

GOALS AND SUBGOALS



Effective Green and Gray Infrastructure

Urbanized communities maintain and improve drinking water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure systems to reduce flooding, protect the environment, and deliver quality water services in a way that maximizes community benefits.

1.1. Installing Green Infrastructure

The public and private sectors integrate green stormwater infrastructure into new projects and existing facilities to reduce flooding and improve water quality, local economies, community health and long-term resiliency.

1.2. Reducing Flooding

Utilities and departments reduce flooding caused by inadequate wastewater and stormwater systems.

1.3. Maintaining Pipes

Utilities and departments maintain drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater pipelines and other infrastructure assets to efficiently and effectively reduce leakage, emergency repairs and other impacts.



Smart Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Plans

Municipalities and utilities adopt innovative CSO Long Term Control Plans (LTCPs) with cost-effective solutions and multiple community benefits that meet or exceed permit requirements.

2.1. Balancing Pipes and Parks

LTCPs incorporate and commit to an optimized balance of green and gray infrastructure to achieve the goals of the Clean Water Act.

2.2. Reducing Combined Sewer Flows

LTCPs prioritize proven approaches that reduce combined sewer system flows, such as inflow and infiltration (I & I) reduction, green stormwater infrastructure and water conservation.

2.3. Serving Host Communities

Implementation of the LTCPs delivers significant additional community benefits including improved public health, green space, economic revitalization and local jobs.



Financially Sustainable Systems

Operating budgets and capital investment for drinking water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure are adequate and affordable, resulting in systems that operate efficiently and in a state of good repair.

3.1. Wise Management and Spending

Utilities and departments implement water infrastructure asset management programs fully, with sufficient operating budgets and capital investments to deliver required and desired levels of service while minimizing life-cycle costs.

3.2. Affordable Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Solutions

CSO LTCPs ensure affordability for all ratepayers by using the most cost-effective overflow-reduction strategies, public assistance, equitable rate structures, innovative financing mechanisms, appropriate implementation schedules and leveraging of other public and private investments.

3.3. Adequate and Fair Revenue

Utilities and departments raise the funds required to make appropriate capital investments and ensure proper operation and maintenance in a cost-effective manner that treats ratepayers fairly, and avoids the need for sharp rate increases.



Empowered Stakeholders

Well-informed decision makers, community partners and ratepayers participate actively and influence the planning and management of their water infrastructure.

4.1. Educated Stakeholders

Stakeholders are educated on problems and are fluent in challenges and solutions.

4.2. Engaged Communities

Stakeholders engage actively in a meaningful public process to influence decision-making in order to ensure sound drinking water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure.

4.3 Holistic Water Systems

Municipal master plans, neighborhood plans, ordinances, policies, programs and projects reflect stakeholder priorities for water resources and water infrastructure considerations to maximize short- and long-term community benefits.