedures for eviction of tenants engaged in criminal activities;
- Broadening the rights and legal authority PHAs have in fighting drugs and crime in public housing;
- Allowing leases to explicitly order evictions for criminal offenses;
- Allowing PHAs full access to national criminal history databases; and
- Increasing funds for security improvements, drug education, outreach and other preventive measures.

c. Addressing the Potential Loss of Current Affordable Housing Stock

NLC strongly advocates federal policies on and intervention in the potential critical shortage of safe, sanitary, and affordable rental housing.

d. Housing Related Supportive Services

Rental assistance, such as financial management, basic housing maintenance, and counseling to enable individuals and families to obtain self-sufficiency, should occur concurrently with federally-funded support services.

e. Lead-Based Paint and Mold Concerns

NLC supports federal legislation, regulatory alterations, or other actions to ensure adequate financing for training, clearance testing, and lab analysis and removal of lead-

based paints for Section 8 and public housing landlords. Federal lead-based paint regulations have resulted in substantial outlays that seriously increase per unit housing costs for HUD-funded programs. The increased costs have resulted in fewer units that can be rehabilitated. The regulations discourage existing rental property owners from participating in the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program, thus reducing housing choices for program clients.

Toxic mold growing in federally-funded affordable housing units is a danger to families living there. To reduce current and future health risks, the federal government must:

- Educate owners and tenants on how to reduce the risk of mold contamination; Support local health department programs that address indoor air quality;
- Establish standards of performance in mold prevention and remediation to ensure the long-term health of residents; and
- Investigate the possible establishment of a federally-guaranteed insurance pool to cover residents as well as contractors and their technicians who remediate mold.

6. *Rehabilitation & Abandoned Properties*

a. Rehabilitation

NLC urges flexibility in federal regulations to allow local governments to make decisions regarding housing rehabilitation. Local flexibility is essential because demolition and new construction often provide quicker and more cost-effective benefits than rehabilitation. The federal government must also strengthen and supplement existing rehabilitation programs, to include social services, homeownership, and home-maintenance counseling.

b. Abandoned Properties

NLC urges the federal government to update and streamline its rules and procedures governing the purchase and remediation of federally owned and abandoned commercial, industrial, and residential properties. This action would encourage local governments, non-profit organizations, tenant groups, and the private sector to buy and recycle those properties. It will also foster comprehensive local community revitalization, economic development, and “homesteading” efforts.

7. Providing Transitional Housing and Comprehensive Services for the Homeless

NLC urges the federal government to acknowledge its responsibility and continue to provide assistance to local communities to address the needs of all persons affected by homelessness. Such assistance should include funding and technical assistance for emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive services to homeless families and individuals. The federal government should:

- Provide federal funding and incentives for the operation of homeless shelter facilities;
- Intensify efforts to identify and make available surplus federal property and equipment for emergency shelter use;
- Ensure the availability of liability insurance for emergency shelters and service providers; and
- Provide funding and support for transitional shelter to assist individuals and families moving from shelter to permanent housing.

See also HD Section 4.03(C)(6), Poverty and Income Support, Preventing Homelessness.

8. Housing and Welfare Policy

NLC strongly encourages cooperation between HUD, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of

Labor to integrate housing and welfare policies, ensuring that welfare recipients receive the housing services to meet their particular needs.

NLC opposes efforts to “cash-out” housing programs for welfare, without the addition of a vast new amount of monies to the welfare system. Such changes would have a negative effect on the effort to provide decent housing for everyone.

NLC supports the following measures:

- Continuation and expansion of HUD’s Project Self-Sufficiency;
- Extended use of Section 8 certificates or “second tier” welfare shelter allowances on a project basis;
- Expanded support for family development programs and federally assisted housing, particularly public housing;
- More transitional housing and permanent affordable housing for welfare families, including more access to housing in the private market;
- Coordination of family, elderly and disabled services in federally assisted housing;
- Allowing state and local governments to test alternative approaches that will provide for the more efficient coordination of welfare and housing assistance resources at the state and local level and encourage upgrading of housing for families receiving TANF assistance; and
- Expansion of federally-funded research on the differences between welfare and housing assistance.

9. Fair Housing and Local Zoning Authority

a. NLC Opposes Housing Discrimination

NLC supports vigorous enforcement of comprehensive federal laws and policies that will ensure and require a wide range of housing opportunities for all persons in the

community of their choice. NLC supports and encourages the uniform enforcement of the Fair Housing Act and its Amendments (“FHAA”) to eliminate housing discrimination based on race, color, sex, religion, family status, national origin, and disability. It is essential that Congress make adequate federal funding available to meet these Fair Housing goals.

b. Communities Must Maintain Local Authority

NLC supports the FHAA and also supports local authority to enact and administer local land use laws that are “non-discriminatory” – providing for uniform application and “reasonable accommodation” to uphold a compelling public interest.

Equal housing opportunities and land use authority for local governments are not incompatible policies. Communities must be able to provide adequate facilities and services to meet the demands of proposed development. The federal government must not restrict or withhold its funds due to zoning issues unless a court has ruled, at the conclusion of a litigated case, that a zoning law enacted was in violation of anti-discrimination laws.

c. A Regional Approach to “Fair Share” Housing – Building and Zoning Codes

NLC urges the federal government to encourage comprehensive planning, regional cooperation, and timely implementation of innovative strategies that expand housing opportunities for everyone.

NLC encourages the federal government to provide financial incentives for implementing “fair share” arrangements across a region. NLC recognizes the responsibility of communities to provide their “fair share” of housing opportunities for low and moderate-income people.

The social and economic challenges to building adequate and sufficient housing for everyone may be met more efficiently and effectively when approached regionally, rather than competing across jurisdictions.

d. President’s Fair Housing Council

NLC supports the work and policies of the 1994 President’s Fair Housing Council. The Council is charged with reviewing federal policies for conformity, eliminating any impediments to fair housing, and facilitating consultation and coordination of federal efforts to promote fair housing.

NLC encourages the Council to position itself as a facilitator available to help interested parties in resolving the challenges they face in the provision and oversight of group home services.

e. Federal Administration and Litigation

The federal government must respect the legal rights of municipalities and local housing agencies and:

- Refrain from investigating or filing a housing discrimination suit against a municipality if the complaining party knowingly violates local zoning ordinances and provisions, or fails to demonstrate a good-faith effort to seek a “reasonable accommodation” to such ordinances and provisions through appropriate legal processes;
- Require that, before initiating its own investigation, HUD must refer a housing discrimination complaint to the appropriate state or local public agency for action, unless certain limited circumstances apply; and
- Administer all federal programs and activities related to housing in a manner that advances fair housing practices and objectives outlined in federal law, including preparation of an annual report on federal efforts to advance fair housing.

f. Federal Contract Standards for Group Homes

The federal government must utilize preference points for local community-based group home providers in its contract standards when contracts are let for group home services in a particular community.

g. Concerns Regarding Group Care Facilities

So cities can maintain their local zoning authority in the face of legal challenges by group care facilities, Congress must amend the FHAA to eliminate ambiguities that have exposed cities to costly, avoidable and time-consuming litigation and have even led to uneven and often perplexing judicial rulings. Communities must have local influence over the siting, proximity, and density of group care facilities to avoid over-concentration of such facilities in primarily minority, low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, and continued down-grading of those areas as more group care facilities enter.

NLC supports changes in the FHAA that would:

- Strengthen the protections in the FHAA against intimidation, harassment, and retaliation;
- Protect the First Amendment rights of residents and local officials who communicate about the siting of a group care facility;
- Require fair housing complaints to be filed in enough detail to clarify any allegation so that a local authority can prepare an informed response;
- Require a group care facility operator to comply with appropriate non-discriminatory local zoning and land use requirements, allowing a municipality to work toward a “reasonable accommodation” before a formal FHAA complaint is filed;

- Narrow the definition of “familial status” to exclude individuals convicted of felony level crimes from protections under the FHAA;
- Permit local governments to reasonably limit the density and over-concentration of group care facilities in neighborhoods, without completely limiting housing for children in foster care and without zoning out FHAA-protected group care facilities entirely (except when conviction for felony level crime is a factor);
- Allow cities to regulate the number of recovering drug addicts and alcoholics residing in a group care facility established in a residential neighborhood;
- Allow cities to regulate group homes for individuals with disabilities who have also been convicted of a felony level crime (both adults and juveniles); and
- Increase federal funding for adequate licensing and oversight of group homes to ensure that residents are adequately supervised and cared for, and to ensure their health and safety and that of their neighbors.

NLC supports practical and long-term means to resolve these important issues regarding the scope of city authority relating to the siting and operation of group homes. Current HUD and Department of Justice regulations regarding disabled residents and children do not address how local governments can determine if residents in group homes are a threat to public safety and provide no guidance on how a municipality can respond to threats to public safety until an actual incident occurs.

3.07 Land Use

A. Principles

Local communities must be able to control land use and zoning issues, and the federal

government must respect these local code and land use plans.

However, NLC acknowledges that some legitimate national policy interests may override local interests in land use matters. These factors include protecting land with natural and renewable resources, enforcing federal fair housing laws, mitigating for natural disasters, and coordinating transportation needs with land use decisions to minimize air quality concerns. Under those circumstances, the federal government must:

- Work closely with local governments to achieve that balance; and
- Provide financial incentives, technical assistance, and information to aid local communities in satisfying these national interests.

B. Goals

Land and its uses are powerful issues for many people. The different levels of government must carefully balance individual property rights with responsible land stewardship. NLC's land use policies are anchored by the following vision:

- NLC supports federal construction and procurement policies that promote the goals of comprehensive land use planning and minimize the harm on local communities.
- The federal government must encourage local land use that is well-planned, utilizing a regional approach that protects the environment and that supports historic preservation.
- Federal policies must encourage local planning that creates and preserves sustainable communities and a strong quality of life, safeguards economic health, and fairly assigns costs and responsibilities.
- Federal policies must respect local authority and land use decisions. NLC

opposes any federal, state, county or any other non-municipal government unilaterally making local land use decisions. Local government should have the opportunity to develop responsible land use plans and policies by themselves within the context of general federal, state, and regional goals.

- Because land use is related to many of today's pressing public policy issues, any federal policy addressing land use should include economic development, transportation, affordable housing, "brownfields" reclamation, wetlands preservation, infrastructure improvements, regional cooperation, historic preservation and revitalization, in addition to zoning and planning.

C. Recommended Federal Actions

1. Federal Land Stewardship

a. Direct Federal Actions – Building and Procurement

Federal construction, consolidation, and relocation policies can either aid in revitalizing an area or hasten its decline.

The federal government should collaborate with state and local governments to:

- Involve local officials in its siting and building planning at the earliest possible point;
- Build or adapt structures in developed areas with existing transportation and infrastructure systems rather than moving to the fringe of an urban area;
- Locate facilities in accordance with municipal development plans, zoning and building codes;
- Prepare environmental impact statements for federal facilities that include social and economic ramifications;
- Encourage leasing rather than federal ownership, to avoid reductions of the local property tax base;

- If federal properties are not leased, provide payments in lieu of taxes for facilities, such as those paid by PHAs;
- Incorporate the most current design and building technologies to help mitigate potential structural damage from natural and man-made disasters; and
- If the federal government closes or moves major facilities, make available those existing facilities to cities for their economic development efforts, with appropriate financial and reuse assistance to facilitate the shift.

b. Federal Post Offices

The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) and other quasi-governmental agencies should follow all of the above recommendations. In addition, the USPS should consider the effect of facility closures on towns and cities.

To preserve the downtowns of this nation's communities, Congress must require the USPS to cooperate with local governments when planning to restore, replace, close, or relocate a postal facility, including dialogue and cooperative efforts between the USPS and local communities before any actions are undertaken. NLC supports federal legislation that would allow communities the opportunity to offer alternatives to Postal Service plans to restore, replace, close, or relocate facilities. The USPS should evaluate and discuss its options with the local community in the least disruptive manner.

c. Implicit Federal Land Use Policies

Although not labeled as "land use" programs, many federal actions, such as federal tax and regulatory policies, and federal grant and categorical programs, have substantial land use effects on regions and communities.

- At a minimum, the federal government should establish reliable methods to identify negative effects and avoid or stop specific federal actions that contribute to them. Local jurisdictions with actual or

potential adverse effects must be party to these procedures.

- The Executive Branch and Congress should regularly review existing and proposed federal programs and policies for their indirect impacts and make changes to minimize any negative land use outcomes.
- The federal government should work directly with local government to eliminate or change federal policies and regulations that contribute to or encourage unplanned growth, such as provisions contained in the federal tax code or in housing, transportation or environmental protection rules.
- Federally-owned or controlled lands and facilities must be compatible with land use plans and goals of jurisdictions in which they are located and must contribute to the revitalization and/or stabilization of center cities.
- Federal and state governments should provide compensation to local jurisdictions suffering revenue losses and other adverse effects from land use or land use-related decisions that are imposed by federal or state government and do not conform to regional and local plans.

d. Federal Surplus Property

The federal government holds title too many unused and underused land parcels and properties across the nation. Legal authority exists to allow the federal government to dispose of properties that exceed federal agencies' needs and make them available to local governments at reasonable cost or no cost.

NLC urges vigorous and sensitive use of this authority. Federal agencies should regularly reassess their needs for unused or under-used properties, especially those located in communities with shortages of land. Listing

and transfer of any available properties should fall under the General Services Administration's jurisdiction, who should offer the properties to local governments at reasonable or no costs and provide development assistance. (*See also FAIR Chapter*)

e. Federally Owned Public Lands

When federally owned public lands are not designated as protected or national refuge lands, NLC supports the federal government's release of those public lands to units of local government, if the unit of local government chooses to accept it. Transfer of these lands to local government control can be a critical component to economic development activities of communities dominated by public lands. Federal agencies with jurisdiction over these public lands must guarantee cleanup of any contamination on or from the federal land that occurred prior to the transfer or contemporaneously with the transfer. (*See also EENR Chapter*)

2. Social Responsibility

a. Regional and Comprehensive Land Use Planning

NLC supports federal programs that provide financial and technical assistance to local governments for land use planning and coordination of planning with related activities, especially those mandated by the federal government (e.g., economic development, environmental protection, transportation) and those including energy conservation and natural disaster mitigation dimensions to this coordinated planning.

NLC also supports federal programs that provide incentives for local officials to cooperate with regional and sub-regional planning organizations. (*See also FAIR Chapter*)

b. Metropolitan Environmental Design

The federal government, in cooperation with local officials, should encourage improved metropolitan environmental design by:

- Ensuring sufficient federal funds for design management activities in communities;
- Requesting that federal agencies involved in physical development in cities evaluate the social, economic, and cultural effects of completed projects in metropolitan areas;
- Promoting more federally-funded research into the effects that well-designed and locally-designed development can have on the metropolitan community;
- Increasing the local government's role in the planning and siting of federal construction projects to promote design excellence and good design practices; and
- Discouraging federal subsidies that enable large commercial developments to locate on the fringes of metropolitan areas, thus contributing to sprawl.

3. Historic Preservation

a. Encourage Rehabilitation

NLC supports federal efforts to encourage the rehabilitation of older properties and the preservation, restoration, or adaptive re-use of significant historic, cultural, landscape, and architectural landmarks and properties. Historic preservation is a vehicle for stimulating neighborhood and downtown revitalization, economic development, job development, energy conservation, and tourism.

b. Streamlined Federal Regulations

NLC encourages federal efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency through streamlined historic preservation regulations and elimination of inefficient administrative requirements for historic preservation planning and projects.

While NLC supports active roles for federal and state governments in providing programs for the protection of historic properties, local governments must have lead responsibility for decisions on properties considered for National Register of Historic Places designations, and protection of historic properties should be balanced with other important objectives and policies critical to community viability and quality of life.

Within this context, NLC supports stronger participation in the federal preservation program by local government.

c. Federal Tax Incentives

NLC supports existing federal tax incentives that encourage rehabilitation of older properties, and the preservation, restoration or adaptive re-use of historic, cultural, landscape, and architectural properties. NLC urges the federal government to consider expanding historic preservation tax credits to residential properties if the direct and indirect budgetary, economic, and social policy benefits exceed the projected costs to taxpayers.

d. Federal Appropriations

NLC supports continued appropriation of adequate and reliable federal financial assistance to aid in the administration of state and local preservation programs.

e. Role in Affordable Housing:

NLC urges federal, state, and local governments and all other stakeholders to work cooperatively to harmonize national historic preservation goals with the special economic and social needs associated with affordable housing, infill development, and related economic development activities.

- Financial Assistance – Historic preservation policy and projects must be flexible to avoid “backdoor evictions” of residents who do not have the financial

resources to comply with federal rehabilitation standards and requirements. The federal government should support adequate and consistent funding to low- and moderate-income homeowners whose homes are either located in historic districts or are designated as historical as part of the funding appropriated for redevelopment projects.

- Programmatic Approaches – The federal government should encourage state, county, and local governments to develop programmatic agreements to streamline the Section 106 review of federally-assisted projects, particularly redevelopment projects, including the adoption of “treatment and design protocols” for rehabilitation of affordable housing and infill new construction.

4. *Land Use and Growth Management*

a. Local Decision Making about Growth

The federal government must support local determinations of livability policies and must not implement policies that hamper a local government’s ability to control growth and land use. Growth is inevitable in many communities. Local governments face challenges to cultivate a planned growth process that preserves a strong quality of life, safeguards economic health, and fairly assigns costs and responsibilities. The tough, practical issues revolve around choices, costs, and unintended consequences of unplanned growth, commonly referred to as sprawl.

b. Encouraging Planned Growth

The federal government should, however, encourage local governments to use planned growth strategies, through technical assistance and training, as well as financial incentives. NLC supports planned growth, including housing development and/or regional land use planning, for the purpose of sustaining and

improving the vitality and quality of life in our nation's communities. Likewise, NLC opposes unplanned growth and further disinvestment in center city areas that undercuts the vitality of existing developed places. Such policies lead to unnecessary consumption of valuable open space, agricultural land, and government resources.

c. Promoting Sustainable Communities

In cooperation with state and local governments, the federal government must promote the concept of sustainability to guide local community development activities and prevent draining limited energy and natural resources to meet today's needs at the expense of future generations. Unplanned growth could result in loss of environmentally sensitive areas like wetlands, wildlife habitats, flood plains, unique geological formations, coastal zones, and renewable resource lands, as well as prime agricultural lands, steep slopes, forest and grazing lands, energy sources, watersheds and aquifers. (*See also EENR Chapter*)

To meet national sustainable goals, the federal government must:

- Promote land development that permits appropriate integration of living, working, shopping, recreation, transportation, communications, education, and natural resources;
- Provide continued funding to revitalize distressed areas, including federal tax incentives to encourage housing and business development in those areas;
- Encourage "in-fill" redevelopment of neglected urban/suburban areas to discourage unplanned growth;
- Identify financial tools and technical resources that help broaden the development choices available to communities;
- Provide relevant information for communities to support their efforts to

grow in ways that ensure a high quality of life and strong, sustainable economic and physical growth;

- Provide incentives for communities to work together to meet the challenges and embrace the opportunities presented by growth;
- Eliminate or modify federal policies and regulations that encourage unplanned growth;
- Maintain a strong appreciation for sustainability in community and economic development and housing policies and program implementation (*see also EENR Chapter*); and
- Encourage thorough coordination of transportation policy with land use and economic development, as with "transit-oriented development." Transportation and infrastructure are critical influences on land use. (*See also TIS Chapter*)

5. *Federal Support Regarding Natural Disasters*

Critical to the recovery of cities and towns affected by natural disasters, the federal government must provide economic support by:

- Reducing the high cost of natural disasters to local government through federal funding, such as tax incentives, of appropriate local pre- and post-disaster mitigation activities, such as retrofitting existing structures and locating new construction outside of high-risk areas; and
- Providing clarification by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of its definition of a high-risk area, taking into account changes in new and existing construction.

See also PSCP Chapter and CED Section 3.04(C)(12), Federal Assistance After a Disaster.

3.08 Recreation

A. Principles

Recreation opportunities are an essential aspect of the quality of life and must be available, affordable and accessible to all citizens.

B. Goals

A broad range of recreation opportunities, including physical, artistic, and cultural, should meet the needs of people where they live – in the nation’s municipalities, large and small. There is a particular urgency to provide public open space and recreational facilities in inner city neighborhoods.

C. Recommended Federal Actions

1. Urban Recreation

In addition to existing federal recreation programs, Congress must establish a program specifically geared toward urban recreation. The program should include adequate funding directly to municipalities and counties to acquire land, construct quality facilities, and provide competent staff.

2. Unilateral Federal or State Action

When unilateral federal or state action decreases the recreation land or facilities available to citizens, the federal government should provide funds to the affected local government to improve existing facilities or to purchase and develop additional land to replace the land or facility taken.

NLC RESOLUTION #14**SUPPORTING A FEDERAL AGENDA FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

WHEREAS, cities are the engine of our nation's economy. From roads and transit to parks and libraries, to law enforcement and emergency services, cities create the conditions that drive new business, spur innovation, and attract talent and investment; and

WHEREAS, NLC's 2017 survey of city fiscal conditions reveals the start of fiscal contraction in the municipal sector following several years of post-recession growth. Several major findings taken together signal a slowdown on the horizon, including waning confidence of city finance officers, slowing local revenue and spending trends, and insufficient post-recession revenue recovery; and

WHEREAS, economic development and local entrepreneurship remain the top issues for the nation's cities and towns, according to a comprehensive analysis of mayoral state of the city speeches released by the National League of Cities in the 2016 State of the Cities report. The report examines state of the city speeches in 100 cities representing a diverse cross section of population sizes and geographic regions; and

WHEREAS, the federal government has an essential role to play — in cooperation with local leaders — to help address the social, economic and fiscal challenges weighing on the nation's cities; and

WHEREAS, working with Congress, the next President has an opportunity to partner with local officials to renew and reinvigorate federal economic development policies and programs that local entrepreneurs have increasingly been unable to access; and

WHEREAS, local entrepreneurs are essential stakeholders in the success of neighborhoods, help create a community's sense of place, and serve as a vital link to connect communities to the larger, global economy; and

WHEREAS, in many cases federal programs and policies created in response to the great recession have remained static and increasingly inaccessible or irrelevant to small businesses and local entrepreneurs at the center of today's urban growth and revitalization; and

WHEREAS, high federal regulatory barriers to accessing capitol in both public programs and the private market are one reason why racial and ethnic wealth gaps have grown since the great recession (Pew); and

WHEREAS, a well-balanced federal economic development policy should give equal weight to the interests of Wall Street and main street entrepreneurs, as both are equally important for creating sustainable economic growth and improving quality of life.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that NLC urges the President and Congress to place local economic development and entrepreneurship at the top of the national agenda; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President can make an immediate and enormously positive impact on local economies by taking action in the following four areas:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges federal lawmakers to empower community banks that serve the specific interests of local entrepreneurs and small businesses by providing them access to capital. Specifically, Congress should:

- End the one size fits all approach to regulating financial institutions and provide community banks better flexibility and discretion to serve the unique interests of the communities of which they are a member; and
- Revisit federal mortgage rules that persist as an over-correction to the subprime and home foreclosure crisis; and
- Create incentives, possibly through CRA, that encourage community banks to serve the market currently occupied by payday lenders through microloan and other financial products; and to create or support programs for family and adult financial literacy.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges federal lawmakers to continue on the path of regulatory reform to reduce barriers to development. Specifically, Congress should:

- Establish a federal shot-clock for regulatory rulings and determinations to expedite federal decision-making processes; and to provide for the certainty that project partners and project finance require; and
- Appoint an independent Intergovernmental Ombudsman at each cabinet level agency to serve as point of contact for state and local elected officials and serve as a facilitator at times of intergovernmental impasse.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges federal lawmakers reinvigorate direct federal investment in economic development. Specifically, Congress should:

- Restore funding for the Community Development Block Grant Program, which serves as the first line of defense against local neighborhood decline and has been the bridge for countless families to the middle class; and
- Provide a significant increase in the funding and technical assistance dedicated to cities and towns at the U.S. Economic Development Administration.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges federal lawmakers remain focused on workforce development. Specifically, Congress should:

- Create a workforce planning and development grant jointly administered by the U.S. Departments of Commerce, HUD, and Labor to help cities create a streamlined workforce plan serving the education, apprenticeship, and housing needs of the workforce and middle class; and
- Support federal programs and efforts, such as ban the box initiatives, that assist with

reintegration of ex-offenders into the workforce, and that ensure applicants with a criminal history has a fair opportunity to compete for Federal jobs.

NLC RESOLUTION #15**URGING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA FOR NEIGHBORHOOD PREFERENCE AS AN ANTI-DISPLACEMENT TOOL**

WHEREAS, federal Fair Housing Act does not allow for any lender, landlord, or housing provider to institute policies or practices that could negatively affect a protected class (race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, and familial status); and

WHEREAS, many cities have the affirmative duty to further the Fair Housing Act which includes but not limited to anti-displacement mechanisms; and

WHEREAS, many cities have communities with diverse population of many races, colors, and national origin who have often chosen to live in communities that are like their own race, color, or national origin; and

WHEREAS, in many cities, certain communities, primarily communities of color, are facing gentrification leading to displacement of longtime residents to less desirable areas of the city or displaced entirely from the community; and

WHEREAS, in many communities facing gentrification by market and unaffordable housing, the only source of new housing affordable to the low-income residents is government subsidized housing; and

WHEREAS, the Fair Housing Act does not allow any preference to be given to residents of gentrifying communities being displaced upon the construction of a new housing affordable to low-income residents of that community; and

WHEREAS, if the residents could have preference to these better and safer affordable housing structures recently developed in their communities, the residents would be able to vacate the deteriorating structures which are the only ones they can afford, allowing for the redevelopment of the properties; and

WHEREAS, cities have a legitimate interest in protecting long-term residents as long-term residents are often engaged positively in the community, provide community stability, and stability often lends to less crime; and

WHEREAS, neighborhood/community preference is a very powerful anti-displacement tool which operation (interpretation) of the Fair Housing Act has taken away from municipalities:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that NLC urges the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) give municipalities guidance as to how a Fair Housing marketing plan can be set up with a neighborhood preference that will be acceptable to the department; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that such guidance can include demographic parameters such as percentage of minorities in a neighborhood, percentage of displacement over the last five years, fair market rent as a percentage of low-income residents and a percentage limit of the local preference.

NLC RESOLUTION #16**SUPPORTING LOCAL AUTHORITY TO CERTIFY AND REGULATE RESIDENTIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES (SOBER LIVING HOMES)**

WHEREAS, in 2008, Congress passed the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act, which made available additional insurance benefits to people with substance abuse disorders; and

WHEREAS, the passage of the Affordable Care Act in 2010 authorized adults under the age of 26 to use their parents' insurance, required insurance providers to cover pre-existing conditions, and guaranteed coverage despite multiple drug relapses; and

WHEREAS, an unintended consequence of the aforementioned benefits, stemming from the opioid crisis that has overtaken our country, has been the unplanned and rapid growth of “sober living homes” in cities where local authority over residential recovery facilities is limited by federal statutes in the Fair Housing Act (FHA) and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA); and

WHEREAS, FHA and ADA protections were enacted before this business model existed and such statutes are being exploited to protect bad actors in the field of addiction treatment and recovery rather than, and at the expense of, patients and the communities that serve them; and

WHEREAS, there is little government oversight of the Sober Living Home industry beyond voluntary standards that are essentially self-policed; and

WHEREAS, legitimate and well-run sober living homes can be both good neighbors and effective programs for struggling addicts. However, many sober living homes are operating today without even minimum standards, resulting in the warehousing of patients in substandard housing that endangers public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the number of sober living homes operating in cities across the country is unknown because there is no mandatory registration at any level of government.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that NLC supports federal legislation that re-examines these statutes and recognizes and enhances local authority to limit and regulate residential facilities in areas zoned residential; and that requires Sober Living Homes to obtain an operating license and meet minimum consumer protection standards to protect both the patients and the neighborhoods that support them.

NLC RESOLUTION #17**ENCOURAGING THE U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION TO SUPPORT
AND EXPAND SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS**

WHEREAS, many out-of-work Americans traditionally turn to entrepreneurship as a result of their unemployment; and

WHEREAS, entrepreneurs and small businesses need access to loans and other assistance to grow their businesses; and

WHEREAS, the Small Business Administration (SBA) and Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) are government agencies that provide support to entrepreneurs and small businesses in the form of government-backed loans to qualifying businesses and provide counseling, training, and technical assistance through Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) and MBDA Business Centers (MBDCs); and

WHEREAS, SBDC/MBDC Programs are designed to deliver up-to-date counseling, training and technical assistance in all aspects of small business management; and

WHEREAS, small businesses are vital to job creation; and

WHEREAS, SBDCs must be more readily available to entrepreneurs and small businesses; and

WHEREAS, women- and minority-owned small businesses greatly benefit from the SBA backed loans and assistance provided by SBSCs and MBDCs; and

WHEREAS, SBSCs and MBDCs are deeply underfunded and therefore can only address the need of a small percentage of small businesses and entrepreneurs; and

WHEREAS, the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials, a constituency group of the National League of Cities, has endorsed this resolution .

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities calls on the U.S. Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency to expand programs supporting small and very small businesses to promote economic growth and job creation; and urges the U.S. Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency to provide adequate funding to SBDCs to assist more small businesses across the country to obtain capital, training, and technical assistance leading to the creation of more jobs across the country.

NLC RESOLUTION #18**ENCOURAGING THE CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU (CFPB) TO
ADOPT STRONG RULES TO STOP THE SHORT TERM, HIGH COST LOAN DEBT
TRAP**

WHEREAS, the National League of Cities endorsed the creation and mission of the U.S. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB); and supports CFPB policies that protect consumers from predatory loan products such as payday loans and title loans that disproportionately impact racial and ethnic minority communities; and

WHEREAS, many short-term, small dollar loans, including payday loans, tend to be associated with exorbitant interest rates and other high cost, wealth stripping fees. They are heavily marketed and targeted to African Americans, Latinos and low-wealth families traditionally underserved by the mainstream banking system in a process often referred to as “predatory lending”; and

WHEREAS, studies have repeatedly shown that the wealth-stripping effects of predatory lending practices have a disproportionate impact on African Americans, Latinos, and low-wealth families, robbing households of hard-earned wages and savings that could otherwise be reinvested into local neighborhoods and communities; and

WHEREAS, the use of these predatory products is associated with higher incidences of credit delinquency, delayed medical care, bank overdrafts and account closures, and bankruptcy; and

WHEREAS, short term, small-dollar lenders including payday and car title lenders collect over \$7 billion in penalties and fees from borrowers on an annual basis; and

WHEREAS, the typical average cost of these loans is 300% annual interest or its equivalent in fees; and

WHEREAS, high-cost, small-dollar lenders make loans that are structured to last for months or years at these high-costs, with continual refinancing and high-defaults; and

WHEREAS, many high-cost, small-dollar lenders do not assess a borrower’s ability to repay a loan, considering both income and expenses, and in fact intentionally rely on the unaffordability of these loans to extract huge profits from borrowers stuck in the debt trap cycle; and

WHEREAS, the average payday loan borrower is trapped in more than 8 payday loans per year, and the average car title loan is refinanced 8 times. Many borrowers are unable to afford to repay the original loan plus interest; the result being that they become entangled in a debt trap cycle which is the main source of financial gain for payday lenders; and

WHEREAS, 14 states and the District of Columbia have enacted strong state laws that effectively enforce a rate cap to protect against triple-digit interest rate payday loans; and

WHEREAS, as advised by the U.S. Department of Defense, Congress enacted the Military Lending Act, containing a 36% rate cap on consumer credit, which extends to payday, car-title, and installment loans to active duty Service members and their families; and

WHEREAS, 36 states lack meaningful regulation to protect against triple-digit interest rate payday loans, and 21 states permit high-cost car title lending; and

WHEREAS, subsequent to extensive research of payday lenders, the CFPB is currently engaged in the rulemaking process for rules that have the potential to end the debt trap created by unaffordable high-cost, small-dollar loans by ensuring that lenders require that borrowers have an ability to repay their loans; and

WHEREAS, the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials, a constituency group of the National League of Cities, has endorsed this resolution; and also strongly condemns abusive, predatory, wealth-stripping lending practices in whatever form and wherever they exist, particularly those that disproportionately prey on communities of color and low-wealth families.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities encourages the CFPB to adopt strong rules to protect consumers across the country, requiring high-cost small-dollar lenders to ensure loans are affordable when considering borrowers' income and expenses, and to ensure the loans can be repaid without refinancing or defaulting.

NLC RESOLUTION #19**URGING THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)
TO ENACT SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ABUSES IN CONTRACTS FOR DEEDS**

WHEREAS, the subprime home mortgage crisis damaged housing affordability across the country and caused disproportionate harm in African-American communities, resulting in the loss of forty percent of non-home-equity wealth. Moreover, home-equity wealth, which dropped nineteen percent during the crisis, has declined by an additional thirteen percent in the years since the crisis; and

WHEREAS, over three million families have entered into a Contract for Deed to purchase a home due to the inaccessibility of the traditional mortgage market.

WHEREAS, a Contract for Deed is a seller finance method to purchase a home where the seller retains the legal title to the property until the homebuyer finishes paying all principal payments and interest owed under the contract. Contracts for Deeds are principally used by low-income homebuyers who are unable to obtain a traditional mortgage or financing because of poor credit ratings, inadequate income or other issues; and

WHEREAS, bad actors can abuse Contracts for Deeds to allow the seller to avoid health and safety regulations, and crucial repairs to the property, while transferring the burden of property taxes, property insurance, and repairs to the homebuyer; and

WHEREAS, in comparison to renting, the homebuyer must pay more per month for the property under Contracts for Deeds, make a larger upfront payment, and take better care of the premises, because the homebuyer is working toward ownership. However, sellers that abuse Contract for Deeds rarely end up transferring the title to the prospective homebuyer; and

WHEREAS, Contracts for Deeds are often consummated between the homebuyer and the seller without the benefit of a title search and title insurance, government regulatory protections and standardized legal documents in many states including Texas, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, West Virginia, South Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, and Florida; and

WHEREAS, the proliferation and abuse of Contracts for Deeds presents the risk of creating yet another large drain on African-American wealth comparable in impact to the housing finance abuses that brought about the 2007-2009 subprime crisis.

WHEREAS, the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials, a constituency group of the National League of Cities, has endorsed this resolution; and also strongly condemns the use of Contracts for Deeds to exploit low-income homebuyers.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities urges the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Rural Housing Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to enact regulations and

safeguards against predatory uses of Contracts for Deeds, and to protect consumers from the practice of using Contracts for Deeds to unjustly evict families from their homes.

NLC RESOLUTION #20**SUPPORTING THE NEED FOR PUBLIC TRANSPARENCY SURROUNDING
INSTALLATION SCORING FROM PAST ROUNDS OF BASE REALIGNMENT AND
CLOSURE**

WHEREAS, the strength of the United States Armed Services is a matter of critical national security; and

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has recommended a sixth round of base realignment and closures be conducted in 2021; and

WHEREAS, the communities surrounding the military installations throughout the United States have a symbiotic relationship with the installations; and

WHEREAS, communities are engaging in efforts to build collaborative networks to support the needs of active duty and transitioning military personnel, their families, Veterans, and members of the reserve and National Guard through Community Veteran Engagement Boards (CVEBs), Points of Light Foundation's Community Blueprint program, and the U.S. Department of Defense's Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) program; and

WHEREAS, realignment and closure of those installations will have a significant economic effect upon the communities surrounding the installations; and

WHEREAS, previous rounds of base realignment and closure resulted in installations and the surrounding communities being scored on specific criteria; and

WHEREAS, providing communities surrounding military installations with scoring criteria and prioritization from previous rounds of base realignment and closure will assist them in making necessary changes to better prepare their communities against potential closure of an adjacent installation; and

WHEREAS, 52 cities that are a part of NLC's Military Communities Council (MCC) represent the communities adjacent to military installations

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) urges Congress and the Department of Defense to provide the criteria and scoring of installations and surrounding communities from previous rounds of base realignment and closure to allow communities to better prepare themselves against potential closure of the installation and to work closely with the installations to improve low scoring criteria.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (2018)

4.00 Introduction

The National League of Cities (NLC) believes that the cornerstone of the federal government's comprehensive human development strategy should be the self-sufficiency of every individual. Through policy recommendations and legislative action, the federal government should:

- Establish a coordinated system of social services;
- Establish and implement a national policy on children and youth;
- Fully fund federally-mandated programs;
- Fund services designed to prevent unwed teenage pregnancy and eliminate poverty;
- Promote full employment;
- Promote equal opportunity efforts in education, employment, and social services;
- Provide a floor of financial support for seniors and persons with disabilities through Social Security;
- Provide assistance to individuals with disabilities;
- Ensure that all Americans have access to adequate physical and mental health care;
- Establish a federal block grant program to enhance our public health system;
- Implement comprehensive immigration reform; and Support efforts to ensure that cultural resources are accessible to all citizens.

4.01 Social Services

NLC believes that the federal government should give special emphasis to social service funds for the nation's most vulnerable populations. Within this framework, the federal government should allow state and local governments to determine the types of services most appropriate to meet each

community's needs. The federal government should:

- Increase funding for the Social Services Block Grant and other federal block grants that help local communities provide social services;
- Provide coordination, flexibility, and oversight, in full partnership with local officials;
- Ensure that all community-based organizations, including faith-based, that receive federal funds comply with all legal and constitutional civil rights requirements; and
- Focus on assisting senior citizens, individuals with disabilities, children, immigrants and refugees, and homeless individuals.

A. Funding

The federal government should provide sufficient and flexible federal funding to local communities for quality and responsive human services programs. This includes adequate funding of the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), which helps serve many of the needs of special populations, the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), which was designed to reduce poverty.

B. Coordination

The federal government should create a coordinated system of administration and delivery of human services to avoid fragmenting services at the local level where public and private services are delivered. The federal government should include local officials in the planning, monitoring, evaluating, and decision-making on federal policies and programs. Federal regulations governing social services should be sufficiently flexible so that local government can ensure that programs meet local needs.

C. Program Evaluation

Social services programs should be evaluated on the basis of well-defined performance standards that relate to program administration and participant development, as well as on the basis of the numbers served or placed in programs.

D. Faith-Based Organizations

NLC believes that any faith-based organization or system of assistance and service delivery should be required to maintain critical safe guards to ensure the separation of church and state and adhere to all civil rights statutes and constitutional protections when hiring employees and providing services to clients. In addition, faith-based organizations should be required to meet the same accountability standards as any other service provider.

E. Special Populations

NLC supports federal efforts to focus funding and program services on special populations including:

- Senior Citizens (*see also HD Section 4.06, Seniors and Social Security*);
- Individuals with Disabilities (*see also HD Section 4.07, Individuals with Disabilities*);
- Children (*see also HD Section 4.02, Children and Learning*);
- Immigrants and Refugees (*see also HD Section 4.09, Immigration and Refugees*); and
- Homeless Individuals (*NLC Resolution #2016-13*).

4.02 Children and Learning

Cities and their elected leaders play a critical role in education. While local elected officials rarely control their local education agencies, local elected officials have a huge state in educational outcomes and the impact those outcomes have on the local economy and workforce. In addition, local elected

officials have significant influence and can mobilize important resources to the benefit of local school systems.

NLC supports all efforts to create effective and comprehensive early childhood development programs and high quality education systems that ultimately provide individuals with the skills needed to secure meaningful employment and lifetime skills.

NLC believes that the federal government, through funding and program support, should work the states and local communities to improve education in the United States. To ensure school readiness for all students, the federal government should ensure that local communities have sufficient resources to support families, and children and youth from ages zero to 18 years.

Working with local leaders and schools, the federal government should:

- Establish and implement a national policy on children and youth, which is coordinated, holistic, and focused on prevention;
- Provide a comprehensive array of services that foster appropriate early childhood development;
- Ensure that high-quality, safe, and affordable child care is available to all children who need it;
- Adequately fund Head Start and Early Head Start;
- Fully fund all federally-mandated education acts; and
- Provide resources to local communities to help individual students meet performance standards. and
- Provide resources for pilot programs to more effectively involve parents, strengthen families, and bring communities into our schools.

A. Early Childhood Development

NLC supports early childhood development programs that have the greatest potential for enriching a young child's life in the long term. Such programs should include:

- Health and nutrition for proper development;
- Parent training and support, including flexible child care arrangements; and
- Appropriate early learning experiences.

To achieve this, NLC urges the federal government to provide increased funding and programmatic flexibility, technical assistance and policies that support collaboration and participation across the federal, state and local levels so that local governments are able to provide for early childhood education for all children. This funding should be used for pre- and post-natal health and social services and nutritional assistance so that children ages zero to six develop properly, and parenting skills programs for mothers, fathers, and other caregivers.

NLC urges the federal government to provide direct funding to cities for parenting programs in their communities.

Furthermore, NLC urges the federal government to:

- Increase funding for the Child Care Development Block Grant to ensure that all families can find accessible and affordable child care;
- Ensure that the child care services are comprehensive, incorporating preventive and protective services for child abuse and neglect, early and periodic health screenings, nutritional programs, educational enrichment, and appropriate interventions for children with special needs;
- Create minimum federal standards for high-quality, safe and affordable child care;

- Provide supplemental funds to states to improve the quality of their child care providers;
- Support research on best practices and effective service delivery; and Provide incentives such as training grants, capital improvement funds, liability protection, etc. to encourage home care providers to come into compliance with existing or new regulations.
- NLC also recommends that the federal government;
- Provide tax incentives to businesses to provide child care facilities at worksites and to subsidize the child care costs of their employees;
- Encourage public-private partnerships through matching funds and financial incentives;
- Educate employers on the economic benefits of providing child care; and
- Urge the Small Business Administration (SBA) to view child care as a legitimate business and make available low-interest loans to those interested in starting day care services.

Further, NLC urges the federal government to strengthen child care and early learning systems by bridging gaps between child care and early learning providers and supporting policies within Head Start that foster collaboration with early education programs and child care.

B. Early Childhood Learning

NLC strongly supports quality, early childhood learning programs for all children, including federally-subsidized, quality, early childhood learning programs for at-risk and low-income children. NLC urges the federal government to:

- Increase funds for the expansion of services provided by early childhood programs that have proven to be cost effective;

- Provide incentives to the private sector to become more involved in early childhood and early learning activities;
- Provide support for development and evaluation of education approaches for pre-school children; and
- Preserve the federal-to-local Head Start funding structure that empowers local collaboration and decision-making.

C. School-Age Children

NLC support comprehensive programs to raise student achievement. NLC supports Title I of the ESEA, which enables schools serving disadvantaged children to meet their unique educational needs. NLA also supports federal efforts around after-school, summer and year round youth employment, and vocational programs that are linked to staying in school.

The federal government should increase funding for programs that support students who have dropped-out of school so they can return to school easily or move into the employment sector effectively. In addition, for those students who are not actively pursuing education beyond high school, NLC supports federal investments in research and programs designed to assist these students, including vocational programs that help students transition from school to work.

In addition, for students who are not actively pursuing education beyond high school, NLC supports continued federal investment in research and local programs, including vocational programs that help students to transition from school to work.

NLC also supports immigrant integration through education by teaching all students to speak, read and write in English. Therefore, NLC urges the federal government to:

- Provide sufficient funding to assist local communities help Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and English Language Learners (ELL) students through

bilingual teachers, appropriate lessons, and other needed services;

- Continue to implement flexible policies based on different communities' needs; and
- Continue to allow states to give some school districts time-limited waivers regarding assessments of students who are new immigrants.

D. Family and Community Education Programs

NLC supports federal initiatives that encourage and reinforce family involvement in school programs, such as the Communities in Schools program, which makes comprehensive human services like healthcare, family literacy, mentoring, and family counseling programs available at neighborhood schools.

E. Safe Schools

NLC also believes that widespread bullying and harassment—including bullying based on sexual orientation or gender identity—result in poor grades, lower academic achievement, high rates of absenteeism, and a lack of safety within schools, that lead to poor individual and school scores, higher dropout rates, and student suicides. Therefore, NLC urges Congress and the Administration to pass and sign into law legislation that would address the problem of bullying and harassment in America's schools. The legislation should require that local school districts and their schools to:

- Adopt comprehensive and effective student conduct policies that include clear prohibitions regarding all bullying and harassment, including bullying and harassment based on sexual orientation and gender identity;
- Create effective prevention strategies and professional development programs designed to help school personnel

meaningfully address issues associated with bullying and harassment; and

- Implement procedures to maintain and report data regarding incidents of bullying and harassment in order to inform the development of effective federal, state, and local policies that address these issues.

F. Post-Secondary Education

In order to adequately prepare young people to enter the world-of-work, it may be necessary for some to obtain a post-secondary school degree. To ensure a smooth transition from high school to post-secondary school, NLC supports those college preparation programs, authorized by the Higher Education Act, that help to bridge the transition from high school to college. For example, GEAR UP, Upward Bound, Talent Search, Student Support Services, and Educational Opportunity Centers are all good examples of federal programs that are exclusively targeted at providing college awareness for underserved middle- and high school students. These programs provide critical information about college admissions and student financial aid to disadvantaged students, and their funding should be increased.

G. Public Libraries

Finally, NLC believes that public libraries are educational institutions that provide critical education services to the community. Therefore, NLC urges the federal government to designate public libraries as educational institutions able to qualify for broader sources of funding.

4.03 Poverty Reduction and Income Support

NLC believes that all levels of government should work to eliminate poverty, ensure a basic quality of life for all Americans, and promote self-sufficiency. To achieve this,

the federal government should provide comprehensive and coordinated services to families in need that take into account regional and local differences. In addition, all programs should be administered in an effective and cost efficient manner that incorporates the capacities of all levels of government.

A. Poverty Reduction

NLC supports federal efforts to encourage employment that reduces dependence on welfare. However, NLC urges Congress to review and improve the 1996 welfare reform law by:

- Changing the central focus of TANF from welfare caseload reduction to poverty reduction;
- Eliminating unfunded mandates;
- Eliminating arbitrary time limits for necessary work supports, such as transportation, child care, and housing supplements;
- Including in the definition of work participation in support services, work study, and the pursuit of educational attainment;
- Providing incentives for strong workable contingency plans that would be implemented during recessions; and
- Allowing legal immigrants to receive welfare benefits.

B. Education and Skills Development

NLC urges Congress to permit individuals to use their welfare grants for education and skills training. Allowable activities should include basic and remedial education, with an emphasis on literacy; vocational, technical, and higher education; English language training; work experience; job search and placement assistance; affordable day care; health insurance; substance abuse treatment; entrepreneurial opportunities; and transportation.

The federal government should provide adequate funding to help individuals make the transition from welfare to work by:

- Meeting the diverse and often complex needs of families and children;
- Providing families and children with choices of avenues to self-sufficiency; and
- Recognizing that some families have multiple barriers to employment and providing realistic time frames based on assessments.

Therefore NLC urges Congress to:

- Facilitate better coordination of services offered under existing federally supported financial aid programs for the disadvantaged with the educational needs of citizens qualifying for TANF;
- Target low-income workers for job training and transitional jobs, if appropriate; and
- Recognize that some individuals who suffer from physical disabilities, health limitations, or mental health disorders may not be able to work under any circumstance and should receive sufficient financial support to maintain an adequate standard of living.

As part of the federal government's efforts to reduce poverty and lower welfare caseloads, the federal government should require states to use whatever mechanisms that are legal and necessary, including Social Security numbers and state tax records, to track people leaving welfare to determine how many have jobs paying enough to sustain self-sufficiency.

The federal government must increase the EITC to relieve more low-income workers of tax obligations and/or to provide larger refunds to those that qualify. The federal government should increase the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to relieve more

low-income workers of tax obligations and provide larger refunds to those who qualify. In addition, the federal government should support working families by increasing the minimum wage.

C. Supportive Services

The federal government should provide sufficient funding so that essential supportive services can be continued for a period of time after job placement and until wages increase to a family sustaining level.

D. Homelessness

NLC believes that the rate of homelessness in America reflects fundamental deficiencies in our ability to meet basic human needs. To respond to this, NLC calls upon the federal government to fund and support a seamless, comprehensive system of services designed to prevent homelessness and to provide housing to those individuals and families who are homeless. When necessary, the federal government should fund a comprehensive array of services for homeless individuals and families in need of emergency or transitional services. In particular, the federal government should:

- Expand the emergency and transitional food and shelter programs;
- Expand programs that provide emergency health services;
- Fund social services, especially outreach and counseling services;
- Provide transportation, life skills, education, job training, career counseling, and job placement services;
- Improve access to federal entitlement programs; and
- Develop a unique set of services and programs to aid and assist homeless veterans.

E. Change the Federal Poverty Level

NLC calls upon the federal government to create new federal poverty guidelines that accurately reflect the regional costs of goods and services and the spending needs of individuals and families. The current poverty guidelines were created in the early nineteen-sixties, are outdated, and too low, and do not accurately account for all Americans living in actual poverty.

4.04 Employment

NLC believes that the federal government should maintain an economic environment that promotes job creation and job access. To support America's workers and employers, the federal government should:

- Create meaningful jobs in areas of high unemployment;
- Make work pay by setting the minimum wage and Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) at levels that in combination allow families to support themselves above the poverty level; and
- Protect the financial integrity of the Unemployment Insurance program and maintain the Employment Service, which is responsible for distributing unemployment checks and providing job placement services.

A. Workforce Development

The federal government should provide resources for a range of services, including basic educational and job skills training for welfare recipients, structurally unemployed individuals, dislocated workers, and at-risk youth, and job placement services for all Americans to ensure that all Americans have access to higher paying and higher skills jobs. To ensure that these goals and objectives are met, Congress should fully fund workforce development programs like the Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act (WIOA) and should:

- Allow cities and towns working individually or together to utilize funds in ways that reflect the local workforce, available jobs, and the needs of the business community;
- Ensure that a portion of the funds are targeted to those most in need: persons living in poverty, those who are structurally unemployed and are not likely to return to their previous jobs, ex-offenders, and disconnected youth who are at-risk of long-term poverty;
- Establish workforce development areas that are based on regional economies rather than arbitrary measures such as population or political boundaries;
- Prohibit states from diverting all federal funds toward those who are already employed or job ready rather than those in greatest need;
- Ensure that local elected officials play a significant role in the planning, development, and implementation of regionally-based workforce development programs;
- Encourage collaboration between governments, education agencies including community colleges, organized labor, and the private sector to provide job skills training that meets the needs of workers and employers alike;
- Establish a permanent summer jobs program for young people ages 14 through 24 that is designed to provide economically disadvantaged and disconnected youth with paid jobs that provide measurable world-of-work training and job skills development;
- Provide two-year base funding so that programs may provide long-term training and services across program years; and
- Allow local governments and workforce development programs to use a variety of training approaches including, but not limited to: individual training accounts,

classroom training, and on-the-job training.

When the federal government closes military bases or major federal facilities, the federal government should provide direct assistance to ensure that individuals receive the retraining and job placement assistance they need.

B. Job Creation

To reduce poverty, the federal government should provide resources to help local communities address the shortage of living wage jobs.

In addition, the federal government should assist in areas of high unemployment to promote job creation, including tax credits and other incentives to business and industry to hire disadvantaged youth and other hard to employ populations.

NLC also supports transitional jobs, or public sector jobs that are designed to provide individuals with temporary employment that will lead to full-time permanent employment after a period of classroom, on-the-job, and other types of training consistent with permanent, full-time employment. The President and Congress should establish a national infrastructure program with the goal of stimulating job growth, retraining the workforce, and boosting local economies.

C. Job Elimination

When employers downsize, relocate or close businesses they should be required to give advance notice to employees and the local government in which the business resides so that appropriate preparations may be made to meet the needs of the dislocated workers. Therefore, NLC supports federal laws that require public and private sector employers to:

- Provide advance notice of relocations, reductions in workforce or business closings;
- Consult with local municipal officials so that the individuals and communities affected can plan for needed adjustments; and
- Make supplemental financial contributions to support the unemployment insurance fund to assist in worker transition.

D. Wages and Benefits

NLC urges the federal government to increase the minimum wage and Earned Income Tax Credit to levels that, in combination, allow families to support themselves above the poverty level. NLC opposes a federal sub-minimum wage for youth, and support a minimum wage for all workers regardless of age, sex or job classification.

E. Family and Medical Leave

NLC supports a minimum of 12 weeks leave in the event of a family illness or other life changing event requiring the employee to be away from his or her workplace, or to take care of a family member.

4.05 Equal Opportunity

NLC believes that the federal government should uphold fundamental principles of equality and the rule of law, and address, by enforcing the laws, acts of bias, bigotry and racism.

To ensure equal opportunity for all, the federal government should:

- Enforce civil rights laws and eliminate discrimination with regard to race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, sexual orientation or any social barriers or physical disadvantage;

- Promote and encourage efforts in employment, delivery of services, and health care to ensure that every person is considered only with regard to individual need or merit; and
- Take current action to remedy past discrimination.
- Develop and disseminate legal standards that will provide clear guidance on the use of mechanisms to address present or past racial discrimination;
- Promote diversity;
- Provide all employers with information on how to adopt and carry out effective affirmative action programs; and
- Expand opportunities in federal and local procurement for people of color, women, and individuals with disabilities.

4.06 Seniors and Social Security

NLC believes that the federal government should ensure that all seniors have:

- A floor of financial support which would provide an adequate standard of living;
- An opportunity for employment free from discriminatory practices because of age;
- Suitable housing;
- An appropriate level of physical and mental health services;
- Ready access to effective social services;
- Appropriate institutional care when required;
- A life and death with dignity;
- Information about available supportive services; and
- Supportive services that enable seniors to age in place.

A. Aging in Place

NLC believes that the federal government should take the lead in planning, research and development of a universal and comprehensive approach to aging in America that includes programs that will enable senior citizens to “age in place” and enjoy their

elderly years in the comfort, safety, dignity and familiarity of their own homes. In support of this effort, NLC urges the federal government to enact tax policies that take into account costs associated with aging in place, elder care and senior homesteading and establish programs that reduce homecare costs, increase the quality of care, reduce reliance on nursing homes, address mental capacity and mobility, provide transportation and accessibility services, create a continuum of housing options, and increase access to broadband and internet services to improve healthcare and social networking.

B. Social Security

The Social Security system should provide participants with a floor of financial support upon retirement or disability which should be supplemented the participants’ private savings, pension and other federal and state programs based on eligibility.

NLC urges the federal government to maintain the current benefits structure and the current method of establishing cost-of-living adjustments (COLA). Should changes in any aspect of the Social Security system be necessary, those changes should be phased in over time and should be designed so that they do not impact those who currently are receiving benefits or are likely to receive benefits within a five-year window.

NLC also believes that the federal government should take into account the number and types of non-traditional families that are emerging and ensure that these families receive the same types of retirement benefits as traditional families, particularly with regard to dependents and survivors.

NLC also believes that the federal government should initiate programs of enforcement and education for employers and employees so that domestic workers and

others who may have traditionally worked in the cash economy are not disadvantaged or disqualified from receiving Social Security benefits.

4.07 Individuals with Disabilities

The federal government should address the range of needs of individuals with disabilities so that they may fully integrate into society. However, any local assistance mandated by the federal government should be reasonable in its requirements and expectations, and when possible, fully funded by the federal government.

The federal government should:

- Adopt clear rules for cities to follow regarding accessibility for persons with disabilities;
- Provide financial resources directly to cities to help with the costs of compliance;
- Increase its support to allow persons with disabilities to achieve the maximum degree of self-sufficiency; and
- Fully fund the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

A. City Liability

Federal law should require that individuals with grievances should first exhaust the local and state grievance procedures before they can initiate a hearing process with the federal government.

B. Self-Sufficiency

The federal government should increase its efforts to provide funding for employment, social services and housing programs for disabled persons. These efforts should include financial incentives for self-sufficiency.

C. Education

NLC fully supports the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and its implementation, and urges the federal government to fully fund the commitment it made in 1975 to fund 40 percent of the per-pupil cost of services required by this Act.

4.08 Health

NLC supports universal access to health care. Universal access will improve standard health indicators such as infant mortality, life expectancy, and immunization rates of the young against preventable diseases. It can also eliminate disparities in treatment.

NLC believes that the federal government should:

- Control costs and reduce the rate of growth in health care expenditures and coverage costs;
- Ensure universal health care coverage;
- Maintain and improve Medicaid, Medicare, and the State-Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP) and promote school health clinics to expand access and availability of health care;
- Address disease management;
- Assist localities better align health care needs and resources;
- Reimburse localities fully for the costs of services provided to Medicare, Medicaid, Tri-Care and Veterans Administration patients;
- Adequately fund a federal block grant program to enhance our public health planning, capacity building, and disaster response systems;
- Assist local public health departments to better address infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and influenza, and increase the number of health services personnel employed;
- Adequately fund community health centers, which play a critical role in

providing uninsured and underinsured individuals with health care services; and

- Apply the same laws and rules concerning health care coverage and insurance to cities and towns as to any other employer.

In addition, NLC urges the federal government to:

- Fund block grant and categorical grant programs for health, such as the Maternal and Child Health Services Program, the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant, funding for community health centers and health programs for Native Americans, Migrants and Refugees;
- Require employers to cover the costs of health insurance for laid off workers and their dependents, as well as the creation of subsidized health insurance pools for workers without employment-based coverage;
- Provide funding for programs which offer transitional care and home health care services;
- Expand preventive health care programs for the poor; and
- Pay the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) premiums for people with catastrophic terminal illnesses who have left their jobs and cannot afford to pay the health insurance premium.

A. Elimination of Disparities

NLC urges Congress and the Administration to address the disparities in health care access and treatment between racial and ethnic minority population groups and Caucasians by following the recommendations of the National Institutes of Medicine, the National Healthcare Disparities Report and the President's New Freedom Commission report. In addition, Congress should adopt legislation and the Administration should

develop an administrative initiatives and education campaign that addresses and increases the awareness of the general public, health care providers, insurance companies, and policymakers about physical and mental health disparities based on race and ethnicity, including but not limited to the C, W, Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program so that it remains the single point of access for patients who require matching adult donors and umbilical cord blood.

B. National Health and Wellness Strategy

NLC urges the federal government to partner with cities and towns to improve the health of all Americans, but not to result in unfunded mandates. This should be done by developing a cross-sector, integrated national strategy that identifies priorities for improving the health of Americans and provides to cities and towns the support that is needed to create healthy and safe communities, expand clinical and community-based preventive services, empower people to make healthy choices, and eliminate health disparities. Examples of this include Let's Move and Healthy Eating Active Living (HEAL) Cities which have as their goal reducing obesity and improving the overall health and wellness of city and town residents and employees. Specifically, NLC urges the federal government to address the significant problems faced in maintaining clean air, water, and land, and to focus on designing and promoting affordable, accessible, safe and health housing; strengthening local health departments so that they are able to provide essential services; integrating health criteria into decision making; and using health goals and objectives as benchmarks for existing conditions and as targets for future actions.

C. School-Based Health Clinics

NLC supports the use and growth of school-based clinics, which often help both students

and local community members obtain a comprehensive array of individualized services that address physical, emotional, and social needs.

D. Local Official Involvement

NLC urges the federal government to recognize that local officials should be involved in the assessment and design of an economic and comprehensive public and personal health services delivery system. Any federal effort to aid states in implementing disaster planning should include a requirement that the states include local officials in the planning process.

The federal government should encourage city officials to actively participate in projecting and certifying the need for facilities and in evaluating the performance of existing facilities in meeting city health needs. After a public health threat, terrorist attack, or natural disaster, the federal government should communicate quickly and effectively with local governments about public health activities and requirements.

E. Metropolitan Medical Response System

NLC supports the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) program and urges Congress to reauthorize, increase funding, and expand MMRS to work with additional cities and cover broader geographic areas. This would ensure that all cities have a coordinated response system in place with the necessary equipment and training to respond to bioterrorist events and other disasters.

F. Vaccination Stockpiles

The federal government should accelerate development and procurement of all vaccines and those pharmaceuticals needed to control and treat biological threats, such as smallpox and anthrax. Local health officials should have the ability to quickly access appropriate

medical supplies and vaccines through the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

G. Infectious Diseases

A pandemic of any type would cause serious problems worldwide and overwhelm the public safety, health and medical infrastructure, education facilities, public institutions, and private businesses of American cities and towns. The federal government, in coordination with the international community, should further develop and coordinate a comprehensive research and containment strategy that involves commitments of federal funding, supplies, equipment, training, expertise, personnel, countermeasures, and public health measures.

Specific attention should also be placed on the transmission of zoonotic diseases, those that are transmitted from animals to humans, which researchers now believe contributes to no fewer than 2.2 million deaths each year and is becoming an increasingly serious problem resulting from environmental change and increased travel among and between nations.

NLC urges the federal government to put in place effective methods for controlling the spread of zoonotic diseases and to invest in education and training so that city public health officials are prepared to address such outbreaks.

H. Substance Abuse

The federal government should maintain the definition of addiction and alcoholism as illnesses and should ensure that there are enough facilities for those who need alcohol and/or drug treatment including infants born addicted and children. Currently, private facilities are expensive, and public ones lack

the funding, space, and personnel to treat the growing number of individuals seeking treatment.

I. Protecting the Nation's Blood Supply

NLC remains deeply concerned about the potential for local, regional and national blood shortages that can occur when certain types of men are prohibited from donating blood. Therefore, NLC joins with the American Red Cross, the American Association of Blood Banks and America's blood centers in asking that the Food and Drug Administration address the potential for blood shortages by issuing guidelines that ensure that anyone who is healthy enough to give blood is able to do so regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

J. Mental Health Parity

NLC supports mental health parity and the provision of appropriate services that address the mental health needs for persons with mental illness. Whether at the federal, state or local levels, there should be effective plans for preventing, diagnosing, and treating mental illness that reflect the parity between mental and physical health.

K. Mental Illness

The federal government should ensure that the civil and constitutional rights of mentally ill people are protected. In addition, the federal government should provide funding and support to local communities to improve mental health in schools generally and to prevent youth suicide particularly, without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

L. Tobacco

Any revenues raised by increasing federal excise taxes should be earmarked for health services and tobacco control activities. Any federal legislation on tobacco should not

preempt stronger state and local tobacco control laws or remedies.

4.09 Immigration and Refugees

When admitted through a well-regulated system, immigrants strengthen the United States by creating economic growth, increasing America's scientific and cultural resources, strengthening our ties with other nations, fulfilling humanitarian commitments, and supporting family ties and that are necessary to build strong communities.

The federal government should take immediate responsibility for decisions made regarding the influx and settlement of immigrants into the United States. Immigration and refugee policy are set at the national level, and our entire nation feels the effects of federal immigration policy.

The federal government should:

- Provide an appropriate, legal means of immigration, as is determined to be necessary and effective for the United States, for foreign nationals who want to work here temporarily, become legal permanent residents, or gain citizenship;
- Provide local governments with financial and technical assistance to alleviate the local impact of new immigrants, including the costs of providing social services, health care, education, language services, refugee resettlement and civic integration;
- Enforce current immigration laws consistently and vigorously to eliminate illegal entry at the borders, visa overstay, working without proper documentation, and employing undocumented workers;
- Increase enforcement of visa overstay through the full implementation and

staffing of the US-VISIT and SEVIS programs;

- Avoid conscription of local personnel, such as police officers, fire inspectors, educators, health personnel and social service personnel into federal service because the federal government has not adequately funded and staffed its immigration enforcement agencies;
- Avoid transferring responsibility for enforcing U.S. immigration laws to local personnel by making undocumented status a criminal offense;
- Increase federal capacity and infrastructure to enforce the laws and provide efficient means for foreign nationals to obtain legal authorization for temporary visas or legal permanent residency;
- Establish an affordable process whereby undocumented immigrant currently living in the United States may earn legalized status through payment of appropriate fees and back taxes, background checks, absence of criminal or gang activity, consistent work history, and meeting English and civics requirements;
- Establish a process whereby once the documentation process has begun, individuals are permitted to obtain a driver's license or other official identification card;
- Establish a process whereby those immigrants who have earned such legal status should also be able to apply for expedited citizenship through additional processes, as appropriate and practical, if they do not move ahead of applicants with proper documentation waiting to adjust their status or those waiting on lists in their home countries;
- Adopt legislation like the "Dream Act" that can facilitate state efforts to offer in-state tuition to undocumented students

and provide certain students with a path to U.S. citizenship;

- Provide an accessible, effective system to ensure that businesses are able to hire foreign workers legally without excessive bureaucratic red tape and that all foreign workers are authorized and documented; and
- Provide same-sex couples with equal rights of immigration sponsorship as opposite-sex couples and amend current law to allow lawful permanent residents to sponsor the permanent partner for legal residence in the United States provided they are over 18 years of age, financially interdependent with the sponsoring individual, not married or in a permanent partnership with anyone other than the sponsoring individual and is not a first, second, or third-degree blood relation.

4.10 Cultural Resources

NLC urges the federal government to:

- Increase direct federal funding for cultural resources; and
- Review tax laws to facilitate indirect financial support of the arts.

In addition, federal funds should be available to cities to:

- Develop public lands and facilities use of the arts;
- Provide employment in cultural services; and
- Promote the use of the arts as a stimulus to economic development.

4.11 Veterans

NLC believes that all levels of government have an obligation to support the men and women of the armed services who have made sacrifices to preserve the freedom of the American people.

In order to meet the diverse needs of veterans and their families, NLC believes the federal government should:

- Provide effective veterans' health care;
- Support programs that provide homeless veterans with safe, affordable, and permanent housing and fund programs to eliminate root causes of veterans' homelessness, including research, treatment, and support programs;
- Ensure that comprehensive mental health services are available to veterans and their families;
- Provide veterans with the employment and education resources needed to succeed in the 21st century workforce;
- Ensure that National Guard and Reservists have access to support services when they return from active duty; and
- Focus on the unique needs of women veterans, especially the unique health care needs of women and those women veterans who reside in rural areas.

NLC RESOLUTION #21**IN SUPPORT OF EFFORTS TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES FOR
DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS**

WHEREAS, disadvantaged youth, specifically male students of color, including African-Americans, Latinos and Pacific Islanders as well as immigrants, face unacceptably high dropout rates, low graduation rates and widening achievement gaps between themselves and those who graduate; and

WHEREAS, parents, educators, business and community leaders, local elected officials, state elected officials, and federal policymakers must put the educational needs of all school-age children first, but especially those of potential and actual dropouts, so that all children have the education and skills they need to adequately contribute to American society; and

WHEREAS, putting the interests of children first means using every educational tool at our disposal to improve the quality of education, and making every educational option available so that otherwise disadvantaged students are successful in school and society at-large, including investing in teacher quality and professional development efforts in communities with high poverty; and

WHEREAS, 90 percent of a child's brain development has occurred by age five and for every dollar that is invested in high-quality early childhood programs for disadvantaged children, we can expect a 13 percent return on investment annually.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) calls upon the federal government to make the necessary investments in education, especially those targeted at early childhood education, reducing dropout rates, increasing graduation rates and addressing the achievement gap, to ensure that all children obtain the best education possible; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC supports increased educational opportunities for all children, especially those who are disadvantaged, and supports scholarship tax credits and opportunity scholarship programs to help all disadvantaged students succeed in school.

NLC RESOLUTION #22**IN SUPPORT OF ACTION BY THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC) TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG AFRICAN-AMERICAN MALES**

WHEREAS, young men, generally, and African-American males, specifically, are dying at an alarming rate due to homicides, 13 times higher than non-Hispanic white youth¹, and the number one cause of death for 15-24-year-old African American males², and

WHEREAS, research documents that daily exposure to violence among men, generally, and African-American males, specifically, impacts traumatically and forever changes the lives of these youths³; and

WHEREAS, beginning as early as 1979 with the landmark Surgeon General's report *Healthy People: The Surgeon General's Report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention*, the consequences of violent behavior on the health of children and young adults was documented⁴; and

WHEREAS, the loss of African American males in the community because of homicide and high rates of incarceration further impacts the community by reducing the number of males who may serve as role models for young African-American males⁵; and

WHEREAS, increased federal, state and local attention to this matter can help reduce the violence that plagues many young males, generally, and African-American males, specifically.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities calls upon the United States Congress to direct the Centers for Disease Control, whose primary responsibilities are to monitor public health; detect and investigate health problems, foster safe and healthy environments, and implement prevention strategies, to monitor, detect, and prevent violence among young males, generally, and young African-American males, specifically; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Centers for Disease Control, develop a holistic intervention designed to address the health-related aspects and implications of violence among young males, generally, and young African-American males, specifically; and

¹ Massetti, Greta M., and Corinne David_Ferdon. Preventing Violence Among High-Risk Youth and Communities with Economic, Policy, and Structural Strategies. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, February 12, 2016, Vol. 65, No. 1.

² Centers for Disease Control, "Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, Black Males-United States," 2006.

³ Fred M. Hechinger, "Saving youth from violence: Charting new paths to safety," National Civic Review, 2007.

⁴ Dahlberg LL, Mercy JA. History of violence as a public health issue. AMA Virtual Mentor, February 2009. Volume 11, No. 2: 167-172.

⁵ Mauer, Marc, "The Crisis of the Young African American Male and the Criminal Justice System," The Sentencing Project, Washington, DC, 1999.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Centers for Disease Control develop short- and long-term health care strategies to bring back health to the African-American community in a way that promotes the longevity of African-American males.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Congress and the President increase funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the federal budget to support data and indicators that will inform local strategy in cities and towns across our country as they address the issue of violence among young men, generally, and African-American males, specifically, in their communities.

NLC RESOLUTION #23**SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO END VETERAN AND CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS**

WHEREAS, the women and men who have sacrificed for our country through military service, and their families, should be honored with a safe place to call home; and

WHEREAS, people experiencing chronic homelessness are our most disabled and vulnerable citizens and most likely to die on the streets of our communities; and

WHEREAS, federal partners through the leadership of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) and, as outlined in *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, have agreed to address the issue of homelessness in a strategic manner, addressing Veteran homelessness as an initial priority subpopulation and chronic homelessness as the secondary priority subpopulation; and

WHEREAS, NLC and 616 elected officials across 43 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have shown their commitment to Veteran homelessness by accepting the Mayors Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness in partnership with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), and USICH; and

WHEREAS, local communities are on the front lines of the response to Veteran and chronic homelessness; and

WHEREAS, the prioritization of Veteran homelessness, the leadership of local officials, the availability of federal programs and technical assistance supports have led to a 47 percent decline in Veteran homelessness since 2010; and

WHEREAS, the progress on Veteran homelessness has helped national and local stakeholders learn lessons that are improving the quality of life for everyone in the community, housed and homeless alike; and

WHEREAS, the 19 percent reduction in chronic homelessness since 2011 nationally comes despite an increase in homelessness by 3 percent in major city Continuum of Care programs, which account for 48 percent of all homeless people in the United States; and

WHEREAS, homelessness in many cities has reached crisis proportions leading to an increase in the prevalence of homeless encampments and emergency declarations; and

WHEREAS, city officials cannot implement known best-practices, nor reach the goal of “functional zero” on Veteran or chronic homelessness as defined by the criteria and benchmarks designated by federal partners without the necessary federal resources; and

WHEREAS, communities cannot make sustained progress across all homeless subpopulations without an increase in new affordable housing; and

WHEREAS, city leaders recognize their ability to create local regulatory environments that can promote the development of new affordable housing, but without an increase in federal resources the overall shortage of affordable housing will not only continue, but further be exacerbated; and

WHEREAS, NLC endorses and encourages local communities to develop and implement plans to end homelessness that include the field-tested, evidence-based national innovations such as client assessments and prioritization tools to direct resources to those most in need, the development of a community shared and unified by-name-list, Housing First/Rapid Re-housing strategies among all community partners, and the engagement of local landlords to house Veterans and the chronically homeless who are using federal housing program supports.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that NLC, to maintain the progress made on veteran homelessness, urges Congress to permanently authorize the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program at the level of no less than \$500,000,000; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to rescind recent and all administrative actions permitting the reallocation of resources serving homeless Veterans for any other purpose; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges members of Congress to direct the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to rescind any and all administration actions permitting the reallocation of resources serving homeless Veterans for any other purpose; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that non-Veteran specific resources funded through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Department of Labor receive funding as appropriated in Fiscal Year 2018 Senate appropriations language; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC supports the 50 percent expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program's authorization as outlined in S. 548, the Affordable Housing Credit Improvement Act of 2017; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC affirms the value of USICH and urges Congress to strengthen the Interagency Council as outlined in S. 743, while maintaining funding levels at no less than \$3.6 million; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges Congress to work with federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Department of the Treasury, as well as national and local partners to establish a comprehensive housing development and preservation strategy and plan for meeting the affordable housing needs of all residents, especially those whose incomes are at or below 30 percent of the area median income.

NLC RESOLUTION #24**IN SUPPORT OF COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM**

WHEREAS, historically, the cities and towns of the United States are a cultural mosaic of multiple cultures and nationalities based on our nation's history of welcoming immigrants; and

WHEREAS, when admitted through a well-regulated system, immigrants strengthen the United States by creating economic opportunities, increasing America's scientific and cultural resources, strengthening our ties with other nations, fulfilling humanitarian commitments, and supporting family ties and family values that are necessary to build strong communities; and

WHEREAS, failure on the part of the federal government to secure the borders, track visa recipients in the interior, or enforce worksite laws allows illegal immigration to thrive, with an estimated 11.3 million residents, 3.5% of the nation's population, living and working in the United States without legal authorization or proper documentation¹; and

WHEREAS, since 2009, there have been an average of 350,000 new unauthorized immigrants to the United States each year²; and

WHEREAS, the worksite enforcement program does not adequately deter employers who willingly hire unauthorized workers because they face little likelihood that the federal government will investigate, fine, or criminally prosecute them; and it does not help employers who genuinely want to follow the law because their employee verification efforts are hindered by the extensive use of fraudulent documents; and

WHEREAS, the lack of infrastructure and capacity at the federal level makes the federal government unable to adequately track the entry and exit of visitors and temporary workers, and it creates unacceptable application backlogs and long delays, which provide strong disincentives for foreign nationals to abide by the legal means to enter or remain in the country; and

WHEREAS, 177,828 workers in 2015³, equal to about half of the undocumented seasonal workers in the United States⁴, used the current temporary, unskilled worker programs (the H2-A and H2-B visas); and

WHEREAS, the current immigration system inadequately addresses the growing numbers of individuals wishing entrance to the United States through a temporary work visa program or as legal permanent residents; and

¹ Jens Manuel Krogstad and Jeffrey S. Passel, "5 facts about illegal immigration in the U.S.," Pew Research Center (Nov. 2015).

² Jeffrey S. Passel and D'Vera Cohn, "Unauthorized immigrant population stable for half a decade," Pew Research Center (July 2015)

³ U.S. Department of State, *Report of the Visa Office 2015, Nonimmigrant Visas Issued by Classification Fiscal Years 2011-2015*.

⁴ Steven Zahniser et. al, "The Potential Impact of Changes in Immigration Policy on U.S. Agriculture and the Market for Hired Farm Labor: A Simulation Analysis," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (May 2012).

WHEREAS, roughly two-thirds of undocumented adult immigrants have lived in the United States for ten years or more, 1 million unauthorized immigrants are children, and another 4.5 million U.S.-citizen children have at least one undocumented parent⁵; and these families are forced to live “underground,” unable to get drivers’ licenses or car insurance in most states, unlikely to obtain health insurance, and afraid to report crimes to local law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, since immigrants are barred from most federal public assistance, the burden of providing social services, education, and health care falls to the state and local governments, who are increasingly feeling the fiscal impact of both legal and illegal immigrants living in their communities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the federal government enforce its current immigration laws consistently and vigorously to eliminate illegal entry at the borders, visa overstay, working without proper documentation, and employing undocumented workers; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that local personnel, such as police officers, fire inspectors, educators, health personnel and social service personnel, should not be conscripted into federal service because the federal government has not adequately funded and staffed its immigration enforcement agencies; and the federal government must not transfer the responsibility of enforcing U.S. immigration laws to local personnel by making undocumented status in the U.S. a criminal offense; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government must strengthen its worksite enforcement capacity and dramatically increase enforcement efforts at places of employment, as well as providing employers with a universal, reliable, effective, secure, non-discriminatory, and non-counterfeitable employee verification system, using the most up-to-date technology that will minimize fraud; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government must increase its capacity and infrastructure to enforce the laws and provide efficient means for foreign nationals to obtain legal authorization for temporary visas or legal permanent residency; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government must provide an appropriate, legal means of immigration, as is determined to be necessary and effective for the United States, for foreign nationals that want to work here temporarily, become legal permanent residents, or gain citizenship; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC supports establishment of a process whereby undocumented immigrants currently living in the United States may earn legalized status through payment of appropriate fees and back taxes, background checks, absence of criminal or gang activity, consistent work history, and meeting English and civics requirements; and that the immigrants who have earned such legal status should also be able to apply for citizenship through additional processes, as appropriate and practical, as long as they do not move ahead of

⁵ Paul Taylor et. al, “Unauthorized Immigrants: Length of Residency, Patterns of Parenthood,” Pew Hispanic Center (Dec. 2011).

applicants with proper documentation waiting to adjust their status or those waiting on lists in their home countries; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government should provide local governments with financial and technical assistance to alleviate the local impact of new immigrants, including the costs of providing social services, health care, education, language services, and civic integration; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC also supports federal legislation like the “Dream Act” that can facilitate state efforts to offer in-state tuition to undocumented students and provide certain students with a path to U.S. citizenship.

NLC RESOLUTION #25**IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATING THE 13TH AMENDMENT**

WHEREAS, the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime; and

WHEREAS, in the United States Congress, the Thirteenth Amendment was passed by the Senate on April 8, 1864, and by the House on January 31, 1865; and

WHEREAS, the Thirteenth Amendment was ratified by the required number of states on December 6, 1865; and

WHEREAS, on December 18, 1865, Secretary of State William H. Seward proclaimed the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment; and

WHEREAS, President Abraham Lincoln's resolution to adopt the Thirteenth Amendment is celebrated as an observance on February 1st but is not a federal holiday; and

WHEREAS, liberated countries customarily celebrate their independence with a national holiday; and

WHEREAS, human freedom is an inalienable right superior to any other; and

WHEREAS, human bondage and trafficking continues to be an epidemic worldwide; and

WHEREAS, the United States of America has deployed, and continues to deploy, its armed forces to promote and establish freedom around the world; and

WHEREAS, it behooves every responsible society to celebrate human freedom and to commit to ensuring that freedom everywhere.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities calls upon the United States Congress to declare a national holiday celebrating the adoption and enacted of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution to be celebrated on the second Monday of December, falling between the date of its ratification and adoption.

NLC RESOLUTION #26**SUPPORTING ACTION TO AMEND THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR'S OVERTIME
RULE**

WHEREAS, on May 18, 2016, President Obama and U.S. Department of Labor Secretary Perez announced the publication of the Department of Labor's final rule updating overtime regulations under the Fair Labor Standards Act; and

WHEREAS, the proposed rule, set to go into effect on December 1, 2016, doubles the minimum salary threshold under which an employee is entitled to overtime pay to \$47,500 and establishes a mechanism for automatically updating the salary and compensation every three years; and

WHEREAS, this change would have made millions of previously ineligible employees eligible for overtime pay, and will significantly impact local governments, which are a major employer in cities and towns across the United States; and

WHEREAS, while the National League of Cities (NLC) and its members are dedicated to ensuring that all workers are compensated fairly, it is important that local areas have control over the regional and geographic differences in salary and economic impacts; and

WHEREAS, the impact of this final rule would have placed strain on the budgets of cities and towns across the country, who work hard to balance their annual budgets while providing the critical services needed in their communities; and

WHEREAS, the rule was delayed due to the issuance of a nationwide preliminary injunction blocking the rule by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas and the Administration has dropped its appeal of the preliminary injunction in light of Judge Mazzant's ruling; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Labor issued a Request for Information (RFI) seeking input on the role the duties test plays with respect to the salary threshold, what is the proper methodology, and whether there should be multiple salary levels to reflect different regional economies, sizes of employers, and exemptions.

NOW, THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED that NLC urges the Department of Labor to amend the overtime rule by supporting changes that would not include a three-year, automatic salary update as well as provide a phase-in approach to the overall salary increase, allowing cities to integrate the new salary threshold in their local budget planning process; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC encourages Congress and the Administration to review the impact of any rule on cities and towns and to adjust the implementation timeline of this rule as is necessary.

NLC RESOLUTION #27**SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO INCREASE EMPLOYMENT AMONG TRANSITION
SERVICEMEMBERS, VETERANS, AND THEIR FAMILIES**

WHEREAS, the strength of the United States Armed Services is a matter of critical national security and is due, in part, to the maintenance of an all-volunteer force; and

WHEREAS, supporting the successful transition from service for existing military personnel is an essential component to maintaining an all-volunteer force in the future; and

WHEREAS, estimates regarding the size of military personnel levels have heretofore anticipated the United States' Armed Services transitioning approximately 250,000 military personnel from active duty every year for the next 10 years; and

WHEREAS, the women and men who have sacrificed for our country through military service, and their families, should be honored with a safe place to call home; and

WHEREAS, these women and men must have adequate and regular education and employment opportunities that create career-establishing possibilities; and

WHEREAS, 52 cities that are a part of NLC's Military Communities Council (MCC) represent communities adjacent to military installations which face unique challenges and opportunities due to an estimated one-third of exiting personnel remaining in these communities; and

WHEREAS, providing military personnel with an ability to complete up to 20 weeks of non-military work experience, certified industry training, internships, higher education, or other career skills programs prior to transitioning from service enhances the chance of civilian employment; and

WHEREAS, federal partners through programs such as the Department of Defense's SkillBridge Program and the Department of the Army's Career Skills Program facilitate post-military employment as personnel transition from service; and

WHEREAS, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) calls for the prioritization of service for all U.S. Department of Labor-funded job training programs for veterans and eligible spouses, including access to Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) and the National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWG) program for transitioning service members and their spouses; and

WHEREAS, the identification of service members and eligible spouses as dislocated workers, and the resulting application for DWGs, has resulted in an increase in available resources to local Workforce Development Boards in support of employment-training opportunities for transitioning military families in Washington State, Maryland, Washington, D.C., Texas, Georgia, and Colorado.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) in support of increasing employment opportunities for veterans, transitioning service members, and their families, urges Congress to provide increased funding to Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Title I employment and training programs at the levels set forth in the House FY17 appropriations bill to provide for adequate investment in job training and adult education for this critical community and other critical populations in our nation's cities and towns

5.00 Transportation Principles

The United States' transportation systems are essential to the economic growth, vitality and resilience of our nation's cities and towns and the country as a whole. These systems can preserve and strengthen local and regional economies, stimulate economic growth and strengthen our competitive position in world trade. The safe and efficient movement of people and goods must be the prime objective of transportation policy at all levels of government, and federal, state and local governments should be guided by the following principles in the development and implementation of transportation policies and programs.

A. Local Control

Fundamental responsibility for overall transportation decision-making is a shared federal, state and local responsibility but emphasis should be at the local level. NLC supports the ability of states and municipalities to set their own priorities in transportation investment, and to have a greater voice in influencing transportation plans that satisfy local needs and objectives.

Where there are overriding national or statewide transportation concerns, federal and state governments have a legitimate role in planning and decision-making, but local governments should never be excluded from those processes. Congress should strengthen provisions for local decision-making as a central component of any federal transportation program, and any funds intended for local use must not be diverted to state governments.

B. Flexibility

NLC supports local flexibility to build, operate and maintain local and regional

transportation projects. It is important that state and local government officials have the ability to "flex funds," or use federal transportation funding as they properly determine.

C. Modal Equity

NLC supports investment in the nation's infrastructure and encourages the federal government to enact policies and programs that would expand public and private investment in all areas of infrastructure. Federal policy should treat all transportation modes with equity and should urge federal, state, and local officials to work together on the safe, efficient, and environmentally-friendly designs for solving transportation problems. Public subsidies for particular modes of transportation, if used, must be explicit in the outcomes required and must support and enhance the efficient operation of our market-based economic system. Rural and urban transportation needs should be addressed equitably.

D. Intermodalism/Multimodalism

NLC recognizes the need for regional and federal strategies to create a seamless, national transportation system. It is essential that the nation's transportation system be seamless and mode-neutral. Federal policy should encourage "closing the gap" of independent modal elements of the transportation system, with the goal of ensuring that efficient connections between modes are available for the movement of people and goods.

NLC supports federal priority funding for improving the efficiency of the connecting modes of intermodal/ multimodal facilities.

E. Integrated Management and Operations

Federal policy must encourage integrated management and operation of all transportation systems at regional and local levels, maximizing the use of information technology for management of traffic and transit, monitoring structural integrity, and enforcement for public safety.

F. Advanced Transportation Technologies

City leaders welcome advanced technologies that can improve safety, reduce congestion and decrease costs within the transportation networks. It should be a federal policy to accelerate the testing, deployment and integration of advanced transportation technologies, such as automated, connected, electric and shared vehicles, that have the capability to increase mobility options and accessibility, while simultaneously ensuring safety and reducing emissions, collisions and congestion. This should be done in close consultation with cities and include a robust public engagement process and appropriate regulations that ensure the unique needs of each municipality are accounted for. Adoption of new technologies should also be linked to solutions to address persistent challenges including funding, data for research and integrated transportation planning.

G. Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Requirements

The federal government should seek greater economic opportunity for disadvantaged businesses in federal procurement and financial assistance programs. DBE goals should be high enough to be effective, and enforcement should be reasonably consistent. Furthermore, a flexible, efficient waiver procedure should be instituted to take into account the percentages of DBEs in an area and the availability of DBEs.

5.01 Transportation Policies

A. Transportation Planning

1. Metropolitan Planning Organizations

The federal government must continue to require that Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) be responsible for a continuing, comprehensive, and coordinated transportation planning process that develops multimodal transportation programs in cooperation with state transportation departments, public transportation agencies, and local implementing agencies. The MPO endorsement of these plans and programs must be a prerequisite for approval of federally assisted transportation projects in urbanized areas. The federal government should continue to provide adequate financial assistance to MPOs for planning efforts.

The federal government should allow the MPO and/or the local government to plan projects that use alternate design standards while meeting environmental objectives, when the use of rigid federal design standards is inconsistent with local needs.

Federal regulations should continue to require that the elected officials of general purpose local governments be adequately represented on the MPO and that such officials participate in the designation and re-designation of the planning organization and its membership.

MPOs representing metropolitan areas with populations of more than 50,000 must be the direct recipients of federal transportation funding for all transportation planning and program efforts in those areas. Small cities with populations less than 50,000 should have the option to receive federal transportation funding directly or retain the current practice of state sub-allocation.

The federal government shall require states to work cooperatively with MPOs to develop joint forecasts of anticipated federal transportation funding to create more accountability in federal highway projects.

2. Rural Consultation

The federal government must require states to implement a process for consulting with local jurisdictions in rural, non-MPO areas, regarding transportation project planning and decision making.

3. Project Identification

States should be prohibited from implementing projects unless they are first included in the transportation improvement plans, except for Management and Operations (M/O) projects.

NLC urges the federal government to require states to consult with affected local communities on transportation projects regarding the inclusion of environmental retrofits, such as storm water runoff and noise abatement, as part of projects that are exempt from federal environmental requirements, including categorical exclusions.

4. Project Delivery

The federal government must streamline the federal transportation project delivery process to facilitate construction of federally funded projects and reduce project delays. Delays in the implementation of federally funded transportation projects must be eliminated in order to increase local control and make more effective use of limited financial resources. The federal government should require states to implement transportation projects identified on the local level and of local importance with the same timeliness and priority as other regional transportation projects.

The project delivery process must:

- Mandate concurrent reviews among all federal and state agencies involved in the environmental review of all federally funded transportation projects;
- Standardize environmental policy and the review/approval process within DOT modes;
- Develop clearly defined procedures for resolving disputes among those agencies;
- Require all agencies to determine appropriate time frames to complete their reviews;
- Eliminate duplicative environmental review by crediting equal or more stringent state environmental review actions during the federal environmental review process;
- Continue to allow federal transportation dollars to be used by local and state government to provide the resources necessary to meet the time limits established for the federal environmental process; and
- Include locally elected officials in any pilot program created to examine environmental streamlining efforts.

5. Municipal Impact Analysis

The social, environmental, economic, and energy impacts of proposed federal transportation legislation and regulations should be identified by the MPO or local jurisdictional body prior to implementation, and steps should be taken to mitigate any adverse impacts. Existing and proposed federal transportation programs and regulations must be carefully designed to ensure that actions taken support municipal elected officials and their constituents' efforts to improve the social, economic and environmental sustainability of their communities and flexibility in the use of federal dollars to achieve local goals.

6. *Research and Development*

The federal government should continue to research, develop, and conduct local pilot and demonstration projects of new technologies through federally-financed programs, and include local governments as key partners at the request of local officials.

B. Transportation Finance and Administration

1. The Federal Role

The current federal surface transportation programs are not meeting the financial needs of the transportation system. NLC supports broadening the definition of innovative financing techniques beyond debt financing to include:

a. Innovative Management of Funds

NLC encourages the federal government to permit municipalities to use innovative financial management techniques such as advanced construction financing, toll credits and flexible federal – local match options with federal transportation funds to maximize limited public funds and leverage private capital. Innovative management must follow generally-applicable accounting principles.

b. Credit Assistance

Credit assistance, tax incentives and other transportation finance tools have been effective tools in expanding the available revenue for transportation investments. NLC supports federal direct (low interest) loans, loan guarantees and credit line assistance with favorable terms through programs like Infrastructure Banks and the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA). NLC supports the application of objective approval criteria for credit assistance. Approval factors should include, but not be limited to, threshold cost requirements, consistency with long-range regional and state transportation plans, generation of economic benefits, goods

movement and congestion relief improvements, leveraged private capital, and the promotion of innovative technologies.

While TIFIA has provided flexible funding for major transportation projects and helped local governments leverage private and other non-federal investments, limited budget authority and delays in the approval process can result in cost increases. NLC supports an increase in the available funding for the TIFIA program and greater flexibility for DOT in approving projects that can take advantage of favorable financing.

c. Revenue Generation

The federal government should encourage a new generation of creative and innovative revenue generation options at the state and local levels such as public-private partnerships to help finance critical transportation infrastructure needs. (*See also FAIR Section 1.02C.5, Increasing the Supply of Municipal Capital.*)

d. Debt Financing

Debt financing for highway and transit projects is an important financial tool if exercised prudently. Low cost loans from the federal government can be extremely useful in getting highway projects moving and resolving significant transportation funding issues. Where federal funds are involved, NLC recommends ensuring sufficient protections to balance immediate transportation needs against the financial burden on future generations. Such protections include, but are not limited to, debt ceiling caps and required public referenda.

e. Federal Aid Turnback

NLC Strongly opposes proposals to dismantle federal transportation finance by turning back all or a portion of the federal aid to the states.

2. *Surface Transportation Revenue Sources*

a. *Guiding Principles*

NLC endorses the preservation of federal fuel taxes to fund the Highway Trust Fund (HTF), which funds national surface transportation needs. All federal fuel taxes need to be increased in steps to reflect inflation since the last increase and then indexed for inflation in future years. In addition, the decrease in HTF revenue collections indicate the need for alternative transportation funding system. Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and other experimental ideas should be developed to meet the nation's long-term needs. These programs should have a mechanism that both reflects inflation and vehicle gross weight, and emissions

The following principles should guide federal efforts to achieve this objective:

- i. Fairness:* Any new transportation revenue system must ensure that no single segment of the population bears an inequitable financial burden.
- ii. Privacy:* The design of any new transportation revenue and related tax collection system must integrate reasonable privacy protections yet provide information related to miles driven within travel jurisdictions.
- iii. Administrative Ease:* The design of any new transportation revenue system should improve administrative effectiveness and efficiency. At minimum, there must be no administrative deterioration from the current system.
- iv. Seamless Transition:* The implementation of any new transportation revenue system must provide for a seamless, gradual transition to ensure stable revenue

collections, tax fairness, administrative ease, and policy stability.

- v. Revenue Generation:* Any new transportation revenue system must be able to generate more revenue than collected currently, and it must maintain the precedent under the current system's design that protects against cheating to avoid paying one's fair share of fuel taxes.
 - vi. Reliability:* Revenue streams must be reliable and sufficient to meet the diverse and growing transportation infrastructure needs of the nation.
 - vii. Technology Improvements:* The increasing shortfall of revenues from fuel taxes caused by the reduction in gasoline usage from increasingly fuel-efficient vehicles and alternative fuel cars and trucks (i.e., hybrid, all-electric, alternative fuel, and hydrogen-electric vehicles), and higher use of alternative transportation systems that utilize no gasoline must be offset with alternative revenue sources to fairly reflect their share of road usage. At the same time, the need for revenue stability should be balanced with the need for federal, state and local policies to encourage reductions in vehicle emissions, particularly in urban areas.
- b. Fuel Taxes as HTF Revenue Source*
Until a new, national transportation financing system is in place; Congress must maintain a dedicated federal fuel tax on diesel, gasoline, and gasohol that generates sufficient annual revenues dedicated to the HTF for transportation purposes only. These funds must not be diverted for other purposed and need to be (a) increased to reflect loss of purchasing power and (b) indexed to

account for future inflation and the federally mandated Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFÉ) standards

- Congress should require heavier trucks to increase their contribution to the HTF so that they pay in proportion to the costs they impose on the highway system. The heavy-use truck fee should continue to be required until such time as the Department of Transportation can recommend to Congress an alternative tax which is more equitable than the heavy-use tax, easy to administer, and will generate at least as much revenue as the use tax. This could be in the form of a VMT to reflect annual mileage traveled and indexed to reflect gross vehicle weight. This would operate as a national program but would not exclude similar state programs. Devices such as studded tires are permanent or seasonally permanent that increase wear and tear abnormally on highways should bear a portion of highway maintenance expense through the imposition of mount/dismount or other installation fees at the state level.
- Congress should allow the use of toll financing on federally aided highway, tunnel and bridge projects.
- Congress should develop incentives for local governments to increase their contribution to the federal highway program, for instance, by allowing localities to increase the local matching share of highway funds at their discretion. However, those increased contributions should not be considered a substitute for the federal highway funds to which a state or locality is entitled.

c. Funding Public Transportation

NLC supports an increase in funds designated for public transportation, and urges Congress and the federal government

administration to both preserve current guaranteed funding mechanisms and to increase the percentages allocated to the federal transit program.

To provide a viable alternative to the automobile, public transportation services need to be of quality and frequency if they are to attract a significant number of passengers. This shift in passenger traffic can only be accomplished with an increased commitment of public funds for essential equipment, staff, and maintenance.

NLC opposes state-by-state minimum allocations for federal transit funding. NLC opposes the imposition of “caps” on the amount of federal transit funding a state may receive. Caps do not address differences in transit needs in the country, and force a “one-size-fits-all” approach to federal spending on transit programs.

A federal commitment should be made to new funding and not by shifting funding from existing transportation programs. States or localities that provide a greater financial commitment shall receive higher priority for federal funding for public transportation systems.

Maintenance and productivity indices should be incorporated into federal allocation formulae and there should be incentives in the matching-ratio to encourage productivity improvements and maintenance of existing transit facilities. However, productivity improvements alone will not mitigate the problems of rising transit costs and inadequate transit revenues.

Federal policy should also continue to emphasize the proper management of existing transit systems and the implementation of low cost transit improvements.

3. Transportation Tax Policy to Encourage Commute Alternatives

NLC supports changes to the tax code and federal tax incentives to encourage vanpooling, ridesharing, transit usage, telecommuting and other commute alternatives. Current law prohibits employers from providing tax-free commuter benefits. NLC seeks reinstatement of those tax-free benefits that were deleted by Congress as part of the 1986 Tax Reform Act. NLC urges the federal government to ensure that pretax benefits offered for commute alternatives, including transit, are equal to or greater than those offered for parking.

NLC strongly urges the federal government to promote transportation demand management programs for both passenger and freight movement and other commute alternatives. NLC supports federal tax incentives for small employers to coordinate and promote ridesharing programs, including the use of new connected vehicle technologies, and services that provide flexibility. Cities should be encouraged to coordinate with other transportation agencies to spread the movement of highway passenger and freight traffic from peak to non-peak times.

4. Federal Aid Turnback

NLC strongly opposes proposals to dismantle federal transportation finance by turning back all or a portion of the federal aid to the states.

5. Federal Earmarks

NLC is opposed to federal earmarks in the congressional transportation funding process that are inconsistent with regional and local priorities. NLC believes that such earmarks are inefficient, and often reduce the funding available to a state or locality for higher priority projects.

C. Federal Responsibility for Planning and Funding Freight Mobility

The U.S. goods movement system needs greater federal leadership. Freight bottlenecks can be found all over the country, but the task of prioritization and fixing them is often beyond the means of the states, counties and cities in which projects are located. A national freight strategy and dedicated, competitive and formula funding is critical in order to maintain the efficiency of the transportation system and the U.S. economic competitiveness. NLC urges the federal government to adopt the following specific measures;

1. National Freight Strategy:

The Secretary of Transportation should be directed to develop a national freight strategy that addresses multi-modal freight needs in the United States. In addition to covering domestic freight, the strategy should address the movement of U.S. imports and exports through U.S. ports

2. Senior, Focused Freight Leadership:

A multi-modal freight office led by an official at least at the assistant secretary level should be established with the Office of the Secretary of Transportation. This official would develop the national freight strategy and associated policies, advocate for freight across the modal administrations, and award funding for goods movement programs and projects

3. Dedicated Freight Program and Funding:

A dedicated, formula-based goods movement program with dedicated funding should be created within the Department of Transportation. Ports should be eligible to seek funding from this program for freight

projects both inside and outside their terminals.

4. Projects of Regional/National

Significance:

A discretionary, merit-based grant program for projects of national significance should be established. Freight measures should be heavily weighted among the criteria used to select projects for funding.

5. Freight Eligibility for Existing Programs:

Eligibility requirements for existing surface transportation programs should be expanded to better address freight requirements.

a. Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ): Although freight projects are currently eligible for CMAQ funding, they are not major recipients of funds. CMAQ criteria should be refined to more appropriately recognize freight's potential to contribute to air quality improvements.

b. Road-rail grade separations: The criteria for funding grade separation projects should be expanded to acknowledge congestion relief and freight benefits, as well as safety benefits.

c. TIFIA: The TIFIA program should be clarified to include projects located within a port terminal that improve the intermodal interchange, transfer, and surface access of goods into and out of ports and that reduce environmental impacts of freight movement.

6. Tax Credit for Rail Infrastructure

Investment:

To encourage the expansion of freight rail capacity, a tax credit should be created for

certain rail infrastructure investments that generate public benefits.

7. States' Freight Planning:

Each state should be required to develop a freight plan and establish a freight advisory committee.

D. Air Quality

Specific air quality policies are contained in Section 2.03 of the EENR chapter.

Transportation sources are significant contributors to the levels of pollutants, and as congestion increases in cities and the nation, levels of these pollutants increase as well, despite efforts to reduce emissions from mobile sources. Addressing transportation issues is an effective way of reducing emissions in cities. Therefore, NLC urges the federal government to offer a funding program for non-attainment areas and those cities struggling to maintain attainment to address emissions from mobile sources. The United States Department of Transportation (DOT), and not the states, should administer this program.

E. Congestion Mitigation

To maintain economic and environmental viability, congestion mitigation programs must be available to all cities. A comprehensive, federal funding program to address congestion would foster project innovation, enhance intermodal planning, promote savings in infrastructure investment, and increase the livability and economic viability of communities across the country. The federal government must develop a congestion mitigation program that provides direct funding to all cities to address congestion problems in their communities. Eligible projects could include intelligent transportation systems, projects to increase vehicle occupancy, demand management strategies, traffic flow improvement projects,

congestion pricing, mode shift including transit and non-motorized modes, and innovative transportation technologies such as automated, connected, electric and shared transportation that would address the efficiency of cities' transportation networks.

F. Transportation of Hazardous Materials

The condition of the nation's roads and railroad infrastructure impacts the frequency and severity of accidents. Consequently, increased investment in this infrastructure will also help reduce the number and severity of accidents involving hazardous materials by improving the safety of roads, bridges, and rail. Therefore, NLC continues to advocate for increased federal investment in this critical infrastructure.

NLC supports existing federal performance standards to guide the selection of highway and rail routes along which hazardous materials can be shipped including shipments made by or under the direction of the United States Department of Energy or Defense.

States and localities must be allowed to adopt and enforce highway and rail route requirements (including time-of-day restrictions, escorting, and local bans) that are consistent with the federal performance standards. NLC supports federal exemptions when a state or locality can demonstrate that it has unique local safety requirements.

G. Surface Transportation Security

NLC does not support diverting any portion of the federal fuel tax to fund security measures for surface transportation systems. Securing these systems is a matter of national security and must be funded as part of our national defense.

H. Racial Equity

America's cities need transportation infrastructure and services that support opportunities for all. Federal policy must support municipal efforts to provide essential transportation systems, with a focus on communities of color and other underserved, disadvantaged populations.

NLC recognizes that federal policymakers have too often accepted limited input from these communities, creating racial disparities, and gaps of economic opportunity and social mobility in vulnerable populations. NLC supports federal transportation policies that:

- Ensure opportunities for input in the transportation planning process from affected communities;
- Promote safety and address disparities in traffic fatalities among people of color;
- Provide resources to municipalities to be able to incorporate community impact assessments and health impact assessments into the transportation planning process;
- Provide resources to municipalities to strengthen minority business enterprise (MBE) and disadvantaged business enterprise (DBE) programs;
- Restore communities destroyed, divided or economically disadvantaged or divided by past decisions regarding placement of transportation infrastructure; and
- Provide access to safe and affordable multimodal transportation options with equity across all communities based on need.

Transportation system shall include affected locally elected officials in the planning process. NLC urges the federal government, in cooperation with local governments and transportation system operators, to assess the vulnerabilities of the entire surface

transportation system. Federal agencies must assist local governments by sharing information, intelligence, technology, and best practices, and by providing adequate funding for vulnerability assessments.

NLC urges all sectors of the transportation industry, including public transportation systems, water transportation, public and private transit and rail companies, and highway systems, to participate in cooperative vulnerability assessments, emergency response plans, and drills. Federal financial assistance must be made available to implement these plans and assessments.

NLC expects the federal government to:

- Provide technical assistance to local governments to develop possible countermeasures to deter, detect and delay the consequences of terrorist threats against vulnerable assets;
- Continue to research technologies to detect chemical, biological, and nuclear contaminants in transit systems and provide technical and financial assistance to local governments to implement these technologies;
- Develop methods to harden assets deemed most vulnerable;
- Provide current security guidelines for all transportation systems; and
- Encourage the use of information technology in traffic management, including the enforcement of traffic laws, monitoring infrastructure integrity, and public safety.

5.02 Streets and Highways

A. Highway Trust Fund Finance

To balance the effects of inflation on the Highway Trust Fund by indexing the gas tax to the consumer price index (CPI), NLC strongly opposes diverting any of these funds

to any non-transportation purposes, including reducing or masking the federal deficit.

NLC also supports adoptions of a VMT based funding mechanism that increasingly captures the use of highways and roads by alternatively powered vehicles such as hybrids and electric vehicles as well as the value of the transportation product generated by all vehicles as a function of gross vehicle weight.

Every state should also be guaranteed a minimum percentage of funds to cushion any negative annual shifts in a state's historical share of federal transportation funds. Any funds that may be distributed by the federal government to the states should be distributed in each state on an equitable basis.

B. Bridges

NLC urges the federal government to maintain the current Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation program with sufficient funding to repair bridges that are structurally or operationally deficient. Off-system bridges should continue to be eligible for federal bridge funds, and the discretionary bridge program should be preserved.

NLC urges the use of information technology in monitoring the structural integrity of bridges.

NLC also strongly urges efforts at all levels of government to review road and bridge needs and work to provide adequate revenue to ensure the safety of our transportation infrastructure.

C. Highway Beautification

NLC recommends that the responsibility for controlling outdoor advertising and junkyards should be returned to municipalities, and to states in areas outside municipalities. These governments should

have the authority to order the removal of those signs and the relocation of those junkyards that are incompatible with state and local land use plans and zoning laws, and allow sign and junkyard owners to amortize their losses through advertising revenues.

Federal controls over outdoor advertising should be retained only on interstate highways outside the jurisdictions of municipalities and on federally aided primary highways selected as scenic highways by states.

D. Transportation Alternatives Program

NLC supports the Transportation Alternatives set aside in the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program, which serves as a dedicated source of federal funding for local transportation priorities including bicycle and pedestrian trails and facilities.

To foster fiscal certainty and security in the transportation planning process. NLC urges the U.S. Congress to maintain a funding level for the Transportation Alternatives set-aside that is equal to, or greater than, the inflation adjusted levels established under the most recent previous authorization of the Transportation Alternatives Program. These programs should be protected from recession.

NLC encourages the federal government to maintain the Transportation Alternatives set-aside as a dedicated source of funding for transportation projects because such projects have strengthened our nation's multi-modal transportation system and have contributed significantly to economic development and environmental improvement at the local and regional level.

E. Intelligent Transportation Systems

NLC supports intelligent transportation systems (ITS) technology development and

deployment and an increase in federal funding for these purposes. By applying ITS technologies and services, we can improve the safety and efficiency of goods movement, and thus the competitiveness of America's intermodal and international freight transportation systems.

The federal government should give funding priority to ITS projects that improve traffic flow on existing streets and highways as alternatives to major new construction, especially in high-density areas. Priority should also be given to street and highway improvements which benefit public transit, such as preferential lanes for high occupancy vehicles, bus lanes, ramp metering, computerized traffic control, one-way streets, reversible traffic lanes, traffic signal priority for buses, parking management strategies.

With the rapid advent of autonomous, connected, electric and shared advanced transportation technologies, the federal government should facilitate the testing and deployment of demonstration projects including single, multiple-occupancy and transit vehicles in those cities that choose to accelerate and integrate their adoption, in order to increase mobility options while simultaneously reducing emissions, crashes and congestion.

The federal government should facilitate the use of uniform technology in the collection of tolls on roads across jurisdictions and transportation systems such as vehicle mounted toll tags or passes and transit stickers or passes.

F. Highway Safety

Greater consideration should be given to safety in planning, design and construction. Additional resources need to be focused at all levels of government on research, education and enforcement to increase highway safety,

including work zones. NLC supports the use of incentive grants to encourage states to adopt more stringent impaired driving and seat belt use laws. NLC also supports the use of information technology in traffic enforcement and pedestrian and bicycle safety.

NLC supports the funding of elimination of grade level crossings for high traffic rail lines in urban areas where the railway bisects cities and towns impeding the flow of traffic and creating public safety issues.

G. Motor Carriers

1. Truck Weight and Size Limits

NLC opposes increases in truck weight limits unless and until such increases are accompanied by simultaneous and sufficient increases in the heavy truck-user tax.

NLC opposes allowing the longer combination trucks (i.e., “triple-trailers” or “truck trains”) both on and off the designated national network of truck highways until the impact of increased truck length and width standards on highway costs and safety is assessed and reflected in highway user fees and appropriate safety regulations.

2. Truck Routing

NLC supports federal government study of the impact of the designation of routes along which longer, wider trucks may travel. This study should be used in the development of any performance standards for such operations. State and local governments should also retain authority to designate truck routes, truck access pickup and delivery points on roads which are not a part of the designated truck network.

3. Regulation of the Motor Carrier Industry

The federal government should encourage increased competition within the trucking industry and remove barriers to free entry by

increasing the flexibility of carriers to set rates and establish routes. No federal action should be taken to weaken truck safety requirements in any way. NLC also urges that federal motor carrier safety requirements be applied uniformly for both domestically-registered and foreign-registered vehicles.

4. National Commercial Truck Driver Standards

NLC continues to support federal national uniform standards for the training and licensing of interstate and intrastate drivers of commercial motor carriers. States should administer those standards.

5. Enforcement of Motor Carrier Safety Regulations

The federal government should continue adequate Highway Trust Fund funding for the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP). This program provides grants to states for development and implementation of programs (including roadside vehicle inspection programs), which enforce federal and compatible state motor carrier safety regulations.

The federal and state governments should identify and develop new technologies and innovative strategies, which will enhance and improve commercial motor carrier safety, protect the driving public from commercial motor carriers that do not pass safety inspections, and promote and enforce much stricter safety standards for commercial motor carriers, such as adequately securing truck loads and imposing penalties for missing treads.

6. Motor Carrier Substance Abuse Assistance Program

NLC supports a federal incentive grant program for states that wish to conduct random roadside inspections for driver alcohol and drug abuse.

7. Motor Carrier Data Collection

NLC urges the federal government to develop a centralized system for collecting and disseminating information on motor carrier drivers and vehicles. The federal government should:

- Expedite the development of the National Driver Register (NDR);
- Ensure that commercial truck driver records are included in the Register;
- Adequately fund the program; and
- Assist states with collecting, exchanging, and maintaining comprehensive truck accident and violation data and truck driver and inspection records and history of substance abuse.

H. Barriers to Connectivity

NLC believes that well-connected communities are better able to serve all of their residents and create economic opportunity for all parts of the community. In many cities and towns, problematic past placement of federal highways has divided communities and created dangerous and isolating barriers to mobility, especially pedestrian and cycling mobility within a community. These barriers have in many instances created or worsened racial divides, food deserts, and access to healthy recreation or employment opportunities. These problems can be extremely difficult and costly to remedy. In light of the federal highway program's responsibility for creating these barriers, additional dedicated federal funding should be created to assist cities and towns in addressing these barriers and reuniting divided communities with pedestrian/cycling overpasses and underpasses.

5.03 Public Transportation

A. Support for Public Transportation

Mobility is central to individual prosperity, as well as to commerce and to the growth of

communities. Public transportation can contribute to the viability of the nation's cities by helping to reduce congestion, protect the environment, stimulate economic development and create employment opportunities. Transit investment is in the national interest of an effective, national transportation system, especially where it alleviates congestion and increases economic productivity.

B. Role of the Private Sector

NLC believes the federal and state governments should make public-private partnerships an option for all communities for viable, appropriate projects that they decide will serve their community.

However, federal or state imposed, competitive privatization of transit service undermines the public-serving nature of transit, and privately provided transit services will never serve all transit needs.

Decisions about the terms and conditions of private sector participation in transit, including the decisions to subcontract with private providers if warranted, should be made at the local level, not the federal or state level.

C. Local Control

NLC believes that local control is paramount in transit decisions. NLC encourages the federal government to require a public transit operator that accepts federal funding to cooperate with cities whose residents contribute to the funding of the operator concerning the location, operation, and maintenance of transit stops, routes and facilities within those cities.

D. Role of Federal Partnership

NLC urges a continued federal role in public transportation policy, and strongly opposes federal actions which would reduce or

eliminate the federal commitment by turning back the transit program to states, eliminating funding eligibility for new fixed rail starts, or phasing out operating assistance.

The federal government should facilitate the use of uniform technology in the collection of tolls on roads across jurisdictions and transportation systems such as vehicle mounted toll tags or passes and transit tickets or passes.

E. Labor

With regard to The Fair Labor Standards Act, the federal government should not make determinations on “traditional and integral” functions of state and local government without consulting local governments and documenting the fiscal impact on state and local governments.

F. Accessibility

Public transportation is an essential public service that provides mobility for all people, including the disabled, elderly, and economically disadvantaged, in all places and is not simply for those who can afford to pay for the service.

NLC supports federal performance standards that indicate the level of handicapped-accessible service that is to be provided without specifying the means for achieving the service levels. Decisions regarding the specific nature and level of service for citizens with special mobility needs should be made at the local level, based upon locally identified needs, goals, and resources.

Existing accessible services, where it is demonstrated that such services adequately serve the needs of those with mobility impairments, should constitute local compliance with federal accessibility requirements. Under no circumstances should the federal government impose additional accessibility requirements

(beyond the performance requirements) on existing fixed guideway systems, or require existing bus fleets or rail systems to be retrofitted with accessibility equipment.

G. Procurement Requirements

NLC supports federal procurement policies that expedite the production and procurement of transit vehicles. Alternative bidding procedures which are better suited to present transit production conditions should be given due consideration. Additionally, NLC supports federal performance and equipment standards that replace the present transit design specifications, and that give manufacturers latitude in choosing an appropriate technology to meet a specific technical objective.

H. Innovative Transportation Technologies and Demonstration Projects for a Seamless Transportation Network

Recognizing the nation’s dependency on a single type of transportation fuel, which has serious negative impacts on both the environment and economy, and the need to explore other fuel sources and transportation alternatives, NLC endorses the use of innovative transportation technologies and demonstration projects, such as Personal Rapid Transit or congestion pricing, that are specific to the needs and requirements of each city to further enhance mass transit and transportation efficiency. These transportation technologies should complement and work with existing regional technologies to create a seamless, national transportation network.

5.04 Air Transportation

NLC advocates federal policy that provides adequate, predictable, and long-term funding for airport development projects which enhance system capacity and ensure aviation safety.

However, NLC opposes attempts by the federal government to mandate expansion of federally-aided airport facilities, or to otherwise limit the ability of local governments to continue to determine the scope and type of airport facilities needed, or the type of airport use restrictions, including airport noise or airport access restrictions, imposed in their particular location. Local airport operators and local governments must have the authority to regulate airport use and development in order to protect the public health and safety of surrounding communities, to enforce airport uses that are appropriate to the airport's capacity and to ensure that local transportation, environmental (including noise control) and economic needs are met.

A. Funding

1. Airport Trust Fund

The user-generated Airport and Airway Trust Fund should continue to be used to finance airport development and improvements. Funds from aviation user fees and tax receipts should be appropriated and should not accumulate unspent in the Trust Fund. Aviation users should benefit from the aviation-related taxes they pay.

2. Federal Airport Improvement Program

The federal Airport Improvement Program (AIP) should continue to be disbursed to air carrier airport sponsors through existing funding mechanisms. Eligible airports should be allowed to compete for discretionary funds.

NLC supports increased AIP flexibility, including extending AIP eligibility to groundside improvement projects. However, NLC opposes diversion of AIP funds for federally mandated security projects.

3. Block Grants to States

NLC strongly opposes proposals to restructure the airport grant program for small- and medium-sized airports into a state block grant program. Local governments and airports sponsors must continue to be directly responsible for airport planning and development.

4. Off-Airport User Fees

NLC opposes federal preemption of a local government's ability to charge off-airport user fees.

5. Passenger Facilities Charges

NLC supports local jurisdictions setting passenger facilities charges (PFCs), which give local airport authorities the flexibility to address capacity and to implement major capital equipment upgrades, new technologies, and operational costs. These fees should be raised with inflation in order to maintain their purchasing power to build and maintain modern airport facilities.

B. Small Communities

Insufficient service and unreasonably high fares have left some small communities without commercial air transportation service. To address these problems, NLC recommends the following policies:

1. Essential Air Service Programs

The federal government should maintain current funding for the Essential Air Service (EAS) program and NLC urges Congress to fully fund the EAS program.

To promote competition and ensure efficient use of federal dollars, the USDOT should hold designated EAS air carriers to existing performance standards.

2. *Small Community Air Service Development Program*

Projects funded through this program have the potential to identify a broad variety of options to expand and improve service in small communities. NLC urges continued Congressional support of this program.

C. Airport Noise and Pollution

The federal government must intensify its efforts to provide prompt relief to residents of cities located close to airports from unacceptable levels of aircraft noise and aircraft pollution. (*See clarifications at EENR Section 2.09, Noise Control, and CED Section 3.06, Land Use*)

This should be tied to encouraging changes in local zoning regulations to restrict noise sensitive property development. .

The Federal Aviation Administration should require adherence to fly-quiet programs, preferred runway usage, preferred flight paths, and local curfews as established by local governments and authorities.

NLC encourages the appropriation of funds to cities and towns that adjoin an airport but do not operate the facility for compatible land use and noise mitigation planning purposes.

D. Federal Role in Air Traffic Control

The federal government should provide funding for and ensure all airports are participants in a national air navigation system which provides for safe aircraft operation such as the conversion of radar based guidance systems to GPS.

E. Aviation Security

A thorough assessment of the current and potential threat to the air transportation industry is required. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the FAA and other aviation experts, in partnership with

locally elected officials and law enforcement, must work cooperatively and take immediate action to ensure that the aviation security system is capable of responding to specified threat levels. The public interest demands an aviation system capable of deploying a mix of technology and procedures as a unified system capable of countering all vulnerabilities, while considering effects on passenger convenience.

NLC strongly urges the federal government to ensure air travel safety through implementing the screening of commercial cargo on passenger planes, improving passenger and airport employee screening procedures, expanding traveler programs and improving terminal safety requirements. NLC also encourages Congress, or the U.S. Department of Homeland Security through the regulatory process, to further strengthen the “known-shipper” program by improving procedures for monitoring and auditing “known-shippers” of cargo.

To develop an effective aviation security policy, Congress must clearly define responsibilities within the structure of the federal transportation program. The TSA, FAA, state and local governments, and the US DOT must develop a coordinated plan to determine the level of authority each agency and government entity controls in any situation.

Since aviation security is a matter of national defense, any funds necessary to assure security must come from defense funding, not from additional fees levied on passengers. Shippers could be subject to additional fees for cargo screening. NLC opposes continued diversion of AIP and PFC funds for aviation security measures. The federal government must reimburse local governments for the expenses incurred from the mandated local law enforcement presence at airports.

Congress should also reimburse costs to airports accrued from compliance with mandated security upgrades, including installation and deployment of Explosive Detection Systems.

F. Unmanned Aircraft Systems

Congress and the Federal Aviation Administration must not preempt the authority of local governments to create and enforce regulations with regard to the use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems as it relates to land use, zoning, privacy trespass, and law enforcement operations.

The Federal Aviation Administration should establish a transit zone for privately owned and commercially operated Unmanned Aviation Systems that is sufficiently high enough above ground level that it prevents disturbances to landowners, while also protecting navigable airspace.

5.05 Rail

A. Rail Principles

1. Local Role in the Nation's Rail Planning Program

The federal government should require states to involve local governments in state rail planning efforts required under federal law to ensure that local needs and objectives are satisfied.

2. Financing

NLC supports investment in the nation's rail infrastructure and encourages the federal government to enact policies and programs that would expand public and private investment in both passenger and freight rail mobility.

3. Rail Safety

NLC urges the federal government to promote safe and efficient passenger and

freight rail transportation and to seek creative solutions.

Federal and state governments should require operator funded local rail safety programs to reduce safety hazards at railroad crossings through rail relocation, sealed quiet zones, grade separation, or by other means. To increase traffic safety at crossings, stricter penalties for rail crossing violations should be imposed.

NLC supports the implementation of positive train control (PTC) systems as an essential safety measure on passenger rail lines to limit incidents caused by human error.

4. Operations and Maintenance

Continued maintenance is the individual responsibility of the rail owner. NLC urges the federal government to readdress rail track standards for dual freight and intercity passenger rail uses through appropriate rail improvements.

NLC further urges the federal government to redefine the responsibility for funding mechanisms to maintain tracks that carry both freight and intercity passenger rail traffic.

5. Environmental Impacts

Federal law regulating railroad activity should not preempt local, state, or federal environmental review and requirements for permitting and mitigation of railroad activities. The environmental impacts of railway activities and facilities, including pollution, poor air quality, land use, vibration, light pollution, and noise, should not be exempt from local environmental, public health, safety, or welfare-based regulations.

Railroads should be subject to light pollution and noise constraints. Rail yard lighting

standards and types need to be established that minimize lighting impact on neighboring communities. There is a need for uniformity among the different federal agencies in their policies governing acceptable noise levels. (See also *EENR Section 2.08, Railroad Noise Policies*)

B. Passenger Rail

NLC urges Congress and the Administration to develop a long-range vision and fund for passenger rail in the United States. Amtrak, in cooperation with state and local transportation officials, citizen groups, and other stakeholders, must develop such a plan as expeditiously as possible. National passenger rail plans should include acquiring and improving rail lines that would otherwise be abandoned. NLC urges the Administration to prioritize the safety review and approval of the use of information technology and crashworthy vehicles, such as passenger rail cars on low speed urban dual use passenger and freight lines.

NLC recommends the following:

1. Amtrak's Self Sufficiency Requirement

NLC urges repeal of Amtrak's statutory self-sufficiency requirement, since no known passenger rail system operates without government subsidies.

2. Development of and Access to a High-Speed Rail Network

NLC supports the investment in high-speed rail development as an important part of our national transportation network. Networks should be developed only after detailed analysis of their operational and financial feasibility and with local consent. NLC urges Congress to support creation of new high-speed rail.

3. Funding Options for Amtrak and High-Speed Rail

NLC supports the development of a long-term funding mechanism for infrastructure acquisitions, improvements, and rights-of-way and operating costs. In addition to appropriations, options include:

- Increasing the federal funding sources specifically for passenger rail;
- Directing the diesel fuel tax currently levied for rail operations and deposited into the general fund be moved into a newly created Trust Fund for rail improvements;
- Allowing state, regional and local government entities the option to spend a portion of their federal transportation allocation on intercity rail; and
- Allowing federal and state governments to issue tax-exempt or tax-credit bonds for financing rail improvements.

C. Freight Railroads

1. Freight Rail Service

Congress and the public and private sectors must cooperate to ensure and provide for the efficient movement of freight, especially with regards to the relocation of rail lines and increased rail traffic within metropolitan areas, which could constitute a safety hazard and disrupt municipal functions.

2. Freight Rail Safety

NLC urges Congress to review the following freight rail safety issues:

- The hazard of reduced crews or lack of current safety technology use undermines the safe and efficient movement of trains and takes away the trained first responder at rail incidents and accidents. This action leaves no other person to monitor quickly changing circumstances or affirm, discuss or point out critical operations and safety issues;
- The lack of railroad maintenance has jeopardized safety. The closure of poorly maintained crossings cause congestion on remaining crossings and cause short trips

to be substantially extended due to poor road access, putting operators and passengers of motor vehicles at a greater risk; and

- The switching and storage of railroad cars containing volatile and hazardous materials in urban and residential neighborhoods.

3. Rail Line Abandonment

Congress must protect national, state and local government interest in alternative public transportation regarding the use of abandoned rail corridors.

Congress should:

- Specify how the federal government should balance the impact on shippers and the community of losing rail service against the burden upon the railroad of continued service and the potential use of the corridor for public transportation, including biking and hiking. Alternative means of freight and passenger conveyance should be considered.
- Require railroads to provide specific information concerning traffic trends, profitability, and rail line conditions to rail users and state and local governments six months prior to the filing of the abandonment application.
- Require a railroad to transfer an abandoned rail corridor to a state or local agency for no more than the constitutional minimum valuation, for alternative public uses including walking and biking, and public-private transportation initiatives. Public interest in alternative use of rights-of-way should be fully considered during rail merger proceedings.
- Provide federal financial assistance for the purpose of converting existing rail terminals into intermodal/ multimodal facilities.

4. Rail Mergers

Freight rail operations in the United States are expanding through rail mergers, often resulting in the implementation of new routes, or intensified use of existing ones, as well as new and expanded rail yards. Because of the potential impact mergers can have on local municipalities, federal law should ensure that local governments have police, zoning, and land use authority for the protection of the environment and public safety.

The Surface Transportation Board should be required to consider all aspects of a railroad's safety record as one of the criteria for approving railroad mergers or expansions.

5.06 Waterways, Ports and Landside Connections

Waterways and ports are an integral part of a comprehensive, intermodal transportation system vital to our nation's economic security and the financial health of cities.

The effects of ports go beyond their immediate boundaries. NLC recommends that the federal government consider the following funding and public safety issues related to ports:

A. Funding for Harbor Maintenance and Dredging to Increase Capacity

Recognizing the importance of ports and their impact on the national economy and job creation, NLC supports funding for harbor maintenance and funding for dredging to maintain or increase capacity. NLC urges Congress to recommend a defined revenue source for this purpose and provide support for development of environmentally friendly ship channel shoreline systems. NLC further calls on Congress to provide financial and technical assistance to communities and their watershed partners to promote innovative

approaches for the construction and maintenance of shorelines in the vicinity of federally maintained navigable waters.

B. Local Infrastructure, which Connects Land Transportation to Ports

NLC expects the federal government to assist local and state government agencies in providing the needed financial resources to support the landside infrastructure in and around ports required to operate an efficient intermodal system and to support efficient port operations including commuter transportation at port facilities such as ferries.

C. Operations Funding to Implement the Transfer of Cargo to Portside Distribution

NLC supports the design and implementation of equitable waterway commercial user fees and customs duties necessary to generate sufficient revenues to finance waterway and port operations and improvements.

D. Security

Because cargo containers are distributed throughout the country, any dangerous cargo in a particular container could pose a threat to any city in the nation. Greater security can be achieved by establishing partnerships with industry and foreign ports to encourage increased security in their supply chains and the federal government should continue to establish such partnerships as quickly as possible. To reduce cities' vulnerability from cargo containers, NLC recommends that the federal government:

- Increase funding for waterways and port security;
- Allow locally elected officials to coordinate waterway and port security at the local level, in conjunction with the U.S. Coast Guard and other affected federal agencies;
- Continue to provide technical guidance and oversight for port vulnerability

assessments, entrusting one federal agency with this responsibility;

- Require screening and background checks of port personnel;
- Establish a grant program for ports to acquire new security technology;
- Increase inspections on cargo containers, through the U.S. Customs Service, and provide additional funding and equipment to Customs to monitor cargo without slowing the movement of commerce;
- Establish criteria for identifying high risk containers;
- Pre-screen containers, according to international agreements, before shipment; and
- Develop and require the use of containers that are resistant to tampering.

Port security measures should be funded through national defense programs and general fund revenues, not through increased user fees.

E. Funding for Maintenance of Inland Waterways and Locks

Recognizing the importance of inland waterways as well as locks and their impact on the national economy and local economies, NLC supports sufficient funding for inland waterways infrastructure, fully funding the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.

5.07 Pipelines

The system of gaseous and liquid pipelines is an important component of an efficient transportation network for moving hazardous material. Our nation's pipelines keep portions of these hazardous materials off of our roads, waterways, and rail lines, making those modes of transportation safer for all users.

Unrelenting attention to the safety of this system is vital to cities, due to the hazardous

nature of these materials, the proximity of many pipelines to homes and businesses, and the potential environmental impacts of any failure in the system.

To improve the safety of the system, the federal government, through the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS), must:

- Continue to allow states the flexibility to impose safety requirements beyond federal requirements, and extend the right to enforce those safety requirements to states that have imposed such requirements;
- Develop standards for periodic testing of pipelines and periodic hydrostatic tests;
- Further refine and advance the definition of High Consequence Area, or HCA, to assure the definitions appropriately capture “environmentally sensitive areas” and “high density population areas” which would be severely impacted if a failure in a pipeline were to occur; and
- Strengthen rules regarding pipeline operation, maintenance, and public reporting.

To reach the goals stated above, NLC recommends that the federal government:

- Require formal testing and certification of pipeline operators;
- Promulgate needed regulatory improvements in transmission pipeline integrity management approaches and enforce such advances to reduce pipeline failures
- Require Study implementation of new technologies to detect pipeline releases, especially transmission pipeline ruptures;
- Impose equivalent safety standards, where appropriate, for both liquid fuel and natural gas pipelines;
- Require pipeline operators to report all liquid spills to the Office of Pipeline

Safety and affected jurisdictions, except those spills truly de minimis in nature;

- Require pipeline operators to disclose to local and state authorities the results of all pipeline inspections;
- Require the Office of Pipeline Safety to work with local emergency response providers to develop preparedness and response plans, and to provide appropriate funding, including grants, to local jurisdictions to implement such plans;
- Recognize the right of local governments through franchise provisions to require pipeline operators to 1) provide to local governments the data and results from internal and external pipeline assessments along with a description of the testing methods to allow for their analysis of the potential risks to public safety; 2) require pipeline operators to cooperate with local governments in emergency preparedness and response and 3) require pipeline operators to have state of the art safety, warning, detection and emergency response capabilities to protect cities and their citizens and to mitigate potential damages from an accident;
- Require pipeline operators to provide data to the National Pipeline Mapping system administered by OPS and make this data available to local jurisdictions;
- Require periodic management audits of pipeline companies to assure compliance with the foregoing;
- Provide enhanced funding to federal agencies and states charged with the implementation and oversight of pipeline safety laws and regulations; and
- Require pipeline operators to provide for anti-tampering devices and surveillance systems to protect pipelines from criminal activity, including terrorist attacks to deny service, and drug cartel use of the pipelines for drug deliveries.

NLC RESOLUTION #28**PROTECTING CITIES AND TOWNS FROM RAIL DISASTERS INVOLVING
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS¹**

WHEREAS, new technologies have resulted in the development of unprecedented amounts of both domestic and foreign oil, natural gas, tar sands, bitumen, and other petroleum products and derivatives, which, in turn is expected to significantly increase the volume of petroleum products transported across the nation by land and waterbodies; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration has determined that crude oil originating in the Bakken formation is more flammable than traditional crude oil; and

WHEREAS, in many instances, the rail lines that carry hazardous material, such as crude oil and ethanol, as well as other hazardous explosives, compressed gases, flammable liquids and solids, oxidizers and organic peroxides, toxic materials, radioactive material, and corrosive material², run through and by city neighborhoods, schools, parks, business and industrial areas, and along waterfronts, creeks, wetlands and other sensitive natural areas; and

WHEREAS, state and local emergency managers may not have the necessary, accurate or timely information on the materials transported through their communities or the resources to adequately respond to an emergency; and

WHEREAS, local governments are concerned about the potential impacts on public safety, infrastructure, drinking water supplies, and resulting economic disruptions from possible derailments and spills of hazardous materials as trains run through their communities and surrounding areas, as well as the direct and indirect costs associated with response and recovery from a derailment and spill; and

WHEREAS, there have been a number of significant rail accidents involving hazardous materials causing tragic impacts on the affected communities, including instances such as a train carrying ethanol that derailed outside Rockford, Illinois on June 20, 2009 killing one person; a train carrying crude oil that derailed in Lac Megantic, Quebec on July 6, 2013 killing 47 people; a train carrying crude oil that derailed on December 30, 2013, in Casselton, North Dakota causing violent explosions and a hazardous plume of smoke; and a train carrying crude oil that derailed in Lynchburg, Virginia on April 30, 2014; and these incidences continue to pose an ongoing threat to cities across America; and

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of federal regulators to assure that the transport of hazardous materials does not pose a significant threat to the public safety and welfare, and to ensure there are staff crew redundancies even with the rollout of new technologies like positive train control; and

¹ Joint resolution by the Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Committee, Public Safety and Crime Prevention Committee, and Transportation Infrastructure and Services Committee.

² Classes of hazardous material, U.S. Department of Transportation.

WHEREAS, DOT analysis concluded that many freight railroad insurance policies are not likely sufficient to cover damages resulting from a moderate to severe train accident involving hazardous materials³; and

WHEREAS, the National Transportation Safety Board has advised industry and regulators since 1991 that the DOT-111 tank car that is used as the primary packaging for the shipment of hazardous materials is unusually prone to puncture in rail accidents and derailments; and

WHEREAS, DOT has initiated a rulemaking process to improve the safe transportation of large quantities of flammable and hazardous materials, including enhanced tank car standards, reduced operating speeds, and emergency response notification.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) urges Congress and the Administration to create clear, forward-looking, and comprehensive regulations to improve the safety of rail transport of hazardous materials so as to assure the public that its safety is not being unduly threatened by this transport; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges Congress and the Administration to create regulations for tracking chemical composition of transported flammable and hazardous materials and liquids so that local governments and emergency managers can better understand and plan for the risks associated with the specific types of hazardous materials traveling on rail lines through their communities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges Congress and the Administration to develop an appropriate mechanism for rail transporters and product shippers/importers to provide, in the event of an incident, state and local emergency managers with accurate and immediate information, using available technology, such as radio frequency tags, regarding the identity and location of all hazardous materials on a train; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges Congress and the Administration to require rail transporters and product shippers/importers to prepare and fund an emergency response assistance plan for their products and routes, in consultation with states and local governments, to ensure sufficient emergency response supplies, equipment, personnel and resources are available for rapid response assistance on rail lines that serve as routes for hazardous materials; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges Congress and the Administration to require all rail transporters and product shippers/importers of hazardous materials to maintain sufficient liability coverage for moderate to severe accidents and to provide the community with financial assistance on the response through final clean up in a timely manner; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges the federal government to develop and implement new regulations improving federal tank car design, operation requirements and rail infrastructure, including the phase-out of older-model tank cars used to transport hazardous

³ Wolfe, Kathryn A., "DOT: Rail Insurance Inadequate for Oil Train Accidents," Politico, (Aug. 6, 2014) *available at*: <http://www.politico.com/story/2014/08/dot-rail-insurance-inadequate-for-oil-train-accidents-109744.html>

materials on an aggressive timetable and a prohibition on introducing Canadian-banned railcars in the U.S.; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges the federal government to require railroad companies to use alternative routes, if available, when transporting hazardous materials through or near major population centers.

NLC RESOLUTION #29**MODIFY FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION'S TRAIN HORN NOISE RULE
FOR SAFE IMPLEMENTATION OF RAILROAD QUIET ZONES**

WHEREAS, the Federal Railroad Administration's (FRA) Train Horn Rule requires that locomotive horns be sounded at public highway-rail grade crossings and preempts state and local train whistle bans, and

WHEREAS, FRA rules for establishing a quiet zone seek a balance between safety for motorists, rail employees and passengers at public highway-rail grade crossings; and

WHEREAS, the process for establishing a quiet zone involves an agreement between state and local authorities, the railroad and the federal government; and

WHEREAS, establishment of a quiet zone is costly for a community; and

WHEREAS, communities have different circumstances for establishing a quiet zone.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities calls on FRA and the US Congress to finalize the reopen NPRM on the Train Horn Rule for safe and more effective implementation of quiet zones; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that FRA determine how local communities can implement quiet zones that are less burdensome and allow for differences in community circumstances while continuing to protect public safety; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Congress provide federal funds for the express purpose of establishing quiet zones; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that FRA considers new and emerging technologies which may enhance the safety of quiet zone.

NLC RESOLUTION #30**SUPPORTING DEDICATED FUNDING FOR THE FEDERAL SURFACE
TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS**

WHEREAS, the economic wellbeing of our cities is dependent on a safe and efficient multi-modal network of roads, bridges, transit, rail, ports, sidewalks, and bike paths; and

WHEREAS, Americans take 1.1 billion trips across this network each day – totaling almost 40 miles per person per day – to and from work, shopping, and recreation; and

WHEREAS, approximately 43 million tons of goods with a value of about \$30 billion is moved across this network each day; and

WHEREAS, according to the National League of Cities (NLC) State of the Cities 2016 report, economic development and infrastructure are ranked first and fourth respectively among city leaders, and among all infrastructure priorities, funding is ranked first; and

WHEREAS, the Highway Trust Fund, was created to provide dedicated federal funding for the Highway and Mass Transit Accounts, which together fund the majority of federal surface transportation programs; and

WHEREAS, the federal fuel tax of 18.4 cents per gallon on gasoline and 24.4 cents per gallon of diesel fuel, which is the primary method of revenue generation for the Highway Trust Fund, has not been raised since 1993; and

WHEREAS, The Congressional Budget Office projects that spending will exceed fuel tax revenues by \$180 billion over the next decade if current trends continue; and

WHEREAS, Congress has relied on a number of non-transportation related funding patches and bailouts from the general fund, which will total more than \$100 billion by Fiscal Year 2020; and

WHEREAS, the 2017 American Society of Civil Engineers American Infrastructure Report Card stated that investment shortfalls in America's infrastructure are costing each American \$3,400 per year; and

WHEREAS, the current long-term transportation authorization, the Fixing Americas Surface Transportation (FAST) Act of 2016 will expire in fiscal year 2020; and

WHEREAS, local governments own and operate 78 percent of the nation's road miles, 50 percent of the nation's bridges and operate the majority the nation's transit systems; and

WHEREAS, the lack of sufficient federal transportation revenues and continued uncertainty in funding prevent local governments from making the necessary investments and maintenance necessary to sustain a world-class infrastructure system:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that NLC urges the President and Congress to quickly identify and implement a long-term funding solution to keep the highway trust fund solvent and address funding shortfalls; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President and Congress should increase the federal fuel tax or implement a per-barrel fee on oil, indexed to inflation and the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards to ensure the near-term viability of the Highway Trust Fund, and begin steps to implement long-term solutions such as a Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) fees; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that repatriation of federal taxes, corporate tax reform, or any other non-transportation related pay-for should only be considered for a one-time infrastructure investment that brings our existing infrastructure to a state of good repair; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that while innovative market based financing can be a useful tool for accelerating a limited number of major projects, it is not a substitute for the stable and reliable funding America's cities rely on for a comprehensive, multimodal transportation network; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC continues to support a long term comprehensive national transportation plan that would:

- Increase the overall funding directly available to local governments such as an increase in the suballocated share of the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBGP) and Transportation Alternatives set aside under the STBGP currently available for local decision-making and developing sharing opportunities with local decision makers within other federal programs; and,
- Increase the role of local governments in statewide planning; and,
- Include local governments in decision making on all transportation programs that impact their communities as laid forth by United States Department of Transportation; and,
- Allow local governments a decision-making role in choosing the right mix of transportation options that suit their community economic development and other goals; and,
- Include principles of sustainability, innovative technology, regional decision making, and performance measures; and,
- Ensure that transportation decisions are made in an equitable manner to provide safe, accessible multi-modal transportation opportunities for historically disadvantaged communities, including communities of color, low-income communities, and people with disabilities, and that the historic pattern of inequitable decision-making is addressed and reversed; and,
- Integrate the highway, rail, air, and port freight systems of the North American trade bloc to enable the U.S. to remain a competitive economy and to connect urban and rural communities to each other and to the global economy; and,
- Recognize the vital role of a funded rail infrastructure system that promotes enhanced freight mobility and provides additional options for intercity travel; and,
- Recognize the connection between transportation and land use planning, housing, energy, the economy, public health and the environment; and,
- Improve options for safe biking and walking within our communities; and,

- Support affordable public transportation systems of all sizes and modes; and,
- Support innovative funding and financing; and,
- Invest in maintenance and expansion of a quality national passenger rail system; Streamline regulatory review processes including incentives for innovative project implementation; and
- Create and expand permanent inflation sensitive revenue-generating mechanisms that are developed collaboratively by federal, state, and local governments, reflect the true cost to the infrastructure of every mode of transportation, and recognize the need for new methods of revenue generation.

NLC RESOLUTION #31**INTERCITY PASSENGER TRAINS ACCESS**

WHEREAS: The intercity railroad system in the United States was created as a common carrier system in the 19th and 20th centuries,

AND WHEREAS: Federal legislation granted railroads 170 million acres of right-of-way land, subsidies and privileges with requirements to be available for transportation of both people and goods,

AND WHEREAS: Most railroad companies have divested themselves of the capability of reasonably transporting people in their equipment,

AND WHEREAS: The B&O railroad was the first licensed common carrier railroad in the United States and was tasked, at that time, with serving the public at large by handling any freight or passenger traffic without discrimination by not denying either access to transportation, which it did until dissolving in 1987,

AND WHEREAS: The Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 (RPSA) defined “railroad” as a “common carrier by railroad,”

AND WHEREAS: The RPSA recommended that the basic system take into account, “... rail passenger service within and between all regions of the continental United States,”

AND WHEREAS: The RPSA authorizes and requires reasonable cooperation between intercity passenger rail providers and railroad companies,

AND WHEREAS: The RSPA relieved the railroads of their common carrier obligation to provide intercity passenger rail service, which threatened their financial viability, in return for making their tracks and other facilities available to intercity passenger providers (Amtrak) for “reasonable terms and compensation,”

AND WHEREAS: The RPSA requires railroads to provide access for additional Amtrak operated trains on an expeditious basis unless this would “unreasonably impair” their freight operations,

AND WHEREAS: railroads sometimes unjustifiably delay, or seek unreasonable levels of compensation for, the operation of additional intercity passenger trains,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National League of Cities calls upon the President and Congress of the United States to enforce these historic policies of the United States through its passenger and freight licensing policies and procedures with appropriate penalties and/or disincentives for failure to comply in a reasonable and cooperative manner to achieve the intent of law.

NLC RESOLUTION #32**IN OPPOSITION TO PRIVATIZATION OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS (ATC)**

WHEREAS, the current Administration has announced a plan to privatize this Nation's Air Traffic Controllers (ATC).

WHEREAS, NLC advocates federal policy that provides adequate, predictable, and long-term funding for airport development projects which enhance system capacity and ensure aviation safety.

WHEREAS, the federal government should provide funding for and ensure all airports are participants in a national air navigation system which provides for safe aircraft operation such as the conversion of radar systems to GPS.

WHEREAS, NLC opposes federally imposed, competitive privatization of FAA Air Traffic Controllers because such privatization undermines the public-serving nature of air travel safety.

WHEREAS, FAA funding runs out September 30, 2017, and both the U. S. House and Senate have proposed plans to keep the agency running.

WHEREAS, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee passed the AIRR Act (H. R. 2997), which would privatize air control on June 27, 2017. The bill is now under consideration for a vote in the House.

WHEREAS, NLC advocates federal policy that provides adequate, predictable, and long-term funding to ensure aviation safety.

WHEREAS, privatization would cost taxpayers and giving the authority to dictate public policy at the expense of general aviation and rural communities.

WHEREAS, privatization would threaten the safest, busiest, and most complex airspace worldwide.

WHEREAS, privatization would create a "too-big-to-fail" monopoly that will need taxpayer bailouts.

WHEREAS, privatization would be for profit, rather than service driven, thus leading to increase costs for both travelers and taxpayers.

WHEREAS, privatization would eliminate middle-class jobs by allowing corporations to arbitrarily cut the ATC workforce. Based on recent BLS data, 24,500 Air Traffic Controllers (civil servants) are currently employed by the FAA. Privatization potentially would have a catastrophic impact on this workforce.

WHEREAS, privatization would create inefficiencies and disrupt stability by creating bureaucratic silos and formal separation of air traffic from safety officers.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities calls members of the U. S. Congress to oppose H.R. 2997, which would lead to the privatization and dismantling of federal air traffic controllers.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NLC urges Congress to allocate sufficient resources earmarked for modernization, not privatization of ATC infrastructure, giving priority to technology and systems upgrade.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION (2018)

Primer

Providing for the public's safety is ultimately the responsibility of municipal government and one of its highest priorities. "Public safety" means not only putting an end to the levels of crime and violence that impact the everyday lives of our residents, but just as importantly, delivering life-saving rescue services, preventing fires, and preparing for and responding effectively to foreign and domestic terrorism, natural and manmade disasters, and pandemic events.

The list below is a summary of all the federal policy objectives contained in the Public Safety and Crime Prevention chapter of NLC's National Municipal Policy. The purpose of the summary is to provide a quick reference guide in responding to most legislative and regulatory actions that may affect local authority over public safety programs.

NLC SUPPORTS FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND FUNDING THAT HELP CITIES...

- implement the principles of community policing within their local law enforcement agencies.
- target, prosecute and convict violent criminals, drug dealers, sex offenders and human traffickers.
- reduce gun violence.
- prevent hate crimes and youth violence.
- establish initiatives that reduce the need for the incarceration of at risk youth, mentally ill and non-violent drug offenders.
- provide assistance to victims of crime.
- address problems associated with domestic violence through prevention, intervention, treatment, and effective prosecution.
- manage drug abuse prevention, education, treatment, and community wellness programs.
- reintegrate convicted offenders, who have completed their sentence, back in to the community.
- fight cybercrimes and cyberattacks.
- mitigate risk, respond to and recover from natural and manmade disasters.
- share information and intelligence among local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.
- maintain safe and secure roads and public transit systems.
- improve first responder voice and data communications, public alerting and 9-1-1 calling systems.
- acquire and maintain first responder equipment and technology.
- train law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical personnel.
- safeguard civil liberties and privacy of its citizens while ensuring public safety.

NLC OPPOSES ANY FEDERAL MANDATE THAT...

- is unfunded or underfunded.
- reduces or restricts local control of public safety programs.
- limits a local governments ability to enact laws to improve public safety.
- imposes or increases the liability or risk to a local government.
- conscripts local government personnel to enforce federal immigration laws.
- adopts or gives legal status to law enforcement, fire and emergency medical standards developed by bodies not having adequate representation by elected officials.
- restricts local governments ability to participate in programs that support local, state and federal law enforcement partnerships.

6.00 Introduction

The primary goal of local public safety and crime prevention efforts is to ensure that the nation's cities and towns provide a safe, healthy environment in which residents can live. To achieve this goal, federal, state and local officials must view the safety of the community in holistic terms. Officials must recognize the danger of focusing exclusively on prevention, intervention, response or punishment. Public safety efforts are more likely to result in safer communities if all solutions are integrated into a single strategy.

6.01 Crime Prevention

A. Problem Statement

Crime prevention is everyone's responsibility because crime and violence plague all American cities and towns. Serious discussions continue to be held by all levels of government over the complex coordinated services that can make a difference, but substantive action has been slow in coming. These services include preschool education, recreation, neighborhood and employment programs targeted for youth, substance abuse treatment on demand, victims assistance programs, economic development, and job training and creation.

The attention of all levels of government should not only be aimed at the perpetrators of crime and violence, but also their victims. Toward this end, NLC supports direct federal funding to cities for local victims assistance efforts and programs funded through an office for victims of crime.

The practice of community policing is an important part of crime prevention and has helped to return a sense of unity between local law enforcement and the community.

B. Goals

Prevention of crime and violence is the goal; public safety education is the key. This can be done by such efforts as implementing drug awareness programs, restricting access to guns, increasing recreational programs, returning schools to the "safe havens" they once were, providing children with successful role models, and celebrating positive successes of our youth. This nation needs to view young people as assets – not liabilities.

Action must be taken to prevent crime and violence in our communities. To accomplish this, NLC:

- Strongly supports community policing efforts;
- Supports adequate and direct federal anti-drug, anti-violence and gang prevention funding to cities and towns that can be directed towards community policing efforts, anti-crime and violence activities, and rural enforcement programs;
- Cities must continue to partner and collaborate with state and federal government to help combat youth and gang violence;
- Cities should continue to work with state and federal government agencies to provide resources for transitional services to all prisoners reentering society;
- Urges a greater role for municipal elected officials in federal decision-making regarding the local use and expenditure of federal anti-crime and violence funds. This would allow flexibility to redirect financial resources from drug interdiction activities to prevention and treatment;
- Urges on-going reevaluation of state and federal laws and regulations related to public safety and crime prevention issues. This reevaluation should include a review of laws and regulations which address the age at which juveniles are charged as

adults and should include the input of municipal elected officials;

- Urges the federal government to continue to gather information on hate crimes, family status, educational level and income as well as race in its crime statistics on perpetrators and victims and give the reporting of these variables equal prominence;
- Encourages federal law enforcement officials to investigate and prosecute cases in which crimes occur because of the real or perceived race, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation or disability of a victim. Such investigation and prosecution should not supersede the right of state and local communities to legislate and prosecute in the area of hate crimes;
- Urges Congress to continue to support the efforts of the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) which has provided cities and towns with the hands-on, how-to, materials and publications to assist citizens in their efforts to organize and fight back against crime and violence;
- Urges the United States government to use all means at its disposal to secure the extradition of those alleged to have committed crimes against the people of the United States; and
- Encourages and supports federal efforts to address the growing forms of electronic or “cyberspace” crimes through the Department of Justice and other federal law enforcement agencies. Cooperation, specialized training and tracking equipment is essential for federal, state and local law enforcement personnel. Continued federal funding to train local governments and law enforcement agencies on how to deter, identify, and capture cybercriminals is essential to prevent and detect on-line crime.

C. Weapons and Ammunition Control

The growing illegal use of firearms in cities and towns throughout this nation is the common denominator for most violent deaths. Firearms do not kill and maim without someone pulling a trigger. Controlling weapons and ammunition is just part of a more comprehensive effort necessary to reduce violent acts. NLC urges all levels of government to adopt statutory, regulatory, and policy actions to confront, curb, and eventually eliminate firearms violence in America. Specifically, NLC asks the federal government to:

- Provide funding and resources to the ATF to help facilitate efforts of states and localities to register guns;
- Continue to enact initiatives and strengthen laws imposing enhanced sentences for the use of a firearm in the commission of any federal, state, or local crime;
- Strongly support enhanced programs to arrest gun traffickers and shut down the illegal sale and distribution of firearms;
- Regulate, in a manner consistent with the Constitution, Internet facilitated firearms commerce and provide the same oversight as other types of commerce involving the sale and/or transfer of ownership of firearms; grant authority to the appropriate Federal agency to regulate and otherwise oversee the design, safety, and responsible marketing and sales of firearms;
- Support flexible federal funding for local programs that address gun violence and promote gun safety;
- Continue the federal ban on all manufacture, sale, importation or use of armor-piercing bullets that can penetrate

- bullet-proof vests except for legitimate use by the military and police officers.¹
- Support passage of federal, state, and local laws imposing substantial mandatory sentences, with no possibility of parole, probation, or suspended sentence for the use of armor-piercing bullets in the commission of any crime;
 - Ban the manufacture, sale, importation, or transfer of all automatic and semi-automatic assault type weapons except for legitimate use as authorized by the National Firearms Act (NFA) and by the military or law enforcement;
 - Apply a waiting period of up to 30 days for the purchase or transfer of all guns so that local police agencies may check the criminal and mental health status of purchasers.
 - Expand and enhance the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) to ensure every states criminal records are easily entered and updated and to require anyone who is selling or transferring a gun to check appropriate records through and authorized federal firearms licensee (FFL) to ensure the person acquiring the firearm is not a prohibited person.;
 - Require federal licensing of gun dealers. Applicants for Federal Firearms Dealer licenses should be required to show proof of compliance with state and local laws to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) before the agency issues a gun dealer license. The ATF must be required to provide each general purpose government with a list of that jurisdiction's Federally Licensed Firearms Dealers annually;
 - Require that the background of an individual who acquires a weapon from a pawnshop, gun show or online seller shall be subject to the same scrutiny as an individual who purchases a firearm from a federal firearms licensee;
 - Enact federal legislation that would allow states and/or local governments to adopt stricter standards and rules regarding purchase, storage and possession of firearms; and
 - Enact federal legislation to prohibit an individual under the age of 21 from purchasing or possessing an assault rifle and or handgun.
 - Urge firearm manufacturers to be responsible corporate citizens by:
 - 1) including safety devices with their products and developing new technologies to make guns safer;
 - 2) selling only to authorized dealers and distributors, and allow their authorized distributors to sell only to authorized dealers;
 - 3) allowing no firearm sales at gun shows or similar events unless all background checks are completed;
 - 4) not selling firearms that can readily be converted into fully automatic weapons or that are resistant to fingerprints;
 - 5) not selling large (more than 10 rounds) capacity ammunition clips;
 - 6) maintaining an electronic inventory tracking plan; and
 - 7) forgoing firearms sales to licensed dealers known to be under indictment.

¹ Armor-piercing ammunition, sometimes referred to as metal-piercing ammunition, is ammunition that is designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor, including body armor commonly worn by police officers. Under federal law, armor-piercing ammunition is defined as any projectile or projectile core that may be used in a handgun and that is constructed entirely from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium. (18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(17); 27 C.F.R. § 478.11) In addition, armor-piercing ammunition is defined as a full jacketed projectile “larger than .22 caliber designed and intended for use in a handgun and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25 percent of the total weight of the projectile.” 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(17)(B). 18 U.S.C. § 923(k)

D. Youth Oriented Crime Prevention

It is essential that all levels of government, community leaders, the business community, and residents work together to create and sustain environments in which violence is not a pervading presence in the everyday lives of our nation's children.

1. Youth and Gang Crime and Violence

Federal juvenile justice efforts within the Department of Justice have not had enough resources devoted to them to address the full range of problems in the area of youth victimization and youth crime.

Youth crime has been associated with increased gang activity across the nation. Many schools and public facilities have become battle grounds for youth gang members. As gang activities have become increasingly mobile in crossing geographical boundaries, NLC urges the federal government to continue its work toward placing increased penalties on gang-related crimes, such as prosecuting offenders under organized crime statutes.

The federal government must prioritize establishing and maintaining effective juvenile crime and gang prevention programs on the local level by directly funding city, town, and multi-jurisdictional initiatives. Federal partnership and collaboration with cities and towns is the best way to take advantage of local leadership on this issue while encouraging innovative thinking and cooperation across jurisdictions and levels of government.

The federal role in juvenile justice should also focus on support services for state and local governments and information gathering and dissemination in the areas of rehabilitation of juveniles and progressive sanctions.

NLC supports:

- Federal assistance for the establishment and operation of youth courts to ensure swift and appropriate sanctions for certain juvenile offenses;
- Direct, flexible funding to municipalities for local juvenile justice and delinquency prevention initiatives with strict limitations on the amount of federal funds that can be used for administrative costs to ensure that a high percentage of the funds go to the local level; and
- Continued federal technical assistance to train local governments on how to apply for federal funds administered through states and units of local governments.

2. Sentencing

NLC believes that, except in cases of federal crimes, the federal government should not be involved in juvenile sentencing – this is a state and local function.

3. Corrections

The federal government should provide funding for mandates imposed on state and local governments that call for more accountability in punishing juvenile offenders. Currently not enough juvenile holding facilities are available to adequately meet the demands of the justice system. Overcrowding and the high costs of implementing specific separation requirements are problems that severely hinder rehabilitation efforts. More flexibility is needed in all areas of juvenile corrections, including juvenile detention facilities and the education of juvenile offenders. NLC urges the federal government to provide sufficient funding for all phases of all juvenile justice mandates to achieve desired results.

4. School Safety

The federal government must provide increased federal funding to augment local efforts aimed at improving school safety, such as School Resource Officers. The long-term effectiveness of programs that help to improve school safety can succeed with continued investments by federal, state, and local governments. The federal government must provide funding for the implementation of effective intergovernmental partnerships to truly achieve the goal of developing a comprehensive approach to school safety, including comprehensive mental health treatment and counseling for all youth and their families, sensitivity training programs, and other services that help prevent students from becoming perpetrators or victims of crime and violence.

The federal government should increase flexible funding for Title V, juvenile justice programs and innovative approaches to school safety that can be replicated by communities across the nation. The federal government must work with state and local authorities to establish more uniform guidelines and recommend mandatory reporting for crime and violent incidents in schools. School districts should be required to provide the U.S. Department of Education and other federal agencies, as well as state education agencies and state and local law enforcement agencies, with school incident reports. The school districts should also provide these agencies with an analysis of incidents and intervention techniques to create a national database of school crime and violence incidents and “best practices” for intervention.

This responsibility to report creates a difficult task of defining what a violent incident is. Intergovernmental cooperation, to establish reporting standards and criteria for federal, state, and local education and law

enforcement agencies, would establish benchmarks for consistent guidelines on reporting school crime and violence.

NLC calls for a consistent commitment among all levels of government, school systems, businesses, and community groups to ensure that public safety contributes to a good quality-of-life in all communities.

5. Mass Media and Media Violence

NLC urges the federal government to adopt an approach toward violence in the media that emphasizes alternative approaches which encourage and applaud pro-social values, demystify violence, and teach youth how to handle frustration, prevent suicide, and deal with conflict.

NLC supports entertainment rating systems that will provide advance notice of violent content in programming. NLC supports a federal public health campaign in schools that targets violence in a manner similar to that used to combat drunk driving.

The federal government must:

- Provide a clearinghouse that coordinates and evaluates recently conducted credible studies on the mental health implications of mass media violence; and
- Provide flexible, direct funding and/or assistance for Internet filtering capabilities for our nation’s libraries, schools, community centers and other local public facilities that provide children access to computers and other interactive media.

E. Substance Abuse

Substance abuse is a public safety concern. Illegal drugs, as well as alcohol and prescription drug abuse, are all straining the capabilities and resources of governments, especially public safety budgets.

Despite considerable efforts, there has been little discernible progress being made in reducing the social costs of drug abuse. Efforts to control drug trafficking have been, for the most part, unsuccessful. Local law enforcement efforts continue to be hampered by inadequate and ill-defined state and federal laws, limited resources, overcrowded prisons, and overburdened criminal justice systems.

Drug abuse prevention is under-funded, particularly at the federal level, and there is uncertainty and disagreement at all levels of government about what constitutes prevention. Currently, federal funding is focused on programs which stress care to the chronic substance abuser, while providing only minimal attention to programs aimed at preventing the proliferation of illegal alcohol and drug use.

NLC supports a comprehensive strategy for substance abuse prevention, intervention, treatment and law enforcement, including alternatives to incarceration. NLC further urges that a balance in expenditures should be sought between prevention, treatment and corrections. NLC supports:

- Federal research into alternative sentencing programs for non-violent drug use offenses;
- Funding for the creation of non-incarceration alternatives for non-violent drug use offenses;
- Federal funding and standardized training for law enforcement, fire fighters, public emergency medical personnel, and other first responders on identifying, seizing and clean-up of illicit drug producing labs;
- Reimbursement of the cost associated in the clean-up and damages to property contaminated by illicit drug producing labs;

- Funding for hazardous material equipment and training that reduces the occupational health issues associated with methamphetamine lab and other drug production lab seizures and clean-up; and
- Technical assistance, national information sharing services, and direct fiscal support for Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs; and,
- Increasing the ease of access to and prevalence of safe, environmentally sound disposal of prescription drugs through convenient take-back options for all unwanted prescription drug medications.

1. Economic Deterrents

In order to effectively address the drug issue, the economic incentive is a critical element to any anti-drug strategy. To do so, NLC supports the following actions:

- Aggressively using all legal means to pursue actions against financial institutions that knowingly conduct financial transactions which involve proceeds from unlawful activity;
- Withholding foreign aid to source countries being uncooperative in interdiction efforts;
- Developing treaties with countries to restrict the flow of precursor chemicals into drug manufacturing countries; and
- Seizing the assets of individuals convicted for involvement in illegal drug activity. These funds should go to local law enforcement agencies.

2. Enforcement

Current enforcement efforts have simply not been effective in controlling the manufacturing, sale, distribution and use of illicit drugs. NLC believes that better definitions in state and federal laws related to illicit drug and alcohol use will enhance enforcement efforts.

To improve this situation, sufficient federal resources must be committed to ensure that enforcement strategies are realistic and are coordinated with efforts in education, prevention, treatment and research.

NLC supports:

- The maintenance of adequate funding for local, federal and state law enforcement agencies to deal with drug-related problems;
- An increased focus on enforcement against those involved in cases that are determined as high-level manufacturing, sales and distribution of illicit drugs, especially those selling or furnishing illegal drugs to minors;
- Prosecution to the fullest extent of the law for those involved in violent crime related to illegal drug use;
- Increased penalties for those convicted of drug offenses where firearms are possessed by the offender;
- Increasing the use of federal law enforcement in the interdiction, arrest, search, and seizure of illicit use and sale of drugs;
- Federal assistance in the arrest and prosecution of those responsible for the death or injury of public safety and law enforcement personnel involving official investigations of illegal drug operations;
- The utilization of extradition as a key tool in combating international trafficking;
- The immediate deportation of illegal immigrants convicted of offenses related to the illicit sale of drugs after the court's disposition has been fulfilled;
- The aggressive pursuit and prosecution of medical personnel illicitly prescribing, selling, administering, dispensing, mixing or otherwise preparing any prescription drug, including any controlled substance under state or federal law; and

- Federal funding and assistance to every state to establish and maintain Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) and to ensure these programs achieve data uniformity and implement information sharing across all state PDMPs. The federal government should also require healthcare providers utilize the PDMP prior to prescribing medications to patients.

F. Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a serious social crime and a criminal justice problem that significantly impacts our nation's cities and towns in a variety of ways, including emergency shelters, schools, law enforcement and emergency medical service agencies, and the courts. Domestic violence crosses all socio-economic strata and should not be viewed as a private family matter, but in the context of other crimes and problems requiring prevention, intervention, and prosecution.

All levels of government must make domestic violence initiatives a priority on their agendas. Federal legislation should be enacted to provide funding and support for local government programs to address the problems of domestic violence through prevention, intervention, treatment, and effective prosecution. Legislation must take into account the potential impacts on already overburdened probation and parole departments.

NLC encourages the federal government to:

- Provide funding and assistance to maintain successful domestic violence programs already in existence, to initiate demonstration projects, and to aid local governments and organizations in modeling programs after successful holistic approaches;

- Establish a central point for the collection and dissemination of information on domestic violence programs taking place across the country that includes examples of what is and is not working, the progress of legislative initiatives at both the state and federal levels, recent studies on domestic violence issues, and other relevant information;
- Assist all levels of government in the development of programs that work with children exposed to domestic violence and in the development of general education programs for all children on domestic violence issues; and
- Fully fund the Violence Against Women Act programs, as well as, efforts which support the abolition of physical, sexual and psychological human rights abuse and oppression of women.

G. Prisoner Reentry

Each year prisoners are released back into society without access to immediate supervision and/or support. These prisoners face a multitude of problems including homelessness, a lack of job opportunities, educational deficits, mental health issues, substance abuse, infectious diseases, and no connection to their families and communities. Over half of all released prisoners will be rearrested causing increased costs and burdens for cities.

In order to combat this problem, the federal government must provide local and state governments with resources and funding for transitional services to all prisoners in the areas of housing, education, mental health treatment, substance abuse counseling, employment opportunities, and healthcare. In addition, the U.S. Department of Justice should adopt a policy mandating that all federal prisoners be screened for drug/alcohol addiction, mental health problems, infectious diseases and other risk

factors prior to release and then require these prisoners to seek continued treatment prior to and upon re-entry. Furthermore, the federal government should encourage state governments to require policies mandating that all state prisoners have DNA collected during the initial screening and exiting process in an effort to solve open cases.

For prisoner reentry to succeed, reintegration must be emphasized as soon as a prisoner enters a correctional institution. Emphasis must be placed on identifying a prisoner's specific risk factors, providing treatment while in custody, and following up with community-based treatment once a prisoner is released. Programs must be implemented on both the federal and state level to involve the prisoner's family unit or mentor in any decisions or treatment plans, both during incarceration and at the time of release. Federal grant money is needed to fund community-based intervention and treatment programs focusing on the issues of housing, job opportunities and training, mental health screening and treatment, substance abuse, healthcare, education, and family reunification. In addition, attention must be paid to the specific struggles and barriers associated with youth prisoner re-entry. Often, youth leaving the criminal justice system lack age-appropriate levels of education, needed social and developmental skills, and are returning to environments that do not foster rehabilitation and development. Emphasis must be placed on creating the necessary support systems and opportunities to help youth transition into adulthood, reintegrate into communities, and stop cycles of recidivism.

Successful federal, state, and local pilot projects must be expanded to address challenges related to prisoner reentry and the full spectrum of problems. The federal government should fund programs that

include the cooperation of corrections officials, probation and parole officers, former offenders who can serve as mentors, families, police, prosecutors, the court system, mental health administrators, healthcare providers, housing agencies and rental advocates, substance abuse counselors, businesses, educational and vocational training providers, victim advocates, community- and/or faith-based organizations, neighborhood associations and coalitions, researchers and records personnel, and public affairs officers.

Congress should pass legislation guaranteeing that appropriate programs such as Medicaid, Social Security Disability, educational or vocational retraining, and other federal benefits, are available to eligible individuals on the first day of their release, ensuring access to the necessary services and resources vital to making a successful transition back into society.

H. Driving Under the Influence and Distracted Driving

The enforcement of laws for distracted driving (including texting or the use of mobile devices) and driving under the influence, adjudication of cases, treatment of offenders, prudent punishment of repeat offenders and the development of public awareness are all important state and local functions.

The role of the federal government, through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in assisting state and local governments should continue and be expanded. These efforts should focus public attention on the distracted driving and driving under the influence problem, facilitate public and private sector actions to counter the problem and provide administrative support for interstate coordination of driving under the influence countermeasure efforts.

I. Stopping Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery that impacts people of all ages and of both genders, where services, labor, or sex are supplied by victims who are forced, defrauded or coerced to work through such methods as involuntary servitude, debt bondage, and forced labor. At the heart of this heinous crime are the myriad forms of enslavement – not the activities involved in international transportation—and hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens and other permanent residents, including kidnapped and homeless youth, are considered to be at risk for or victims of trafficking. Victims of human trafficking live among us in our cities and towns, but are typically captive and isolated, unaware of their rights, powerless to access services, and afraid to ask law enforcement and other authority figures for help. Combating human trafficking requires a collaborative, comprehensive approach across all levels of government.

To combat human trafficking, sufficient federal resources must be committed to ensure that law enforcement strategies are realistic and are coordinated with efforts in education, prevention, and support of victims.

NLC supports:

- Congressional action that will provide adequate funding for the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, which gives law enforcement additional tools and resources to prevent human trafficking, investigate human trafficking crimes, promote increased cooperation among federal agencies, between the U.S. and other countries, and between federal, state and local law enforcement.
- Congressional authorization and funding of block grants to localities to support comprehensive local approaches to stopping sex trafficking of minors

through prevention, support for victims, and resources and support for the police and prosecutors who pursue justice against traffickers, pimps and others who participate in or coordinate these crimes.

- Federal programs that train key state, local government, and non-profit personnel, as well as make efforts to increase the public's awareness of human trafficking.

J. Mental Illness and Criminal Justice

As people with mental illnesses continue to come in contact with the criminal justice system, communities across the United States struggle to develop interventions and supports that improve outcomes for these individuals, their service providers, and the public.

How the criminal justice community engages people with mental illness is a matter of national concern. Untreated mental illness often leads to volatile situations that require law enforcement to intervene. These interactions can require special training, be difficult to resolve, and create unique risks to the safety of all involved.

In 2004, Congress passed the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act (MIOTCRA), which enhances local public safety by funding training for law enforcement officers on how to identify and respond to incidents involving people with mental illnesses, increasing mental health courts nationwide, improving collaboration between criminal justice and mental health systems, and improving access to effective treatment.

NLC supports MIOTCRA federal efforts that provide additional resources for veteran treatment courts, and increases resources and training for first responders (law enforcement, fire, emergency medical

service personnel, and others) to properly respond to mental health calls. Federal programs that fund joint efforts between law enforcement and health officials to reduce repeat calls for service and better serve people with mental illness are also crucial to reducing unnecessary interactions between police and the mentally ill.

Mentally ill persons who do not receive psychiatric treatment and/or fail to comply with their medications regimen are significantly more likely to face arrest. For this reason, NLC supports funding for programs that improve the screening of incoming jail and prison detainees for mental illness; the diversion of individuals to mental health programs when appropriate; increasing the availability of grants for mental health courts and other diversion efforts; providing intensive treatment while incarcerated, when necessary; requiring Bureau of Justice Statistics to regularly update the "Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates; and ensuring transitional services when leaving jail. These programs ultimately reduce the likelihood that mentally ill individuals will return to incarceration or have a future interaction with law enforcement. (*NLC's policies on Mental Health are detailed further in the HD Chapter of the National Municipal Policy.*)

K. Equity in the Criminal Justice System

Every person has a right to expect equal treatment by law enforcement officers, prosecuting authorities, judges and correctional officials. Discriminatory enforcement of criminal laws has a corrosive effect on our cities and towns, undermining the confidence of the community in law enforcement and interfering with our efforts to prevent crime and prosecute offenders.

Unfortunately, our country has a long history of disparate treatment in our criminal justice

system. Numerous studies confirm that racial minorities, especially African Americans and Latinos, are more likely to be arrested, more likely to be prosecuted and more likely to be incarcerated for offenses than whites accused of the same crime.

NLC supports federal legislation and action which eliminates discrimination in the enforcement of our criminal justice system. NLC opposes profiling of suspects based solely on race, ethnic origin, religion, gender identity, poverty or other similar factors.

In addition, the federal government should assist local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to provide data collection and analysis education and training for law enforcement officers regarding appropriate investigative and enforcement techniques.

L. Poverty

Crime statistics demonstrate the significantly greater risks of direct criminal victimization of poor people.² In addition, indirect victimization of crime also falls disproportionately on poor individuals. Neighborhoods with large concentrations of low income people are also generally the geographic areas of cities in which there are greater reports of crime, particularly street crime. Other chapters of the National Municipal Policy cover a variety of programs and initiatives to reduce poverty and address affordable housing issues. These should be viewed as a way to get at the root causes of crime and violence.

6.02 Public Safety

A. Problem Statement

Public safety requires the commitment of all levels of government. Information sharing among levels of government must be comprehensive and timely. Through the joint efforts of local, state, and federal governments, as well as the responsible actions of individual residents and corporate citizens alike, the safety and well-being of our business and civic communities can be controlled successfully.

B. Goals

- In order to keep our cities and towns safe: The federal government should assist cities and towns across the nation in acquiring modern emergency communications capabilities and advanced law enforcement technology; and
- Federal, state and local law enforcement must share information and intelligence across intergovernmental and jurisdictional boundaries.

C. Public Safety Technology and Intelligence

1. Public Safety Technology and Intelligence Goals

NLC urges the federal government to assist local governments across the nation in acquiring modern emergency communications capabilities and advanced law enforcement technology. Specifically, the federal government should:

- Make surplus equipment available to local governments (without undue restrictions on use) that would improve emergency response capabilities;
- Provide funding for research and training opportunities and publicize these opportunities;

² Marcus Berzofsky, Dr.P.H., RTI International, Lance Couzens, RTI International, Erika Harrell, Ph.D., BJS Statistician, Lynn Langton, Ph.D., BJS Statistician, Hope Smiley-McDonald, Ph.D., RTI International, "Household Poverty And Nonfatal Violent Victimization, 2008–2012" Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, November 18, 2014, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5137>.

- Make direct, flexible grants to local governments for local law enforcement and fire safety training and equipment;
- Conduct regular, well publicized training sessions and provide coordinated technical assistance to local public safety personnel operating public safety technologies;
- Encourage manufacturers to make public safety equipment available at reasonable costs to local government that can be easily upgraded for future purposes;
- Provide technical assistance and funds to local police for the adoption of advanced policing technology, particularly alternative use of force options that help safely deescalate violent situations; and
- Provide technical assistance and support to established intergovernmental institutions to ensure a collaborative exchange of information that maximizes resources, streamlines operations, and improves the ability to fight crime and terrorism by merging data from a variety of sources.

NLC strongly urges flexibility in the use of federal public safety funds for upgraded technology and training. Many municipalities face great difficulty in purchasing necessary public safety equipment because of budget constraints or inability to qualify for available funds. New duties placed on law enforcement related to homeland security have constrained budgets further. NLC urges the federal government to assist all municipalities with public safety advancements without imposing stringent compliance guidelines.

2. Emergency Communications

Having the capability to transmit vital information to different emergency response personnel among all levels of government without interference and delay is key to disaster preparedness and emergency

response. No man, woman, or child should lose his/her life because public safety officials cannot communicate with one another.

The federal government should take immediate action to provide local governments with the broadcast channels needed to enhance their communications capabilities. Reliable and interoperable wireless communications are essential to public safety's mission to protect life and property.

The federal government should encourage regional planning for public safety communication needs and address the current shortage of spectrum channels with a long-term plan that ensures sufficient and appropriate spectrum to meet future public safety needs across the nation, communications equipment with open standards, and funding for the necessary building, operation, and maintenance of a national interoperable emergency communications system. If federal reallocation of radio spectrum forces a municipality to change radio frequencies and/or channels to preserve its public safety and emergency communications services, there should be prompt and fair compensation made for transfer costs, such as new equipment and additional personnel and training. *(NLC's policies on public safety communications are detailed further in the ITC Chapter of the National Municipal Policy.)*

The federal government should also link all emergency warning systems across the nation, supplying all areas with appropriate equipment so that no area is left unprotected. Emergency alert systems should be used to ensure that any presidentially declared emergency, homeland security, and National Weather Services alerts are timely and

accurate and provide direction on recommended protective measures local governments should take when the threat level is increased. Local governments should be reimbursed for any costs associated with heightened alerts.

NLC urges the federal government to ensure that all areas of the country have access to modernized 9-1-1 technology for emergency use. Currently, cities and towns that do not have timely emergency response services usually have not implemented a 9-1-1 system or their systems are antiquated. NLC also urges the federal government, in particular the Department of Justice and the Federal Communications Commission, to continue its efforts to improve the wireless 9-1-1 or E 9-1-1 services by working in partnership with state and local land use authorities, public safety officials, and the telecommunications industry. The telecommunications industry must fully develop and fund wireless emergency locator services and tracking systems and lead efforts to resolve interoperability problems that affect emergency communications systems throughout the nation. These efforts must continue to respect the premise of local autonomy, avoid burdensome mandates, and reflect the need for greater funding in underserved jurisdictions.

3. Law Enforcement Technology

The ability to transmit and access information quickly and easily helps local, state and federal law enforcement agencies prevent and reduce crime. The federal government should facilitate criminal records information sharing among all levels of governmental law enforcement agencies. Such an information system would provide law enforcement agencies a tool to track and apprehend transient, violent, repeat offenders, and/or suspected terrorists and share information with prosecutors, courts,

corrections, parole agencies, and other relevant agencies. This integrated system would be particularly useful to localities in securing essential data during a time of emergency or disaster.

Advanced public safety technologies including mobile data terminals, geographic information systems, and biometric information repositories increase efficiency and can help return law enforcement officers to the streets, enhancing community policing efforts. The collection and analysis of biometric evidence - particularly DNA- has proven a valuable tool in identifying suspects in both violent and non-violent crimes, as well as ruling out innocent individuals, and expansion of its use should be supported at the federal level.

Ultimately, the use of modern technology results in cost efficiencies because it allows for better management of workloads, streamlines processes, and provides rapid analysis, all of which reduce overtime among personnel. The federal government should facilitate the availability of these technologies to cities regardless of size.

4. Training

As local governments acquire new public safety technologies, the federal government should continue to promote interagency sharing of equipment during emergencies among all levels of government and provide training to local public safety personnel. To promote greater compatibility among training programs and curriculum, the federal government should lead efforts to ensure that public safety training programs provide a level of consistency among all agencies, which are essential to implement mutual aid and regional cooperation agreements. Federal assistance that enables local governments to improve public safety services will always be a key component to

reducing crime, planning for and predicting disasters, and responding to emergencies.

5. Information Sharing

Access to both specific and aggregate information on public safety threats — ranging from acts of terrorism, to health threats, to gang violence trends — gathered by the federal government, should be shared with local law enforcement and other necessary agencies in potential impact areas.

The federal government must continue to improve standing task forces, centers, and institutions for sharing classified information on threats with first responders. Both federal financial and technical assistance, as well as on-site assistance of federal personnel, should be provided to local government, to assist in these information sharing institutions and joint analysis efforts.

The federal government should assist local law enforcement with acquiring the proper equipment, technology, and training to participate in information sharing activities, such as establishing fusion centers. The federal government should continue to refine policies and practices surrounding these institutions to ensure all activities respect civil liberties and privacy concerns.

D. Transportation of Hazardous Materials

The transportation of hazardous materials, including nuclear waste, must be made as safe as possible. Minimizing the danger of injury, environmental damage and other costs of such events requires knowledge of the materials so that appropriate measures can be taken and decisions made regarding evacuation or traffic diversion. NLC urges the federal government to provide adequate funds, training and equipment to all cities affected by the transportation and disposal of hazardous waste to assure the protection of

public health and safety in the event of an accident.

The federal government must also ensure that the transport of high-level radioactive waste (HLW) be safely accomplished by employing state of the art technology, engineering and procedures.

1. Consolidation of Federal Programs

NLC supports federal efforts to consolidate hazardous materials policies and to designate the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) the lead federal department. NLC believes that when more than one federal agency regulates a hazardous material, the appropriate agencies must take steps to correct conflicting or inconsistent policies.

2. Standards

National Hazardous Materials Driver Standards

NLC supports federal hazardous materials driver training standards that are tailored to the transportation of specific materials. As a prerequisite to receiving a license, drivers of such vehicles must be required to certify that they have received special training.

3. Insurance

NLC supports existing federal regulations that require motor carriers to maintain sufficient liability coverage. NLC also supports continuation of federal law that provides supplemental liability coverage in the event of a catastrophic accident involving radioactive materials.

4. Notification and Communication

NLC encourages federal guidelines to clarify the level and frequency of notification and communications between state and local officials necessary to protect public safety. Currently available technologies and systems must be used to ensure immediate communication between transporters and all

entities charged with responding to any incidences. Any carrier must be required to make an immediate notification to designated local emergency personnel when a hazardous materials incident occurs.

Federal, state, regional and local governments should cooperate in the development of a unified data and notification system.

5. Disaster Prevention and Training

First responders regularly respond to incidents involving the release or threat of release of hazardous materials in transport, therefore emergency response should continue to be the primary responsibility of state and local governments. The federal government must ensure that first responders have the resources and capacity to address and respond to any hazardous materials incidents.

In order to respond quickly and efficiently to any hazardous materials incidents federal, state and local governments should develop a centralized emergency response command structure within each of their jurisdictions to improve inter-jurisdictional communications when an accident does occur. There must be terrorism response plans for shipments of hazardous materials.

The federal government should set minimum training and education standards, require all stakeholders to participate, and offer technical and financial assistance to support these efforts. The federal government should evaluate and certify training programs used by regional, state and local emergency personnel.

6. Enforcement

NLC believes that the federal government should continue to be responsible for the enforcement of hazardous materials

transportation regulations. The federal government must be more vigilant in its enforcement of its regulations regarding unregistered carriers and shippers.

States and localities should be allowed to adopt and enforce vehicle operating requirements and standards, including the imposition of fines or civil penalties for infractions of these federal requirements.

The Federal Railroad Safety Act should be amended so that the federal and state governments have concurrent authority to enforce federal rail safety regulations that relate to hazardous materials.

Finally, the Federal/State Rail Safety Participation program should be continued and adequately funded.

7. Financing

NLC urges Congress to appropriate sufficient federal funding to operate hazardous materials programs. NLC supports raising registration fees to pay for such programs while opposing federal preemption of local fees on carriers.

Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) grants from the Highway Trust Funds should be increased and made available to local governments.

E. Mental Health and Public Safety

Major criminal incidents and emergencies have a significant impact on the psyche of citizens and first responders alike. Immediate support after traumatic incidents can ensure that witnesses provide first responders with more lucid descriptions of the event and prevent significant long-term mental health concerns. First responders to traumatic events also require psychological support. In both cases, psychological conditions, post-traumatic stress disorder, or

substance abuse may develop or worsen if not addressed.

Psychological first aid, crisis counseling, and response worker support are all key to mitigating these issues. The federal government should assist with resources and the coordination of non-profit entities and state and local governments to ensure a continuum of care is available to victims of crimes and disasters—particularly after major emergencies and incidents. These efforts must include awareness and education of access to behavioral health treatment to prevent negative effects following a devastating event.

6.03 Homeland Security, Disaster Preparedness and Response

A. Problem Statement

The lives lost, property damaged, and economic hardships suffered due to criminal and terrorist acts and natural, manufactured and technological disasters pose severe problems for individual residents, communities, businesses and all levels of government. Local governments are the first level of government to respond to most disasters and emergencies and must be regarded as the focal point of all disaster mitigation and recovery activities. The federal government should provide funding directly to local governments for homeland security, emergency preparedness and response.

An effective system must be developed to ensure that federal and state emergency management officials conduct substantive consultations with local officials for key decision-making affecting homeland security, disaster preparedness and response at the local level.

Federal and state technical and financial assistance should be structured to allow local officials maximum flexibility in meeting identified needs. Regarding the homeland security funding formula, NLC supports the federal government continuing to fund risk-based threats in highly populated and high-threat areas. NLC also supports a minimum level of funding for state grants sufficient to allow jurisdictions to prepare for possible terrorist-based threats, with flexibility to use the funds for dual-use (risk and all-hazards) pursuant to their state homeland security plans.

The potential for hazardous or radioactive material spills, pipeline accidents, large scale social disorders, and domestic terrorism compels all levels of government to coordinate efforts to protect communities. Such coordination must result in a comprehensive national homeland security and disaster preparedness strategy. The Department of Homeland Security must continue to have a central office for coordinating local and state domestic preparedness activities. Regional plans and cooperation must be fostered through this central office.

B. Goals

In order to maintain viable communities and an economically sound nation, all levels of government must work together to reduce the likelihood of disaster losses incurred. Specifically, the federal government should:

- Continuously strive to improve the coordination of local, state, and federal disaster preparedness plans, including Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) operations;
- Assure continued availability of adequate property and casualty insurance and excess insurance coverage to all regions of the nation, at affordable rates without

unreasonable exclusions or geographic redlining;

- Provide clear and appropriate division of responsibilities between local, state, and federal governments in presidentially-declared disaster areas, with clear channels and protocols between leaders, including maintaining the appropriate role of the U.S. military forces in supporting emergency response;
- Ensure FEMA has the funding, authority, clear mandate, and flexibility it needs to respond quickly and effectively; and
- Do nothing to impede efforts by first responders and state and local authorities.

C. Prevention, Planning, and Mitigation

The highest priority of all levels of government in addressing disaster and terrorism issues should be prevention and mitigation. Mitigation saves lives and reduces injuries; reduces economic losses; maintains and protects critical infrastructure; and reduces the liability borne by local governments and elected officials.

Knowing that improved safety from disasters in the future relies on what we can learn from the disasters of today, the federal government should collect data on the effects of disasters and lessons learned from the analysis of such data should be disseminated to aid state and local disaster-related efforts. Similarly, the federal government should provide assistance to state and local governments to help them conduct annual hazard and risk assessments to determine the vulnerability of particular areas or structures to disasters or terrorist acts based on historical and/or intelligence information.

The federal government can also help mitigate potential disasters by working closely with local governments to develop a useful uniform emergency warning system to ensure that as people travel throughout the

nation, they will be informed of existing emergencies and advised how to respond. The federal government must also educate and train local emergency services on the effects of disasters and lessons on the warning system and what precautions need to be taken.

In addition, the federal government should fund and support a sustained effort to develop and improve the nation's health and medical readiness, ensuring surge capacity in disaster situations. Our nation's hospitals and other medical facilities operate at or near maximum capacity and lack the space and staff to adequately care for the influx of victims in a disaster situation. All levels of government must work together to pre-assess high-risk areas, build and pre-position the necessary medical infrastructure, including mobile and temporary response centers, and create clear and comprehensive health care related disaster plans. (*See HD Chapter 4.08 "Health" for additional policy on public health and disaster planning*)

The federal government should provide an adequate level of funding for local emergency preparedness and disaster planning and management. Such funding should allow a city to tailor its disaster preparedness planning to the special circumstances and needs of the area, particularly to any facilities and densely populated areas that have the potential to be terrorist targets, as well as provide local governments with appropriate emergency response equipment and communication as necessary.

In addition to directly assisting cities and towns in their mitigation efforts, NLC urges the federal government to:

- Require federal agencies to develop and coordinate pre- and post-disaster

mitigation programs for the types of emergencies they manage;

- Provide fiscal, technical, and staff support for the development and operation of fusion centers and other standing information sharing institutions;
- Develop a comprehensive evaluation of risk factors for potential terrorist targets;
- Make their mitigation training programs more accessible and affordable and ensure that proven mitigation technology is more widely publicized and utilized;
- Support local governments in their efforts to encourage the public and private sectors to retrofit existing structures to reduce future losses from natural disasters and to locate new construction outside of high-risk areas such as flood plains, coastal areas or on or near earthquake faults;
- Encourage lending institutions to incorporate mitigation provisions as conditions for loans;
- Enact legislation that will allow for federal assistance in the accreditation of municipal levees in a cost-effective and responsible manner;
- Support federal programs to encourage public, private, and individual disaster plans, such as Citizen Corps;
- Sufficiently fund agricultural counterterrorism and food safety efforts; and
- Adopt strict standards for the enforcement and transport of hazardous materials.

D. Disaster Response and Recovery

Federal programs should be structured to support municipal governments with adequate funding and authority to immediately and effectively respond to all types of disasters, including training and equipping first responders and the public and private medical community.

The federal government must increase funding to local governments for response, including processes to resolve equity issues in disaster relief efforts. The federal government must review all regulations dealing with disaster relief that raise equity issues, and based on such a review, propose corrective action. Specifically, when multiple cities have been damaged by a disaster, a formula or waiver process should be available to resolve disaster-related damage in a fair manner. The federal government also should allow municipalities to request their municipality be declared a disaster independently of other local government entities. Accidents or terrorist acts involving nuclear, biological or chemical (NBC) materials represent a special subset of disasters. The federal government must ensure that local governments and their first responders have the resources and capacity to address and respond to NBC incidents. The federal government should coordinate with state and local governments for public education regarding NBC incidents.

Additionally, the federal government should assist in the establishment and training of interdisciplinary, multi-jurisdictional search and rescue teams in each state to respond to and recover from natural and manufactured disasters.

When a city is asked by the federal government to provide services to citizens from jurisdictions outside their own in times of a declared state of emergency, it is the right of that city to recoup reimbursement from the federal government for expenses. Federal agencies must reimburse cities outside the declared state of emergency for costs related to disaster evacuation and sheltering, including straight time for city employees and the use of city-owned sheltering facilities at the direction of the federal government.

E. Training and Technical Assistance

The federal government must provide technical assistance and regional training devoted to disaster preparedness and response. This technical assistance should include the gathering and regular dissemination of information to local governments on general disaster issues and terrorist threats as well as specific disasters where they occur. This sensitive information must be shared with local government without jeopardizing national security. As part of its technical assistance efforts, the federal government should encourage regions to share resources and equipment needed for preparedness and response through mutual aid agreements and regional coordination.

F. Terrorism

The federal government should help local authorities by providing appropriate training to local governments in terrorism prevention. Public safety personnel must be taught and provided the necessary equipment to manage a situation involving weapons of mass destruction, including biological or chemical weapons.

Information or intelligence on likely or imminent acts of terrorism, gathered by any means by the federal government, must be shared across agency lines and with local enforcement agencies in potential impact areas. A policy for sharing certain classified information on threats or potential threats of terrorism with first responders must be implemented. Both federal financial assistance and federal personnel should be provided to the local government immediately when terrorist acts take place. The federal government must include local governments in federal plans and operations relative to issues in their jurisdictions and provide legal assistance to local governments

that have high profile public or private targets within their boundaries.

G. Border Security

NLC supports increased coordination and cooperation between federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to achieve operational control of our nation's borders. When all agencies work together and share information, our borders will become less porous and our nation will be safer. Local law enforcement should not be conscripted into Federal border patrol service. If the federal government does require local law enforcement to act on its behalf, absolute immunity and/or indemnification should be given so that localities are not liable for the actions taken on the federal government's behalf. All costs associated with enforcement, training and equipment for these duties should be paid directly to the local jurisdiction by the federal government.

H. Immigration Enforcement

1. Interaction with Local Law Enforcement

Local police have a responsibility to cooperate with the federal government to apprehend specific persons identified as having committed a crime and violated US immigration laws. Local police should promptly report to appropriate federal immigration authorities any reasonable suspicions they have regarding persons already in their custody. However, local police should not be responsible for the enforcement of federal immigration laws or the ongoing detention of individuals merely suspected of violating those laws. Local personnel cannot be conscripted into federal service because the federal government has decided not to fund and staff its immigration enforcement agencies to meet demand. This type of action can divert local personnel from their primary duties, break important trust that has been built within the immigrant community and constitute a cost shift onto

local governments. The federal government should not transfer the responsibility of enforcing U.S. immigration laws to local police by making undocumented status in the U.S. a criminal offense.

The federal government has a responsibility to share information with local law enforcement on criminal immigrants. An accessible database that can track illegal immigrants must be developed and local police must be provided access and training on the database.

If the federal government does require local law enforcement to act on its behalf, absolute immunity must be given so that localities are not liable for the actions taken on the federal government's behalf. All costs associated with enforcement, training or equipment for these duties must be paid directly to the local jurisdiction by the federal government.

2. Interaction with Local Officials

Other city personnel such as fire inspectors, educators, health personnel and social service personnel should not be responsible for reporting those persons who cannot produce proof of their legal presence in the United States.

3. Cost Recovery

Any costs associated with the detention of illegal immigrants on behalf of the federal government must be fully reimbursed to local governments. NLC strongly supports full funding of the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), which provides funding for the costs of detaining illegal immigrants.

4. Visa Requirements

The federal government must address unlawful immigration by increasing enforcement over those individuals who enter the US legally with student, tourist or

business visas and remain in this country after their visas expire. To effectively track all individuals entering and exiting the U.S. under the various visa systems, the federal government must enforce visa overstay through the full implementation and staffing of the US-VISIT and the Student and Exchange Visitor Programs (SEVIS). The US-VISIT program is a biometric security measure which tracks individuals prior to entry and exit within the U.S., the SEVIS program is a web based system which maintains information on international students and exchange visitors in the United States. An accessible immigration database should be maintained that identifies when the visa expires. Appropriate and timely review of the visa status of individuals visiting the US should help to address this concern, as well as a mandatory notification of change in address.

I. Protect Against and Respond to Cyber Threats

The growing number of attacks on our cyber networks has become "one of the most serious economic and national security threats our nation faces. Cyber-based infiltrations of the nation's electric grid, water, sewer, and other critical infrastructure have already occurred, and have left behind software programs that could be used to disrupt the system. Municipalities that manage critical infrastructure such as utilities and transit systems, as well as maintain sensitive databases on individuals, public works, and industries are at considerable risk of cyberattacks.

NLC is concerned that information sharing across all levels of government and the private sector remains challenged, often leaving municipalities unaware of the latest threats to data systems. Many municipalities are often not aware of steps that can be taken to mitigate threats to networks. NLC believes

there is a crucial federal role in cybersecurity related to national security, protection of sensitive information and intellectual property, and the availability and continuity of infrastructure. NLC applauds the Administration and Congress for recognizing the increasing importance of securing cyberspace, taking initial steps to review federal policy on cyberspace, and reaching out to state and local governments, and the private sector, on this issue. We would encourage that federal engagement with state and local governments, as well as the private sector, continues to increase to ensure the safety of e-commerce and to secure critical infrastructure from online threats while not impeding on local authority.

The frameworks that have been established by the Department of Homeland Security for facilitating the sharing of information on cyber threats among all levels of government, such as the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) and other members of the National Council of ISACs, as well as with the private sector, must be encouraged and expanded.

The federal government should be required to disseminate cyber intrusion detection and prevention tools to intergovernmental partners, and be permitted, when requested, to provide assistance to localities and other entities in addressing and repairing damages from a major cyber-attack and for advice on building better defenses.

NLC urges also Congress and the administration to continue to work to safeguard civil liberties and privacy of its citizens while maintaining the safety and stability of the internet.

J. Local law enforcement access to the

Department of Defense's (DoD) Excess Property Program (1033 program)

In September 1996, Congress authorized DoD to donate to State and local law enforcement agencies excess property suitable for use in counter-drug and counter-terrorism activities.³ Local law enforcement agencies have used the equipment acquired through the 1033 program to respond to critical incidents like the Boston Marathon bombing and other incidents where members of the public and public safety personnel have been under attack by heavily armed criminals. This equipment is used during critical incidents to protect and rescue members of the public and first responders. More than 8,000 law enforcement agencies around the country participate in the 1033 program.

Since the program's inception, the Pentagon has transferred property that has saved local taxpayers more than \$5.1 billion, according to the Defense Logistics Agency, which manages the transfers. Much of the equipment is non-military items, including but not limited to office equipment, blankets and sleeping bags, computers, digital cameras and video recorders, binoculars, flashlights, extreme weather clothing, repair tools, first-aid supplies and TVs.

NLC urges the Administration and Congress to maintain policies that ensure local law enforcement agencies continue to have access to the 1033 program to acquire surplus equipment that is essential for public safety from the DoD

6.04 Municipal Fire Policy

A. Problem Statement

In the United States fire departments respond to nearly two million fires each year.

³ 10 U.S.C. § 2576a, which was established by section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104-201)

Compared to other developed nations the U.S. is severe. Our cities have higher death rates and per capita loss due to fire than cities of comparable size abroad. It also causes more loss of life than all-natural disasters combined. Fire-related injuries number in the tens of thousands each year. Since 1992, fire and fire casualty trends have declined.

Compounding this issue, many local communities are affected by the lack of resources required to provide the necessary levels of public fire safety education and training, and firefighting personnel. Budget limitations, combined with the fire services expanding responsibilities in homeland security, emergency medical services, hazardous materials incidents response, search and rescue, and other emergency demands, translate to more duties and fewer dollars to support them.

Rural communities face particular challenges in handling the problems that fire presents. Almost all rural and small city fire protection is provided by local citizens on a volunteer basis, who have less time for training, pre-fire planning and prevention activities. In addition, the distances that must be covered in rural areas are greater and the availability of water supply is less, impeding response. Lastly, fewer new volunteers are signing up for duty, signaling a potential crisis in adequate volunteer personnel.

B. Goals

The highest priority in fire safety is the protection of life and prevention of injury to the general population and fire protection personnel.

Better management of our fire protection resources and a continued society-wide commitment to fire safety education and fire prevention are necessary. Proven technology such as smoke detectors and sprinkler

systems should be more widely publicized and utilized.

Changing human behavior through fire prevention, including fire safety education and arson control, fire prevention and outreach programs and the distribution of smoke alarms are critical in addressing our fire problem.

To focus attention on this commitment, annual goals for reduction of property loss, life loss and injuries should be established, and the U.S. Fire Administration should continue to report on progress toward and barriers to achieving these goals.

C. Federal Roles and Responsibilities

Fire protection will continue to be financed on the local level, but federal government programs established to help cities address fire-related problems should be funded at a level commensurate with the size of the U.S. fire problem. The federal government is in the best position to teach, train, and lead the fire service to higher levels of management skills. The U.S. Fire Administration and National Fire Academy should serve as a national focus for development and dissemination of fire-related research, development and training of both the general public and the nation's firefighters.

1. The U.S. Fire Administration must:

- Continue to be the focus of federal fire programs and should be funded at a level commensurate with the size of U.S. fire problems. Its programs should be designed to develop the highest level of professionalism and management skill in the administration of local fire departments;
- Strive to improve the timeliness, accuracy and geographic coverage data of the National Fire Incident Reporting System. This data and resulting analysis

should be shared with local fire departments and research organizations;

- Assist small cities in utilizing master planning procedures and developing fire reporting procedures;
- Give priority to the education of fire personnel in the areas of fire safety, public education, fire prevention, and management skills;
- Research the problems of fire control and continue developing improved safety equipment for firefighters. The information gained from this research, as well as information on new techniques and technologies, should be made readily available to local officials;
- Actively and regularly solicit the advice of elected municipal officials, municipal administrators, and fire professionals on priorities for research and development efforts; and
- Research methods to improve fire prevention and share the results of this research with municipal officials.

2. The National Fire Academy must:

- Maintain training programs for improvement of management and leadership skills needed for the development of future fire service officers;
- Continue and enhance training programs for firefighters in order to increase fire fighter safety and reduce the number of deaths and injuries;
- Supplement state and local training efforts by developing model training programs for use by local firefighting administrations and line personnel;
- Receive sufficient funding to enable it to function both as a central educational facility and as a provider of training sessions for local fire administrations and line personnel;
- Provide a forum in which fire executives can exchange information on fire

administration and management techniques, as well as new firefighting methods and technology;

- Actively solicit the advice of elected city officials, administrative personnel and fire professionals on the design of its training programs; and
- Continue and expand its “train the trainer” and other outreach programs to provide cost effective and current training materials to fire departments of all sizes, both paid and volunteer.

3. The Consumer Products Safety Commission should:

- Give high priority to the improvement of the fire safety of consumer products; and
- Encourage the use of voluntary performance standards, design and labeling practices and in extreme cases, make use of mandatory standards or product bans.

D. Standard Setting

The federal government should refrain from adopting or giving other status to fire standards developed by bodies not having adequate representation by elected officials.

NLC urges that national committees constituted to develop fire service standards include significant representation of elected municipal officials and municipal fire protection professionals. Mandatory involvement of municipal officials will help to ensure that the resulting standards consider the implications of the proposed standards on local jurisdictions.

E. Arson Control

Those federal agencies who have the responsibility for the nation’s arson problem, particularly those with criminal justice and fire protection concerns, should implement policies and effective programs to reduce arson nationally. These policies and

programs should continue to be coordinated through an inter-agency committee on arson control.

National arson criminal data should be accessible to state and local investigators, fire marshals, and law enforcement officials, and should encourage the comprehensive interstate reporting of arsonists. Federal arson-related training, program development, and research activities need to be improved.

The U.S. Fire Administration should be authorized and provided with adequate appropriations to conduct a comprehensive arson training, program development, and technical assistance effort of national scope. Effective programs already developed should be updated and shared through direct technical assistance.

The federal government should develop and provide programs for the orientation and education of public officials, the judiciary, and prosecutors on arson issues in addition to training fire and police personnel.

NLC RESOLUTION #33**IN SUPPORT OF FEDERAL EFFORTS TO REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE AND
PREVENT PROHIBITED PERSONS FROM SHIPPING, TRANSPORTING,
RECEIVING, OR POSSESSING FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION**

WHEREAS, since January 2017, there have been 282 mass shootings involving four or more victims in 37 states and 167 cities, killing 357 people and wounding 1334¹; and

WHEREAS, this year alone, there have been more than 48,863 gun-related incidents, killing 12,217 people and wounding 24,877²; and

WHEREAS, after several years of decline in the rate of gun violence, many cities around the country are now reporting a significant rise in the level of gun violence, including mass shootings; and

WHEREAS, persons with adjudicated mental illness³, violent criminals, drug dealers, gang members, domestic abusers and now homegrown terrorists are some of the leading contributors to the increase in gun violence; and

WHEREAS, many states and federal agencies are not currently complying with the data entry requirements to the National Instant Background Check System to adequately prevent prohibited persons from buying a firearm; and

WHEREAS, under current law, there are ten classes of persons prohibited from shipping, transporting, receiving, or possessing firearms or ammunition:

1. persons convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;
2. fugitives from justice;
3. unlawful users or addicts of any controlled substance as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §802));
4. persons adjudicated as “mental defective” or committed to mental institutions⁴;

¹ <https://www.massshootingtracker.org/data>

² <http://www.gunviolencearchive.org>

³ Under 27 C.F.R. Section 478.11, the term “adjudicated as a mental defective” is defined to include a determination by a court, board, commission, or other lawful authority that a person, as a result of marked subnormal intelligence or a mental illness, incompetency, condition, or disease, (1) is a danger to himself or others, or (2) lacks the mental capacity to manage his own affairs. The term also includes (1) a finding of insanity by a court in a criminal case and (2) those persons found incompetent to stand trial or found not guilty by reason of lack of mental responsibility pursuant to articles 50a and 72b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 U.S.C. Sections 850a, 876(b).

⁴ Under 27 C.F.R. Section 478.11, the term “adjudicated as a mental defective” is defined to include a determination by a court, board, commission, or other lawful authority that a person, as a result of marked subnormal intelligence or a mental illness, incompetency, condition, or disease, (1) is a danger to himself or others, or (2) lacks the mental capacity to manage his own affairs. The term also includes (1) a finding of insanity by a court in a criminal case and (2) those persons found incompetent to

stand trial or found not guilty by reason of lack of mental responsibility pursuant to articles 50a and 72b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 U.S.C. Sections 850a, 876(b).

5. unauthorized immigrants and nonimmigrant visitors;
6. persons dishonorably discharged from the U.S. Armed Forces;
7. persons who have renounced their U.S. citizenship;
8. persons under court-order restraints related to harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child of such intimate partner;
9. persons convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence and
10. persons under indictment in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year; and

WHEREAS, it is unlawful for any person to transfer, sell or otherwise dispose of a firearm or ammunition to any of the prohibited persons enumerated above, if the transferor has reasonable cause to believe that the transferee is prohibited from receiving those items; and

WHEREAS, federal firearms licensees (FFLs) are prohibited from transferring a long gun or long gun ammunition to anyone less than 18 years of age, or a handgun or handgun ammunition to anyone less than 21 years of age; and

WHEREAS, since 1994, it has been a federal offense for any unlicensed person to transfer a handgun or handgun ammunition to anyone less than 18 years of age, and has also been illegal for anyone under 18 years of age to possess a handgun or handgun ammunition (there are exceptions to this law related to employment, ranching, farming, target practice, and hunting); and

WHEREAS, under current law, FFLs are required to verify through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the National Instant Background Check System (NICS) that non-licensed persons are eligible to possess a firearm before subsequently transferring a firearm to them⁵, and FFLs must also verify the identity of non-licensed transferees by inspecting a government-issued photo identity document (e.g., a driver's license); and

WHEREAS, since 1986, it has been a federal offense for non-licensees to knowingly transfer a firearm or ammunition to any prohibited persons (18 U.S.C. §922(d)); and

WHEREAS, firearms or ammunition transfers initiated by FFLs through the Internet or at gun shows are subject to the same federal laws as transfers initiated in any other manner;⁶ and

WHEREAS, under the permanent provisions of the Brady Act (December 1998 through 2014), more than 271 million checks were completed, resulting in nearly 3 million denials, for a denial rate of less than 1.1%;⁷ and

WHEREAS, federal law does not require background checks for intrastate (in-state) firearms transfers between unlicensed persons; and

⁵ FFLs currently do have discretion to transfer a firearm to an individual if a background check has not been completed by FBI through NICS within three business days. Many FFLs do not exercise this discretion and, like Walmart, the largest FFL in the US, have adopted a policy since 2002 to not transfer a firearm until they positively affirm an approved background check through FBI and NICS.

⁶ For further information, see CRS Report R42687, Internet Firearm and Ammunition Sales, by Vivian S. Chu.

⁷ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, available at

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=13>

WHEREAS, almost all firearms used criminally in the United States were diverted at some point from legal channels of commerce;⁸ and

WHEREAS, most prohibited persons obtain firearms and ammunition from the following types of illegal gun trafficking activities:

- straw purchasers or straw purchasing rings;
- trafficking in firearms by corrupt federally licensed gun dealers;
- trafficking in firearms by unlicensed dealers (i.e., persons who deal in firearms illegally as the principal source of their livelihood);
- trafficking in stolen firearms; and
- trafficking of secondhand firearms acquired from unlicensed persons at gun shows, flea markets, online and other private venues;⁹ and

WHEREAS, the illegal transfer of guns from licensed and unlicensed sellers is a significant threat to public safety and law enforcement.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) calls on Congress to pass legislation that would prohibit any person from knowingly transferring, purchasing, or attempting or conspiring to purchase or transfer, any firearm or ammunition from licensed or an unlicensed person on behalf of or at the request or demand of a prohibited person, known or unknown; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, Congress should pass legislation that requires a fully federally funded and completed background check within a reasonable time frame consistent with state and local laws for all gun sales or transfers, and requires that all unlicensed or private sellers use an FFL or participating law enforcement agency to facilitate a firearms background check through NICS on the purchase or transfer of any firearm to anyone; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the legislation should provide increased funding and assistance to state and local governments to upload standardized real-time data to NICS; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that legislation should provide funding to the Center for Disease Control to conduct comprehensive research to identify the underlying causes that lead to gun violence and mass shooting in communities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that legislation should provide federal funding for education and training in safe effective handling and secured storage of legal firearms; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED – NLC urges the Department of Justice to work closely with State and local law enforcement to aggressively target and hold accountable licensed and unlicensed individuals who break the law by knowingly selling or transferring firearms or

⁸ Greg Ridgeway, Glenn L. Pierce, and Anthony A. Braga et al., *Strategies for Disrupting Illegal Firearms Markets: A Case Study of Los Angeles*, RAND Corporation, 2008, p. 1.

⁹ U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Following the Gun: Enforcing Federal Laws against Firearms Traffickers*, June 2000, p. 11.

ammunition to prohibited persons, gun traffickers or straw purchasers; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NLC calls on the Congress and the Administration to appoint a bipartisan commission by the end of 2018 that consists of federal, state, and local officials, gun rights advocates, survivors of gun violence, law enforcement officials, and medical and mental health providers to recommend legislation to reduce gun violence in the United States.

NLC RESOLUTION #34**IN SUPPORT OF LEGISLATION TO REAUTHORIZE THE SECOND CHANCE ACT**

WHEREAS, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), about 6.74 million people were under some form of adult correctional supervision in the U.S. at year end, 2015.¹; and

WHEREAS, according to the most recent data from the Office of National Drug Control Policy, over 9 million offenders cycle through local jails, while an additional 700,000 people are released from state and federal prisons every year back into their local communities²; and

WHEREAS, according to the most recent study by BJS, “an estimated two-thirds (68 percent) of the 405,000 prisoners released in 30 states were arrested for a new crime within three years of release from prison, and three-quarters (77 percent) were arrested within five years. More than a third (37 percent) of prisoners who were arrested within five years of release were arrested within the first six months after release, with more than half (57 percent) arrested by the end of the first year”³; and

WHEREAS, there are a number of barriers that prevent offenders from becoming productive members in their communities, including drug and alcohol addiction, mental illness, unemployment, and lack of housing; and

WHEREAS, “when offenders are released from incarceration, many of them have difficulty finding a job and a place to live, and more than two-thirds return to a life of crime because of the lack of opportunities”⁴; and

WHEREAS, without sufficient federal and state support and funding for local programs aimed at transitioning offenders back into the community, cities will see a rise in crime levels which will lead to an increase in recidivism rates; and

WHEREAS, city leaders across the country are looking at ways to support local programs that help offenders reenter into society and one of the key challenges is to create a sustainable system that will provide opportunities for offenders to find jobs and affordable housing⁵; and

WHEREAS, a study from the National Reentry Resource Center, created under the Second Chance Act, shows that recidivism rates can be significantly reduced when states and local

¹ “*Correctional Populations in the United States, 2015*” Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p15_sum.pdf, accessed October 16, 2017.

² “*In-Custody Treatment and Offender Reentry*,” White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/in-custody-treatment-and-reentry>, accessed September 17, 2014.

³ “*3 in 4 Former Prisoners in 30 States Arrested within 5 Years of Release*,” Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics press release, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/press/rprts05p0510pr.cfm>, April 22, 2014.

⁴ Council of State Governments Justice Center and Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice, “*Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies: Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Job Readiness*,” November 2012.

⁵ Katherine Sayre, “*New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu Pushes Workforce Reentry for Returning Ex-offenders*,” NOLA.com | The Times-Picayune, June 25, 2014.

communities commit to jailing only people who present a risk to public safety and to helping newly released prisoners find drug treatment, psychiatric counseling and the other services they need for a successful reentry back into their local communities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities urges Congress to quickly pass the Second Chance Reauthorization Act that helps municipalities develop successful and sustainable programs aimed at reducing recidivism and reintegrating offenders back into the community.

NLC RESOLUTION #35**URGING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO CLARIFY THE DE-OBLIGATION PROCESS OF PREVIOUSLY APPROVED DISASTER-RELIEF FUNDS**

WHEREAS, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (The Stafford Act), establishes the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities especially as they pertain to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and FEMA programs; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Stafford Act is to provide continued and orderly assistance from the Federal government to state and local governments to relieve hardship and damage that result from disasters¹; and

WHEREAS, the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA to obligate funds to states and local governments to help recover from natural disasters that cause widespread damage to homes, businesses and critical infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, the ability of state and local communities to recover successfully from natural disaster events is due in large part to its partnership with FEMA and the financial assistance that it provides under the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, it is through this partnership that local governments seek FEMA's approval to develop recovery projects that include authorized costs to be reimbursed by FEMA once the project is completed; and

WHEREAS, FEMA is seeking to de-obligate previously-approved recovery funds from local governments whenever the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General determines that funds previously obligated now are deemed to be inconsistent with provisions of the Stafford Act, regardless of whether the recipient has already spent the funds in accordance with the grant's requirements²; and

WHEREAS, FEMA's de-obligation of previously approved recovery funds weakens the intent of the Stafford Act; and

WHEREAS, Congress enacted Section 705(c) of the Stafford Act, titled "Binding Nature of Grant Requirements," to protect recipients of disaster assistance from these retroactive de-obligations.³

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities urges the Federal government to amend the process whereby FEMA can declare that previously approved

¹ The Stafford Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121.

² South Florida Water Management District v. FEMA, Case No. 13-80533-CIV (S.D.Fla. September 18, 2014)

³ The Stafford Act, Section 705(c) provides "A State or local government shall not be liable for reimbursement or any other penalty of any payment made under this Act if (1) the payment was made pursuant to an approved agreement specifying the costs; (2) the costs were reasonable; and (3) the purpose of the grant was accomplished"

funds distributed to local governments for disaster relief efforts are de-obligated so as to ensure that the de-obligation process:

1. prohibits FEMA from retroactively disallowing funding of projects that were approved in which costs were specified and reasonable and the project was completed as required under Section 705(c) of the Stafford Act,
2. includes a reasonable time frame for municipalities to respond to information requests,
3. requires FEMA to make timely decisions on appeals filed by municipalities that face the potential rescission of previously appropriated federal funds; and
4. prohibits FEMA from immediately rescinding previously obligated funds from the grantee once the sub-grantee has stated its intent to appeal, in timely fashion, FEMA's decision.

NLC RESOLUTION #36**IN SUPPORT OF THE ASSET FORFEITURE PROGRAM**

WHEREAS, criminal and civil asset forfeiture has long been an effective law enforcement tool to fight against illegal profiteering and to deter crime; and

WHEREAS, Congress and state legislatures have authorized its use for over 200 years; and

WHEREAS, every year, the federal asset forfeiture program redirects illegally gained property to be used by law enforcement to combat criminal activity consistent with federal regulations; and

WHEREAS, Congress created the Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Fund as part of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, which receives confiscated cash and the proceeds from forfeitures conducted under the laws enforced or administered by the Department of Justice and the Department of Justice's equitable share of forfeitures conducted by other state, federal, or foreign law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, Congress passed the Civil Asset Forfeiture Reform Act of 2000 (CAFRA), P.L. 106-185 that made significant reforms to the Department of Justice's asset forfeiture program to ensure property owners are afforded adequate due process before their property was forfeited; and

WHEREAS, before confiscated cash or the proceeds from the sale of other confiscated property is paid into the Fund, the Attorney General may authorize it to be transferred to or shared with other federal, state, local, or foreign law enforcement agencies who have participated in the investigation or proceedings that resulted in confiscation;¹ and

WHEREAS, the Department of Justice anticipates transferring forfeited assets valued at \$314.6 million dollars to state and local law enforcement agencies as compensation for their contribution to joint enforcement efforts;² and

WHEREAS, civil asset forfeiture program provides an additional \$154.7 million in funding for state and local agencies to continue to participate in Federal task forces in 2015 and 2016.

WHEREAS, Congress continues to scrutinize the civil asset forfeiture's eccentricities in greater detail because of ongoing allegation of misconduct by local law enforcement agencies; and

¹ 21 U.S.C. 881(e); 19 U.S.C. 1616a; 21 U.S.C. 853(i); 18 U.S.C. 981(d),(e); 18 U.S.C. 982(b); 18 U.S.C. 1963(g).

² 28 U.S.C. 524(c). The Department of Justice's annual forfeiture fund report anticipated FY2015 expenditures.

WHEREAS, Congress is once again considering legislation to change or limit the Department of Justice's ability to transfer property and funding to state and local law enforcement agencies through the civil asset forfeiture program; and

WHEREAS, the reforms already implemented by the Department of Justice address many of the concerns that have been raised regarding asset forfeiture and that any further steps to reform the program should only be taken after careful consideration as to not further weaken this valuable tool that aids state and local law enforcement in protecting our communities; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities opposes legislation that would limit local law enforcements ability to participate in the Federal civil asset forfeiture program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, efforts to change or severely limit local law enforcements ability to participate in the federal civil asset forfeiture program should not give safe harbor to the cartels and professional criminals who engage in drug trafficking, human trafficking and child pornography; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, Congress should maintain the method for reimbursement of state and local agencies that have committed resources participate in joint Federal task forces, while also establishing appropriate requirements that safeguard individual rights and remove financial incentives for potential misconduct.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, NLC encourages the Department of Justice to pursue sanctions against local law enforcement agencies that habitually misuse the federal civil asset forfeiture program.

NLC RESOLUTION #37**IN SUPPORT OF EFFORTS TO IMPROVE POLICING IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

WHEREAS, trust between law enforcement agencies and the people they protect and serve is essential to the stability of our communities, the integrity of our criminal justice system, and the safe and effective delivery of policing services; and

WHEREAS, recent events over the past couple years have exposed issues and opportunities in the relationships between local police and the communities they protect and serve; and

WHEREAS, December 18, 2014, President Barack Obama signed Executive Order 13684 establishing the Task Force on 21st Century Policing to examine ways of fostering strong, collaborative relationships between local law enforcement and the communities they protect and to make recommendations to the President on ways policing practices can promote effective crime reduction while building trust; and

WHEREAS, the final report of the Task Force was delivered to the President on March 2, 2015 that included a total of 63 recommendations, most of which were directed at the approximately 18,000 state and local law enforcement agencies spread throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, local elected officials play a large role in working with law enforcement officers, community leaders, faith-based institutions, youth groups and federal and state partners to implement many of the recommendations in the report; and

WHEREAS, implementing the recommendations of the report will have a considerable impact on local government budgets and programs; and

WHEREAS, the report encourages collaboration with community members, especially in communities and neighborhoods disproportionately affected by crime, to develop policies and strategies for deploying resources that aim to reduce crime by improving relationships, increasing community engagement, and fostering cooperation; and

WHEREAS, the report also calls on local governments to recognize the voices of youth in community decision making, facilitate youth participation in research and problem solving.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities (NLC) urges the Department of Justice to work closely with local leaders to help implement the relevant recommendations that are most needed in their communities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, NLC calls on Congress and the Administration to provide financial and technical assistance to local governments to help implement the applicable recommendations of the Task Force on 21st Century Policing; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, NLC calls on the Federal Government to assist municipalities with their efforts to make sure law enforcement training provides the foundation to cultivate police officers as leaders in – and guardians of – their communities by providing increased training in racial and implicit bias, de-escalation tactics and the use of nonlethal force.

NLC RESOLUTION #38**IN SUPPORT OF FEDERAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE EPIDEMIC OF HEROIN
AND PRESCRIPTION OPIOID ABUSE**

WHEREAS, cities throughout the nation – both urban and rural – are dealing with the tragic effects of the epidemic of heroin and prescription opioid abuse; and

WHEREAS, heroin and opioid addiction is an epidemic ravaging urban, suburban, and rural communities in our country;¹ and

WHEREAS, there were over 52,404 overdose deaths in 2015, or approximately 144 per day, over half (61%) of which involved either a heroin or prescription opioid;² and

WHEREAS, cities are supplying their law enforcement, fire and emergency medical personnel with naloxone to reverse heroin and opioid overdose, which rapidly restores normal respiration to a person who has stopped breathing as a result of overdose; and

WHEREAS, many local public health and law enforcement agencies currently lack the necessary resources to mount an effective response to the opioid and heroin epidemic; and

WHEREAS, efforts to reduce the number of opioid and heroin overdoses in our cities require a strong partnership between local, state and federal health and law enforcement programs; and

WHEREAS, on July 22, 2016, Congress passed the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) of 2016 (Public Law No: 114-198), that authorizes additional funding for local opioid abuse prevention and education efforts, expands the availability of naloxone to local law enforcement, fire and emergency medical personnel, and supports local prescription opioid and heroin treatment and intervention programs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National League of Cities (NLC) urges Congress to appropriate the additional funding that is required to implement the much-needed programs featured in CARA and to increase the immediate availability of medical assisted treatment programs for people that are seeking assistance to overcome their addition to opioids.

¹ Cicero, T., Ellis, M., Surratt, H, Kurtz, S. The Changing Face of Heroin Use in the United States: A Retrospective Analysis of the Past 50 Years, July, 2014.

² Rose A. Rudd, Noah Aleshire, Jon E. Zibbell, R. Matthew Gladden. Increases in Drug and Opioid Overdose Deaths - United States, 2000–2014 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2016;64:1378-1382

NLC RESOLUTION #39**IN SUPPORT OF LEGISLATION TO REAUTHORIZE THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP)**

WHEREAS, Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in 1968 to make affordable flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in exchange for using Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) generated and specified Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) for floodplain management by a participating community; and

WHEREAS, the Flood Disaster Act of 1973 requires the purchase of flood insurance as a condition of receiving any form of federal or federal-related financial assistance for acquisition or construction purposes with respect to the insurance buildings; and

WHEREAS, the NFIP provides affordable flood insurance to property owners by encouraging local governments to adopt and enforce floodplain and water management regulations, best practices and techniques; and

WHEREAS, these mitigation efforts reduce and prevent flooding on new and improved structures, thereby saving lives and reducing injuries, reducing economic losses, maintaining and protecting critical infrastructure, and reducing the liability borne by local governments and elected officials; and

WHEREAS, in July 2012, the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW-12) was enacted (PL 112-141) to extend the authorization of the NFIP through September 30, 2017; and

WHEREAS, the NFIP collected more than \$1.2 billion in 2015 and paid out more than \$791 million in losses to 20,208 homeowners and businesses¹; and

WHEREAS, as of June 30, 2016, there were 5,085,771 homeowners and businesses that were issued a flood insurance policy through the NFIP²; and

WHEREAS, there is still no viable private market for homeowners and businesses to acquire sufficient flood insurance coverage; and

WHEREAS, it is incumbent upon all of us to have a long-term, sustainable and viable NFIP with rates that are affordable; and

¹ Federal Emergency Management Agency. (2016, May 11). National Flood Insurance Program: Statistics by Calendar Year. Retrieved from Federal Emergency Management Agency: <https://www.fema.gov/statistics-calendar-year>

² FEMA (2016, June 30)

WHEREAS, accurate mapping is fundamental for local governments to assess and communicate risk to their communities and homeowners; and

WHEREAS, the current mapping process often results in local governments having to fight inaccurate maps that do not take into account locally built flood protection features and communities building off of outdated mapping, which results in artificially inflated risk. Further, many areas of the country are not mapped or mapped accurately, which results in communities who are at risk of flooding unaware of the risk; and

WHEREAS, unless Congress reauthorizes the NFIP by September 30, 2017, millions of homeowners and businesses will lose their flood insurance coverage and could default on their loans.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities (NLC) urges Congress to reauthorize the NFIP and to keep flood insurance rates affordable for primary, non-primary and business properties while balancing the fiscal solvency of the program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges the federal government to work with state and local governments, the insurance industry, and other stakeholders to develop an incentive-based disaster insurance and mitigation system that would encourage property owners to retrofit existing structures to reduce future losses from natural disasters; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC urges the federal government to encourage lending institutions to incorporate mitigation provisions as conditions for loans; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in order for local governments to help their communities and homeowners to adequately prepare for risk, Congress should provide additional resources to FEMA to utilize the best technology and methods available to improve the mapping process, including seeking the input from local government officials prior to approving any flood map that could impact local zoning rules.

NLC RESOLUTION #40**IN OPPOSITION TO FEDERAL EFFORTS TO WITHHOLD FUNDING FROM
SANCTUARY CITIES**

WHEREAS, Since the inception of the United States of America, lawful immigrants and refugees have played a vital role in the civic, economic and social life of cities; and

WHEREAS, cities strive to make their communities safe by rejecting racial and religious profiling; and

WHEREAS, cities expect local law enforcement officers to respond to the needs of their community and to respect, protect and serve all residents, documented and undocumented, to ensure safety for all people they serve; and

WHEREAS, local governments address issues associated with federal immigration laws in a variety of ways that best meet the needs of all their residents; and

WHEREAS, some cities choose not to dedicate municipal resources to enforce federal immigration laws against undocumented immigrants who do not violate state or local laws; and

WHEREAS, there is no federal statute that clearly defines a sanctuary city; and

WHEREAS, some cities are wrongfully characterized as safe havens for undocumented immigrants who violate state and local laws; and

WHEREAS, the power to enforce federal immigration laws remains exclusively a federal power; and

WHEREAS, Congress is considering legislation that would impose sanctions on local governments if the local government adopts a statute, policy, or practice that prohibits or restricts information sharing about an individual's immigration status or compliance when a detainer request is issued by the Department of Homeland Security; and

WHEREAS, such detainer requests can result in a potentially unconstitutional violation of the Fourth Amendment by mandating local law enforcement to maintain custody of a person for an additional 48 hours or longer without criminal charges; and

WHEREAS, the Tenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution states that the powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the states, including deployment of local law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court in *Galarza v. Szalczyk*, held that “[u]nder the Tenth Amendment, immigration officials may not order state and local officials to imprison suspected aliens subject to removal at the request of the federal government.” (745 F.3d 634 (2014).)

WHEREAS, in states like Texas, according to reports filed with the Texas Commission on Jail Standards, the total number of inmates with Immigration Detainers in local jails was 5,031 for the month of August 2017. The policy of detaining undocumented immigrants in Texas county jails for the month of August cost \$6.5 million, diverting local resources away from creating economically stable, healthy and safe neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, the reasons why cities are implementing policies to limit cooperation with federal immigration enforcement efforts include the fiscal concerns related to the costs of enforcing immigration laws, logistical concerns related to training, and the potential for civil liability; and

WHEREAS, cities work closely with their city attorneys to consider various approaches to writing policies that declare an acceptance of diversity and inclusion while complying with established state and federal law; and

WHEREAS, while many cities have policies that limit law enforcement officers' ability to investigate, detain, or enforce laws based on immigration status, they also require the officers to cooperate with federal officials.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities opposes federal legislation that would impose harmful sanctions on local governments that have in affect a statute, ordinance, policy, or practice that prohibits or restricts compliance when a detainer request or administrative warrant is issued by the Department of Homeland Security; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Congress should ensure that the Department of Homeland Security's detainer requests and administrative warrant comply with of the U.S. Constitution's Fourth and Tenth Amendments; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Congress should provide additional resources and funding to the Department of Homeland Security to meet the statutory requirements to enforce our Nation's immigration laws and not force local governments to take on the financial responsibilities and duties of federal immigration enforcement agents.

7.00 Economic Opportunity and Innovation

Local officials have traditionally been leading proponents of the development of new and emerging technologies and NLC supports federal policies that encourage economic development by promoting universal access, technological innovation, competition, and the implementation of new services. For communities, the existence of an affordable and modern communications infrastructure means rapid dissemination of and efficient access to information, increased productivity, new economic development opportunities, improved local government services, and an improved quality of life. Communications and information technology have become integral to providing improved health and social services, public safety, education and job training, transportation and other lifeline services. *(In this chapter, unless specifically noted, the word communications shall include voice, video, data, and all other services delivered over cable, telephone, fiber-optic, wireless, satellite and all other platforms.)*

A. Access, Adoption, and Affordability of Broadband

Broadband access and adoption help promote economic development and social equity while enhancing public health, public safety, and educational opportunities for Americans around the country. Therefore, the Federal government should ensure that broadband access is universal, affordable, and addresses the nation's digital divide issues.

1. Access

NLC supports action by the federal government to provide matching grants, technology grants, tax credits, subsidies and

other types of aid that would increase broadband deployment. NLC also supports sustained funding of programs such as e-rate.

2. Adoption

Understanding that access alone is not enough to encourage adoption, NLC also supports proposals that would bridge the digital divide and develop programs that would create opportunities to increase broadband adoption.

3. Affordability

Federal policies should be designed to maximize the availability of affordable and competitively priced services throughout the country.

B. Competition

Communications services are no longer bound to a single, exclusive engineering or physical delivery mechanism. Convergence refers to delivering services over non-traditional platforms, utilizing multiple technologies to deliver a particular service, and delivering multiple services over a single platform. A common example is telephone (voice) and data delivered by cable. Past regulatory regimes – applied to specific communications services, delivered via specific technologies – will be irrelevant and unworkable in a market where “cable companies,” “phone companies,” and their competitors deliver packages of comparable services via different technologies.

Implementing the principles of universal availability requires participation from the private, non-profit and governmental sectors. The private sector's role is to meet consumer demands by innovation and engaging actively in the market through product and service development and support. The non-profit sector may provide support for

individuals that are not adequately served by the market or government programs.

Governmental programs are required in this area because the market cannot fully meet local, state and national objectives. Barriers of geography, technology, settlement patterns, poverty and other factors stand in the way. All levels of government have a role in ensuring universal availability. Despite the move to de-regulate services, states, through their public utility regulatory structures, have significant and changing roles in this area. Municipal and other local governments can make significant contributions to universal availability through community needs analysis, regulation, financing, franchising, direct provision of services, progressive management of city properties including rights-of-way and a variety of other means. The federal government must not preempt municipal authority to act in the interest of its citizens, especially where fully competitive and affordable services do not exist.

The federal government, because of its scale and geographic scope, has a unique role in providing redistribution of service costs so that a national system of universal affordable access exists. These roles are critical in order to bridge gaps between universal service and what the private sector provides in response to the market.

C. Broadcasting

1. Support for Low Power Television (LPTV)

Federal LPTV policy must promote and give priority to local government and public service programming, encourage diversity in programming, and maximize opportunity for local competition among LPTV stations.

2. Ownership Opportunities

NLC also encourages LPTV ownership by women, local governments, small businesses

and minorities. Federal restrictions on trafficking, the rapid resale of recently acquired broadcasting licenses, should be established to preserve minority, female, small business, and local ownership.

3. Low Power FM Radio

NLC encourages the development of low power FM radio broadcasting service to provide opportunities for new entrants, including those for women and minorities into broadcast ownership. Low power FM radio broadcast programming can address local problems, needs and interests.

D. Fairness Doctrine

The federal “fairness doctrine” and related doctrines such as the “equal time” media access requirement for candidates should be enacted into law and strengthened by requiring full and effective FCC enforcement. The “fairness doctrine” was established in 1949 through federal regulation to foster debate on public issues and ensure the public airing of different points of view on controversial issues, but it was revoked in 1987 by the FCC.

7.01 Local Control and Authority

NLC supports a balanced approach to communications policy that allows new technologies to flourish while preserving traditional local regulatory authority. In particular, federal policies should not undermine the ability of municipal officials to protect the health, safety and welfare of their residents by diminishing local authority to manage public rights-of-way, to zone, to collect just and fair compensation for the use of public assets, or to work cooperatively with the private sector to offer broadband services. Regulation and oversight of basic telecommunication services are important prerogatives for local officials to advance community interests, including the provision of high quality basic services that meet local

needs and are available at affordable rates to all consumers.

A. Land Use and Zoning

1. General

The Federal Government must not preempt or restrict zoning authority and other local land use laws or requirements applied in a non-discriminatory and timely manner that regulate the location, placement, size, appearance, screening or siting of transmission and receiving facilities and any other communications facilities such as satellite dishes, radio towers, broadcast facilities, microwave facilities, equipment housing and similar facilities. *(See related policy under the Community and Economic Development Chapter, Section 3.07 (A) Land Use.)*

2. Adjudication

Disputes over local zoning and land use matters must be adjudicated by the state courts and not the FCC.

3. Exclusive Remedy for Personal Communications Facilities

NLC supports judicial decisions and legislation that express the clear Congressional intent to preclude application of damages and attorney fee remedies against local and state governments under federal civil rights statutes for violations of section 704 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

4. Radio Frequency Radiation Emissions

The federal government has established standards for radio frequency emissions. Local governments must be permitted to monitor and enforce these standards.

The increasing number of wireless sites in communities can increase questions from citizens about the health and safety impacts of these sites. The Federal Communications Commission should update its standards and

guidance for safe exposure to radio frequency emissions to account for changes in technology and density of infrastructure.

5. Interference with Public Safety Communications

Local governments must have the authority under federal law to enforce zero-tolerance standards for interference with public safety communications. *(See additional related policy in Section 7.03 (D) Standards.)*

B. Tower Siting

Municipalities process and deploy the vast majority of wireless broadband infrastructure projects in a timely manner, respecting not only the needs of providers, but also the needs of the communities they serve. Local governments have the right and obligation to ensure wireless siting requests comply with current health, safety, building, engineering, and electrical requirements, as well as comply with tower fall zones and set-back ordinances.

C. Rights of Way Management

Public rights-of-way are properties owned by the citizens of a municipality that are managed by local governments for the benefit of those citizens. Proper management is essential for the transportation of people, goods and services and for utilities including power, clean water, stormwater, sanitary sewer and communications. Municipal governments engage in a variety of activities related to rights-of-way to protect the public safety and welfare, to minimize service disruptions to the public, to protect public investments in rights-of-way, to assure the proper placement of service lines, to regulate the placement of service facilities and to realize the value of this public asset. Underlying these municipal roles and control is the fact that the use of publicly-owned rights-of-way is a privilege, not a right. Use of municipal rights-of-way is not an

entitlement flowing from the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Local governments are legally and ethically obligated to control and charge for the use of rights-of-way. Moreover, the federal government must not mandate to local governments that the various users of rights-of-way be treated in precisely the same fashion, given that these industries place dissimilar demands and risks on the rights-of-way.

Municipalities, authorized to manage and receive compensation for commercial use of the public rights of way, may conduct a number of activities to achieve their management goals, including, but not limited to, the granting of franchises and licenses, the promulgation of construction, restoration and maintenance standards, the levying of taxes, the charging of fees, the levying of rental charges and the issuance of permits. The federal government should take no actions which restrict the authority of municipalities in these areas.

As communications and other services (that utilize public rights-of-way) are offered by different providers, and as services are bundled together or separated (segmented) in different ways, cities need the ability to adjust their regulations to the new provider environment. The federal government should remove federal barriers to this adjustment process by municipalities. Federal law should not preempt municipal regulations which require advance notification to the municipality of the offering of new services (using the rights-of-way) or when the use of existing facilities within the rights-of-way are converted to new uses. In addition service providers should be encouraged to deploy new technologies and not withhold implementation to the detriment of a community.

Municipalities must have the authority to assess fees reflective of just and reasonable compensation for the use of public rights-of-way. There should be no federal limitation on the ability of a franchising authority to impose appropriate franchise fees for the provision of non-cable services or the provision of service by any provider of communications services and its affiliates, or multi-channel video programming distributors using public property or public rights-of-ways. Moreover, franchising authorities should be able to assess a franchise fee on all operations of the service provider, or any other provider of cable or any other communications system capacity, as any such use constitutes a valuable right for which a city should receive fair compensation.

Municipal requirements for users of the rights-of-way including but not necessarily limited to the following should be clearly recognized in federal law as appropriate exercises of municipal authority:

- Posting bonds;
- Notifying the municipality of excavations;
- Notifying the municipality of time, place, and manner of entry into rights-of-way;
- Complying with municipality requirements regarding excavation methods;
- Participating in the costs of street reconstruction;
- Qualification requirements for contractors and subcontractors;
- Demonstrating ability to guarantee the quality of restoration work;
- Complying with regulations specifying the frequency of when a street can be excavated; or
- Being subject to special assessments for street paving.

The type of requirements listed above should never be classified under federal law as illegally discriminatory practices or as barriers to market entry.

D. Municipal Broadband

NLC advocates for all levels of government (local, state, and federal) to facilitate the deployment of broadband networks and services through policies and regulations that favor government and private sector investments to further encourage deployment.

NLC supports federal proposals that preempt state barriers and preserve the authority of local governments to act in the interest of their citizens by offering internet access through community/municipal broadband initiatives.

1. Wireline/Fiber Communications

Municipalities must not be prevented from installing and operating municipally owned wireline/fiber communications systems. NLC supports federal policies that facilitate the development of multiple, competitive wireline communications providers.

2. Institutional Networks and Other Government-Use Networks

Communications policies on the national levels should encourage and support municipalities in the development and operation of Institutional Networks (“I-Nets”) or other networks used for governmental services such as transportation and utilities management and public safety. These networks are an integral part of the local communications infrastructure, providing valuable alternative video, voice, and data services to local governments, schools, hospitals, other public institutions, and the public. Furthermore, they can serve as a critical gateway to other communications networks. The creation of innovative

services on I-Nets can be a catalyst for the broader deployment of advanced communications services within the community.

E. Wireline Communications Providers

Within this section, the phrase “communications providers” is intended to cover wireline telecommunication providers that historically provided telephony and/or television services. The phrase “municipalities” is intended to cover both municipalities and franchise authorities, other than municipalities, where applicable.

1. Federal/Local Jurisdiction over Wireline Communications Providers

Federal jurisdiction should be limited to matters expressly and unambiguously designated by statute as federal matters. All other matters should be left to local and state control; municipalities should have primary authority over local and other related intrastate matters. Federal laws and regulations should recognize, respect, and not restrict local government authority.

Municipal regulation of wireline communications systems is essential for several reasons:

- To manage use of the valuable and limited public rights-of-way;
- To protect consumer interests;
- To foster public, educational, and government (“PEG”) use of the system; and
- To protect the community’s needs and interests for which their rights-of-way are being occupied.

As authorities exercising police power to promote public health, safety and welfare, municipalities should be responsible for local matters such as:

- Management and control of the public rights-of-way;

- Consumer protection and enforcement of meaningful customer service standards, consumer choice, competitive consumer pricing;
- Continuity of service in cases of transfer, assignment, abandonment or termination;
- The use of municipally-owned/controlled facilities, including, but not limited to municipal services, poles, and conduits (and the fees for such use);
- Determining whether to require universal, nondiscriminatory service availability to subscribers; and
- Determining the use of franchise fees.

2. *Franchise Granting Administration (for municipalities who have local franchises)*

Municipalities should be permitted to consider any issues affecting the local public interest – including, but not limited to, the ability and willingness to provide service, PEG access requirements and universal service – in determining whether it is “reasonable” to deny a franchise request. Moreover, municipalities should have the right to consider the following issues relating to franchise administration:

- Impact of a franchise decision on competition in the local marketplace, and deny a franchise requests to providers that would restrict competition
- Franchise awards, modifications, time extensions, transfers, renewals, revocations, enforcement and administration;
- Prior approval or disapproval of transfers;
- The inspection of books and accounts, the conduct of audits; and
- Enforcement of service quality standards.

a. *Franchise Renewals*

Franchise renewals should be handled in accordance with applicable local law.

Federal law should:

- Allow municipalities to consider competitive renewal proposals at the time

of renewal and to grant the franchise to a competitor that will better serve the community, provided that a locality is not required to grant an incumbent’s bid;

- Provide municipalities with authority to review all elements of the operators’ past performance without regard to transfers of ownership during the franchise term;
- Limit administrative and procedural complexities and establish an “arbitrary and capricious” standard for judicial review of a locality’s renewal decision;
- Provide adequate time periods for making a renewal decision; and
- Permit municipalities to deny renewal requests if a communications system operator is not in substantial compliance with material franchise requirements or has provided inadequate service, regardless of whether a locality had notice of, or provided a communications system operator notice of, franchise violations or inadequate service of notice of such violations.

b. *Franchise Transfers*

Federal law should not limit a municipality’s ability to disapprove a proposed transfer upon any reasonable grounds, including, but not limited to: (a) a finding of past failure to comply with the franchise; (b) a refusal by the transferee to agree to reasonable business terms or comply with the terms of the franchise in the future; or (c) a finding of economic non-viability (as reflected in the purchase price and the economic impact of these acquisition costs on the community). Federal law should not limit a municipality’s ability to collect all information necessary to fully review a buyer’s qualifications, and should not place unreasonably short time limits on such review.

3. *Franchise Fees*

Municipalities must be paid fair and reasonable compensation for use of their

rights of way. Such amounts should not be limited to the cost of maintaining the rights of way. In addition, payments made for, or in support of the use of PEG facilities, equipment and services, or for institutional networks (I-Nets) should not be considered franchise fees.

With equity and competitive fairness as a framework, municipalities should continue to have the right to own, operate, manage or lease any other voice and data services without a franchise and in competition with franchised providers of such services.

4. Rate Regulation, Rate Structure, and Service Options

All traditional cable video services (including charges for installation, equipment, and other related services), should be regulated except for programming offered on a per-channel or per-program basis that is not supported by revenues from advertisements.

Federal law should allow a municipality to require a uniform rate structure throughout a franchise area on a nondiscriminatory basis. Uniform rates help ensure the availability of a minimum level of service to low-income, disabled and elderly persons.

Federal law should allow a municipality to require video operators to provide lifeline service at regulated rates or to offer discounts on its services to low-income, disabled and elderly persons.

F. Municipal Liability Exposure and Franchise Administration

1. First Amendment

NLC is opposed to challenges of government regulation on First Amendment or other constitutional grounds brought by cable operators, or other communications and information service providers. When municipal regulation is challenged on First

Amendment grounds, NLC encourages recognition of the following principles:

- Current television distribution facilities are predominantly a natural monopoly;
- Wireline communications service providers generally make permanent and extensive use of the public's rights-of-way;
- Public, educational, and governmental ("PEG") access promotes the First Amendment interests of the public; Universal service promotes the First Amendment interests of the public;
- The First Amendment interests of the public and municipalities, in assuring programming diversity and a vigorous marketplace of ideas, outweigh the communications providers' First Amendment interest in providing cable service; and
- The Internet is a unique media platform of expression that requires a different First Amendment standard from that applied to the print medium, but similar to that applied to the broadcast medium. Further these unique media of expression are evolving and should be routinely monitored.

2. Damages Immunity

Some local governments have been threatened with extraordinary monetary judgments in lawsuits by communications providers that challenge the fundamental right to exercise regulatory jurisdiction authorized by federal, state or local laws or regulations. NLC supports the damages immunity provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996. To the extent that local government damages immunity provisions are not clearly set forth in other sections of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, they should be clarified. For example, the legislation should preclude the award of attorney fees and costs against municipalities.

G. Channel Control and Placement

1. Local Authority over Channels

Municipalities should be permitted under federal law to enforce programming and programming-related requirements contained in franchise agreements, including, for example, the number of channels that must be carried on any tier, requirements for PEG channel capacity, and a lifeline service tier requirement.

2. Must Carry Requirements

NLC feels that federal “must-carry” requirements serve important goals, such as promoting the viewership of public broadcasting systems and preserving the nation’s system of free over-the-air broadcast service.

NLC supports federal law that prohibits broadcasters from using available PEG channels to transmit must-carry signals without a municipality’s approval. Such approval should be obtained in advance of the use of unused PEG channels and such use of PEG channels should be temporary.

3. Channel Placement and Numbering for Cable

Municipalities should not be precluded by federal law or regulation from regulating the placement and numbering of access channels to better protect consumers. Municipalities should also be authorized to prohibit any changes in channel assignments on tiers subject to rate regulation unless approved by the municipality.

Changes in alignment for services not subject to rate regulation (e.g., pay-per-view and premium programming) should be preceded by reasonable notice to the municipality and subscribers.

H. Public Access Channels

Federal law should require communications providers offering channel-based programming, regardless of the means of distribution, to meet PEG access obligations as determined by municipalities.

Federal law should: (a) authorize municipalities to require communications providers to provide both operating and capital support for access facilities, equipment, staffing, and maintenance at levels sufficient to ensure the viability of access without any limitations or credits against franchise fees; (b) not limit franchising authorities ability to designate entities to provide access services; and (c) provide liability protection wherever a municipality, access entity, or communications provider does not exercise editorial control over content.

I. Satellite Services

NLC supports federal efforts requiring satellite companies to meet public interest requirements such as public, education and government (PEG) channels.

7.02 Public Safety

Ensuring dependable, robust, and resilient communications systems for public safety needs is ultimately the responsibility of municipal government and one of its highest priorities. Preserving the local government role in public safety communications systems can help local governments take advantage of technological innovation and result in improved communications efforts and practices.

This section will focus primarily on the communications-related aspects of public safety. For additional public safety policy, please refer to the Public Safety and Crime

A. Spectrum Allocation

Spectrum is a finite non-renewable natural resource owned by the people and managed by the government.

The federal government must allocate sufficient communications spectrum to municipalities for public safety use in order to enhance inter-operable communications among public safety and service agencies, and to ensure the ability of local governments to meet their responsibilities for public safety and emergency services. The federal government must also involve cities as it develops standards for the delivery of emergency information on communications systems.

If federal reallocation of radio spectrum forces a municipality to change frequencies, channels, or both to preserve their public safety and emergency communications services, there should be fair compensation made for transfer costs. Such compensation should include all costs reasonably incurred by the municipality, including, but not necessarily limited to, new equipment and infrastructure for broadcasting under a different frequency, and additional personnel and training.

B. FirstNet

The passage of the Middle-Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, provided spectrum and \$7 billion in funding to create a nationwide public safety data communications network in the hopes of meeting the needs and requirements of our nation's first responders. The First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) Board of Directors has been tasked with the planning, construction, maintenance, and operation of a nationwide public safety

wireless broadband network that will allow first responders to achieve better communication in their day-to-day work as well as during disaster response. NLC encourages efforts by FirstNet to work with state and local governments, as well as the first responder community, to identify their needs when it comes to the cost, coverage, and uses of the public safety broadband network.

C. Interoperability

Having the capability to transmit vital information to different emergency response personnel among all levels of government without interference and delay is key to communications for public safety. No man, woman, or child should lose his/her life because public safety officials cannot communicate with one another. The federal government should take immediate action to provide local governments with the broadcast channels needed to enhance their communications capabilities. Reliable and interoperable wireless communications are essential to public safety's mission to protect life and property. (*See related policy under PSCP Section 6.02(C) Public Safety Technology and Intelligence Goals.*)

D. Standards

The federal government should encourage regional planning for public safety communication needs and address the current shortage of spectrum channels with a long-term plan that ensures sufficient and appropriate spectrum to meet future public safety needs across the nation, communications equipment with open standards, and funding for the necessary building, operation, and maintenance of a national interoperable emergency communications system. If federal reallocation of radio spectrum forces a municipality to change radio frequencies and/or channels to preserve its public safety

and emergency communications services, there should be prompt and fair compensation made for transfer costs, such as new equipment and additional personnel and training. (*See related policy under PSCP Section 6.02(C) Public Safety Technology and Intelligence Goals.*)

E. Emergency Notices

The federal government must ensure that homes and businesses have access to the same emergency information as is offered by the Emergency Alert System, without regard to which communications technology is used to serve a location.

7.03 Consumer Protection

Municipalities have a fundamental responsibility to protect the public health, welfare and safety through the exercise of police powers vested in them by action of their residents or the operation of state law. Through such mechanisms as: direct provision of services, franchising, permitting, and licensing, municipal governments have and maintain oversight over multiple communication systems, which are essential to this objective. Federal law should allow municipalities to enact and enforce more rigorous customer service standards than federal standards.

A. Abusive Practices

1. Slamming

NLC supports federal efforts to address the illegal practice of changing consumer communications services without authorization, known as slamming. This unauthorized change can have a negative impact on consumers of communications services who not only lose the right to subscribe to their carrier of choice, but also

might be subject to lower quality service or higher rates.

2. Cramming

NLC supports federal efforts to address the illegal act of placing unauthorized charges on wireline, wireless, or bundled communications services bill, a practice known as cramming. This practice tricks consumers into paying for services they did not authorize or receive, or that cost more than the consumer was led to believe.

3. Robo-Calls

NLC supports federal efforts to address robocalling which are unsolicited telemarketing calls to landline or cellular telephones, and all autodialed or prerecorded calls or text messages to wireless numbers. NLC supports the Do-Not-Call Registry and encourages further efforts to expand the program and close loopholes.

4. Spoofing FCC Language

NLC supports federal efforts to address caller ID spoofing, a practice where callers can deliberately falsify the telephone number and/or name relayed as the caller ID information to disguise the identity of the calling party.

5. Unsolicited Communications

NLC supports federal efforts to curtail unsolicited communications, including, but not limited to, cell and landline phone calls, texts, faxes, e-mails, pop-up Internet ads and abandoned phone calls, except in situations where an established business relationship exists. In addition to being a nuisance, the costs of such unsolicited communications are often passed on to consumers and businesses. However, federal actions, such as national “do not call” registries, should not preempt or weaken existing state or local laws.

6. *Reassigned Numbers & Autodialer*

An autodialer is any technology with the capacity to dial random or sequential numbers. NLC encourages federal action to provide consumers an easy way to exempt themselves from autodialer call lists and prevent companies from calling numbers that have been reassigned. NLC also supports federal efforts to restrict the use of this technology.

B. Truth in Advertising

NLC supports federal proposals which encourage regulators to develop and enforce strict guidelines to govern advertising and public disclosure of broadband services. Of special interest should be:

- Broadband providers currently use download speed as their primary flagship, while minimizing the disclosure of upload speed, which is the most variable component of current broadband delivery technologies. Carriers should be required to advertise upload/download speeds on an equal basis.
- Carriers heavily advertise their download speeds as rated inside their own networks, without any common measurement indexes that would allow consumers a basis for fair comparison of products between carriers. Carriers should be required to ensure all broadband advertising that includes bandwidth claims to use a common system for speed measurement across the entire Internet.
- Carriers currently contract consumers to multi-year agreements with exit costs that are not indicative of the installation costs or associated discounts for the services provided. Carriers should be required to disclose/contrast termination fees in all advertising that ‘headlines’ a discounted rate based on said contractual agreement.
- Carriers currently contract groups of consumers to lengthy multiyear exclusive contracts to pre-empt the expansion of

city/municipality owned networks. To counter this, there should be support for the expansion of municipal broadband by discouraging or legislating against these practices.

- Carriers currently ‘package’ other services with their broadband services to force market these products to consumers that have limited/no options in the broadband market. The use of ‘slam packaging’ in markets with exclusive/limited broadband service options should be banned.

C. Billing Practices

Federal requirements should not restrict the ability of any individual subscriber from filing complaints directly with the FCC about expanded basic tier rates.

Federal laws should not permit communications system operators to itemize franchise fees, PEG access and other franchise costs. Existing laws should be repealed or, at a minimum, amended to permit municipalities to require the complete itemization of all costs, including costs attributable to programming, operations and debt service. At a minimum, federal law should be clarified to prohibit communications system operators from passing through as a line item on subscriber bills franchise revenues generated by non-subscriber revenue.

- Franchise fees, PEG access, and other franchise costs should be accurately itemized and classified by federal law as a charge upon the communications system operator’s total gross revenues, and not as an additional charge upon subscribers.
- Communications system operators should be prohibited by federal law from treating such fees or costs as a “pass-through” to subscribers and thus evading

payment of franchise fees on 100 percent of their gross revenues.

- Communications system operators should be required by federal law to quote rates inclusive of such fees and costs in all communications, including advertisements and other promotional materials.

D. Service Disputes

1. Customer Service and Consumer Protection

NLC supports federal law that would allow municipalities to enact and enforce more rigorous customer service standards.

2. Rate Complaints

NLC supports federal requirements that do not restrict the ability of any individual subscriber from filing complaints directly with the FCC about expanded basic tier rates.

E. Privacy

1. Privacy and Consumer Protection

Federal law must not limit the ability of municipalities to protect consumers from the misuse of personally-identifiable information. The consequences to individuals from the use and misuse of personal information and shifting public expectations for information privacy should be at the forefront of federal policy decision-making. The collection, maintenance, use and dissemination of personal information have been facilitated by the vast capabilities of modern information technology.

2. Privacy and Public Records

Local governments have an important role as collectors and caretakers of vital information about the people and communities they govern. This information is a unique resource used by governments to plan and deliver services and, under state and local guidelines, by citizens and the private sector

to enhance educational, social and economic objectives.

NLC opposes any federal law or regulation, which would limit a municipality's discretion in determining what information, held by a municipality, should be made available electronically.

A municipal government should have no legal exposure under federal law or regulation if a municipality makes information, which is public under its state law, available to any member of the public.

To safeguard municipal interests and promote expanded use of innovative information technologies, municipalities should never be required by federal law or regulation to provide data electronically, or in an electronic format that involves a significant development cost without reasonable compensation for, at minimum, the marginal cost of providing the service. Cities should be allowed to provide information in the format that is generally employed to meet the needs of the municipality, which may not necessarily be in the form that a requester desires.

F. Cybersecurity

NLC supports federal efforts in cybersecurity related to national security, protection of sensitive information and intellectual property, and the availability and continuity of infrastructure. (*See related policy under PSCP Section 6.03(I) Protect Against and Respond to Cyber Threats.*)

G. Network Neutrality

The federal government should mandate compliance with the following principles by all companies owning networks or offering Internet access, regardless of technology they employ:

- Internet users and creators of services should have unrestricted access to and use of their choice of lawful Internet content, applications, and services;
- Internet users are entitled to connect their choice of legal devices to the network;
- Internet service providers should not engage in prioritization or throttling of content unrelated to public safety needs.
- While network owners define the cost and technical limits of their service, consumers must receive meaningful information regarding their service plans, including but not limited to information about anticipated upload and download speeds;
- Each of these principles should apply regardless of an Internet user's income, race, geographic location, or disability; and
- Enforcement of these principles and similar principles are essential to ensure that the public receives the maximum diversity of information and the maximum competition among providers of services, equipment, content, and Internet access.

NLC RESOLUTION #41**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF COMMUNITY/MUNICIPAL
BROADBAND NETWORKS**

WHEREAS, the universal availability of affordable broadband access for all citizens has been identified as a national priority; and

WHEREAS, community/municipal broadband networks are an essential option for education, healthcare, market competition, consumer choice, economic development, and universal, affordable Internet access nationwide; and

WHEREAS, historically, local governments have ensured access to essential services by banding together to provide those services that were not offered by the private sector at a reasonable and competitive cost. This involvement has included electrification, public libraries, and other important services; and

WHEREAS, according to the Federal Communications Commission, half of American homes only have two options of Internet service providers for basic broadband and for faster speeds, a majority of households only have one choice;¹ and

WHEREAS, the economic health of municipalities depends on public and private investment to connect their communities; and

WHEREAS, attempts continue to be made to limit or stop further local government deployment of municipal broadband services, which has the potential of reducing the ability of local government to provide important information and services to their citizens in a timely, efficient, and cost-effective manner; and

WHEREAS, opponents of community and municipally provided broadband have proposed various administrative procedures that they claim are designed to protect citizens and consumers from unwieldy local governments; however, these safeguards really place over-burdensome requirements on municipalities and act as unnecessary barriers;² and

WHEREAS, in the vast majority of community/municipal broadband networks built to date, the private sector has been involved in helping design, build, and operate the network – creating new business opportunities and jobs in the process; and

WHEREAS, local governments should not be preempted by states from being able to offer broadband services, high speed Internet, and other communications services which could advance the deployment of broadband throughout our nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the National League of Cities (NLC) urges the federal government to encourage deployment of broadband networks in a competitive manner via a variety of conduits (satellite, wireless, and wireline); and

¹ Federal Communications Commission, “Internet Access Services: Status as of June 30, 2016”, April 2017.

² [National League of Cities, “City Rights in an Era of Preemption: A State-by-State Analysis,” February 22, 2017.](#)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED NLC opposes any actions that seek to burden cities through unnecessary procedural requirements and safeguards that duplicate the democratic process by which cities govern themselves; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED NLC embraces local governments' ability to work cooperatively with the private sector to offer broadband services and does not believe such public/private partnerships are incompatible with private sector competition; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED NLC supports federal proposals that promote community/municipal broadband, that preserve the authority of local governments to act in the interest of their citizens by offering high speed Internet and other communications services, and preempt states from barring local governments from offering such services in their communities.

NLC RESOLUTION #42**BROADBAND ACCESS: A CALL FOR UNIVERSAL AVAILABILITY,
AFFORDABILITY AND WORLD-CLASS QUALITY**

WHEREAS, despite the Internet being an invention of the United States, Americans pay the most in the world for broadband access that is not on par with the speeds of other countries¹; and

WHEREAS, according to the Federal Communications Commission, half of American homes only have two options of Internet service providers for basic broadband and for faster speeds, a majority of households only have one choice²; and

WHEREAS, the federal government has released a National Broadband Map, as directed by the National Broadband Plan, that provides data to support efforts to expand broadband access and adoption in communities at economic risk and help businesses and consumers seeking information on their high-speed internet options; and

WHEREAS, to compete successfully in an increasingly global environment the United States needs to take advantage of all of the technological solutions that high-speed broadband access offers; and

WHEREAS, universal broadband should be considered essential infrastructure that contributes to economic health and survival of communities across the United States; and

WHEREAS, the National League of Cities (NLC) believes that while the Federal Communications Commission's current aspirational benchmark for broadband speeds has been increased to 25 Megabits actual speed downstream and 3 Megabits upstream, 23 million Americans – 10 percent of the population – still lack access to advanced broadband³; and

WHEREAS, with the proliferation of devices with Internet access, wireless data traffic has grown significantly, placing a greater demand on both licensed and unlicensed spectrum, and adding additional capacity is essential to support continued innovation and achieve the potential to transform many different areas of the American economy by providing a platform for innovation and is likely to have a substantial impact on jobs, growth and investment, and

WHEREAS, the availability and adoption of quality broadband service can vary dramatically from one neighborhood to another, even in heavily populated urban areas, and a substantial number of individuals in poor and rural communities have limited Internet access and where broadband access is limited, citizens have limited access to information, education and tools for economic independence; and

¹ [2014 Cost of Connectivity Report, Open Technology Institute, New America Foundation.](#)

² Federal Communications Commission, "Internet Access Services: Status as of June 30, 2016," April 2017.

³ [2016 Broadband Progress Report, Federal Communications Commission, January 29, 2016.](#)

WHEREAS, over 5 million households with children in school currently lack a fixed broadband connection, while the majority of teachers assign homework that requires broadband, leaving millions of students behind in modern education;⁴ and

WHEREAS, American households that do not subscribe to broadband cite costs and a lack of need or disinterest⁵, underscoring a need to address the United States' digital divide and create opportunities to increase broadband adoption; and

WHEREAS, NLC strongly believes that broadband access should be universal, affordable and competitively priced, as universal broadband access would promote economic development, enhance public health and safety and increase educational opportunities for millions of Americans across the country; towns and cities across the country are offering fast, affordable Internet, and states should be encouraging these initiatives, not hindering them; and

WHEREAS, such availability and adoption is insufficient to meet current and future needs, and because the broadband capabilities of other countries accommodate much higher connection speeds and are more widely available and less expensive per megabit than in the United States; and

WHEREAS, NLC supports proposals that promote community/ municipal broadband services, and that preserve the authority of local governments to act in the interest of their citizens by offering high speed Internet and other communications services, and

WHEREAS, NLC opposes any attempts which bars local governments from offering community/ municipal broadband services in their communities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED NLC asks the federal government to recognize and work to achieve the twin goals of broadband access by providing:

- Affordable and competitively priced broadband access; and
- Appropriate standards for broadband speed, reliability, and connectivity that allow America to compete in the global economy and open more opportunities to deliver robust services more economically and universally; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED NLC supports the Federal Communications Commission's move to allocate additional spectrum for unlicensed use in order to meet increased demand for wireless technologies; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED NLC supports the Federal Communications Commission revisiting the aspirational benchmarks for broadband speeds on a more frequent basis because of the evolving nature of technology and the varying and changing needs of communities for faster speeds; and

⁴ [The Numbers Behind the Broadband Homework Gap, Pew Research Center, April 20, 2015.](#)

⁵ [Exploring the Digital Nation, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, October 2014.](#)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED NLC opposes any efforts by the FCC to lower the speed benchmarks for broadband or to include mobile broadband as a sufficient replacement for fixed wireless or wireline broadband service; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED NLC encourages the FCC to close the “homework gap” in low-income households through the support of low-cost plans, including access provided by local governments; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED NLC opposes any efforts by the FCC to reverse modernization of the critically important E-Rate and Lifeline programs; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED NLC urges the federal government to take an expeditious role in convening together all interested parties, including, but not limited to, all levels of government (local, state, tribal, and federal), consumer organizations, representatives of underserved communities (rural, urban and suburban), all segments of the communications industry interests, representatives of private sector, and not-for-profit sector organizations, to promote ubiquitous broadband access.

NLC RESOLUTION #43**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR FAIRNESS AND TRUTH IN ADVERTISING
FOR INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS**

WHEREAS, the universal availability of affordable high-speed Internet broadband access for all citizens is a national priority; and

WHEREAS, Internet access is a necessity for citizens to enable access to their workplaces, educational opportunities, social media, and community involvement; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission has defined ‘broadband’ to be 25 MBps (megabits per second) download speed and 3 MBps (megabits per second upload) speeds as the de-minimis standard where the terminology ‘broadband’ is used,¹ and

WHEREAS, advertising practices in the Internet/broadband industry are generally unmonitored, and

WHEREAS, broadband providers currently emphasize the download speed they provide while minimizing the disclosure of upload speed, which is the most variable component of current broadband delivery technologies, and

WHEREAS, Internet providers that do not meet the Federal Communication Commission standards for broadband use the term ‘broadband’ for their advertised service with no disclosure of their failure to meet the standard.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the National League of Cities (NLC) supports the imposition of a standard for broadband measurement to be required in broadband advertising, allowing the public a fair basis for comparison when purchasing broadband services, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this advertising standard should require carriers to advertise upload/download speeds on an equal basis, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED NLC urges the federal government to explore and enact requirements that promote fair and explicit advertising in the broadband industry.

¹ [2016 Broadband Progress Report, Federal Communications Commission, January 29, 2016](#)

NLC RESOLUTION #44**AFFIRMING SUPPORT FOR LOCAL CONTROL OF BROADBAND
INFRASTRUCTURE SITING**

WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission has recently opened proceedings that challenge local authority to manage rights of way and govern broadband infrastructure under the auspices of accelerating broadband infrastructure deployment,¹ and

WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission has also separately opened proceedings proposing to “streamline” the deployment of small cell and distributed antenna system network infrastructure by preempting local governance of that infrastructure,² and

WHEREAS, cities have worked as active partners to site broadband infrastructure in their communities while protecting public safety, neighborhood character, and the integrity of existing infrastructure such as poles, streets, and sidewalks, and

WHEREAS, cities share the Federal Communications Commission’s goal of expanding broadband access to all Americans, no matter where they live, and

WHEREAS, cities have a duty to their taxpayers to protect and manage public property and public rights-of-way for the benefit of all users, and must balance the needs and interests of broadband providers with those of other users of the rights-of-way and residents by appropriately reviewing siting requests and assessing appropriate rent for use of public property, and

WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission has also established a new Broadband Deployment Advisory Committee charged with creating model state and local code and identifying obstacles to broadband deployment caused by state and local regulation, and

WHEREAS, this Broadband Deployment Advisory Committee contains only three local officials (Mayor Sam Liccardo of the City of San Jose, Councilmember Andy Huckaba of the City of Lenexa, and City Manager Larry Hanson of the City of Valdosta) among its thirty members, the majority of whom represent the telecommunications industry, despite endorsement of numerous local government candidates by NLC and the National Association of Telecommunications Officers and Advisors.³

¹ Federal Communications Commission, *Accelerating Wireline Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure Investment*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Inquiry, WC Docket No. 17-84, FCC 17-37 (rel. Apr. 21, 2017); and *Accelerating Wireless Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure Investment*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Inquiry, WC Docket No. 17-84, FCC 17-37 (rel. Apr. 21, 2017).

² Federal Communications Commission, *Comment Sought on Streamlining Deployment of Small Cell Infrastructure by Improving Wireless Facilities Siting Policies; Mobilitie, LLC Petition for Declaratory Ruling*, WT Docket No. 16-421, December 22, 2016 (Public Notice).

³ Federal Communications Commission, Chairman Pai Announces Broadband Deployment Advisory Committee Members, News Release, Apr. 6, 2017.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT NLC opposes efforts by the Federal Communications Commission and Congress to preempt municipal authority over all broadband infrastructure, wired or wireless, including small cell infrastructure, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT NLC calls on the FCC and Congress to protect local police powers over their rights-of-way, municipal authority to protect neighborhood character and public safety, and existing authority to assess fair compensation for private use of public assets, including the rights-of-way and other public lands and facilities, which should not be limited to the cost of maintaining the rights of way, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT NLC calls on the Federal Communications Commission to identify effective collaborative solutions and effective administrative practices for the siting of wireless infrastructure, instead of implementing a one-size-fits-all preemptive regulatory approach, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT NLC calls on the FCC to examine all best practices and potential obstacles to expanded broadband deployment and adoption, including obstacles created by federal or industry practices that stymie local and consumer efforts to expand broadband access.

NLC RESOLUTION #45**SUPPORTING INCLUSION OF BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE IN FEDERAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS**

WHEREAS, broadband infrastructure has become an economic necessity for American cities, driving education, healthcare, public safety, economic growth, and operating efficiency in a 21st-century economy, and

WHEREAS, sufficient broadband infrastructure has become increasingly necessary to support all forms of infrastructure, from smart-meter electrical grids, to connected traffic management networks, to sensor-enabled water and sewer systems, and

WHEREAS, robust broadband is needed to support the deployment of advances in smart city technologies, as well as autonomous vehicles and unmanned aerial systems, or drones, and

WHEREAS, in-home broadband access has been shown to increase home values by 3%, and up to 7.1% at higher speeds¹, and to boost economic and entrepreneurial activity within communities who gain access to widely available broadband, and

WHEREAS, 10% of Americans, particularly those living in low-income or rural neighborhoods, remain un- or underserved by broadband² and lack access to the same kinds of advances in technology that Americans with broadband enjoy, and are unlikely to gain connectivity without meaningful public investment, and

WHEREAS, while smartphone use and access to mobile data has increased, fixed in-home broadband connections remain a necessity to close the digital divide and allow all Americans to fully access the benefits of connectivity.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT NLC urges Congress to include and incorporate federal investment in broadband in any federal infrastructure proposal, to strengthen the nation's infrastructure network while promoting economic development and social equity in our communities.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress to expand the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Utility Service Broadband program beyond loan guarantees to include grants, and increase the population threshold for eligible areas to at least 20,000 so that more areas may take advantage of this financing,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress to increase funding for Community Development Block Grants and Choice Neighborhood Grants, which allow local governments to fund broadband planning and deployment alongside affordable housing and neighborhood improvement projects,

¹ Knutson, Ryan. "How Fast Internet Affects Home Prices." *Wall Street Journal*, June 30, 2015.

² [2016 Broadband Progress Report, Federal Communications Commission, January 29, 2016.](#)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to expand its ConnectHome program, to ensure that a growing number of HUD-assisted households and schoolchildren will have access to in-home broadband, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress to remove state-imposed barriers to broadband investment, such as preemption of municipal broadband networks, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NLC calls on Congress to reform and update federal transportation grant programs such as TIGER to ensure that placement of broadband infrastructure through policies such as “dig once” is prioritized in funded projects, and that physical structures that reduce the cost of broadband deployment by private companies such as dark fiber and conduit are eligible expenses in federal grant programs.