

Western Kentucky University Stormwater Utility Survey 2011



C. Warren Campbell

Cover

The flood cover picture was taken on May 8, 2011. It shows a trailer parked outside of Opry Mills, one of Nashville's largest shopping centers. Most of the stores have been closed since the May 1 - 2, 2010 flood. Only the Bass Pro Shop has reopened. The other stores are scheduled to reopen next spring, approximately 2 years after the flood. The picture is symbolic of the lost revenue, lost jobs, and loss tax base that often accompanies floods.

Dedication

This past year has been one of major disasters including flooding, tornadoes, tsunamis, and fires. I am dedicating this survey to those who help others during these events. It is dedicated to emergency responders who risk their lives to save others, to public and private organizations who provide relief, and to good neighbors who donate food, clothing, shelter, blood, and comfort to those in need.

Bowling Green, Kentucky
May 24, 2011

Preface to the 2011 Survey

This is our 5th survey and in the past year, some interesting things have happened in the stormwater utility world. First, we have now identified enough stormwater utilities to push two additional states over the 100 mark. Wisconsin and Washington joined the states of Florida and Minnesota as the only states with more than 100 utilities. Secondly, Rantoul, Illinois has formed a unique utility based on a tax; more on this later. Last year I attended state, regional, and national floodplain conferences in Indiana, New Jersey, Nevada, and Kentucky. My impression is that interest in stormwater utilities is growing. However, utilities are facing political and legal challenges in some areas.

At least two communities have repealed their stormwater utility ordinances. While interest in utilities grows among community officials, the current political climate seems increasingly hostile to their formation and continued existence. Stormwater professionals must adapt to changing political realities and find ways to make the utilities more palatable to voters and elected officials.

I have often said that elected officials are sometimes criticized unfairly after a major flood. Generally, they reflect the will of the electorate and unless the political support for a utility exists, no viable politician will support it. The greatest stormwater champion in the world cannot do any good if he or she cannot be reelected.

As an engineer, I am governed by the codes of ethics of the American Society of Civil Engineers and that of the Association of State Floodplain Managers. There is no corresponding code of ethics for politicians. While they are unfairly criticized in some cases, in others they deserve criticism. So do we who fail to convey the risks of flooding to decision makers. Either we run the risk of developing a Chicken-Little reputation or we sit quietly and wait for the next disaster. We walk a fine line between the two. The only 100 percent effective floodplain outreach is a major flood. After one of these events, everyone begins to understand risks and the finger pointing begins. Outreach is one of the most important things stormwater professionals do, and this survey is intended as a form of outreach.

Warren Campbell
Bowling Green, Kentucky
June 9, 2010

Methods

The main goal of this survey is to identify as many U.S. Stormwater Utilities (SWUs) as possible. Because many stormwater professionals do not have the time to respond to questionnaires, our primary method of identification was Internet searches. We searched on key terms such as “stormwater utility”, “stormwater fee”, and “drainage fee”. We scoured on-line municipal codes such as Municode, AmLegal, Sterling, LexisNexis, and others. We went through many city web sites trying to find utilities. The approach used is prone to errors and we hope the readers of this document will help us correct them.

In some cases, it is difficult to tell whether the community has a stormwater utility or not. Some communities have enacted the right to charge a stormwater user’s fee, but have not actually enacted a fee. If the right to charge a recurring fee dedicated to stormwater was enacted, we counted it as a SWU. When one of our students contacted a community official, she said they did not have a SWU but wished they did. However, they did charge a stormwater fee of \$ 0.55 per month. This raises the question of the definition of a SWU. By our definition, a SWU is a funding approach requiring residents to pay a recurring charge that supports community stormwater initiatives. The fee is dedicated to the maintenance, design, construction, and administration of the stormwater system.

Disclaimer

The opinions expressed in this document are those of the author. They are not official opinions of Western Kentucky University, its administration, or of any other individuals associated in any way with the University. The author is an engineer so that any opinions expressed should not in any way be construed by any individual or organization as sound legal advice. The use or misuse of any of the data and information provided herein is the sole responsibility of the user and is not the responsibility of Western Kentucky University, its employees, students, or of any organization associated with the University.

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As always, the hard work of this survey was done by dedicated students in my CE 300 Floodplain Management class. This class was particularly good at finding political and legal challenges and I appreciate that. Students contributing to the 2011 Survey were:

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Kory McDonald
Daniel Skees, CFM
Brian Vincent, CFM
Jason Walker
Russ Whatley, CFM

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Alex Krumenacher, CFM
Nick Lawhon, CFM
Austin Shields, CFM
Adam Disselkamp, CFM
Kenneth Marshall
Wesley Poynter, CFM
Tyler Williams, CFM

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Brittany Griggs
Lisa Heartsill, CFM
Spenser Noffsinger, CFM
Pat Stevens
Tony Stylianides, CFM
Scott Wolfe, CFM

These students contributed to the 2008 survey:

Darren Back, CFM
Robert Dillingham, CFM
James Edmunds
Scott Embry, CFM
Clint Ervin
Catie Gay, CFM
Sean O'Bryan, CFM
Casey Pedigo
Broc Porter
Kelly Stolt, CFM
Ben Webster, CFM

These students contributed to the 2007 survey.

Jon Allen
Karla Andrew, CFM
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Kevin Collignon, CFM
Heath Crawford, CFM
Adam Evans
Cody Humble
Steve Hupper, CFM
Christine Morgan, CFM
Jeremy Rodgers, CFM
Matt Stone, CFM
Kyle Turpin, CFM
Kal Vencill, CFM

The author is grateful to all of these students who have participated in the survey over the past years. They have worked diligently at a somewhat tedious job, but one that should have taught them something about stormwater financing, municipal codes, and websites.

We are also indebted to AMEC for sharing their list of stormwater utilities with us. In 2008, Scott Embry had the foresight to ask them for it and they obliged. We continue to have a good relationship with AMEC.

We thank Tricia Harper for proofreading this document. Any remaining errors and typos occurred because we overwhelmed her with them. These errors are the responsibility of the author.

Several companies publish municipal and county codes which serve as a source for much of our data. We are particularly indebted to the Municipal Code Corporation, American Legal Publishing Corporation, Lexis Nexis, and Sterling Codifiers, Inc.

Finally, we have borrowed data from the other stormwater utility surveys cited in the references. In some cases, we have updated data such as fees, and any mistakes should be considered primarily the fault of the author of this document.

Introduction

As in the 2010 survey, Florida and Minnesota have more than 100 SWUs, but Washington and Wisconsin joined the 100 SWU club this year. Arkansas has its first stormwater utility (Hot Springs) so that there are now 39 states and DC with SWUs. Though we do not include them in our survey, there are now several SWUs in Canada. Figure 1 shows U.S. stormwater utilities by location.

One community official said, “We are too small to have a stormwater utility.” The smallest community with a stormwater utility that we have found is Indian Creek Village, Florida with a 2000 census population of 33 (no, this is not a misprint). The largest community is Los Angeles with a population exceeding 3,000,000. The average SWU community population is about 79,000 and the median is 20,000. No community is too small or too large to have a stormwater utility.

In this survey, we continue our look at challenges to stormwater utilities. These challenges include court challenges, political challenges (repeal), opinions of state Attorney Generals, and attempts to change state constitutions. We will address these in some detail.

Finally, we will look at fee systems for stormwater utilities. These systems include water meter pricing, tier systems, Equivalent Residential Units (ERUs), and Residential Equivalency Factors (REFs). For the first time in our survey’s history, we will deal with REF systems and compare them to ERU-based fees. We also discovered an interesting development in fee systems. This involves setting up a utility supported by a tax that looks like a REF system. We will discuss all of these.

The Data

Part of our raw data is contained in the Table in Appendix A. As this is written, our survey contains data on 1175 stormwater utilities (SWUs) located in 39 states and the District of Columbia. Based on our current find rate, my best guess would be that there are between 1200 and 1500 SWUs in the U.S. More are being formed all the time and we are aware of several that will form within the next few months. Figure 2 shows the numbers of stormwater utilities by state.

The average monthly single family residential fee was \$4.19, the standard deviation was \$2.55, and the median fee was \$3.65. Most fees go up over time reflecting an increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Some communities actually tie the monthly fee to the CPI. However, several communities have reduced their fees. Figure 3 shows the distribution of monthly fees for U.S. stormwater utilities. It can be fit reasonably well with a log normal distribution (Figure 4).

Fees ranged from zero up to almost \$22. Figure 5 shows the spatial distribution of monthly fees. As has been observed in previous surveys, no state has all high fees. Even states with the higher fees also have utilities with much lower fees. The range of fee amounts probably reflects stormwater needs and local political realities.

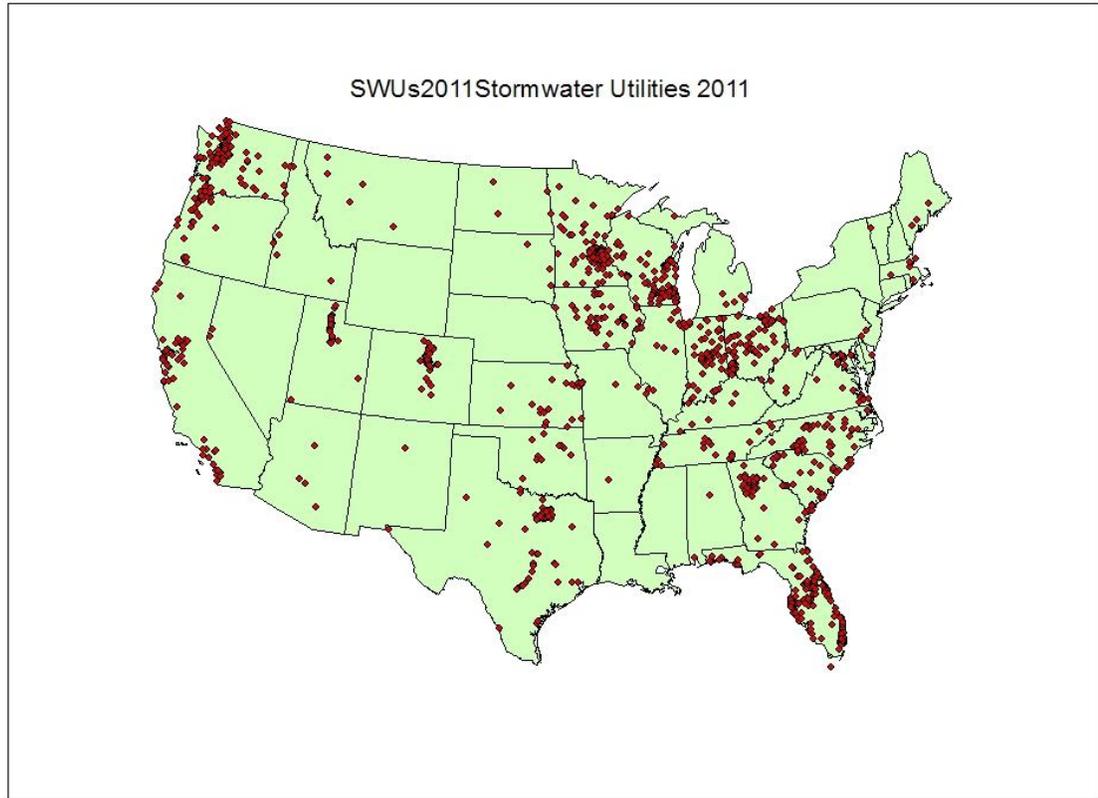


Figure 1. U.S. stormwater utilities (SWUs)

The most widely used method of funding is the ERU system. An Equivalent Residential Unit is usually the average impervious area on a single family residential parcel, although some communities define it as the average of all residential parcels. Fees for non-residential properties are proportional to the ratio of the parcel impervious area to the ERU. For the ERUs identified in our survey, the mean was 2957 square feet impervious with a standard deviation of 1559 square feet. We were able to find ERUs for 610 utilities. It is important to have a good estimate of the ERU because an inaccurate ERU means that someone is paying a disproportionate amount which could increase legal exposure (Campbell [2010]).

Figure 6 shows the distribution of ERUs across the U.S. As with the fees, there is no discernable spatial pattern of ERUs. Presumably, larger ERUs imply more affluent areas or residential parcels with larger homes. However, this may not always be the case. An ERU that is larger than the actual average single family impervious area means that non-residential properties will pay less than their fair share of the SWU annual revenue and residential customers will pay more (Campbell [2010]).

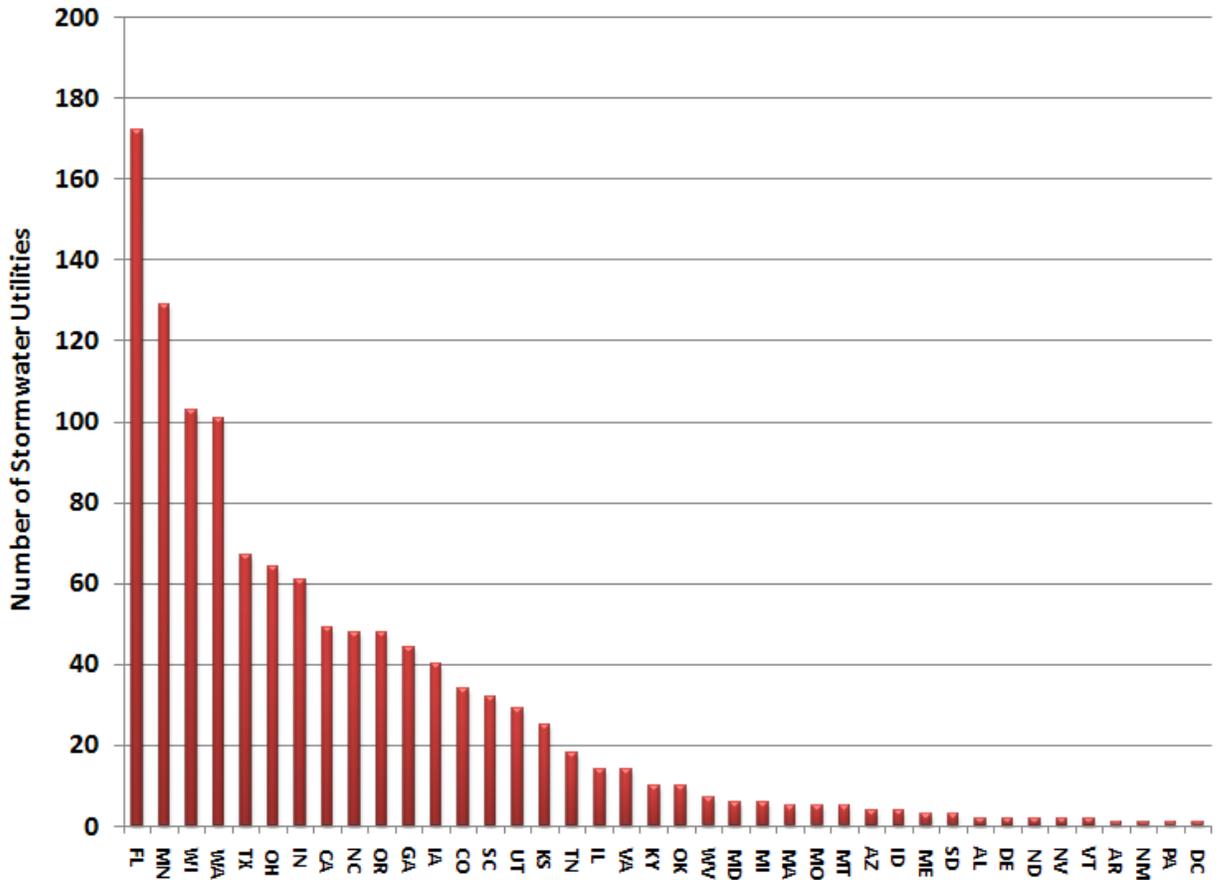


Figure 2. Number of stormwater utilities by state

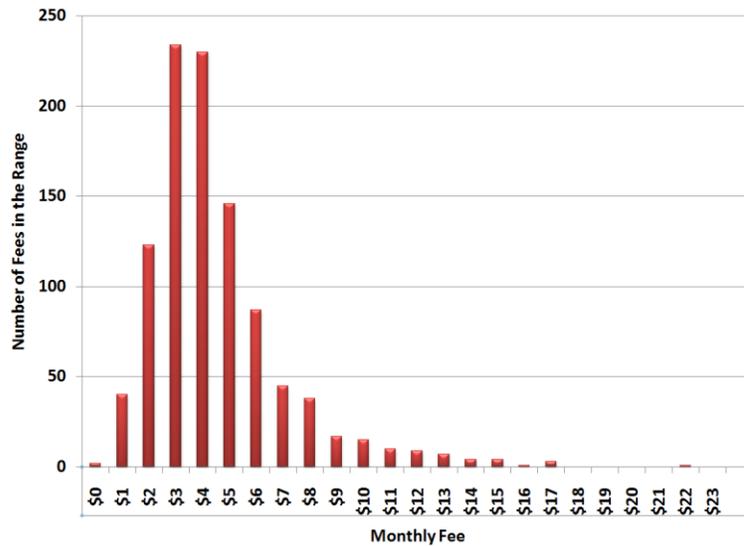


Figure 3. Distribution of monthly U.S. stormwater utility fees

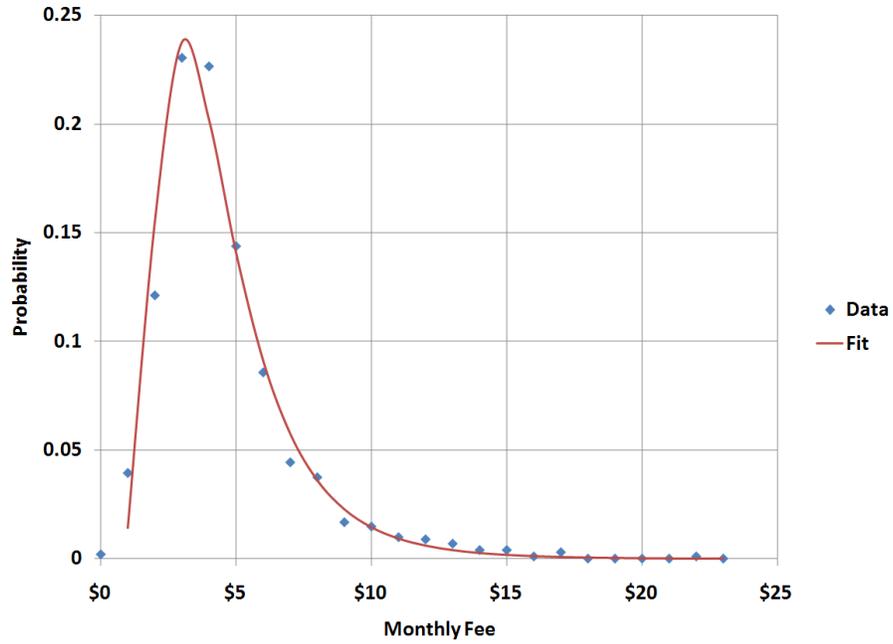


Figure 4. Fit to the stormwater utility monthly fee distribution

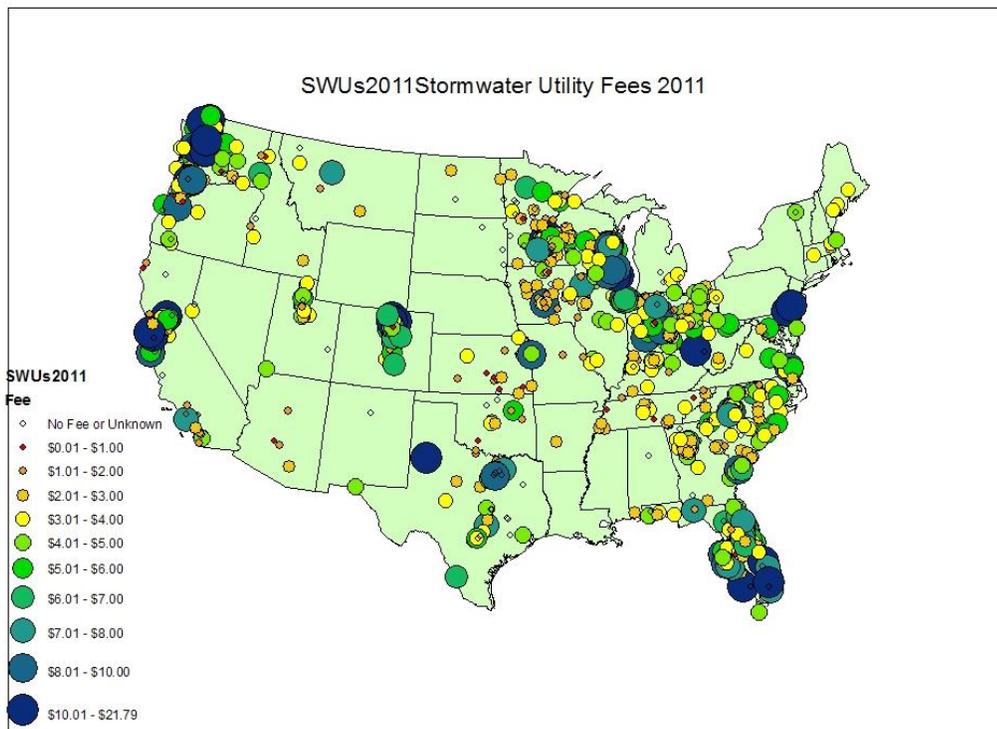


Figure 5. Spatial distribution of stormwater fees

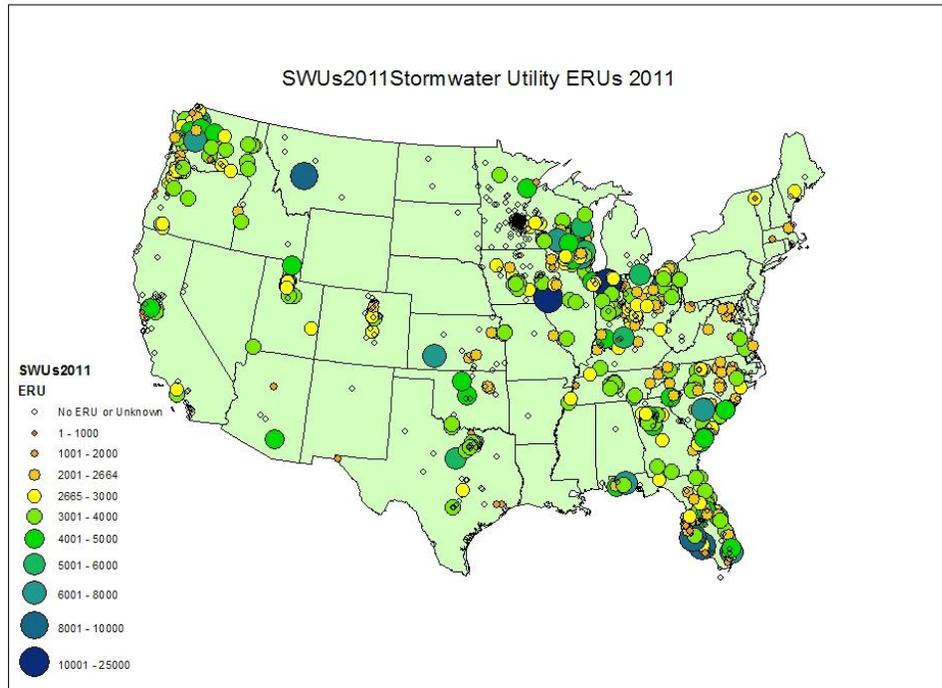


Figure 6. Equivalent Residential Units (ERUs)

Challenges to Stormwater Utilities

We have continued our search for SWUs challenged in court. These challenges can take several forms. They include cases where the utility challenges a state agency that believes the local government has exceeded its authority by levying a fee on a higher government agency.

This year we found a different sort of challenge in the form of an opinion by the Attorney General of the state of Georgia. In an opinion requested by the Georgia Department of Transportation, the AG concluded that the DOT did not have to pay its Douglas County stormwater bill. Subsequently, the state Agriculture Department in accordance with this opinion, informed Garden City that they would not be paying their stormwater bill. Garden City, in accordance with its ordinance, informed the Agriculture Department that they would be turning off their water and power. The Agriculture Department then decided to go ahead and pay its bill. Subsequently, the AG seemed to reverse himself though the situation is still unclear. It is hard to understand how a state Attorney General could decide that state agencies do not have to pay stormwater fees. The AG might as well have decided that state agencies did not have to pay water, electric, and sewer bills.

In a related development, a new Federal law states that reasonable stormwater fees are not taxes and that Federal agencies must pay them. This law may have arisen from conflict between the Washington, DC stormwater utility and some Federal agencies. The bottom line is that government agencies across the country are now responsible for paying millions in overdue fees.

We have now identified 50 legal challenges to stormwater utilities in the U.S. Figure 7 shows the map of utilities challenged and the outcomes to date. Of the 50 challenges, 30 were decided in favor of the utility, while in 12 cases the utilities received unfavorable decisions. Six of the cases are still pending. The remaining two challenges were successful political challenges. Stormwater utilities in Colorado Springs and in Cumberland County, North Carolina were repealed.

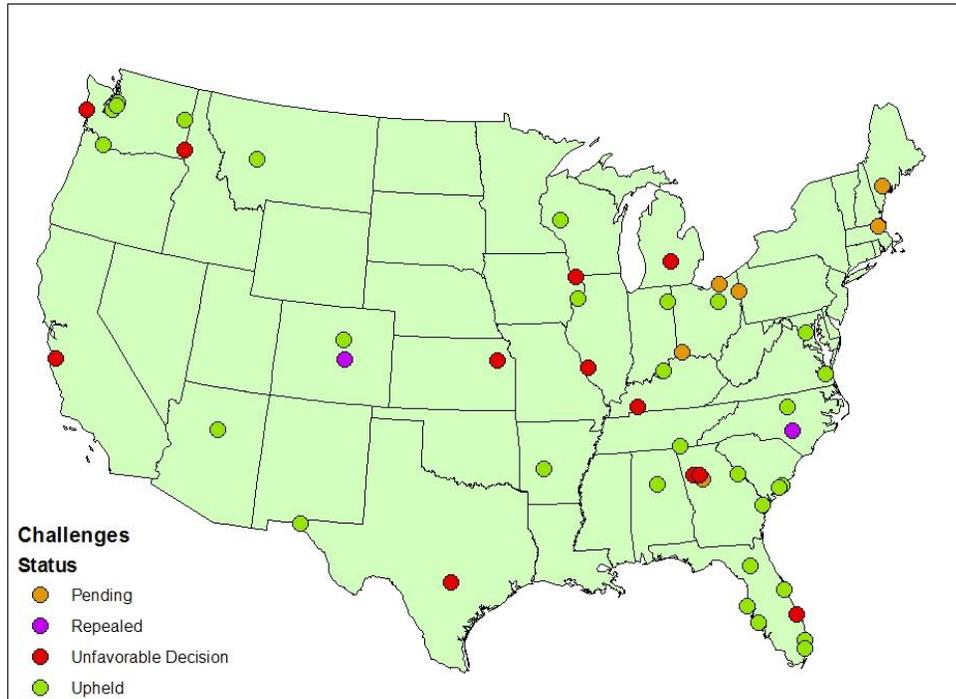


Figure 7. Stormwater utility challenges and outcomes

ERU-based systems are not immune to challenges either. Of the 50 total challenges we found, at least 32 of the challenged utilities were ERU-based. Of the 32 ERU cases, 20 received favorable decisions while six received unfavorable decisions (Figure 8). Four are still pending, and the remaining two were the repealed ordinances in Colorado Springs and Cumberland County, North Carolina.

The repeal of the two utilities points to the need for public education. My experience indicates that most reasonable people can be educated to the need for consistent stormwater funding and will support the formation of stormwater utilities when a real need exists. However, the public at large may see only a “rain tax” and one more movement by local governments to take money from its citizens. It is vital that local community officials interested in forming utilities consult with companies experienced in developing utilities. The education process begins with community leaders followed by a public information campaign.

Companies in line for large stormwater fees will oppose the formation of utilities. They will argue that the fee will drive off businesses who will locate in other districts without fees. They will also argue that it will hurt the local economy because people will shop outside the district because prices will have to be

higher for companies to pay the fees. These claims are usually without foundation, but some people will accept them. A properly funded and managed stormwater utility can mean more parks and open space, less flooding, cleaner streams, and increased property values. A more desirable community improves the local economy.

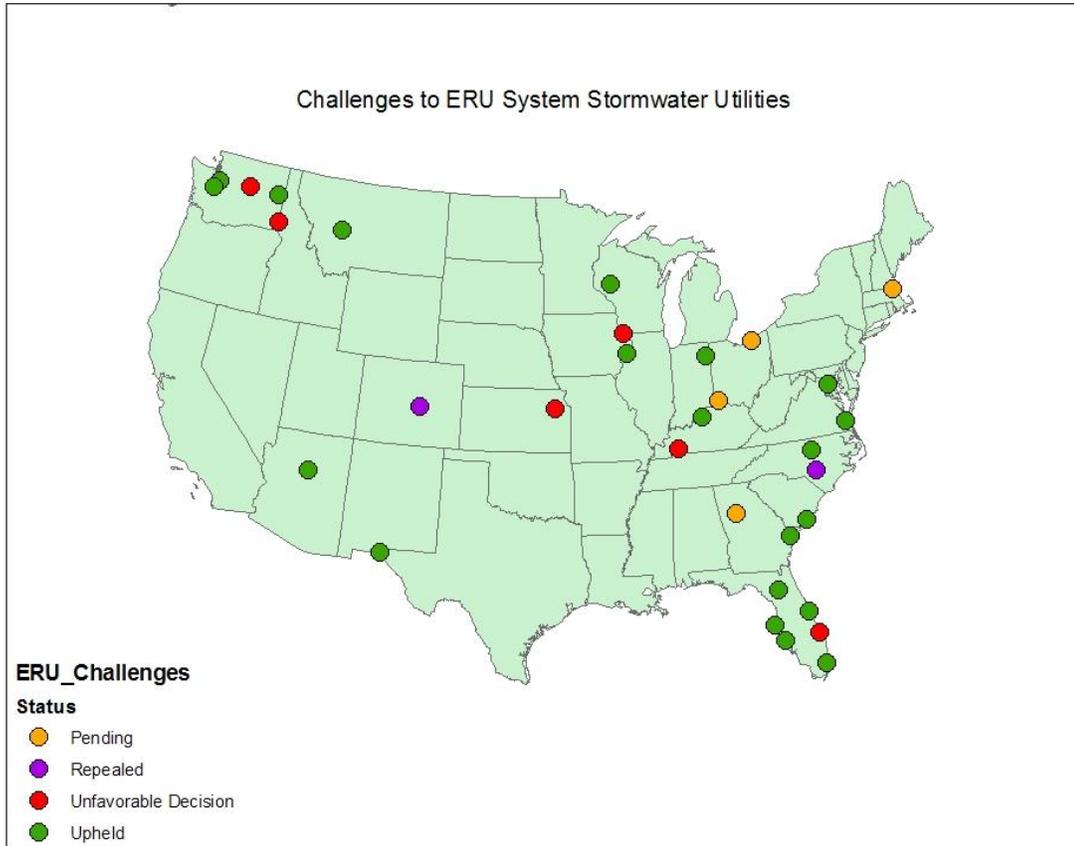


Figure 8. Challenges to ERU-based stormwater utilities

Finally, the traditional wisdom regarding the formation of stormwater utilities is that if made to look like a tax, legal troubles will follow. A new utility in Rantoul, Illinois takes a completely different approach. They passed their stormwater utility as a tax. The recurring, non ad valorem tax is based on a REF system, the first use of the REF system outside of Minnesota to my knowledge. If a community has the political wherewithal to pass a utility as a tax, it may remove a major type of legal challenge to stormwater utilities.

Analysis

In looking at Figure 1 showing stormwater utilities, the locations of some seem to fall along lines. This suggests some role of transportation in the spread of stormwater utilities. To this end we plotted major highways on the map of utilities. Figure 9 provides this map. From the figure there does seem to be an association of major highways with stormwater utilities. However, cities are associated with major highways as well and this might explain the correlation of SWUs with highways. It turns out that 76 percent of the stormwater utilities are within 10 miles of the major highways on the map and 59 percent are within 5 miles. ESRI provides U.S. data with their GIS software including 28,748 cities and towns. Of these, 41 percent are within 10 miles of these major highways and 28 percent are within five miles. The disparity in percentages strongly suggests a correlation between highway transportation and stormwater utility formation. My working hypothesis is that utilities tend to form along major road transportation corridors because easy travel between cities with existing utilities and those without allow decision makers to observe the benefits of the utilities.

Another obvious conclusion from the figure is that utilities tend to cluster. One city develops a utility then surrounding suburbs and communities see the benefits and form their own. This is particularly obvious in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area and in other major metropolitan areas such as Dallas-Fort Worth, Indianapolis, and Atlanta (Griffin).

However, utility formation can be inhibited by state laws. For example, the Birmingham, Alabama Stormwater Management Authority utility was created in 1995, yet it has not sparked the formation of utilities in surrounding communities. One reason for this is that the state law enabling this utility applies only to class 1 municipalities. In Alabama, there is only one class 1 municipality. This shows the importance of states providing legal authority for stormwater utilities.

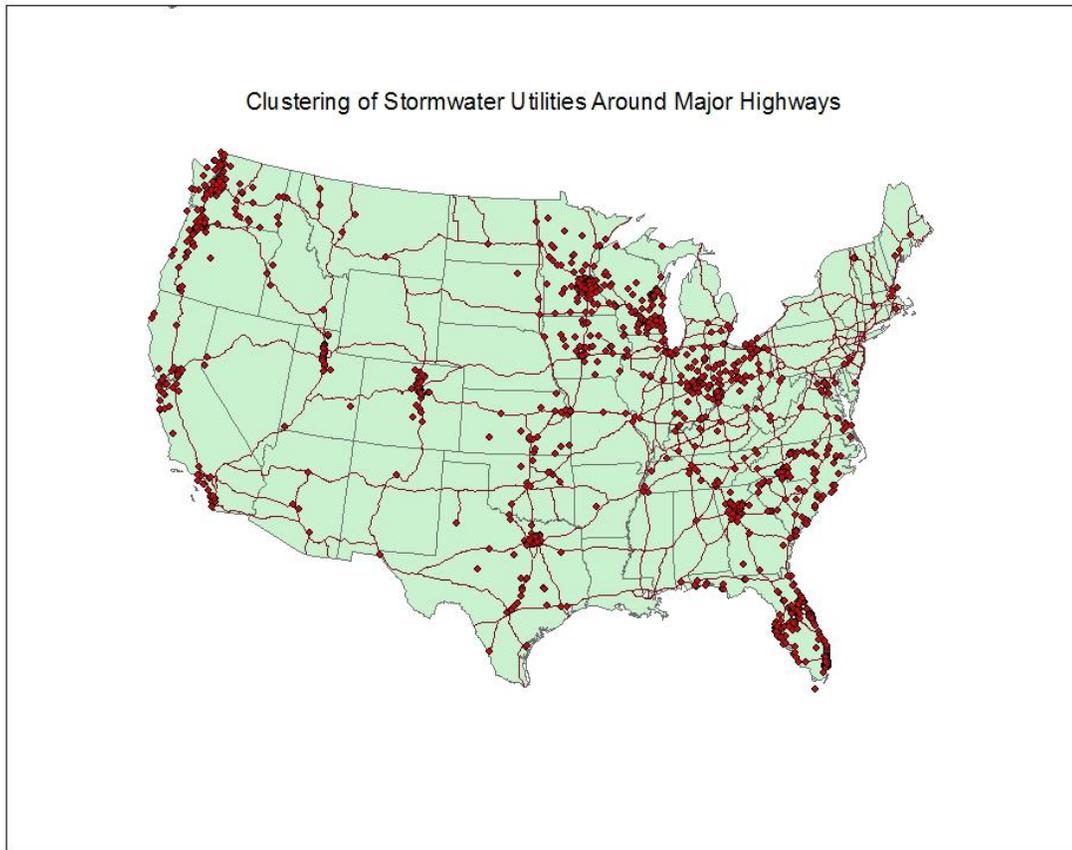


Figure 9. Stormwater utilities and major highway systems

Comparison of Residential Equivalent Factor (REF) to ERU Systems

In the 2010 Survey, we looked at tier fee systems and compared them to ERU systems. Another viable fee system is popular in Minnesota called the Residential Equivalent Factor or REF system. The best way to understand the REF system is with an example. We will use Medina, Minnesota because so much information is available (Barth [2008], Bonestroo, Inc. [2008]). The idea behind a REF system is that the stormwater fee is based on the average volume of runoff from a single family residential property for a given storm. In Medina, the average single family residential lot is 1/3 acre with 30 percent of the parcel covered by impervious surface. Then the average parcel has a gross area of 14,520 square feet with 4356 square feet of impervious area on the parcel. We will assume an ERU of 4356 sq ft.

The designated storm for Medina is the 5-yr, 24-hr storm which has a rainfall of 3.6 inches. Not all of the 3.6 inches of rainfall ends up as surface runoff. Part will soak into the ground, be trapped on plant canopy or other surfaces, be transpired by plants, or evaporate. There are several methods of calculating the runoff, but one of the most popular is that of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS, formerly the Soil Conservation Service). The NRCS method defines a runoff curve number that ranges from zero to 100, though in practice values of the curve number CN usually range from 50 to 98.

A runoff curve number of 98 corresponds to pavement or roof. Lower curve numbers correspond to surfaces that capture or absorb more rain than pavement.

After rainfall begins, a certain amount of rainfall must occur before surface runoff begins. This is commonly observed on pavement which is initially wetted before any runoff begins. This initial rainfall required before the beginning of runoff is called the initial abstraction and is designated as I_a . After runoff begins, there is a theoretical maximum amount of storage that can occur. This is called the potential maximum retention S . Both of these quantities depend on the land use and soil type.

NRCS divides all soils into four hydrologic soil groups, A, B, C, and D. Type A soils are typically well-drained, coarse soils such as sand and gravel and are capable of absorbing large amounts of rainfall. Consequently, runoff curve numbers for type A soils are relatively low. Type B soils are slightly finer grained soils and absorb less rainfall than type A soils, but more than type C or D soils. Type D soils are finer grained clay or silts that do not absorb much runoff and consequently have the highest runoff curve numbers of all of the four soil types.

Runoff curve numbers are functions of soil type and land use and the NRCS provides tables of curve numbers in its National Engineering Handbook. A table of these curve numbers drawn from NRCS sources is available at <http://www.ppacg.org/Regional%20Planning/DOLA/App%20B.pdf>. These tables show the runoff curve number for paved parking lots, roofs, driveways, etc. as 98 regardless of the underlying soil type.

For Medina, the designated hydrologic soil group is B. For grassy areas in good condition with more than 75 % grass cover, CN = 61. For urban parcels comprised of both grassy areas and hard surface, the curve number for these parcels is given by the following equation.

$$CN = f \cdot 98 + (1 - f) \cdot 61 \quad (1)$$

In the equation, f is the fraction of the parcel covered by impervious surface. In Bonestroo, Inc. (2008), the typical curve numbers and the typical % impervious columns provided in Table 3.1 are not consistent with the above equation. In the calculations below, we correct those curve numbers making them correspond with the % impervious column. The typical residential parcel has a runoff curve number of $98(0.30) + 0.70(61) = 72$. The NRCS equation for S in inches is given by the following equation.

$$S = \frac{1000}{CN} - 10 \quad (2)$$

For a typical single family parcel, $S = 1000/72 - 10 = 3.87$ inches. The initial abstraction is given as $0.2 S = 0.2(3.87) = 0.77$ inches. Since the REF rainfall (3.6 inches) is greater than the initial abstraction, there will be some runoff in the 5-yr, 24-hr rainfall. In the NRCS method, when the rainfall exceeds the initial abstraction, the runoff is given as follows.

$$Q = \frac{(P - I_a)^2}{P + 0.8 \cdot S} \quad (3)$$

Here, Q is the runoff in inches, and P is the rainfall in inches. So for the single family parcel, the runoff from a 3.6 inch rainfall is $(3.6 - 0.77)^2 / (3.6 + 0.8 \times 3.87) = 1.19$ inches. So for a 3.6 inch rainfall, only about one third will run off. The REF for Medina is $(1/3) (1.19/12) = 0.033$ acre-ft. An acre-ft represents an acre of land covered to a depth of 1 ft, or about a football field covered to a depth of 1 ft. In Medina, during the 5-yr storm, about 1/30 acre-ft will run off a typical residential parcel.

In Medina, typical commercial or industrial parcels are comprised of about 78 percent hard surface. Therefore the runoff curve number is $0.78(98) + 0.22(61) = 90$. $S = 1000/90 - 10 = 1.13$ inches. The initial abstraction is $0.2(1.13) = 0.23$ inches. The runoff in inches is $(3.6 - 0.23)^2 / (3.6 + 0.8 \times 1.13) = 2.53$ inches. Therefore, the number of REFs per acre for a commercial or industrial parcel is given by $3(2.53)/1.19 = 6.4$ REFs/acre as compared to 3 REFs per acre for a residential parcel.

Now consider the number of ERUs per acre for a commercial or industrial parcel. This number is $0.78(43560)/4356 = 7.8$ ERUs/acre. In fact, it can be shown that for a given choice of the base parcel (1/3 acre, $f = 0.3$, type B soil for Medina), the ratio of ERUs to REFs for a non-residential parcel is a function only of the fraction of impervious area. For Medina, the maximum ratio of 1.23 (ERUs/REFs) occurs for $f = 0.7145$. In a REF system, owners of land without impervious area (undeveloped land or parks) pay a non-zero fee, whereas in a pure ERU system they would pay nothing. For Medina, the difference between fees paid under the existing SWU system and those paid under an ERU system is slight as shown in Figure 10. This figure shows the percentages of total revenue for the existing REF system and for a pure ERU system for Medina. Undeveloped and agricultural land would benefit under the ERU system while industrial and commercial property would pay more than in a REF system. Residential customers would pay approximately 0.5 % more under an ERU system because there are slightly fewer ERUs in Medina than REFs (6466 ERUs vs. 6496 REFs). To raise the same revenue for both systems, the base fee in the REF system was \$2.02 per month. To raise the same revenue in an ERU system, the base fee would be \$2.03.

Overall, from the figure there are only slight differences in ERU and REF systems. The REF system better reflects the runoff contribution of undeveloped land than the ERU system.

Figure 11 shows the ratio of ERUs to REFs for Medina. From this chart, we can see which properties would benefit from an ERU system and which would benefit from a REF system. The crossover occurs for parcels with an impervious fraction of 0.30 (the base fraction for Medina). Parcels with an impervious fraction less than 0.30 would benefit from an ERU system. Owners of parcels with an impervious fraction greater than 0.30 would benefit from a REF system. Because there is a slightly different ERU base fee than the REF base fee and because in Medina certain land uses are exempted from the REF fee, the cutoff is only approximate, but the graph gives the basic behavior.

Finally, some Minnesota communities use REFs for both water quality and quantity; the fee is based on both. This shows the flexibility of the REF method.

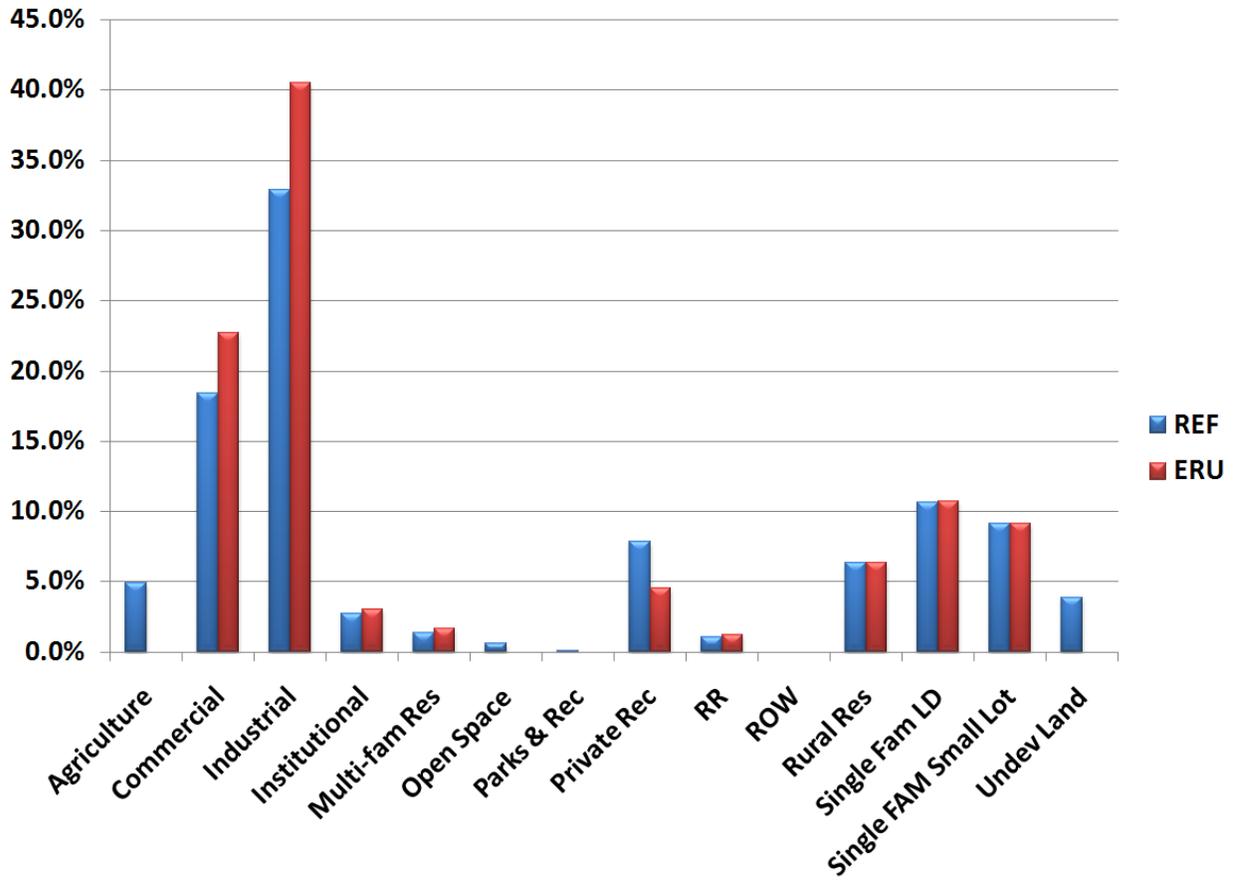


Figure 10. Comparison of REF and ERU revenue percentages for different land use categories

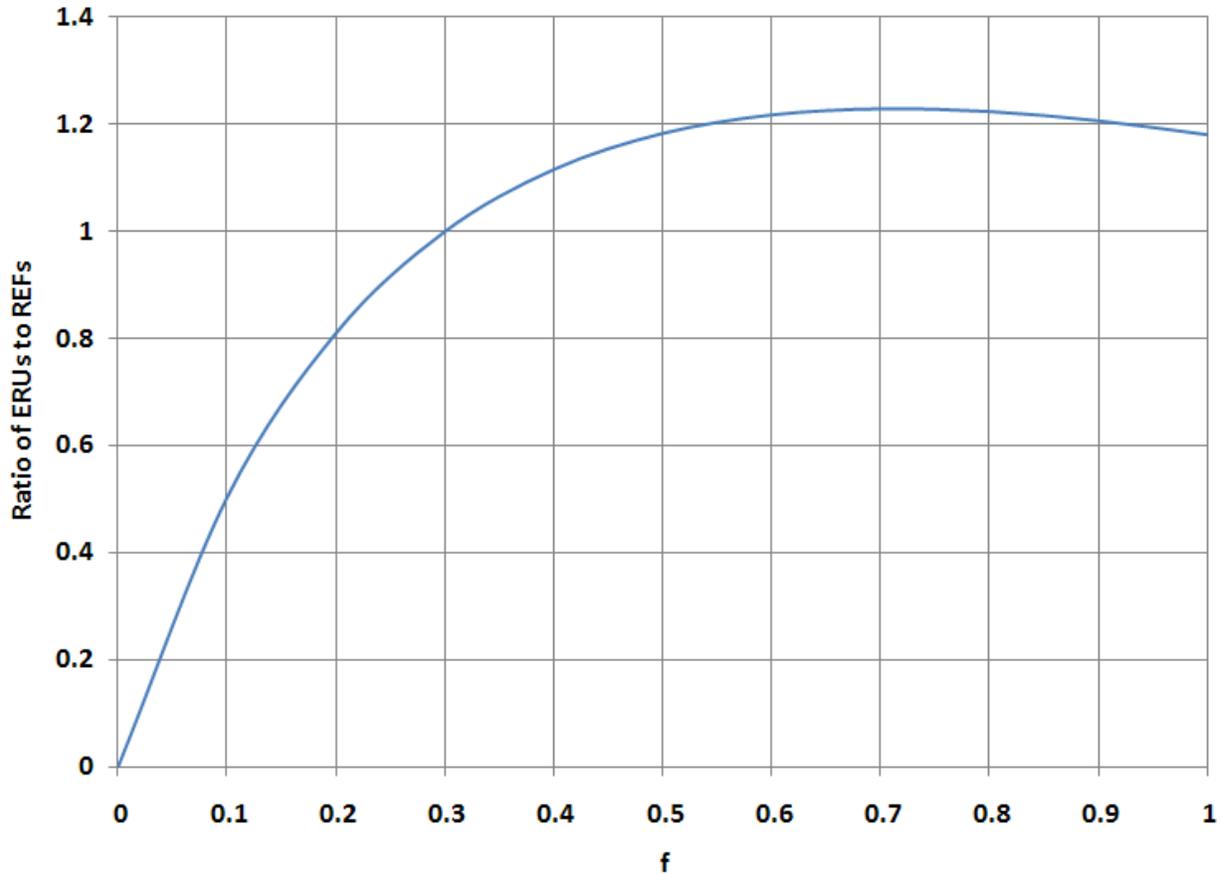


Figure 11. Ratio of ERUs to REFs as a function of fraction of impervious area for Medina, Minnesota

Summary

The current survey contains 1174 utilities. Four states, Florida, Minnesota, Washington, and Wisconsin now have more than 100 stormwater utilities. Nationally, the average monthly fee is \$4.19 and for those communities using the Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) system, the average ERU is 2957 sq ft impervious.

Patterns of stormwater utility locations strongly suggest a role of major highway transportation in the formation of utilities. Utilities also seem to form in clusters suggesting that after one community forms a utility, it becomes easier for surrounding communities to form them.

The Residential Equivalent Factor is a fee system method popular in Minnesota. Fees for some are based on volume of runoff compared to the volume of runoff from a typical single family parcel. A comparison of the existing REF system to a hypothetical ERU system for the same community (Medina, Minnesota) indicates only slight differences. REF systems better reflect the contribution to runoff of parcels with low fractions of impervious area. Agricultural, undeveloped, and park land will pay more under a REF system than under an ERU system. Commercial and industrial properties will pay more under an ERU system. The crossover occurs at the typical residential partial impervious fraction (30 % for Medina). Properties with a lower percentage of impervious area will pay more under a REF system. Parcels with a greater percent impervious will pay more under an ERU system.

Finally, a unique stormwater utility was recently formed in Rantoul, Illinois. It was formed so that the fee is a non ad valorem tax based on a REF system. Since stormwater utilities are often challenged in court as being a tax which was improperly enacted, the Rantoul approach removes one of the more popular stormwater utility legal challenges.

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Appendix A. Raw Data Tables

The following data tables provide the information collected on 1022 stormwater utilities. Communities with an “x” in the ERU column use the tier or REF or another fee system so that no ERU is used. The ERU column is blank when neither an ERU nor a determination can be made if an alternate system was used.

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
1	Stormwater Management Authority	AL	x	\$0.42	1995
2	Mobile	AL		\$3.00	2009
3	Hot Springs	AR	x	\$3.00	2008
4	Flagstaff	AZ	1500	\$1.22	2003
5	Mesa	AZ	x	\$1.50	2006
6	Oro Valley	AZ	5000	\$2.90	2007
7	Peoria	AZ		\$0.75	1995
8	Albany	CA		\$3.47	1992
9	Arcata	CA		\$1.96	2001
10	Berkeley	CA			1991
11	Burlingame	CA	1	\$10.48	2009
12	Carlsbad	CA		\$1.95	
13	Carmel	CA	4000	\$8.77	
14	Chino	CA			
15	Citrus Heights	CA		\$5.54	1997
16	Contra Costa County	CA	5,000	\$2.50	
17	Davis	CA		\$4.83	
18	Del Mar	CA		\$3.00	
19	Dixon	CA		\$3.77	
20	Elk Grove	CA	x	\$5.84	
21	Escondido	CA		\$2.10	
22	Folsom	CA			1990
23	Fortuna	CA		\$0.55	1993
24	Galt	CA		\$2.43	
25	Hollister	CA			
26	Los Angeles	CA		\$1.92	
27	Modesto	CA		\$3.23	2004
28	Monterey	CA		\$5.44	1997
29	Oceanside	CA		\$1.00	
30	Ontario	CA			
31	Palo Alto	CA	2,500	\$10.55	1990
32	El Paso de Robles	CA			
33	Pinole	CA		\$2.92	
34	Poway	CA		\$4.36	
35	Rancho Palos Verdes	CA	3,804	\$7.17	2005
36	Redding	CA			1993
37	Richmond	CA			
38	Sacramento	CA	x	\$11.31	
39	Sacramento County	CA		\$5.85	1995

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
40	Salinas	CA			
41	San Bruno	CA		\$3.85	1993
42	San Clemente	CA	x	\$2.96	
43	San Diego	CA		\$1.95	1990
44	San Jose	CA		\$4.53	1982
45	San Marcos	CA		\$1.77	2001
46	Santa Clara County	CA			
47	Santa Clarita	CA		\$2.00	1994
48	Santa Cruz	CA		\$1.77	1994
49	Santa Monica	CA	x		1995
50	Santa Rosa	CA		\$1.96	1996
51	South San Francisco	CA			1994
52	Stockton	CA	2,347	\$2.10	
53	Tracy	CA	3,140	\$1.20	
54	Vallejo	CA		\$1.97	
55	Vista	CA		\$1.80	
56	Woodland	CA		\$0.48	
57	Arapahoe County	CO		\$5.00	2006
58	Arvada	CO		\$4.30	2001
59	Aurora	CO		\$7.70	2002
60	Berthoud	CO		\$2.50	1989
61	Boulder	CO		\$6.55	1974
62	Canon City	CO		\$4.00	2004
63	Castle Rock	CO	2,458	\$6.08	2002
64	Colorado Springs	CO	2,273	\$6.00	2005
65	Denver	CO		\$5.81	1980
66	Englewood	CO	3,000	\$1.39	
67	Erie	CO	x	\$5.00	2003
68	Evans/Lasalle	CO	x	\$3.71	1998
69	Federal Heights	CO	1,944	\$3.15	2001
70	Firestone	CO	x	\$0.22	2009
71	Fort Collins	CO	x	\$14.26	
72	Fountain	CO			
73	Frederick	CO	2,500	\$6.23	2008
74	Golden	CO		\$3.20	1997
75	Greeley	CO	x	\$13.34	2001
76	Idaho Springs	CO			2006
77	LaFayette	CO		\$4.27	2007
78	Lakewood	CO		\$1.98	1998
79	Larimer County	CO	x	\$6.90	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
80	Littleton	CO		\$2.00	1986
81	Longmont	CO		\$7.13	1984
82	Louisville	CO		\$2.00	2006
83	Loveland	CO	x	\$11.54	1987
84	Northglenn	CO		\$2.00	2004
85	Parker	CO	3,738	\$6.00	1999
86	Pueblo	CO		\$6.25	2003
87	Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority	CO	x	\$6.90	
88	Westminster	CO	x	\$1.50	2001
89	Windsor	CO		\$3.98	2003
90	Woodland Park	CO		\$2.00	1995
91	Washington	DC	1,000	\$2.57	
92	Lewes	DE	x	\$5.00	2010
93	Wilmington	DE		\$11.94	2006
94	Alachua County	FL			
95	Altamonte Springs	FL	2,492	\$6.75	1989
96	Anna Maria	FL	2,254	\$3.75	2008
97	Apopka	FL	x	\$2.08	
98	Atlantic Beach	FL	1,790	\$5.00	1991
99	Auburndale	FL	x	\$0.75	
100	Aventura	FL	1,548	\$2.50	1997
101	Bartow	FL	2,520	\$3.75	2005
102	Bay County	FL	x	\$3.33	2005
103	Bay Harbor Islands	FL	1,548	\$5.00	1996
104	Belle Glade	FL			1998
105	Belle Isle	FL	4,087	\$4.00	
106	Boca Raton	FL	2,837	\$2.90	1993
107	Boynton Beach	FL	1,937	\$5.00	1993
108	Bradenton	FL	1,700	\$2.50	1996
109	Bradenton Beach	FL	x	\$8.33	2004
110	Brevard County	FL	2,500	\$3.00	1990
111	Callaway	FL			1991
112	Cape Canaveral	FL	2,074	\$3.00	2003
113	Cape Coral	FL			2004
114	Casselberry	FL	2,309	\$2.90	1993
115	Charlotte County	FL	x		1991
116	Clearwater	FL	1,830	\$9.91	1990
117	Clermont	FL	3,154	\$3.00	1990
118	Cocoa	FL	2,166	\$3.00	1992

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
119	Cocoa Beach	FL	2,900	\$6.00	2003
120	Coconut Creek	FL	2,070	\$2.65	2004
121	Collier County	FL			1991
122	Coral Gables	FL	2,428	\$3.50	1993
123	Daytona Beach	FL	1,661	\$7.08	
124	DeBary	FL	2,560	\$7.00	
125	De Land	FL	3,100	\$7.17	2009
126	Delray Beach	FL	2,502	\$5.33	1990
127	Deltona	FL	3,484	\$6.26	2002
128	Doral	FL	1,548	\$4.00	
129	Dundee	FL		\$1.00	2003
130	Dunedin	FL	1,708	\$6.00	2007
131	Eagle Lake	FL		\$4.00	
132	Edgewater	FL	2,027	\$8.00	2004
133	El Portal	FL	1,548	\$3.00	
134	Eustis	FL	2,187	\$3.00	1997
135	Florida City	FL	1,250	\$2.50	2000
136	Fort Lauderdale	FL	x	\$2.90	1992
137	Fort Meade	FL	x	\$4.25	1990
138	Fort Myers	FL	2,931		1999
139	Fort Pierce	FL	2,186	\$4.50	2005
140	Fort Walton Beach	FL	3,200		
141	Frostproof	FL		\$3.00	1997
142	Gainesville	FL	2,300	\$8.15	1988
143	Golden Beach	FL	8,000	\$2.92	1997
144	Grant-Valkaria	FL	2,500	\$3.00	2008
145	Gulf Breeze	FL	4,450	\$3.50	2006
146	Gulfport	FL	2,300	\$2.87	1995
147	Haines City	FL	1,935	\$2.00	2002
148	Hallandale Beach	FL	958	\$2.50	1980
149	Hernando County	FL			2003
150	Hialeah	FL	1,664	\$2.50	1998
151	Hialeah Gardens	FL	1,267	\$2.00	1996
152	Hillsborough County	FL			1989
153	Holly Hill	FL	2,050	\$3.00	1997
154	Hollywood	FL	2,250	\$2.69	1993
155	Homestead	FL	2,000	\$3.18	1992
156	Indian Creek Village	FL	1,548	\$4.00	1999
157	Indian Harbor Beach	FL	2,500	\$3.00	
158	Jacksonville	FL	3,100	\$5.00	2007

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
159	Jacksonville Beach	FL	1,541	\$5.00	1990
160	Jupiter	FL	2,651	\$4.37	1994
161	Key Biscayne	FL	1,083	\$7.50	1993
162	Key West	FL	1,400	\$7.05	2001
163	Kissimmee	FL	2,404	\$7.31	1989
164	Lake Alfred	FL	x	\$2.00	1999
165	Lake Mary	FL	4,576	\$3.00	
166	Lake Worth	FL	1,748	\$5.80	1993
167	Lakeland	FL	5,000	\$6.00	1999
168	Largo	FL	2,257	\$4.45	1989
169	Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	FL	4,472	\$3.50	2004
170	Lauderdale Lakes	FL	2,133	\$4.57	1997
171	Lauderhill	FL	x	\$10.78	
172	Leesburg	FL	2,000	\$4.00	1994
173	Leon County	FL	2,723	\$1.67	1991
174	Longwood	FL	2,898	\$6.00	
175	Madeira Beach	FL	1,249	\$5.00	
176	Maitland	FL	2,532	\$7.25	
177	Malabar	FL	2,500	\$3.00	1992
178	Manatee County	FL			1991
179	Marathon	FL		\$5.00	
180	Margate	FL	2,382	\$2.69	1993
181	Marion County	FL	2,275	\$1.25	
182	Martin County	FL			1995
183	Medley	FL	1,487	\$3.00	1991
184	Melbourne	FL	2,500	\$1.80	1999
185	Melbourne Beach	FL	2,500	\$1.50	2000
186	Miami Beach	FL	791	\$3.25	1996
187	Miami Gardens	FL			
188	Miami Shores	FL	2,466	\$3.75	2000
189	Miami Springs	FL	x	\$3.67	1993
190	Miami-Dade County	FL	1,548	\$4.00	2004
191	Milton	FL			2008
192	Minneola	FL	1,100	\$2.00	2001
193	Miramar	FL			1998
194	Mount Dora	FL	2,500	\$3.50	
195	Mulberry	FL	x	\$1.00	
196	Naples	FL	1,934	\$12.01	1994
197	Neptune Beach	FL	3,164	\$3.00	2002
198	New Port Richey	FL	2,629	\$3.36	2001

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
199	New Smyrna Beach	FL	1,515	\$2.50	1995
200	Niceville	FL	7,500	\$3.85	2004
201	North Bay Village	FL	2,415	\$2.25	1994
202	North Lauderdale	FL	2,138	\$3.00	1995
203	North Miami	FL	1,760	\$4.93	1998
204	North Miami Beach	FL	1,800	\$4.50	1992
205	North Redington Beach	FL	1,687		
206	Oakland Park	FL	1,507	\$6.00	1989
207	Ocala	FL	1,948	\$4.00	1988
208	Ocoee	FL	2,054	\$5.50	
209	Oldsmar	FL	2,550	\$3.00	1998
210	Opa-Locka	FL	1,548	\$1.90	
211	Orange County	FL			1996
212	Orlando	FL	2,000	\$9.99	1989
213	Ormond Beach	FL	3,000	\$5.00	1987
214	Oviedo	FL	2,464	\$7.00	1993
215	Palm Bay	FL	4602	\$4.47	1991
216	Palm Coast	FL	3,432	\$8.00	2004
217	Palmetto	FL	1,999	\$3.68	1999
218	Panama City	FL			1991
219	Pasco County	FL	2,890	\$3.92	2007
220	Pembroke Park	FL	1,548	\$5.67	1996
221	Pensacola	FL	2,575	\$4.40	2001
222	Pinecrest	FL	1,548	\$3.00	2002
223	Plant City	FL	2,280	\$4.00	2004
224	Polk City	FL	x	\$1.50	2003
225	Pompano Beach	FL	2,880	\$3.00	1997
226	Port Orange	FL	3,050	\$6.25	1993
227	Port Saint Lucie	FL	2,280	\$10.25	1988
228	Redington Beach	FL		\$2.50	
229	Riviera Beach	FL	1,920	\$4.50	2003
230	Rockledge	FL	2,922	\$3.75	2000
231	Safety Harbor	FL	1,865	\$3.50	1991
232	Saint Augustine	FL	2,000	\$5.00	2002
233	Saint Cloud	FL	2,664	\$6.35	2007
234	Saint Johns County	FL	3,000	\$6.50	1994
235	Saint Petersburg	FL	2,719	\$6.85	1989
236	Sanford	FL	2,126	\$6.79	1991
237	Sarasota County	FL	3,153	\$7.55	1989
238	Satellite Beach	FL	3,000	\$3.50	1997

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
239	Sebastian	FL	3,285	\$4.00	2001
240	South Daytona	FL	2,000	\$5.00	1989
241	South Miami	FL	1,865	\$3.00	2000
242	Stuart	FL	3,707	\$3.76	2000
243	Sunny Isles Beach	FL	1,548	\$2.50	1999
244	Sunrise	FL	1,884	\$4.55	1997
245	Surfside	FL	1,040	\$2.50	1998
246	Sweetwater	FL	1,579	\$2.50	2000
247	Tallahassee	FL	1,990	\$7.95	1986
248	Tamarac	FL	1,830	\$8.60	1993
249	Tampa	FL	3,310	\$3.00	2003
250	Tarpon Springs	FL	1,945	\$5.65	1992
251	Tavares	FL	3,000	\$3.00	
252	Tequesta	FL	2,506	\$7.13	
253	Titusville	FL	x	\$5.71	1990
254	Treasure Island	FL	1,513	\$4.74	1994
255	Umatilla	FL	3,000	\$4.00	2008
256	Venice	FL	9,489	\$5.00	1995
257	Volusia County	FL	2,775	\$6.00	1992
258	West Melbourne	FL	2,500	\$3.00	1992
259	West Miami	FL	1,400	\$2.50	1996
260	West Palm Beach	FL	2,171	\$6.95	
261	Wilton Manors	FL	3,460	\$3.50	1992
262	Winter Garden	FL	4,077	\$5.13	2006
263	Winter Haven	FL	x	\$2.68	1998
264	Winter Park	FL	2,324	\$7.80	
265	Winter Springs	FL	2,123	\$5.50	1992
266	Athens - Clarke County	GA	2,682	\$3.50	2004
267	Atlanta	GA			
268	Auburn	GA	x	\$2.50	2011
269	Austell	GA		\$1.00	
270	Barrow County	GA	3,478	\$1.50	2008
271	Braselton	GA			
272	Camilla	GA	3,360		2010
273	Canton	GA			
274	Cartersville	GA	3,000	\$3.75	
275	Chamblee	GA	3,000		2004
276	Clayton County	GA		\$3.75	2006
277	College Park	GA	3,523	\$3.00	2007
278	Columbia County	GA	x	\$2.63	1999

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
279	Conyers	GA	x	\$3.33	2002
280	Covington	GA	2,600	\$3.23	2005
281	Decatur	GA	2,900	\$5.00	1999
282	DeKalb County	GA	3,000	\$4.00	2003
283	Doraville	GA	3,000	\$4.00	
284	Douglasville-Douglas County	GA	2,543	\$4.00	2003
285	Evans	GA		\$3.50	
286	Fairburn	GA			
287	Fayetteville	GA	3,800	\$2.95	2004
288	Garden City	GA	3,000	\$4.75	2008
289	Gilmer County	GA			
290	Griffin	GA	2,200	\$4.47	1998
291	Gwinnett County	GA		\$6.15	2006
292	Henry County	GA	4,779	\$3.32	2006
293	Hinesville	GA	2,635	\$4.25	
294	Holly Springs	GA	2,700	\$4.00	2009
295	Lawrenceville	GA			2007
296	Loganville	GA	3,000	\$4.00	
297	McDonough	GA		\$2.78	
298	Norcross	GA	100	\$5.43	
299	Peachtree City	GA	4,600	\$3.95	
300	Rockdale County	GA	3,420	\$3.39	
301	Roswell	GA	4,100	\$3.95	
302	Smyrna	GA	3,900	\$2.20	2007
303	Snellville	GA		\$3.10	2008
304	Stockbridge	GA	2,000	\$2.92	2004
305	Stone Mountain	GA			
306	Sugar Hill	GA	x	\$4.50	2008
307	Valdosta	GA	3,704	\$2.50	2006
308	Warner Robbins	GA	3,000	\$3.25	2006
309	Woodstock	GA		\$4.20	2006
310	Ackley	IA			
311	Altoona	IA	4,000	\$3.00	2010
312	Ames	IA		\$2.60	1994
313	Ankeny	IA	4,000		
314	Bettendorf	IA	2,500	\$1.50	2003
315	Boone	IA	3,000	\$2.00	
316	Buffalo	IA	x	\$2.00	
317	Burlington	IA	25,000	\$2.00	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
318	Carroll	IA	x	\$3.00	
319	Cedar Falls	IA		\$3.00	
320	Cedar Rapids	IA		\$3.19	
321	Centerville	IA	x	\$3.00	2008
322	Clear Lake	IA		\$1.60	
323	Clive	IA	3,667	\$3.25	2005
324	Coralville	IA	x	\$1.25	2005
325	Davenport	IA	2,600	\$1.60	
326	De Witt	IA		\$2.50	
327	Des Moines	IA	2,349	\$8.50	1995
328	Dubuque	IA	2,917	\$5.25	2003
329	Forest City	IA		\$5.00	
330	Fort Dodge	IA	2,533	\$3.00	2007
331	Garner	IA			
332	Hiawatha	IA		\$1.00	2000
333	Indianola	IA	3,400	\$2.00	2011
334	Iowa City	IA	3,129	\$2.00	2004
335	Marengo	IA		\$1.50	
336	Marion	IA		\$4.00	
337	Marshalltown	IA		\$2.16	
338	Mason City	IA		\$1.00	
339	Nevada	IA		\$1.50	
340	Oskaloosa	IA	2,750	\$2.00	
341	Perry	IA		\$2.00	
342	Sac City	IA		\$3.00	
343	Sioux City	IA			1990
344	State Center	IA	x	\$3.00	
345	Storm Lake	IA	2,750	\$2.00	
346	Urbandale	IA	3,200	\$1.50	2010
347	Waukee	IA	2,973	\$2.75	
348	West Des Moines	IA	4,000	\$2.75	
349	Windsor Heights	IA		\$3.50	
350	Coeur D'Alene	ID	3,000	\$4.00	2004
351	Lewiston	ID	4,000	\$4.50	2008
352	Nampa	ID	3,500	\$3.50	2010
353	Pocatello	ID		\$2.44	
354	Aurora	IL	x	\$3.45	1998
355	Bloomington	IL	1,000	\$4.35	2004
356	East Moline	IL	2,200	\$2.54	2009
357	Freeport	IL		\$4.00	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
358	Highland Park	IL	x	\$4.00	
359	Moline	IL		\$3.75	2000
360	Morton	IL	3,300	\$4.74	2005
361	Normal	IL	3,200	\$4.60	2006
362	O'Fallon	IL	3,650	\$3.45	2008
363	Rantoul	IL	x	\$3.43	2001
364	Richton Park	IL	x	\$5.63	
365	Rock Island	IL	2,800	\$3.83	2002
366	Rolling Meadows	IL	3,604	\$2.76	2001
367	Tinley Park	IL	x		1983
368	Albany	IN		\$12.40	
369	Anderson	IN	2,500	\$3.50	2002
370	Angola	IN		\$1.52	
371	Bargersville	IN		\$9.46	2005
372	Batesville	IN	x	\$2.00	2005
373	Berne	IN		\$10.00	
374	Bloomington	IN		\$2.70	1998
375	Brownsburg	IN		\$5.00	2006
376	Cedar Lake	IN	2903	\$5.00	2006
377	Centerville	IN		\$8.50	
378	Chandler	IN		\$4.00	2004
379	Chesterton	IN	3,585	\$5.00	
380	Cicero	IN			
381	Clarksville	IN		\$2.95	2004
382	Connersville	IN	2,662	\$5.15	
383	Crawfordsville	IN			
384	Crown Point	IN	x	\$6.00	
385	Cumberland	IN		\$5.20	2007
386	Danville	IN	3,700		
387	Delaware County	IN	x	\$0.95	
388	Dyer	IN	4,343	\$6.00	1991
389	Elkhart County	IN	2,800	\$1.25	
390	Fishers	IN	3,318	\$4.95	
391	Floyd County	IN		\$3.25	2007
392	Fort Wayne	IN	2,500	\$3.65	
393	Fortville	IN		\$8.00	
394	Goshen	IN	2,800	\$1.25	
395	Greendale	IN	3,000	\$4.39	
396	Greenfield	IN	2,250	\$2.00	2005
397	Griffith	IN	x	\$7.50	2005

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
398	Highland	IN		\$6.43	
399	Indianapolis/Marion County	IN	2,800	\$2.25	2001
400	Jasper	IN	5,000	\$2.00	2003
401	Jeffersonville	IN		\$3.50	
402	Lafayette	IN	3,200	\$4.00	
403	Lebanon	IN	3,000	\$3.00	
404	Leo Cedarville	IN			
405	Logansport	IN			
406	Marion	IN		\$5.00	
407	McCordsville	IN	2,250	\$7.50	2005
408	Merrillville	IN	2,784	\$5.00	2009
409	Middletown	IN		\$6.00	
410	Muncie	IN	x	\$0.95	2005
411	Munster	IN		\$10.00	
412	New Albany	IN	2,500	\$3.17	2005
413	New Castle	IN	x	\$6.00	
414	New Haven	IN	2,534		
415	North Manchester	IN			1994
416	Ossian	IN	x	\$8.00	2005
417	Peru	IN	3,497	\$4.00	
418	Pittsboro	IN		\$3.50	
419	Plainfield	IN		\$4.00	
420	Plymouth	IN	12,000	\$2.05	
421	Richmond	IN	2,980	\$3.00	
422	Shelbyville	IN		\$6.00	
423	Valparaiso	IN	x	\$7.00	1998
424	Vincennes	IN			
425	Warrick County	IN			2006
426	Washington	IN	2,558	\$3.00	2004
427	Westfield	IN	x	\$2.75	2008
428	Yorktown	IN		\$2.00	
429	Andover	KS			2005
430	Arkansas City	KS		\$3.00	1993
431	Bonner Springs	KS	x	\$2.50	
432	Coffeyville	KS	x	\$2.50	2006
433	Dodge City	KS	8,000	\$1.10	2009
434	El Dorado	KS	2,314	\$3.00	2008
435	Eudora	KS			
436	Fairway	KS	3,200	\$5.00	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
437	Hays	KS		\$3.62	2011
438	Hiawatha	KS	x	\$4.00	2009
439	Hutchinson	KS		\$1.00	
440	Lawrence	KS	2,366	\$4.00	1997
441	Lenexa	KS	2,750	\$6.00	2000
442	Manhattan	KS		\$1.10	1992
443	Mission	KS	2,485	\$4.00	2004
444	Olathe	KS		\$3.75	
445	Overland Park	KS	2,485	\$2.00	2001
446	Parsons	KS	x	\$1.00	2008
447	Pittsburg	KS		\$2.97	2003
448	Prairie Village	KS	x	\$9.50	2008
449	Shawnee	KS		\$3.00	2004
450	Topeka	KS	2,018	\$3.62	1996
451	Valley Center	KS	x	\$1.00	2008
452	Wichita	KS	2,139	\$2.00	
453	Winfield	KS		\$1.00	1991
454	Danville	KY		\$1.50	2007
455	Henderson	KY	3,000		1998
456	Hopkinsville	KY	3,350	\$3.00	2006
457	Lexington/Fayette County	KY	2,500	\$4.32	2009
458	Louisville/Jefferson Co.	KY	2,500	\$5.02	1987
459	Murray	KY	3,000	\$1.50	2004
460	Oldham County	KY	6,000	\$3.43	2008
461	Radcliff	KY	2,800	\$4.00	2003
462	Sanitation District 1	KY	2,600	\$4.02	1998
463	Warren County	KY	x	\$4.00	2007
464	Chicopee	MA	2,000	\$3.33	1999
465	Fall River	MA			
466	Gloucester	MA	x	\$4.42	2011
467	Newton	MA	3,119	\$2.08	2006
468	Reading	MA	2,552	\$3.32	
469	Annapolis	MD		\$1.83	2003
470	Charles County	MD	x	\$2.00	
471	Montgomery County	MD	2,406	\$1.06	2002
472	Rockville	MD	2,330	\$5.15	2008
473	Silver Spring	MD		\$3.93	
474	Takoma Park	MD	1,228	\$2.39	1996
475	Augusta	ME	2,700	\$3.44	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
476	Lewiston	ME	x	\$3.33	2006
477	Orono	ME		\$3.43	
478	Ann Arbor	MI	x	\$6.92	1980
479	Berkley	MI	2,600	\$3.35	2001
480	Detroit	MI			1979
481	Jackson	MI	x	\$2.67	2011
482	Lansing	MI			1995
483	Marquette	MI		\$4.18	
484	Albert Lea	MN			2005
485	Alexandria	MN		\$2.50	2005
486	Andover	MN		\$2.06	2003
487	Anoka	MN		\$1.76	2003
488	Apple Valley	MN	x	\$4.33	1988
489	Arden Hills	MN		\$3.20	1993
490	Ashby	MN	x		2005
491	Austin	MN	x	\$2.50	2003
492	Baxter	MN	x	\$2.10	2006
493	Belle Plaine	MN		\$3.10	1999
494	Bemidji	MN	3,700	\$6.26	
495	Bird Island	MN	x	\$5.00	2007
496	Blaine	MN	x	\$1.75	2007
497	Bloomington	MN	x	\$4.53	1988
498	Brainerd	MN	x		2007
499	Brooklyn Center	MN	x	\$4.78	1991
500	Brooklyn Park	MN	x	\$2.40	2002
501	Buffalo	MN	x		1986
502	Burnsville	MN	x	\$6.28	1992
503	Cambridge	MN		\$3.85	2000
504	Cannon Falls	MN	x	\$2.00	2010
505	Carver	MN	x	\$3.33	2004
506	Centerville	MN		\$1.67	1997
507	Champlin	MN	x	\$2.50	
508	Chanhassen	MN		\$2.92	
509	Circle Pines	MN		\$3.00	2005
510	Cloquet	MN	4,312	\$4.00	2011
511	Columbia Heights	MN	x	\$2.46	1999
512	Coon Rapids	MN	x	\$3.30	2002
513	Cottage Grove	MN	x	\$4.00	2001
514	Crystal	MN	x	\$3.10	1991
515	Deephaven	MN		\$5.00	1994

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
516	Delano	MN	x	\$5.00	
517	Detroit Lakes	MN	x		
518	Duluth	MN	x	\$3.75	1998
519	Eagan	MN		\$2.70	1990
520	Eden Prairie	MN	x	\$1.00	1994
521	Edina	MN	x	\$4.80	1985
522	Elko-New Market	MN		\$4.50	2000
523	Excelsior	MN	x	\$2.57	1999
524	Fairmont	MN	x		1987
525	Falcon Heights	MN		\$3.25	1986
526	Faribault	MN			2001
527	Farmington	MN	x	\$3.00	1989
528	Fergus Falls	MN	x	\$4.00	
529	Forest Lake	MN	x	\$0.55	2008
530	Frazee	MN			
531	Fridley	MN	x	\$1.21	1985
532	Golden Valley	MN	x	\$7.33	1992
533	Grand Rapids	MN	x	\$5.35	2004
534	Hastings	MN		\$2.12	2010
535	Hopkins	MN	x	\$5.00	1989
536	Hutchinson	MN	x	\$1.75	
537	Jordan	MN		\$3.09	1995
538	Kasson	MN			
539	Kenyon	MN	x		
540	Lake Elmo	MN	x	\$2.50	2003
541	Lakeville	MN	x	\$5.25	1994
542	Lauderdale	MN		\$2.50	1994
543	Little Falls	MN			
544	Long Lake	MN		\$3.60	1999
545	Loretto	MN		\$5.50	2003
546	Madison	MN	x		2002
547	Mahtomedi	MN	x	\$3.51	2001
548	Mankato	MN	x	\$3.00	
549	Maple Plain	MN	x	\$2.97	2005
550	Maplewood	MN		\$4.12	2003
551	Mayer	MN	x	\$0.67	2005
552	Medina	MN	x	\$2.02	2008
553	Mendota Heights	MN	x	\$1.67	1992
554	Minneapolis	MN	1,530	\$10.77	2005
555	Minnnetonka	MN	x	\$5.76	2003

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
556	Minnetrista	MN	x	\$3.00	1992
557	Montrose	MN	x		2000
558	Moorhead	MN	x		2005
559	Mora	MN	x	\$1.25	2005
560	Mound	MN	x	\$2.16	2001
561	Mounds View	MN	x	\$2.75	1993
562	New Brighton	MN	x	\$4.88	1994
563	New Hope	MN	x	\$6.11	1991
564	New Prague	MN	x	\$2.64	1992
565	North Saint Paul	MN		\$5.35	1990
566	Northfield	MN	x	\$4.75	1986
567	Norwood Young America	MN		\$1.00	2003
568	Oak Park Heights	MN	x	\$1.00	1999
569	Oakdale	MN	x	\$1.67	2002
570	Orono	MN		\$4.15	2001
571	Osakis	MN	x	\$1.00	
572	Osseo	MN	x	\$3.00	2007
573	Plymouth	MN	x	\$5.00	2001
574	Princeton	MN	x	\$2.27	2008
575	Prior Lake	MN		\$12.00	1993
576	Ramsey	MN	x	\$2.60	2000
577	Red Wing	MN	x	\$5.00	
578	Redwood Falls	MN			2003
579	Richfield	MN	x	\$3.65	1985
580	Robbinsdale	MN	x	\$3.95	1985
581	Rochester	MN		\$3.00	2003
582	Rogers	MN	x	\$3.15	2002
583	Rosemount	MN	x	\$3.94	1992
584	Roseville	MN	x	\$2.05	1984
585	Saint Anthony	MN	x	\$4.33	1992
586	Saint Bonifacius	MN	x	\$5.00	2004
587	Saint Cloud	MN	x	\$2.10	2003
588	Saint Louis Park	MN	x	\$4.83	2000
589	Saint Michael	MN	x	\$2.00	2003
590	Saint Paul	MN		\$4.82	1986
591	Saint Paul Park	MN		\$2.67	2007
592	Saint Peter	MN		\$7.50	
593	Savage	MN	x	\$6.42	1994
594	Shakopee	MN	x	\$2.81	1985

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
595	Shoreview	MN	x	\$3.63	1991
596	Shorewood	MN	x	\$6.72	1993
597	South Saint Paul	MN		\$2.50	2003
598	Stillwater	MN	x	\$1.50	1996
599	Thief River Falls	MN	x	\$2.50	
600	Tonka Bay	MN	x	\$1.13	1993
601	Two Harbors	MN	1,718	\$1.50	1999
602	Vadnais Heights	MN	x	\$3.00	1992
603	Vadnais Lake Water Management Organization	MN	x	\$2.20	
604	Victoria	MN	x	\$3.33	1997
605	Waconia	MN	x	\$5.47	1992
606	Watertown	MN	x	\$1.75	2005
607	Wayzata	MN		\$3.33	1991
608	West Saint Paul	MN	x	\$3.08	2006
609	White Bear Township	MN	4,000	\$2.00	1992
610	Winona	MN	x		2003
611	Woodbury	MN		\$5.77	1992
612	Worthington	MN		\$3.00	2004
613	Arnold	MO	1,750	\$3.75	2006
614	Columbia - Boone County	MO	x	\$1.15	1993
615	Kansas City	MO	3,000	\$3.00	1992
616	Saint Louis	MO	x	\$4.20	2008
617	Wentzville	MO	2,350	\$1.10	
618	Billings	MT		\$2.69	
619	Great Falls	MT		\$7.26	1989
620	Helena	MT	10,000	\$1.84	1988
621	Polson	MT	x	\$4.00	2009
622	Whitefish	MT			2006
623	Asheville	NC	2,442	\$2.34	2004
624	Bessemer City	NC	x	\$2.07	
625	Burlington	NC	x	\$2.00	2005
626	Carolina Beach	NC	500		2002
627	Chapel Hill	NC	2,000	\$6.50	2004
628	Charlotte	NC	2,613	\$8.25	1994
629	Clemmons	NC	3,952	\$3.70	1993
630	Concord	NC	3,120	\$4.30	2005
631	Cornelius	NC	2,613	\$4.17	
632	Cumberland County	NC	2,266	\$1.00	1995

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
633	Dallas	NC	x	\$2.08	
634	Davidson	NC	2,613	\$2.81	
635	Durham	NC	2,400	\$4.50	1997
636	Elizabeth City	NC	x	\$3.00	2006
637	Fayetteville	NC	2,266	\$1.00	2004
638	Forsythe County	NC			2006
639	Gastonia	NC	2,650	\$2.75	2001
640	Greensboro	NC	2,543	\$2.70	1994
641	Greenville	NC	2,000	\$5.70	
642	High Point	NC	2,588	\$2.00	
643	Hope Mills	NC	2,266	\$3.00	2007
644	Huntersville	NC	2,613	\$4.03	
645	Indian Trail	NC	1,984	\$4.24	2007
646	Jacksonville	NC	2,850	\$4.00	2006
647	Kannapolis	NC	3,250	\$4.00	
648	Kernersville	NC	2,980	\$3.29	2006
649	Kinston	NC	3,059	\$4.00	2008
650	Lowell	NC			
651	Lumberton	NC	x		1997
652	Matthews	NC	2,613	\$4.03	
653	Mecklenburg County	NC	2,613	\$4.03	
654	Mint Hill	NC	2,613	\$4.03	
655	Monroe	NC	2,618	\$4.00	2008
656	Mount Holly	NC	x	\$2.50	
657	Oak Island	NC	x	\$2.50	
658	Oxford	NC	2,500	\$2.00	
659	Pineville	NC	2,613	\$4.03	
660	Raleigh	NC	2,260	\$4.00	2004
661	Rocky Mount	NC	2,519	\$3.75	2003
662	Spring Lake	NC	2,266	\$2.75	
663	Stallings	NC			2007
664	Washington	NC	x	\$4.00	2002
665	Whitakers	NC	x	\$3.25	
666	Wilmington	NC	2,500	\$5.30	2004
667	Wilson	NC	2,585	\$2.94	2002
668	Winston-Salem	NC	x	\$4.25	
669	Winterville	NC	2,000	\$2.00	2007
670	Wrightsville Beach	NC	x	\$6.00	
671	Bismarck	ND			
672	Grand Forks	ND	x	\$2.90	1988

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
673	Minot	ND	x	\$2.60	1998
674	Sante Fe	NM			2003
675	Carson City	NV	x	\$3.38	2003
676	Sparks	NV			
677	Ada	OH	x	\$1.50	2004
678	Amberly	OH			
679	Ashland	OH	3,052	\$3.50	2006
680	Barberton	OH	8,668	\$5.00	2006
681	Bellefontaine	OH	2,400		2001
682	Broadview Heights	OH	4,000	\$4.00	2007
683	Brunswick	OH	3,500	\$4.95	2011
684	Butler County	OH	4,000	\$1.08	2004
685	Canal Winchester	OH		\$1.00	2005
686	Celina	OH	3,083	\$2.00	2008
687	Chillicothe	OH		\$1.00	1997
688	Cincinnati	OH		\$2.70	1985
689	Columbus	OH	2,000	\$3.32	1994
690	Cuyahoga Falls	OH	3,000	\$2.00	2004
691	Dayton	OH	x	\$4.28	1997
692	Delaware	OH	2,773	\$2.50	2002
693	Forest Park	OH		\$3.00	1988
694	Gahanna	OH	3,064	\$3.42	2004
695	Galion	OH	2,650	\$3.00	2001
696	Greenville	OH	2,800	\$2.95	2007
697	Hamilton	OH	2,536	\$5.50	2002
698	Hamilton County	OH			
699	Hudson	OH	x	\$3.00	
700	Ironton	OH	3,000	\$14.55	2005
701	Kent	OH	1,963	\$2.30	2001
702	Lake County	OH	3,050	\$0.80	2003
703	Lancaster	OH	2,600	\$5.50	2004
704	Lebanon	OH	2,615	\$3.50	2004
705	Lima	OH	2,600		
706	London	OH	2,766	\$4.00	
707	Loveland	OH	2,500	\$4.50	2003
708	Lucas County	OH	5,500	\$4.06	2011
709	Marion	OH	2,778	\$4.16	1997
710	Marysville	OH	2,700	\$2.75	2004
711	Mason	OH		\$3.00	2001
712	Medina	OH	2,716	\$2.25	2003

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
713	Middletown	OH	2,814	\$3.25	2005
714	Milford	OH	2,400	\$5.50	2004
715	Monroe	OH	x	\$3.00	2003
716	Montpelier	OH			1986
717	Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District	OH	3,300	\$1.00	
718	Newark	OH	2,600	\$4.50	2005
719	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	OH	3,000	\$4.75	2010
720	Painesville	OH	2,500	\$2.75	2002
721	Pickerington	OH	2,530	\$1.50	2001
722	Poland	OH	2,500	\$3.50	2010
723	Ravenna	OH	2,750	\$3.00	2007
724	Reynoldsburg	OH	2,530	\$1.25	1996
725	Sheffield	OH	2,500	\$2.50	2004
726	Sheffield Lake	OH	2,275	\$4.85	1999
727	Sidney	OH	2,752	\$0.83	1994
728	Spencerville	OH			2008
729	Stow	OH	3,060	\$3.00	
730	Struthers	OH	3,500		2007
731	Tallmadge	OH		\$2.00	
732	Toledo	OH	2,500	\$3.16	1999
733	Trenton	OH	x	\$2.60	2003
734	Troy	OH	3,000	\$4.35	2007
735	Union	OH		\$3.00	1987
736	Upper Arlington	OH	x	\$2.75	1990
737	Wadsworth	OH		\$4.50	2005
738	Warren	OH	648	\$2.92	
739	Wooster	OH		\$4.80	2007
740	Zanesville	OH			1987
741	Broken Arrow	OK	2,650	\$3.00	2002
742	Choctaw	OK		\$3.00	2005
743	Edmond	OK	4,860	\$3.00	1994
744	Enid	OK	5,000		2009
745	Lawton	OK		\$1.00	
746	Muskogee	OK		\$2.00	2005
747	Oklahoma City	OK		\$4.00	1995
748	Ponca City	OK			
749	Sand Springs	OK		\$2.00	
750	Tulsa	OK	2,650	\$5.43	1986
751	Adair Village	OR			

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
752	Ashland	OR	3,000	\$3.68	1994
753	Beaverton	OR	2,640	\$6.00	1989
754	Bend	OR	3,800	\$4.00	2007
755	Cannon Beach	OR		\$3.50	1996
756	Central Point	OR	3,000	\$5.00	2005
757	Clackamas County	OR			
758	Clatskanie	OR		\$2.50	
759	Corvallis	OR	2,750	\$4.98	1977
760	Cottage Grove	OR		\$3.20	
761	Dundee	OR	2,500	\$5.00	1997
762	Estacada	OR	2,500	\$5.15	1998
763	Eugene	OR	1,000	\$8.03	1994
764	Fairview	OR	2,500	\$6.42	1994
765	Florence	OR	1,000	\$6.00	2005
766	Forest Grove	OR	2,640	\$4.00	1990
767	Forest Park	OR			
768	Gresham	OR	2,500	\$9.20	1994
769	Hillsboro	OR	2,640	\$4.00	
770	Hood River	OR	x	\$2.50	2006
771	Hubbard	OR		\$4.25	
772	Jackson County	OR	3,000		2004
773	Keizer	OR	3,000	\$4.02	2007
774	Lake Oswego	OR	3,030	\$6.64	1992
775	Lebanon	OR	x	\$2.75	2010
776	Medford	OR	3,000	\$4.40	1994
777	Milwaukie	OR	2,706	\$9.15	1994
778	Newberg	OR	2,877	\$3.29	2003
779	Ontario	OR	2,500	\$1.16	
780	Oregon City	OR		\$2.00	1993
781	Philomath	OR	x	\$0.75	1999
782	Portland	OR	1,000	\$21.79	1977
783	Reedsport	OR			
784	Roseburg	OR	x	\$3.35	
785	Saint Helens	OR	2,500	\$4.54	2003
786	Salem	OR	3,000	\$6.00	2010
787	Sandy	OR	2,750	\$3.00	2001
788	Scappoose	OR			
789	Sheridan	OR		\$3.50	
790	Springfield	OR		\$8.63	
791	Sweet Home	OR	3,200	\$1.00	2007

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
792	Talent	OR		\$1.41	2000
793	Tigard	OR		\$4.00	
794	Troutdale	OR		\$3.24	
795	Tualatin	OR		\$4.00	
796	Washington County	OR			
797	West Linn	OR	2,914	\$3.25	
798	Wilsonville	OR	2,750	\$4.00	
799	Philadelphia	PA	x	\$13.48	
800	Aiken County	SC	x	\$2.00	
801	Anderson	SC	x	\$4.00	2007
802	Beaufort	SC	4,906	\$3.70	
803	Beaufort County	SC	4,906	\$4.17	2005
804	Bluffton	SC	4,906	\$8.17	
805	Charleston	SC	2,200	\$6.00	2001
806	Charleston County	SC		\$3.00	2006
807	Columbia	SC	2,454	\$3.95	2002
808	Conway	SC	2,700	\$5.25	2003
809	Dorchester County	SC	3,735	\$3.73	2002
810	Easley	SC	5,000	\$2.00	2003
811	Florence	SC	2,500	\$3.50	1981
812	Folly Beach	SC		\$3.00	2007
813	Georgetown	SC	x	\$2.00	1993
814	Georgetown County	SC	3,770	\$4.33	2007
815	Greenville	SC	2,389	\$5.18	1995
816	Greenville County	SC	2,466		
817	Greer	SC	2,500	\$1.80	2002
818	Hartsville	SC	x	\$4.00	2008
819	Hilton Head Island	SC		\$6.94	
820	Horry County	SC	x	\$2.45	2000
821	Mount Pleasant	SC		\$1.50	
822	Myrtle Beach	SC	5,000	\$3.50	
823	North Augusta	SC	x	\$4.00	2002
824	North Charleston	SC	2,900	\$3.00	
825	North Myrtle Beach	SC	3,500	\$6.00	
826	Port Royal	SC	4,906	\$4.17	
827	Rock Hill	SC	x	\$2.40	
828	Spartanburg	SC	2,000	\$3.50	2010
829	Summerville	SC	x	\$3.00	
830	Sumter County	SC	8,000		2010
831	Tega Cay	SC	3,500	\$8.00	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
832	Aberdeen	SD	x		2005
833	Brookings	SD	x		1996
834	Sioux Falls	SD			1982
835	Alcoa	TN		\$4.00	
836	Chattanooga	TN	x	\$3.00	1993
837	Collierville	TN		\$2.25	
838	Dyersburg	TN	1,500	\$1.00	
839	Franklin	TN	3,350	\$3.65	2003
840	Hamilton County	TN	3,500	\$3.00	
841	Johnson City	TN	3,315	\$3.00	2007
842	La Vergne	TN	3,181	\$3.50	2005
843	Maryville	TN	2,400	\$3.97	2003
844	Memphis	TN	3,147	\$2.18	2006
845	Millington	TN	3,000	\$2.50	2006
846	Morristown	TN	2,400	\$1.00	2008
847	Murfreesboro	TN	3,470	\$3.25	2007
848	Nashville/Davidson County	TN	x	\$3.00	2009
849	Signal Mountain	TN	x	\$2.50	2002
850	Smyrna	TN	3,543		2008
851	Spring Hill	TN	3,412	\$3.50	2009
852	Tulahoma	TN		\$0.00	
853	Abilene	TX	x	\$2.45	2003
854	Allen	TX	x	\$2.75	1993
855	Arlington	TX	2,800	\$3.50	1994
856	Austin	TX	x	\$7.15	1982
857	Azle	TX	1,500	\$3.00	2000
858	Baytown	TX	1,979	\$1.71	2003
859	Bedford	TX	2,727	\$3.50	2002
860	Belton	TX			
861	Benbrook	TX	3,186	\$6.50	2007
862	Bexar County	TX		\$1.10	2008
863	Bryan	TX			
864	Burkburnett	TX	3,500	\$1.50	2007
865	College Station	TX			
866	Colleyville	TX	x	\$7.00	1993
867	Colony	TX	3,406	\$2.50	2008
868	Coppell	TX			
869	Corinth	TX	3,900	\$5.00	
870	Corpus Christi	TX			2009

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
871	Dallas	TX	x	\$3.65	
872	Denton	TX			2002
873	El Paso	TX	2,000	\$4.75	2007
874	Eules	TX	x	\$2.50	1990
875	Fairview	TX		\$7.75	
876	Flower Mound	TX	x	\$3.90	2003
877	Fort Worth	TX	2,600	\$4.75	2006
878	Frisco	TX	x	\$2.00	2009
879	Gainesville	TX	1,895	\$2.00	1993
880	Garland	TX		\$2.40	1991
881	Georgetown	TX			
882	Grand Prairie	TX		\$3.76	1993
883	Grapevine	TX			
884	Haltom City	TX		\$4.89	2004
885	Highland Village	TX	1,000	\$4.91	2006
886	Houston	TX	1,875	\$5.00	2010
887	Hurst	TX	3,342	\$4.00	
888	Irving	TX		\$2.16	2003
889	Keller	TX			
890	Killeen	TX		\$5.00	2001
891	Laredo	TX	x	\$6.50	
892	Live Oak	TX	3,007	\$5.50	2009
893	Lubbock	TX		\$12.00	1993
894	McKinney	TX	2,343	\$1.00	
895	Mesquite	TX		\$3.00	
896	New Braunfels	TX	x		2000
897	North Richland Hills	TX			
898	Plano	TX			
899	Portland	TX			
900	Richland Hills	TX	x	\$8.50	1993
901	Round Rock	TX	2,900	\$2.75	2010
902	Rowlett	TX		\$2.00	2002
903	Saginaw	TX	x	\$3.00	2005
904	San Angelo	TX	x	\$4.00	2009
905	San Antonio	TX	x	\$3.22	1997
906	San Marcos	TX		\$3.21	2004
907	Schertz	TX			
908	Sealy	TX			
909	Southlake	TX		\$8.00	2006
910	Stephenville	TX	6,000	\$3.00	2002

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
911	Temple	TX			
912	The Colony	TX			
913	Trophy Club	TX			
914	Tyler	TX			
915	Universal City	TX	x	\$3.08	2004
916	University Park	TX			
917	Watagua	TX			
918	White Settlement	TX	x		2005
919	Wichita Falls	TX	3,500	\$1.75	2000
920	Bountiful	UT	3,828		
921	Centerville	UT	3,600	\$4.00	2007
922	Draper	UT	3,000	\$4.00	2001
923	Elk Ridge	UT		\$3.00	
924	Farmington	UT	x	\$6.00	2003
925	Layton	UT	x	\$4.60	1997
926	Lindon	UT		\$3.75	
927	Logan	UT	3,000	\$3.50	2005
928	Midvale	UT	3,000	\$3.25	2004
929	Moab	UT	3,000		
930	Murray	UT		\$3.55	2006
931	Nibley	UT		\$4.00	
932	North Logan	UT	4,700	\$4.00	2007
933	North Ogden	UT			1987
934	Ogden	UT	1,500	\$2.14	
935	Orem	UT	2,700	\$4.50	1996
936	Payson	UT		\$5.00	
937	Provo	UT		\$4.03	
938	Riverdale	UT	2,600		2005
939	Riverton	UT	2,744	\$2.00	2010
940	Salt Lake City	UT	2,500	\$3.00	1991
941	Sandy	UT	2,816	\$5.00	
942	Santa Clara	UT	3,500	\$4.51	2004
943	Spanish Fork	UT	3,800	\$3.00	
944	Springville	UT	3,500	\$3.96	2007
945	Taylorsville	UT	3,800	\$4.00	2007
946	West Jordan	UT	x	\$1.80	2011
947	West Valley	UT	2,830	\$4.00	2001
948	Woods Cross	UT	3,000		2004
949	Arlington County	VA	2,762	\$2.17	
950	Chesapeake	VA	2,112	\$2.55	1992

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
951	Colonial Heights	VA	2,656	\$2.00	
952	Hampton	VA	2,429	\$3.60	1994
953	James City County	VA	3,235	\$4.90	2007
954	Manassas Park	VA			2010
955	Newport News	VA	1,777	\$3.10	1993
956	Norfolk	VA	2,000	\$8.08	1996
957	Portsmouth	VA	1,877	\$6.50	1995
958	Prince William County	VA	2,059	\$1.50	1994
959	Richmond	VA	1,425	\$5.83	2006
960	Staunton	VA	2,600	\$3.20	
961	Suffolk	VA	3,200	\$3.95	2006
962	Virginia Beach	VA	2,269	\$5.43	1993
963	Burlington	VT	1,000		2009
964	South Burlington	VT	2,700	\$4.50	2005
965	Aberdeen	WA	x	\$6.08	1999
966	Algona	WA	x	\$4.75	2004
967	Anacortes	WA	2,000	\$3.00	1999
968	Arlington	WA	6,000	\$3.45	2006
969	Auburn	WA	2,600	\$11.50	1991
970	Battle Ground	WA	3,000		1982
971	Bellevue	WA			1974
972	Bellingham	WA	3,000	\$14.00	2001
973	Black Diamond	WA	3,000	\$10.00	2008
974	Blaine	WA		\$4.16	
975	Bonney Lake	WA	2,600	\$12.00	
976	Bothell	WA	x	\$6.46	1994
977	Bremerton	WA		\$7.45	1994
978	Brier	WA		\$3.00	1999
979	Buckley	WA	8,000	\$12.61	1992
980	Burlington	WA		\$3.10	1994
981	Camas	WA	3,218	\$8.49	1989
982	Centralia	WA		\$6.00	2005
983	Chehalis	WA	3,000	\$5.47	1992
984	Chelan County	WA	4,600	\$5.50	2008
985	Clark County	WA		\$2.75	1980
986	Des Moines	WA	2,400	\$12.24	1990
987	Douglas County	WA	2,750	\$3.75	1998
988	Duvall	WA	x	\$16.92	1981
989	East Wenatchee	WA	2,750	\$2.92	1999
990	Edgewood	WA	x	\$3.33	1996

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
991	Edmonds	WA	3,000	\$9.69	1998
992	Ellensburg	WA	3,900	\$5.00	2009
993	Everett	WA		\$12.20	2004
994	Federal Way	WA		\$6.59	1990
995	Ferndale	WA	x	\$4.06	2006
996	Fife	WA	x	\$2.00	2004
997	Friday Harbor	WA	2,000	\$10.25	1993
998	Gig Harbor	WA	2,000	\$7.20	
999	Hoquiam	WA	2,500	\$3.62	2005
1000	Issaquah	WA	2,000	\$14.08	1988
1001	Jefferson County	WA	3,000		
1002	Kelso	WA	x	\$3.10	1993
1003	Kennewick	WA			
1004	Kent	WA	2,500		1992
1005	King County	WA	x	\$9.25	1986
1006	Kirkland	WA	2,600	\$14.15	
1007	Kitsap County	WA	4,200	\$4.78	1993
1008	Lacey	WA	x	\$6.75	1986
1009	La Conner	WA	2,100	\$11.55	2002
1010	Liberty Lake	WA	3,160	\$0.51	2003
1011	Longview	WA	2,500	\$2.25	1999
1012	Lynden	WA		\$6.00	
1013	Lynnwood	WA	2,900	\$4.25	1991
1014	Marysville	WA	3,200	\$8.00	1999
1015	Mason County	WA		\$0.00	2008
1016	Mercer Island	WA	3,471	\$13.00	1995
1017	Mill Creek	WA	3,000		2001
1018	Milton	WA		\$15.50	
1019	Monroe	WA	2,500	\$9.00	1996
1020	Montesano	WA		\$2.00	
1021	Moses Lake	WA	4,000	\$5.00	
1022	Mountlake Terrace	WA	2,282	\$5.83	1999
1023	Mukilteo	WA	2,500	\$7.85	1988
1024	Normandy Park	WA	3,100	\$10.00	2003
1025	North Bend	WA	2,920	\$12.36	2001
1026	Oak Harbor	WA	2,500	\$7.70	1997
1027	Ocean Shores	WA	x	\$3.54	1980
1028	Olympia	WA	2,528	\$3.00	1986
1029	Orting	WA	2,500	\$9.00	1997
1030	Pacific	WA	2,500	\$7.00	1999

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
1031	Pierce County	WA	2,640	\$6.67	1991
1032	Port Angeles	WA	4,000	\$6.00	2003
1033	Port Orchard	WA			
1034	Port Townsend	WA	3,000	\$7.20	1987
1035	Pullman	WA	3,500	\$7.00	2009
1036	Puyallup	WA	2,800	\$10.24	
1037	Redmond	WA	2,000	\$16.56	1988
1038	Renton	WA	x	\$5.72	1987
1039	Richland	WA	3,000	\$2.60	1998
1040	San Juan County	WA	x	\$2.19	2005
1041	Seattle	WA	x	\$16.85	1988
1042	Sedro-Woolley	WA			2007
1043	Shelton	WA	x	\$8.50	1995
1044	Skagit County	WA	x	\$3.06	1994
1045	Snohomish	WA	2,500	\$3.25	2004
1046	Snoqualmie	WA	2,600	\$4.00	1997
1047	Spokane	WA		\$1.75	2005
1048	Spokane County	WA	3,160	\$1.75	1993
1049	Steilacoom	WA		\$13.75	1994
1050	Sultan	WA	4,519	\$5.75	
1051	Sunnyside	WA			
1052	Sumner	WA	2,400	\$2.50	
1053	Tacoma	WA	6,000	\$11.59	1984
1054	Thurston County	WA	3,600	\$1.67	2002
1055	Toppenish	WA	2,000	\$1.00	1991
1056	Tukwilla	WA	x	\$7.08	1989
1057	Tumwater	WA	3,250	\$5.70	1987
1058	University Place	WA	x	\$6.00	1995
1059	Vancouver	WA	2,500	\$4.00	1994
1060	Walla Walla	WA	3,000	\$3.77	
1061	Wenatchee	WA	3,000	\$5.50	1995
1062	West Richland	WA		\$2.80	2006
1063	Woodinville	WA		\$7.09	1993
1064	Yakima	WA	3,600	\$4.17	2007
1065	Yelm	WA	x	\$2.50	1999
1066	Allouez	WI	3,663	\$6.50	2006
1067	Altoona	WI	x	\$3.00	2007
1068	Appleton	WI	2,368	\$10.42	1995
1069	Baraboo	WI	2,379	\$3.91	2005
1070	Barron	WI	10,850	\$2.00	2005

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
1071	Bayside	WI	5,325	\$8.33	2009
1072	Bellevue	WI	3,221	\$4.00	2002
1073	Beloit	WI	3,347	\$3.00	2006
1074	Brookfield (Town of, not City of)	WI			
1075	Brown Deer	WI	3,257	\$7.66	2004
1076	Butler	WI	3,032	\$5.50	1999
1077	Cambridge	WI		\$2.33	2005
1078	Chetek	WI		\$2.25	2005
1079	Chippewa Falls	WI		\$3.00	2005
1080	Cudahy	WI	2,700	\$5.00	2001
1081	De Forest	WI	2,900	\$5.00	2005
1082	Delafield	WI	1,000	\$2.42	2004
1083	Denmark	WI		\$4.00	
1084	De Pere	WI	3,861	\$3.92	2003
1085	Eau Claire	WI	3,000	\$5.67	1997
1086	Elm Grove	WI	6,235	\$5.46	2004
1087	Fitchburg (city)	WI	3,700	\$5.87	2002
1088	Fitchburg (rural)	WI	3,700	\$2.02	2002
1089	Fort Atkinson	WI	3,096	\$3.17	2009
1090	Fox Point	WI	2,988	\$10.56	2009
1091	Franklin	WI	2,964	\$3.00	
1092	Garner's Creek Watershed	WI	3,623	\$8.00	1998
1093	Glendale	WI	3,200	\$3.50	1996
1094	Grand Chute	WI	3,283	\$4.00	1997
1095	Grantsburg	WI		\$1.50	2004
1096	Green Bay	WI	3,000	\$5.31	2004
1097	Greendale	WI	3,941	\$6.50	2004
1098	Greenfield	WI	3,630	\$4.15	2009
1099	Greenville	WI	4,510	\$5.00	1999
1100	Hales Corners	WI	3952	\$0.75	2008
1101	Harrison	WI		\$8.00	1998
1102	Hobart	WI	4,000	\$6.00	2007
1103	Holmen	WI	3,550	\$3.67	2007
1104	Howard	WI	3,301	\$3.67	2005
1105	Janesville	WI	3,200	\$3.04	2003
1106	Jefferson	WI	3,220	\$3.33	
1107	Kaukauna	WI	2,944	\$2.08	
1108	Kenosha	WI	2,477	\$5.00	2007
1109	Kimberly	WI	3,350	\$9.17	2006

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
1110	Lake Delton	WI	1,685	\$1.50	1993
1111	Lancaster	WI	2,400	\$2.00	2008
1112	Ledgeview	WI	5,800	\$3.33	2010
1113	Lisbon	WI	6,642	\$3.33	2007
1114	Little Chute	WI	2,752	\$8.00	1998
1115	Madison	WI	x	\$5.92	2001
1116	Manitowoc	WI	3,167	\$6.00	2007
1117	Marinette	WI	3,105		2009
1118	Marshfield	WI		\$5.50	2004
1119	McFarland	WI	3,456	\$3.90	2007
1120	Menasha	WI	4,177	\$5.42	2009
1121	Menomonie	WI	3,000	\$2.67	2008
1122	Milton	WI	4,081	\$4.59	2009
1123	Milwaukee	WI	1,610	\$6.85	2006
1124	Monona	WI	x	\$5.00	2004
1125	Monroe	WI	2,728	\$5.00	2006
1126	Mukwonago	WI	3,000		
1127	Neenah	WI	3,138	\$6.67	2003
1128	New Berlin	WI	4,000	\$5.00	2001
1129	New Glarus	WI	3,000	\$4.85	2009
1130	New Richmond	WI	12,632	\$2.39	2004
1131	North Fond du Lac	WI	3,123	\$4.67	2007
1132	Oak Creek	WI	2,964	\$3.00	
1133	Onalaska (City)	WI	3,888	\$4.25	2009
1134	Onalaska (Town)	WI	3,709	\$2.00	2005
1135	Oshkosh	WI	2,817	\$5.25	2003
1136	Palmyra	WI		\$9.39	
1137	Pewaukee	WI	2010	\$10.00	2010
1138	Pleasant Prairie	WI	2,000	\$3.00	2006
1139	Poynette	WI	3,550	\$4.17	2006
1140	Racine	WI	2,844	\$6.00	2004
1141	Raymond	WI	x	\$10.80	2008
1142	Reedsburg	WI	3,024	\$3.83	2008
1143	Rice Lake	WI			2011
1144	River Falls	WI	x	\$3.14	1998
1145	Saint Francis	WI	2,500	\$4.00	2001
1146	Salem	WI	3,000	\$5.00	2010
1147	Scott	WI	4,250	\$3.75	
1148	Sheboygan	WI	2,215	\$3.00	2001
1149	Shorewood Hills	WI	2,941		2007

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created
1150	Silver Lake	WI	3,870		2008
1151	Slinger	WI	4,300	\$3.33	2007
1152	South Milwaukee	WI	2,964	\$3.00	
1153	Sun Prairie	WI	3,468	\$5.00	2003
1154	Superior	WI	1,907	\$5.90	2007
1155	Sussex	WI	3,897	\$5.00	2005
1156	Vernon	WI	6,904	\$2.67	2006
1157	Verona	WI	2,842	\$4.42	2009
1158	Washburn	WI		\$4.00	2005
1159	Watertown	WI	2,900	\$6.33	2005
1160	Waupun	WI	3,204	\$3.00	2005
1161	Wauwatosa	WI	2,174	\$4.62	1999
1162	West Allis	WI	1,827	\$5.26	1997
1163	West Milwaukee	WI	1,956	\$2.00	2003
1164	West Salem	WI	2,400	\$1.33	2007
1165	Weston	WI	3,338	\$3.98	2004
1166	Whitewater	WI	3,850	\$3.33	2007
1167	Wind Point	WI	3,857		2008
1168	Wisconsin Rapids	WI	2,620	\$2.33	2008
1169	Beckley	WV	x	\$3.75	
1170	Fairmont	WV	2,500	\$5.50	
1171	Hurricane	WV			
1172	Morgantown	WV	1,000	\$5.30	2007
1173	Moundsville	WV		\$5.00	2010
1174	Oak Hill	WV		\$2.50	2003
1175	Vienna	WV	x	\$4.00	2010