

Western Kentucky University Stormwater Utility Survey 2013



C. Warren Campbell

Cover

The cover flood picture was taken near Hurricane, West Virginia. Hurricane has a stormwater utility as you will see in our tables, and in the year following Hurricane Sandy the picture seemed appropriate.

Dedicated to the memory of Wilma Jean Campbell (1930 – 2013). Rest in peace, Mother. We miss you.

Preface to the 2013 Survey

This is our 7th survey and our research this time has focused on fee setting for stormwater utilities. In going through our survey data we were able to classify fee systems into 14 broad categories. We focus on one of these categories, the Residential Equivalent Unit (REF) in this survey. If you have comments about my analysis, please contact me by email at warren.campbell@wku.edu.

This year, my students were particularly diligent in locating utilities and we have been able to identify more than 1400. Two states, Ohio and Texas have joined the 100 stormwater utility club. As always, I want to thank my students for their hard work. I am indebted to several people who contacted me with corrections to the survey. We try not to burden overworked utility staff with questions and survey forms so we rarely even call them. Most of our data comes from the Internet and my students are trained to search community web sites and city codes. This method is prone to error for several reasons. First, web sites are not always kept up to date so fees may not be current. Secondly, companies that set up stormwater utilities often provide their clients with draft city ordinances which have not been adopted by the communities. These crop up in Google searches and it is sometimes difficult to recognize that they have not been passed. For these and other reasons, our methods are prone to error and we rely on readers to give us corrections. If you see an error in our survey data, please contact me at the above email address.

Warren Campbell
Bowling Green, Kentucky
July 6, 2013

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 searched 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. Please contact me at warren.campbell@wku.edu with any corrections.

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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As always, the hard work of this survey was done by dedicated students in my CE 300 Floodplain Management class. I am very proud of the fact that 42 of my students have passed the CFM exam. When I came to Kentucky in 2004, I was the 7th CFM in the state. There are 11 states with fewer than 42 CFMs so we are making a contribution to floodplain management. Students contributing to the 2013 Survey were:

Jordon Begley
Walker Bruns
Clayton Cook
Aaron Dockery
Gabriel Goncalves de Godoy
Chris Heil
Eathan Johnson
Carson Joyce
Zach Neihof
Ashley Penrod
Tyler Sweetland
Kirk Thomas
Dylan Ward
Rory Watson, CFM
Doug Woodson, CFM

Students participating in the 2012 survey were:

Benjamin Bell, CFM
Jeremy Brown, CFM
Will Spaulding, CFM
Justin Wallace, CFM

Since the 2012 survey is built on the foundation of our earlier surveys, it is important to recognize contributors from previous years. Students contributing to the 2011 survey were:

Daniel Douglas
Allison Gee
Emily Kinslow, CFM
Lacie Lawson
Kendall McClenny, CFM
Kory McDonald
Daniel Skees, CFM
Brian Vincent, CFM
Jason Walker
Russ Whatley, CFM

Students contributing to the 2010 Survey were:

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

Students contributing to the 2009 survey were:

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
Eric Broomfield, CFM
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.

I am also wish to thank the Environmental Finance Center of the University of North Carolina which provided data on several North Carolina and Georgia stormwater utilities (Environmental Finance Center, 2013).

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.

Any mistakes should be considered solely my fault.

Introduction

We have been able to identify more than 1400 stormwater utilities nationwide. Our new survey has added two states to the 100 StormWater Utility (SWU) club: Ohio and Texas. They join Florida, Minnesota, Washington, and Wisconsin with more than 100 SWUs. 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.

As Figure 2 shows, one of the very disappointing aspects of the SWU map is that Louisiana and Mississippi have missed a golden opportunity to encourage stormwater utilities. Eight years after Hurricane Katrina, neither of the hardest hit states has formed a SWU as far as we can tell. Also, none of the states hardest hit by Hurricane Sandy (NY, NJ, and CT) have a stormwater utility that we could identify. We know that New York has no stormwater utilities (Bill Nechamen, NY State NFIP Coordinator: personal communication, 2013). One of the stumbling blocks to creating stormwater utilities is clear state law permitting them. I strongly recommend that these states move to create that clear statutory authority for all categories of cities and towns, for counties, for sewer districts, and for watershed conservancy districts. Doing so does not create a single SWU, but it makes it easier for local governments who wish to secure adequate funding for flood mitigation projects to do so.

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 2010 census population of 88 (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 73,900 and the median is 19,200. No community is too small nor too large to have a stormwater utility.

At some point, this survey will become unnecessary as every community will have some appropriate stormwater funding mechanism. When will this occur? We have identified 1417 SWUs, and as this is written about 21,945 communities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This survey will be necessary for some years to come.

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

Finally, I have looked at a funding mechanism widely used in Minnesota and in a few SWUs outside Minnesota. The Residential Equivalent Factor or REF calculates runoff from residential property and then determines the runoff from other property categories and charges them accordingly.

The Data

Part of our raw data is contained in the Table in Appendix A. As this is written, our survey contains data on 1417 stormwater utilities (SWUs) located in 39 states and the District of Columbia. Based on our current find rate and the number of new SWUs the Minnesota State Auditor’s report (Otto, 2011), my best guess would be that there are between 1800 and 2000 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 number of stormwater utilities by state.

The average monthly single family residential fee was \$4.57, the standard deviation was \$7.44, and the median fee was \$3.75. 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.

Fees ranged from zero up to \$250 per month. Figure 3 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.

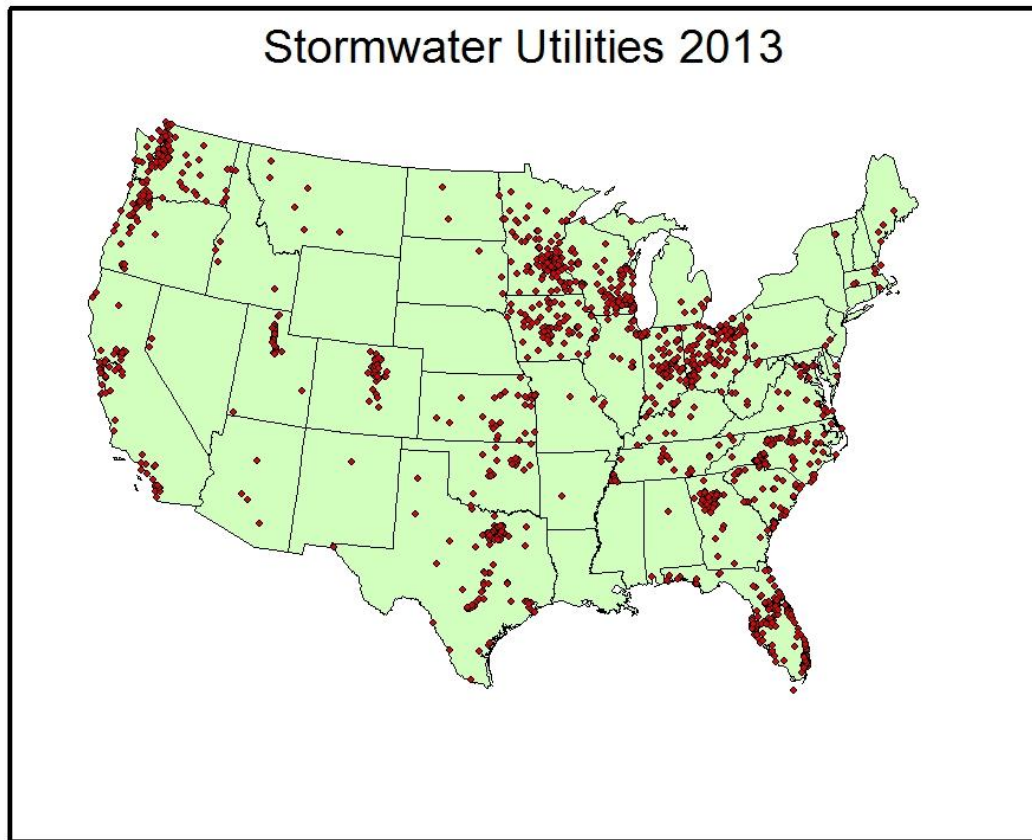


Figure 1. U.S. stormwater utilities (SWUs)

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 3050 square feet impervious with a standard deviation of 2134 square feet. We were able to find ERUs for 657 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 4 shows the distribution of communities using ERUs. The chart includes communities that did not calculate a real ERU, that is, the average impervious area of residential properties. The figure includes those cities like Arvada, Colorado which has measured the impervious area of every single parcel in the city and fees are based on the amount of impervious area. That is, there is a different fee for every property in town. Usually most parcels in a community are residential parcels and these may all have a single fee or may be divided into a few tiers. This simplifies the administration of the utility.

As with the fees, there is no discernible 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]).

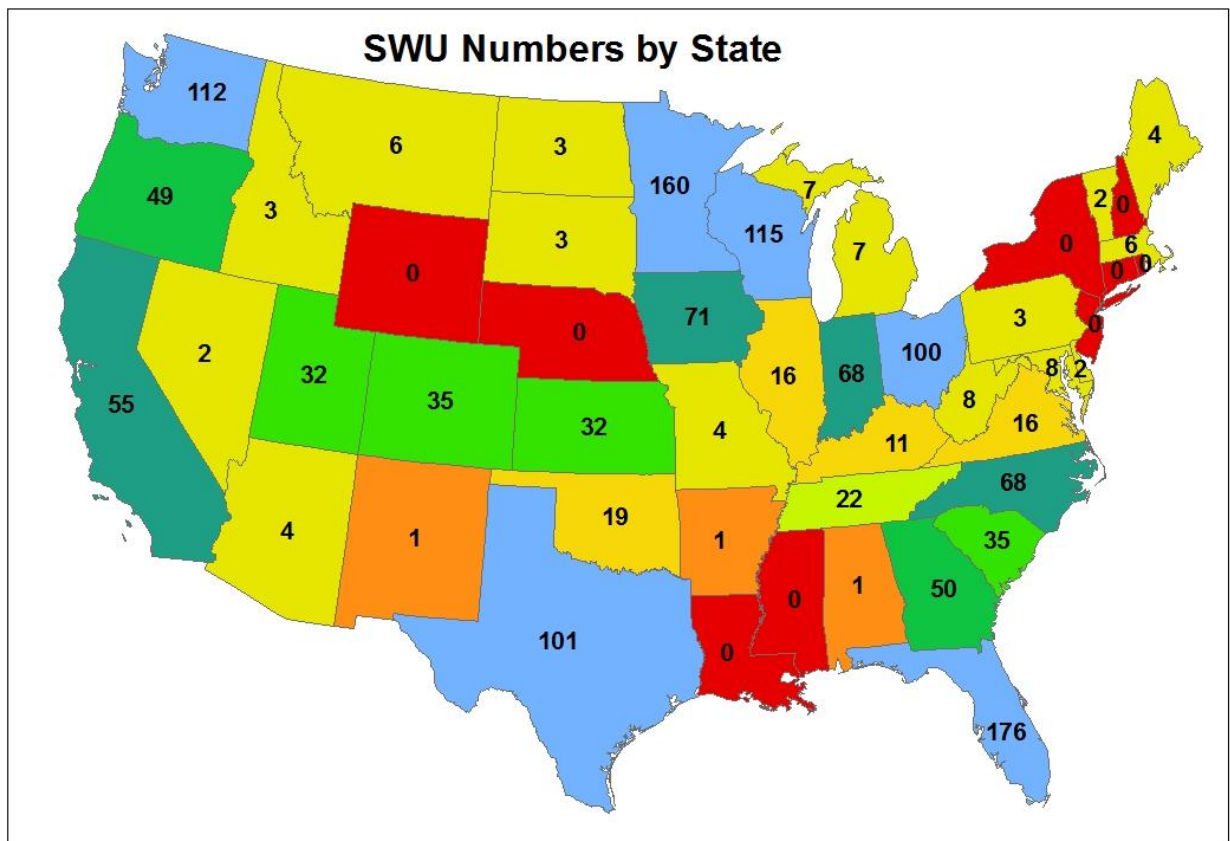


Figure 2. Number of stormwater utilities by state

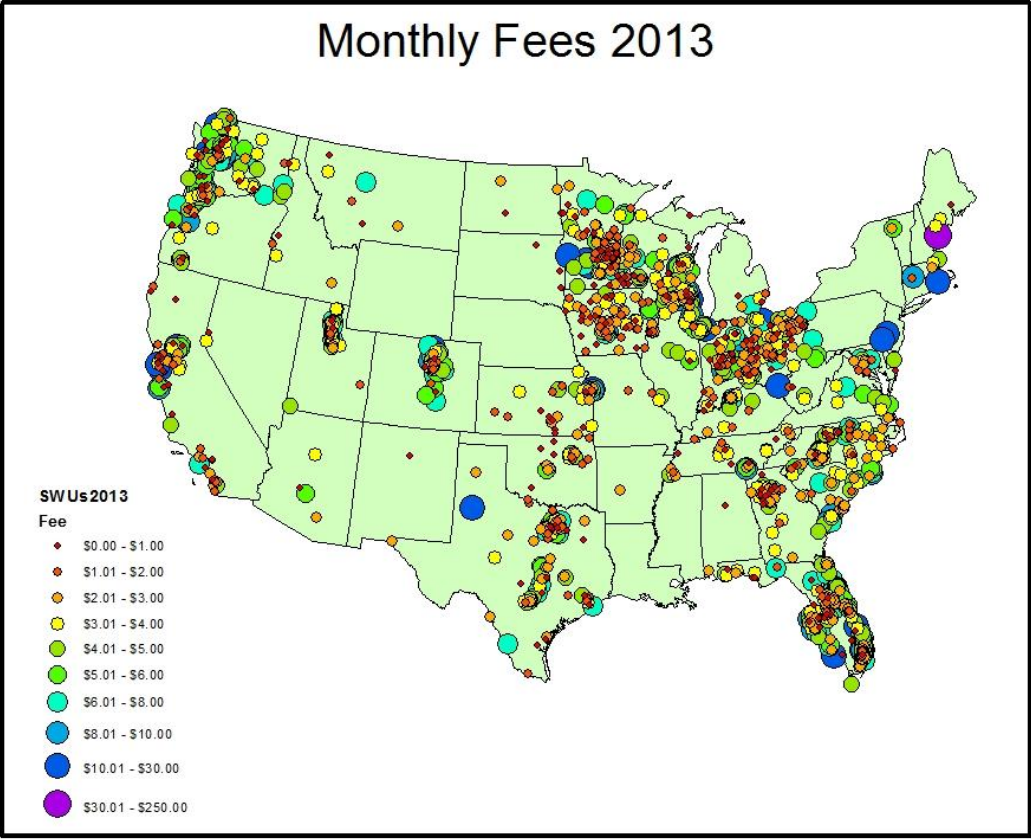


Figure 3. Spatial distribution of monthly stormwater fees

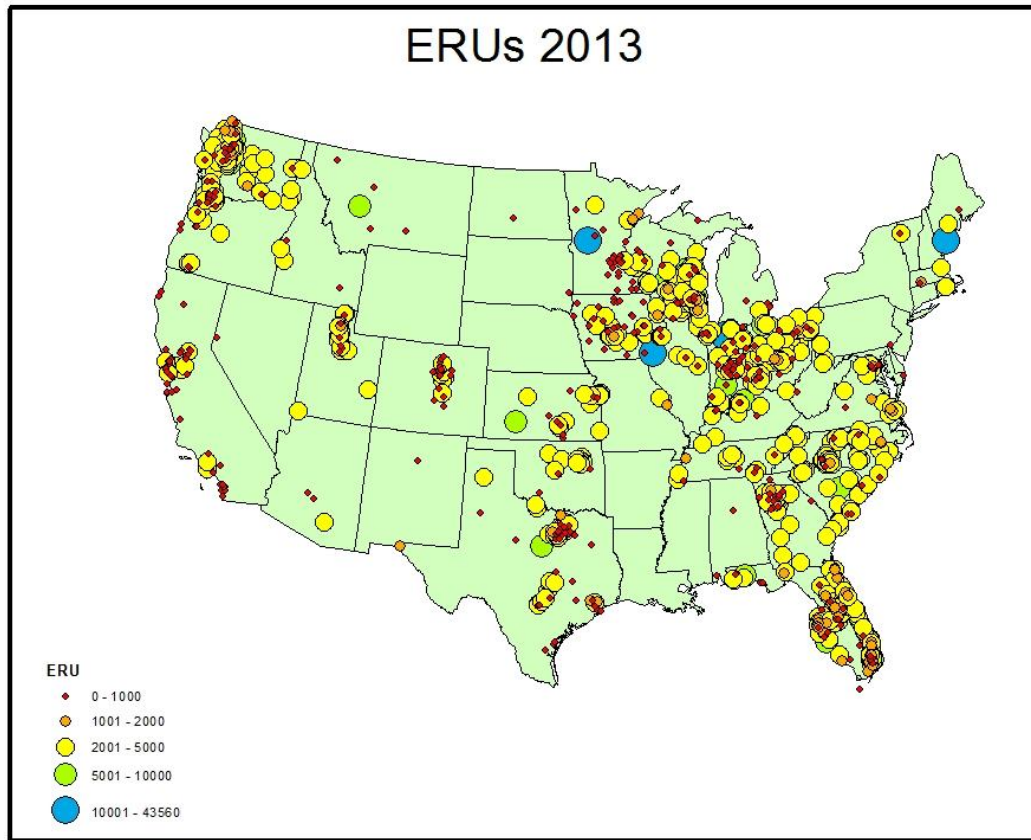


Figure 4. Equivalent Residential Units (ERUs)

Figure 5 shows those communities that use some variant of the Residential Equivalent Factor (REF) system. In these communities, an effort is made to consider the amount of runoff from different land uses. A REF of 1 usually corresponds to the average runoff from residential parcels of a given size for a designated storm. For example, Columbia Heights, Minnesota designates a 2 inch rainfall and an SCS hydrologic soil group B for its REF. Single family residential properties will have a REF of 1 in this system and commercial properties a REF of 4.23. This means that a commercial property will pay 4.23 times as much as a residential property of the same size. The next section will present more information on the REF system. As Campbell (2010) showed, tier systems can be manipulated to benefit one group of another. They can also be set up fairly. The same is true of REF systems.

Residential Equivalent Factor (REF) Systems

REF systems come in many different forms. Some are based on the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) method of calculating runoff. The NRCS estimate of runoff Q in inches is given by the following equation.

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

P = rainfall (inches)

$$S = \frac{1000}{CN} - 10 \text{ (inches)} \quad (1)$$

$I_a = 0.2 \cdot S$ (inches)

CN = runoff curve number (dimensionless)

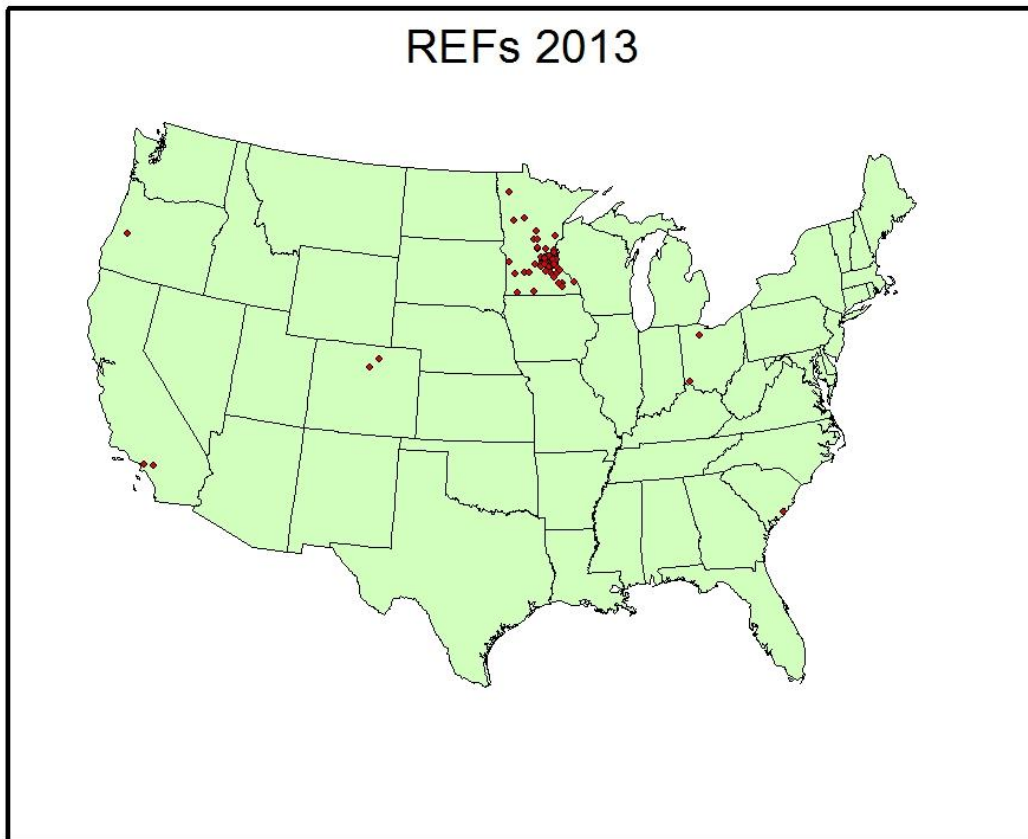


Figure 5. Communities implementing the Residential Equivalent Factor (REF) method of fee setting.

In Equation 1, S is the probable maximum storage after runoff begins. I_a is the initial abstraction, the amount of rain that must fall before runoff begins. The runoff curve number CN depends on soil type

and land use. The NRCS divides soils up into four hydrologic soil groups, A, B, C, and D. Type A soils are comprised of larger particles like sand and gravel so that rainfall soaks into the ground (infiltrates) quickly in these soils. Type B soils have somewhat slower infiltration, C slower still, and type D soils, usually comprised of silts and clays have very slow infiltration so that more surface runoff occurs. Runoff curve numbers range from 0 to 100 in theory, but in practice range from 30 to 98. A curve number of 98 is appropriate for parking lots and streets. A curve number of 30 corresponds to brushy land in type A soils. The more hard surface a parcel has, the higher its curve number and the greater the runoff. For a given land use, a type A soil will have the least surface runoff and lowest curve number and type D soils the most.

A ¼-acre residential parcel in type B soil has a runoff curve number of 75. A commercial parcel in type B soil typically has a curve number of 92. All of these factors play into the calculation of the REF for a particular community. Like an ERU system, residential parcels are often charged a single fee. Consider West Saint Paul, Minnesota. Table 1 gives the total number of REFs for each land use.

Table 1. REFs for West Saint Paul, Minnesota

Land Use	REFs
Single Family Residential	4690
Other Residential	1550
Public, semi-public land	740
Commercial	2000
Industrial	620
Total	9600

Suppose West St. Paul needed to raise \$350,000 per year for its stormwater program. Then the monthly base fee for 1 REF would $\$350,000 / (12 \text{ months per year}) \cdot 9600 = \3.04 . This is the correct way to set a fee. Some communities make the mistake of working in the other direction. They determine the fee that is politically feasible and collect as much as they can. Usually the amount is less than needed for the program. Expectations are not met and political resistance develops. This creates legal and political exposure for the utility.

Another issue for the REF system is the rainfall to use. In Minnesota, the rainfall amount used to determine the REF ranges from at least 1.61 to 5.96 inches when the rainfall is specified. For some communities including Hanover and Red Wing, the average annual runoff is used. While calculating the average annual runoff is more tedious, I believe it is the fairest way to set up a REF fee system. The most common storm used in Minnesota is the 1-year (presumably 24-hr storm). However Savage specifies the 5-yr, 2-hr storm, Tonka Bay and Wayzata the 10-yr, ½-hr storm, and Madison the 100-yr, 24-hr storm. Other communities specify a given rainfall, typically 2-inches. The rainfall amount chosen seems arbitrary and has a significant impact on fee amounts paid by property owners. Figure 6 shows the implications of rainfall choice. It is easy to show that as $P \rightarrow \infty$ each curve asymptotes to 1. If a rainfall of ∞ is chosen, then all properties pay the same, that is it corresponds to a flat fee. As $P \rightarrow I_a$ for a residential property, the REF value for both industrial and commercial properties approach ∞ . In the range $I_a < P < \infty$, the curve is monotonically decreasing. This means that a larger value of P will favor industrial and commercial property owners while a small value of P will favor residential property owners.

To illustrate, suppose that in our hypothetical REF system, all residential properties are charged at the single REF rate and suppose we have 10,000 residential REFs. This number is fixed at the number of residential parcels (10,000). Suppose that the remainder of the REFs are tied up in commercial parcels and the number of these REFs depends on the choice of precipitation amount. At the same time, we wish to raise \$1,000,000 per year for our utility. If we choose a rainfall amount of 2 inches, the commercial REF is 3.25. If we choose a rainfall amount of 3.5 inches, the commercial REF falls to 2.02. By this simple change we have reduced the number of commercial REFs to 62 % of what they would be for a standard rainfall of 2 inches. Suppose at 2 inches, we have 5,000 commercial REFs for a total of 15,000 REFs. Then the monthly base fee for 1 REF would be $\$1,000,000 / (12 \cdot 15,000) = \5.56 .

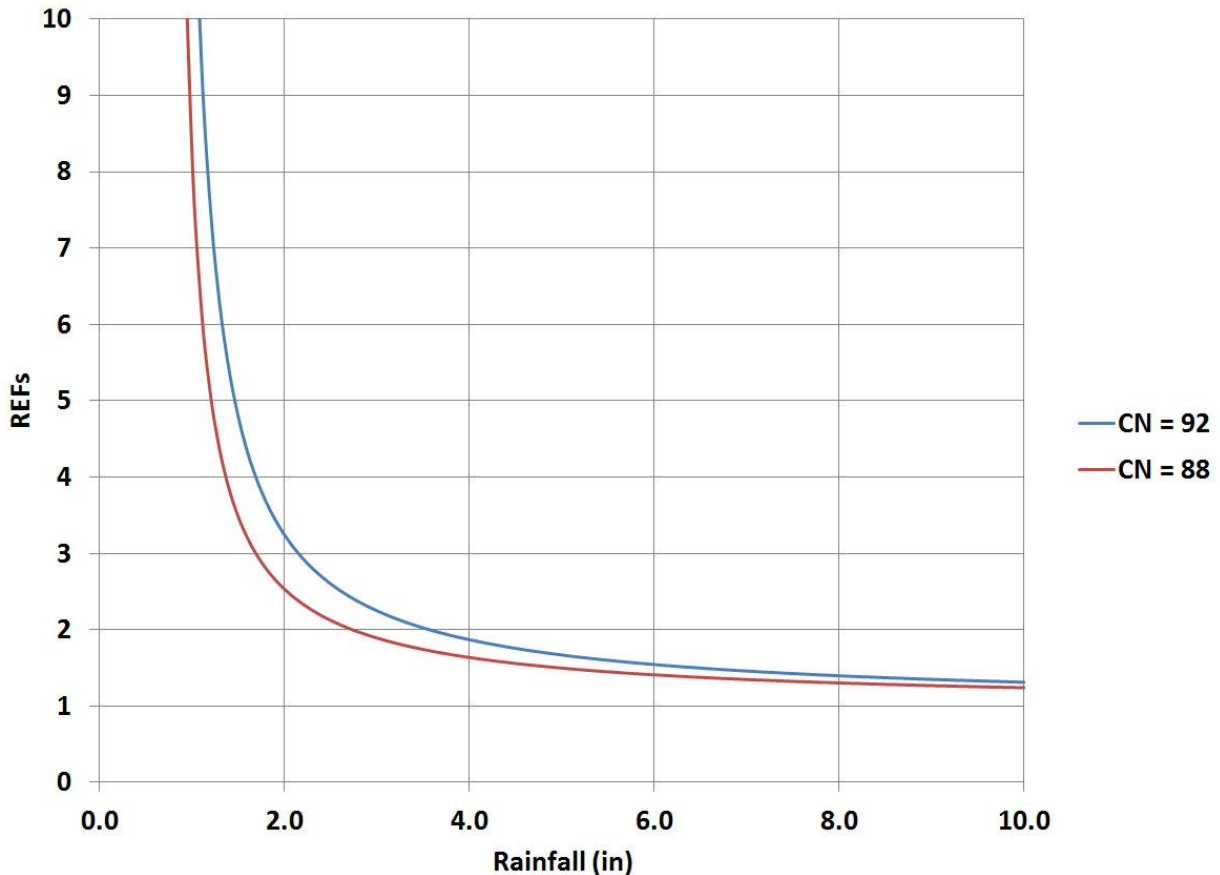


Figure 6. Implications of using different rainfall amounts in REF systems for commercial (CN = 92) and industrial (CN = 88) properties.

Now suppose that a standard rainfall of 3.5 inches is chosen. The commercial REFs drop from 5,000 to 3,119 and the total number of REFs drop to $10,000 + 3,119 = 13,119$. Now the monthly base fee becomes $\$1,000,000 / (12 \cdot 13,119) = \6.35 . In the first case, the total annual contribution of residential properties is $\$5.56 \cdot 10,000 \cdot 12 = \$667,200$ or about 2/3 of the total annual revenue. In the 2nd case, residential properties contribute \$798,000 of the total or almost 80 percent of the total revenue.

The bottom line is that a larger rainfall amount favors commercial properties and a smaller amount favors residential properties. This is a formula ripe for political manipulation. Any amount chosen does not represent the amount of runoff produced in general. Therefore, the rainfall amount chosen is arbitrary, and its selection is highly political.

A better approach is the use of the mean annual runoff. This is less arbitrary and it represents the amount of direct runoff for each storm. I calculated direct runoff for Bowling Green, Kentucky using daily rainfall totals for rainfall between 1952 and 1986. During this period, the average annual rainfall was about 49 inches, but ranged from about 28 inches to 77 inches. This wide variation is why more than one year of data should be used. The direct runoff for each day was calculated using Equation 1 keeping in mind that if the rainfall for the day is less than the initial abstraction I_a , runoff is zero for the day. Using this approach, I found that the industrial REF was 3.11 and the commercial REF was 4.54. There is no arbitrariness in this approach. These values represent the ratio of annual runoff for industrial and commercial properties relative to that for a residential property. These numbers say that on average an acre of commercial property produces 4.54 times the amount of runoff from 1 acre of residential property. The owner of the commercial property would pay accordingly.

Summarizing, selecting any rainfall amount is completely arbitrary in fee setting for the REF system and subject to political manipulation. Politics will always enter into the selection of a standard rainfall amount and will result in legal exposure for the utility. By contrast, using the mean annual rainfall/direct runoff requires more initial effort, but creates a nexus between the amount of runoff produced on average and the fees paid. This should result in less legal exposure for the utility.

Other Fee Systems

This year for the first time we have divided fee systems into 14 broad categories. These categories are given in Table A-1. Besides ERU, REF, tier systems (for more information on these, see Campbell, 2010), and flat fees, there are some fairly unique and creative ideas. For example, several communities base fees on the number and size of water meters. Warren County, Kentucky is one of these. At first glance, this may not seem to make sense, but if you consider that many communities base sanitary sewer fees on the amount of water used, then it begins to make sense, especially if the fee is used primarily to support water quality improvement. Other communities like Northbrook, Illinois base the stormwater fee on the amount of water used.

Georgetown, South Carolina uses a slight variation on the water meter method. The fee for residential properties is activated by the presence of a water meter or an electric meter.

West Richland, Washington uses another very creative way of setting fees for non-residential properties. The non-residential fee is based on the number of parking spaces. This is one way to encourage businesses to use larger parking spaces to enable people to get in and out of their cars. There also appears to be a nexus between stormwater produced and fees. This approach also encourages property owners to share parking and reduce total impervious area. For example, a church and adjacent library could share parking since they are open at different hours.

Some communities use an Intensity Development Factor which bases fees on the percent of impervious area. Sometimes, these are difficult to distinguish from REF systems. Another system specifies different fees for different zoning categories. These, too are difficult to distinguish from REF systems.

Classifying fee systems into broad categories is difficult because even within one category, there are wide variations in practices. For example, some communities assess a flat administrative fee and then

add a fee based on ERUs, REFs, or some other fee system. These are combinations of flat fee and other systems. In these cases, the category is chosen as the non-flat fee system.

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.

In a related development, a recent 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 76 legal or political challenges to stormwater utilities in the U.S. Figure 7 shows the map of utilities challenged and the outcomes to date. Of the 76 challenges, 44 were decided in favor of the utility, while in 16 cases the utilities received unfavorable decisions or were struck down. Twelve of the cases are still pending or we were unable to find whether or not a court decision had been reached. Five challenges were successful political challenges. Stormwater utilities in Birmingham, Alabama, Colorado Springs, Nampa, Idaho, Manitowoc, Wisconsin, and in Cumberland County, North Carolina were repealed.

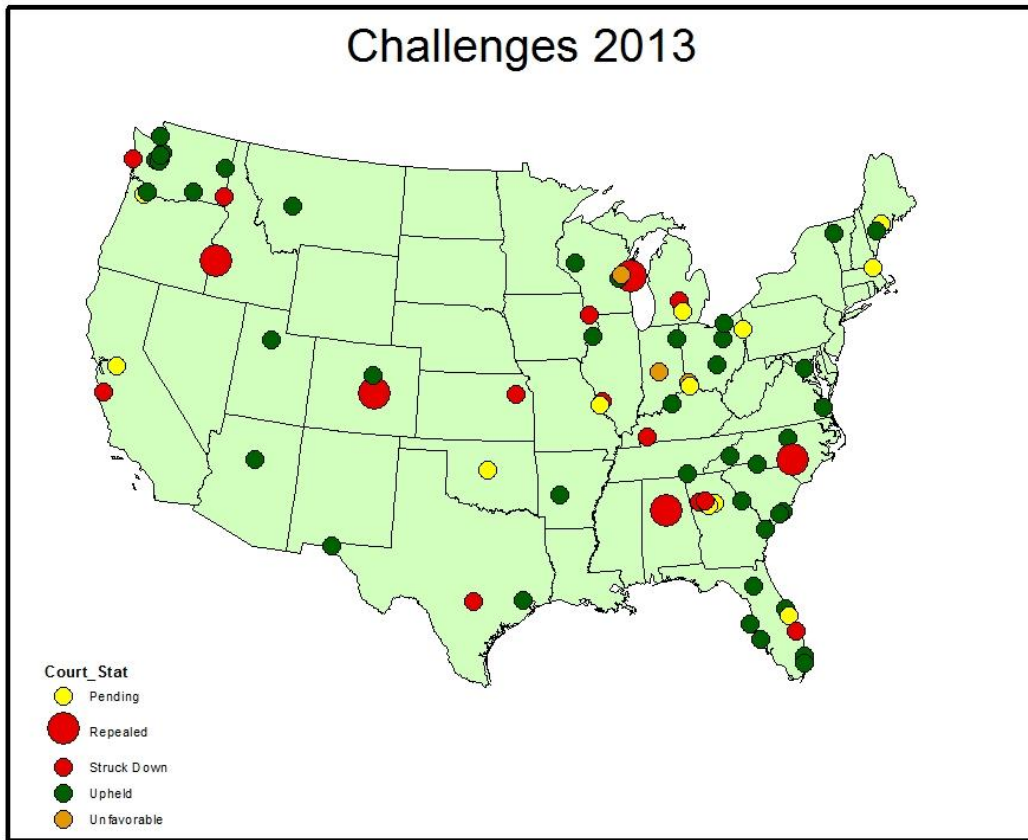


Figure 7. Stormwater utility challenges and outcomes

ERU-based systems are not immune to challenges either. Of the 76 total challenges we found, at least 52 of the challenged utilities were ERU-based. Of the 52 ERU cases, 11 received unfavorable decisions, were struck down, or were repealed. Ten are still pending or we were unable to find the outcome of the challenge.

The repeal of the 4 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 attempt 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 these utilities. The education process begins with community leaders followed by a public information campaign.

Companies who would be assessed large stormwater fees under a SWU 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.

Finally, the traditional wisdom regarding the formation of stormwater utilities is that if made to look like a tax, legal troubles will follow. A 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. 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 8 provides this map. From the figure there does seem to be an association of major highways with stormwater utilities. Not only do the SWUs seem to fall near major highways, large clusters tend to form at intersections of major highways. However, cities are associated with major highways as well and this might explain the correlation of SWUs with highways. It turns out that 81 percent of the stormwater utilities are within 10 miles of the major highways on the map and 71 percent are within 5 miles. ESRI provides U.S. data with their GIS software including 28,748 cities and towns. Of these, 46 percent are within 10 miles of these major highways and 32 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. After one city develops a utility, 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. Several communities withdrew from the Stormwater Management Authority and this led to its collapse. This utility was underfunded and participant communities decided they could do a better job with their water quality than the Authority. It was recently repealed.

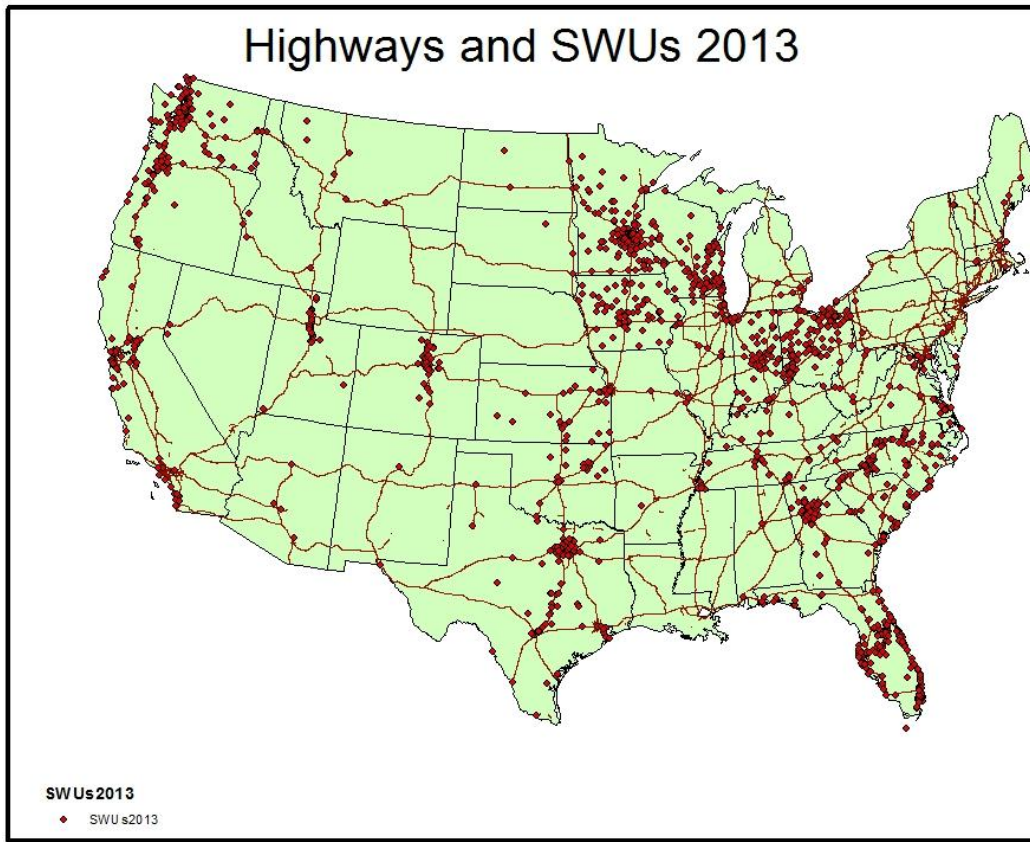


Figure 8. Stormwater utilities and major highway systems

Summary

The current survey contains 1417 utilities. However, five of these have been repealed so that the survey only contains data on 1412 active utilities. Six states: Florida, Minnesota, Ohio, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin now have more than 100 stormwater utilities. Nationally, the average monthly fee is \$4.57 and for those communities using the Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) system, the average ERU is 3050 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 (REF) system based on a given storm or a given amount of rainfall is arbitrary and subject to political whim. By contrast, the use of average annual runoff to set REFs appears to be a consistent method of fee setting. Only a few REF communities use the annual runoff to set fees.

The transformation from a SWU-hostile state to a SWU-friendly state should begin with clear statutory authority for each city, county, and even watersheds. Professional organizations such as the state stormwater association or the state American Public Works Association chapter should be involved to provide support, encouragement, and information to communities interested in forming a stormwater utility. For Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York the time to create clear statutory authority is now while Hurricane Sandy is fresh in everyone's minds.

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Appendix A. Raw Data Tables

The following data tables provide the information collected on 1417 stormwater utilities. We have classified fee systems into 14 broad categories. These categories are given in the metadata Table A-1.

The Excel column is the code used for the raw data tables. The ArcMap column is the code used in the ArcGIS database and in the GeoPDF file provided this year for the first time with the survey. To view the total functionality of the GeoPDF, you must download TerraGo Toolbar (free download) from <http://www.terragotech.com/products/field-data-collection/terrago-toolbar>. This will allow you access to the SWU attributes in the GeoPDF map.

Table A-1. ERU column metadata for Table A-2 and the Geo-PDF.

Meaning	Excel	ArcMap
Not ERU - unclassified	x	-1
Tier	t	-2
Per square foot	sqf	1
Residential Equivalence Factor (REF)	R	-3
Based on parcel size instead of sq ft impervious	p	-4
Flat fee (for all properties)	f	-5
Per some square footage impervious	N > 0	N > 0
Based on water usage	w	-6
Water meter	wm	-7
Parking spaces	ps	-8
Intensity development factor	IDF	-9
Acres impervious	aci	43560
Flat fee for residential & non-residential properties	f2	-10
Flat fee for more than 2 zoning categories	fz	-11

Table A-2. Stormwater Utility Database

No.	Community	State	ERU	Fee	Date	Population	Ann Rev
1	Stormwater Management Authority	AL	x	\$0.42	1995	662,047	
2	Mobile	AL		\$3.00	2009	198,915	
3	Hot Springs	AR	f2	\$3.00	2008	35,587	
4	Flagstaff	AZ	t	\$3.90	2003	65,870	
5	Mesa	AZ	f	\$5.38	2006	439,041	
6	Oro Valley	AZ	5000	\$2.90	2007	41,011	
7	Peoria	AZ		\$0.75	1995	154,065	
8	Albany	CA		\$3.47	1992	18,539	
9	Arcata	CA		\$1.96	2001	17,231	
10	Berkeley	CA			1991	112,580	
11	Burlingame	CA	sqf	\$10.48	2009	28,806	
12	Carlsbad	CA		\$1.95	1994	106,000	
13	Carmel	CA	4000	\$8.77	2001	15,677	
14	Chino	CA			1989	77,983	\$3,629,655
15	Citrus Heights	CA		\$5.54	1997	83,301	
16	Contra Costa County	CA	5,000	\$2.50	2012	1,041,274	
17	Davis	CA	sqf	\$4.83	2012	65,622	
18	Del Mar	CA		\$3.00	2009	4,161	
19	Dixon	CA		\$3.77		18,351	
20	Elk Grove	CA	sqf	\$5.34	2004	153,015	
21	Escalon	CA	fz	\$3.44	1993	7,132	
22	Escondido	CA		\$2.10	1994	143,911	
23	Folsom	CA			1990	72,203	
24	Fortuna	CA		\$0.55	1993	11,926	
25	Galt	CA		\$2.43	2002	23,647	
26	Grover Beach	CA	f	\$4.64		13,275	
27	Hollister	CA				34,928	
28	Larkspur	CA	3,000		1995	11,926	\$93,000
29	Los Angeles	CA	R	\$1.92	1993	3,792,621	
30	Millbrae	CA				20,532	
31	Modesto	CA		\$3.23	2004	201,165	
32	Monterey	CA		\$5.44	1997	27,810	
33	Oceanside	CA		\$1.00	2002	167,086	
34	Ontario	CA	R		2002	163,924	
35	Palo Alto	CA	2,500	\$11.40	1990	64,403	
36	El Paso de Robles	CA				24,297	
37	Pinole	CA		\$2.92		18,390	\$280,000
38	Poway	CA		\$4.36		47,811	
39	Rancho Cordova	CA	3,500	\$5.54	1996	64,776	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Fee	Date	Population	Ann Rev
40	Rancho Palos Verdes	CA	3,804	\$7.17	2005	41,643	
41	Redding	CA			1993	89,861	
42	Richmond	CA				103,701	
43	Sacramento	CA	p	\$11.31		466,488	
44	Sacramento County	CA		\$5.85	1995	1,400,949	
45	Salinas	CA				150,441	
46	San Bruno	CA		\$3.85	1993	41,114	\$542,300
47	San Carlos	CA		\$1.67	1994	28,755	
48	San Clemente	CA	fz	\$2.96	1993	63,522	
49	San Diego	CA		\$1.95	1990	1,307,402	
50	San Jose	CA		\$4.53	1982	945,942	
51	San Marcos	CA		\$1.77	2001	83,781	
52	Santa Clara County	CA				1,784,642	
53	Santa Clarita	CA		\$2.00	1994	176,320	
54	Santa Cruz	CA		\$1.77	1994	59,946	\$2,152,000
55	Santa Monica	CA	R	\$3.00	1995	89,736	\$1,097,210
56	Santa Rosa	CA		\$1.96	1996	167,815	
57	South San Francisco	CA			1994	63,632	
58	Stockton	CA	2,347	\$2.10		291,707	
59	Tracy	CA	3,140	\$1.20		84,266	
60	Vallejo	CA		\$1.97		115,942	
61	Vista	CA		\$1.80		93,834	
62	Woodland	CA	t	\$0.48		55,468	
63	Adams County	CO	sqf	\$5.01		441,603	
64	Arapahoe County	CO		\$5.00	2006	565,360	
65	Arvada	CO	sqf	\$4.17	2001	106,433	\$2,100,000
66	Aurora	CO	2,500	\$8.16	2002	325,078	
67	Berthoud	CO		\$2.50	1989	5,105	
68	Boulder	CO	R	\$9.05	1974	97,385	
69	Brighton	CO	f	\$1.79		34,069	\$254,000
70	Canon City	CO	sqf	\$5.46	2004	16,400	
71	Castle Rock	CO	3,255	\$6.46	2002	48,231	
72	Colorado Springs	CO	2,273	\$6.00	2005	416,427	
73	Denver	CO		\$5.81	1980	600,158	
74	Englewood	CO	3,000	\$1.39		30,255	
75	Erie	CO	p	\$5.00	2003	18,135	
76	Evans/Lasalle	CO	p	\$4.08	1998	18,537	
77	Federal Heights	CO	1,944	\$3.15	2001	11,467	\$400,000
78	Firestone	CO	sqf	\$0.22	2009	10,147	
79	Fort Collins	CO	R	\$14.26		143,986	\$12,800,000

No.	Community	State	ERU	Fee	Date	Population	Ann Rev
80	Fountain	CO				25,846	
81	Frederick	CO	2,500	\$6.23	2008	8,679	
82	Golden	CO		\$3.20	1997	18,867	
83	Greeley	CO	R	\$5.24	2001	92,889	\$2,703,500
84	Idaho Springs	CO			2006	1,717	
85	LaFayette	CO		\$4.27	2007	24,453	
86	Lakewood	CO		\$1.98	1998	144,406	
87	Larimer County	CO	sqf	\$6.90		298,382	
88	Littleton	CO		\$2.00	1986	41,737	
89	Longmont	CO		\$7.13	1984	86,270	
90	Louisville	CO		\$2.00	2006	18,376	
91	Loveland	CO	x	\$11.54	1987	66,859	
92	Northglenn	CO		\$2.00	2004	35,789	
93	Parker	CO	3,738	\$6.00	1999	45,297	
94	Pueblo	CO		\$6.25	2003	106,595	
95	Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority	CO	x	\$7.18	2006		\$9,285,550
96	Westminster	CO	x	\$1.50	2001	106,114	
97	Windsor	CO		\$3.98	2003	18,644	
98	Woodland Park	CO		\$2.00	1995	7,200	
99	Washington	DC	1,000	\$2.67		601,723	
100	Lewes	DE	x	\$5.00	2010	2,747	
101	Wilmington	DE		\$11.94	2006	70,851	
102	Alachua County	FL			1996	243,574	\$895,000
103	Altamonte Springs	FL	2,492	\$6.75	1989	41,496	
104	Anna Maria	FL	2,254	\$3.75	2008	1,503	
105	Apopka	FL	x	\$2.08	2002	41,542	
106	Atlantic Beach	FL	1,790	\$5.00	1991	12,655	
107	Auburndale	FL	x	\$0.75		13,675	\$50,000
108	Aventura	FL	1,548	\$2.50	1997	36,610	
109	Bartow	FL	2,520	\$3.75	2005	17,501	
110	Bay County	FL	f	\$3.33	2005	169,856	
111	Bay Harbor Islands	FL	1,548	\$5.00	1996	5,762	
112	Belle Glade	FL			1998	17,667	
113	Belle Isle	FL	4,087	\$4.00	2005	6,111	
114	Boca Raton	FL	2,837	\$2.90	1993	85,329	
115	Boynton Beach	FL	1,937	\$5.00	1993	68,996	
116	Bradenton	FL	1,700	\$2.50	1996	50,193	
117	Bradenton Beach	FL	x	\$8.33	2004	1,187	
118	Brevard County	FL	2,500	\$3.00	1990	543,566	\$3,000,000
119	Callaway	FL			1991	14,493	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Fee	Date	Population	Ann Rev
120	Cape Canaveral	FL	2,074	\$3.00	2003	9,916	
121	Cape Coral	FL	p	\$3.00	2004	157,476	\$10,420,542
122	Casselberry	FL	2,309	\$2.90	1993	26,387	
123	Charlotte County	FL	x		1991	160,511	
124	Clearwater	FL	1,830	\$9.91	1990	107,784	
125	Clermont	FL	3,154	\$3.00	1990	29,126	
126	Cocoa	FL	2,166	\$3.00	1992	17,147	
127	Cocoa Beach	FL	2,900	\$6.00	2003	11,235	
128	Coconut Creek	FL	2,070	\$2.65	2004	53,915	
129	Collier County	FL			1991	328,134	\$9,060,000
130	Coral Gables	FL	2,428	\$3.50	1993	47,783	
131	Daytona Beach	FL	1,661	\$7.08	2004	61,028	
132	DeBary	FL	2,560	\$7.00	2005	19,324	
133	De Land	FL	3,100	\$7.17	2009	27,041	
134	Delray Beach	FL	2,502	\$5.33	1990	61,209	
135	Deltona	FL	3,484	\$6.26	2002	85,219	
136	Doral	FL	1,548	\$4.00	2005	46,789	
137	Dundee	FL		\$1.00	2003	3,764	
138	Dunedin	FL	1,708	\$6.00	2007	35,354	
139	Eagle Lake	FL	f	\$4.00	2007	2,283	
140	Edgewater	FL	2,027	\$8.00	2004	20,761	
141	El Portal	FL	1,548	\$3.00		2,380	
142	Eustis	FL	2,187	\$3.00	1997	18,805	
143	Florida City	FL	1,250	\$2.50	2000	11,511	
144	Fort Lauderdale	FL	x	\$2.90	1992	168,528	
145	Fort Meade	FL	x	\$4.25	1990	5,696	\$139,000
146	Fort Myers	FL	x	\$5.76	2009	63,512	
147	Fort Pierce	FL	2,186	\$4.50	2005	41,993	
148	Fort Walton Beach	FL	3,200		1990	19,793	\$652,663
149	Frostproof	FL		\$3.00	1997	3,030	
150	Fruitland Park	FL		\$2.00	2005	4,132	
151	Gainesville	FL	2,300	\$8.15	1988	125,326	
152	Golden Beach	FL	8,000	\$2.92	1997	940	
153	Grant-Valkaria	FL	2,500	\$3.00	2008	3,851	
154	Gulf Breeze	FL	4,450	\$3.50	2006	5,870	
155	Gulfport	FL	2,300	\$2.87	1995	12,041	
156	Haines City	FL	1,935	\$2.00	2002	20,807	\$180,000
157	Hallandale Beach	FL	958	\$2.50	1980	37,800	
158	Hernando County	FL			2003	173,094	
159	Hialeah	FL	1,664	\$2.50	1998	229,969	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Fee	Date	Population	Ann Rev
160	Hialeah Gardens	FL	1,267	\$2.00	1996	19,297	
161	Hillsborough County	FL			1989	1,267,775	\$23,925,000
162	Holly Hill	FL	2,050	\$6.00	1997	11,663	
163	Hollywood	FL	2,250	\$2.69	1993	143,357	
164	Homestead	FL	2,000	\$3.18	1992	61,940	
165	Indian Creek Village	FL	1,548	\$4.00	1999	88	
166	Indian Harbor Beach	FL	2,500	\$3.00		8,228	
167	Jacksonville	FL	3,100	\$5.00	2007	827,908	
168	Jacksonville Beach	FL	1,541	\$5.00	1990	21,523	
169	Jupiter	FL	2,651	\$4.37	1994	55,911	
170	Key Biscayne	FL	1,083	\$7.50	1993	12,637	
171	Key West	FL	1,400	\$7.05	2001	24,909	
172	Kissimmee	FL	2,404	\$7.31	1989	61,346	
173	Lake Alfred	FL	x	\$2.00	1999	5,077	
174	Lake Mary	FL	4,576	\$3.00		13,900	\$275,500
175	Lake Worth	FL	1,748	\$5.80	1993	35,306	
176	Lakeland	FL	5,000	\$6.00	1999	98,589	\$4,400,000
177	Largo	FL	2,257	\$5.32	1989	77,723	\$3,436,598
178	Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	FL	4,472	\$3.50	2004	6,168	
179	Lauderdale Lakes	FL	2,133	\$4.57	1997	33,191	
180	Lauderhill	FL	x	\$12.19		68,117	
181	Leesburg	FL	2,000	\$4.00	1994	20,390	
182	Leon County	FL	2,723	\$1.67	1991	277,971	
183	Longwood	FL	2,898	\$6.00		13,745	
184	Madeira Beach	FL	1,249	\$5.00		4,267	
185	Maitland	FL	2,532	\$7.25		16,076	
186	Malabar	FL	2,500	\$3.00	1992	2,758	
187	Manatee County	FL			1991	327,142	
188	Marathon	FL		\$5.00		8,387	
189	Margate	FL	2,382	\$2.69	1993	54,270	
190	Marion County	FL	2,275	\$1.25		332,529	\$3,630,000
191	Martin County	FL			1995	147,495	
192	Medley	FL	1,487	\$3.00	1991	857	\$1,800,000
193	Melbourne	FL	2,500	\$1.80	1999	76,095	\$750,000
194	Melbourne Beach	FL	2,500	\$1.50	2000	3,102	
195	Miami Beach	FL	791	\$3.25	1996	89,840	
196	Miami Gardens	FL				109,680	
197	Miami Shores	FL	2,466	\$3.75	2000	10,720	
198	Miami Springs	FL	x	\$3.67	1993	14,129	
199	Miami-Dade County	FL	1,548	\$4.00	2004	408,750	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Fee	Date	Population	Ann Rev
200	Milton	FL			2008	8,984	
201	Minneola	FL	1,100	\$2.00	2001	9,531	
202	Miramar	FL			1998	124,302	
203	Mount Dora	FL	2,500	\$3.50		12,534	
204	Mulberry	FL	x	\$1.00		3,867	
205	Naples	FL	1,934	\$12.01	1994	19,939	
206	Neptune Beach	FL	3,164	\$3.00	2002	7,090	
207	New Port Richey	FL	2,629	\$3.36	2001	14,961	
208	New Smyrna Beach	FL	1,515	\$2.50	1995	22,481	
209	Niceville	FL	7,500	\$3.85	2004	12,941	
210	North Bay Village	FL	2,415	\$2.25	1994	7,305	
211	North Lauderdale	FL	2,138	\$3.00	1995	41,782	
212	North Miami	FL	1,760	\$4.93	1998	60,143	
213	North Miami Beach	FL	1,800	\$4.50	1992	42,504	
214	North Redington Beach	FL	1,687			1,418	
215	Oakland Park	FL	1,507	\$6.00	1989	42,126	\$2,800,000
216	Ocala	FL	1,948	\$4.00	1988	56,517	
217	Ocoee	FL	2,054	\$5.50		36,320	
218	Oldsmar	FL	2,550	\$3.00	1998	13,618	
219	Opa-Locka	FL	1,548	\$1.90		15,579	
220	Orange County	FL			1996	1,169,107	
221	Orlando	FL	2,000	\$9.99	1989	243,195	
222	Ormond Beach	FL	3,000	\$5.00	1987	38,153	
223	Oviedo	FL	2,464	\$7.00	1993	33,528	
224	Palm Bay	FL	4,602	\$4.47	1991	103,227	\$3,500,000
225	Palm Coast	FL	3,432	\$8.00	2004	76,499	\$5,400,000
226	Palmetto	FL	1,999	\$3.68	1999	12,774	
227	Panama City	FL			1991	36,686	
228	Pasco County	FL	2,890	\$3.92	2007	466,457	
229	Pembroke Park	FL	1,548	\$5.67	1996	6,214	
230	Pensacola	FL	2,575	\$4.40	2001	52,197	
231	Pinecrest	FL	1,548	\$3.00	2002	18,657	
232	Plant City	FL	2,280	\$4.00	2004	35,817	
233	Plantation	FL		\$2.50	2012	86,524	
234	Polk City	FL	x	\$1.50	2003	1,580	
235	Polk County	FL	4,030	\$4.53	2012	609,492	
236	Pompano Beach	FL	2,880	\$3.00	1997	78,191	
237	Port Orange	FL	3,050	\$6.25	1993	45,823	
238	Port Saint Lucie	FL	2,280	\$10.25	1988	88,769	
239	Redington Beach	FL		\$2.50		1,539	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Fee	Date	Population	Ann Rev
240	Riviera Beach	FL	1,920	\$4.50	2003	29,884	\$500,000
241	Rockledge	FL	2,922	\$3.75	2000	20,170	
242	Royal Palm Beach	FL	2,723	\$4.00	2012	31,864	
243	Safety Harbor	FL	1,865	\$3.50	1991	17,203	
244	Safety Harbor	FL	2,000	\$7.25		16,884	
245	Saint Cloud	FL	2,664	\$6.35	2007	20,074	
246	Saint Johns County	FL	3,000	\$6.50	1994	123,135	
247	Saint Petersburg	FL	2,719	\$6.85	1989	248,232	\$2,400,000
248	Sanford	FL	2,126	\$6.79	1991	38,291	
249	Sarasota County	FL	3,153	\$7.55	1989	325,957	
250	Satellite Beach	FL	3,000	\$5.42	1997	10,109	\$3,258,232
251	Sebastian	FL	3,285	\$4.00	2001	20,339	\$1,299,000
252	South Daytona	FL	2,000	\$5.00	1989	13,177	
253	South Miami	FL	1,865	\$3.00	2000	10,741	
254	Stuart	FL	3,707	\$3.76	2000	14,633	
255	Sunny Isles Beach	FL	1,548	\$2.50	1999	15,315	
256	Sunrise	FL	1,884	\$4.55	1997	85,779	
257	Surfside	FL	1,040	\$2.50	1998	4,909	
258	Sweetwater	FL	1,579	\$2.50	2000	14,226	
259	Tallahassee	FL	1,990	\$7.95	1986	150,624	
260	Tamarac	FL	1,830	\$8.60	1993	55,588	
261	Tampa	FL	3,310	\$3.00	2003	303,447	
262	Tarpon Springs	FL	1,945	\$5.65	1992	21,003	
263	Tavares	FL	3,000	\$3.00		9,700	
264	Tequesta	FL	2,506	\$7.13		5,273	
265	Titusville	FL	x	\$5.71	1990	40,670	
266	Treasure Island	FL	1,513	\$4.74	1994	7,450	
267	Umatilla	FL	3,000	\$4.00	2008	2,896	
268	Venice	FL	9,489	\$5.00	1995	17,764	
269	Volusia County	FL	2,775	\$6.00	1992	443,343	
270	West Melbourne	FL	2,500	\$3.00	1992	9,824	
271	West Miami	FL	1,400	\$2.50	1996	5,863	
272	West Palm Beach	FL	2,171	\$6.95		82,103	\$6,830,000
273	Wilton Manors	FL	3,460	\$3.50	1992	12,697	
274	Winter Garden	FL	4,077	\$5.13	2006	14,351	
275	Winter Haven	FL	x	\$2.68	1998	26,487	
276	Winter Park	FL	2,324	\$7.80		24,090	
277	Winter Springs	FL	2,123	\$5.50	1992	31,666	
278	Americus	GA	3,000	\$4.00	2010	17,103	\$860,000
279	Athens - Clarke County	GA	2,682	\$3.50	2004	101,489	\$3,400,000

No.	Community	State	ERU	Fee	Date	Population	Ann Rev
280	Atlanta	GA				416,474	
281	Auburn	GA	t	\$2.50	2011	6,900	
282	Austell	GA		\$1.00		5,200	
283	Avondale Estates	GA	2,900	\$5.00	2004	2,995	
284	Barrow County	GA	3,478	\$1.50	2008	46,144	
285	Braselton	GA				1,206	
286	Camilla	GA	3,360	\$4.00	2010	5,669	
287	Canton	GA	2,000	\$4.08		7,709	
288	Cartersville	GA	3,000	\$3.75		15,925	
289	Chamblee	GA	3,000	\$4.00	2004	9,552	
290	Clayton County	GA	2,950	\$3.75	2006	236,517	
291	College Park	GA	3,523	\$3.00	2007	20,382	
292	Columbia County	GA	x	\$2.63	1999	89,288	
293	Conyers	GA	x	\$3.33	2002	10,689	\$413,000
294	Covington	GA	t	\$3.00	2005	13,226	
295	Decatur	GA	2,900	\$6.25	1999	18,147	
296	DeKalb County	GA	3,000	\$4.00	2003	665,865	
297	Doraville	GA	3,000	\$4.00		9,862	\$520,000
298	Douglasville-Douglas County	GA	2,543	\$4.00	2003	92,174	\$4,000,000
299	Duluth	GA	2,654	\$3.00	2011	22,122	\$837,836
300	Dunwoody	GA	3,000	\$4.00	2009	46,267	
301	Evans	GA		\$3.50		17,727	
302	Fairburn	GA	3,300		2005	5,464	\$450,000
303	Fayette County	GA		\$2.24	2011	107,784	
304	Fayetteville	GA	3,800	\$2.95	2004	11,148	\$500,000
305	Garden City	GA	3,000	\$4.75	2008	11,289	
306	Gilmer County	GA				23456	
307	Griffin	GA	2,200	\$4.65	1998	23,451	\$1,700,000
308	Gwinnett County	GA		\$6.15	2006	588,448	
309	Henry County	GA	4,779	\$3.32	2006	119,341	
310	Hinesville	GA	2,635	\$4.25		30,392	
311	Holly Springs	GA	2,700	\$4.00	2009	3,195	
312	Lawrenceville	GA			2007	29,258	
313	Loganville	GA	3,000	\$4.00		5,435	
314	McDonough	GA		\$2.78		8,493	\$500,000
315	Norcross	GA	100	\$5.43		8,410	
316	Peachtree City	GA	4,600	\$3.95		31,580	
317	Perry	GA	f	\$2.00	2012	14,215	
318	Powder Springs	GA	x	\$3.00	2012	13,940	
319	Rockdale County	GA	3,420	\$3.39	2006	70,111	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Fee	Date	Population	Ann Rev
320	Roswell	GA	4,100	\$3.95		79,334	
321	Smyrna	GA	3,900	\$2.20	2007	40,999	
322	Snellville	GA		\$3.10	2008	19,983	
323	Stockbridge	GA	2,000	\$2.92	2004	9,853	\$466,000
324	Stone Mountain	GA				7,145	
325	Sugar Hill	GA	t	\$4.50	2008	16,725	
326	Valdosta	GA	3,704	\$2.50	2006	43,724	
327	Warner Robbins	GA	3,000	\$3.25	2006	48,804	
328	Woodstock	GA		\$4.20	2006	10,050	
329	Ackley	IA	x	\$3.00		1,665	
330	Adel	IA	3,000	\$3.00		4,563	
331	Algona	IA	x	\$2.50		5,741	
332	Altoona	IA	4,000	\$3.00	2010	10,345	
333	Ames	IA	t	\$3.45	1994	50,731	
334	Ankeny	IA	4,000	\$4.00		45,582	
335	Belmond	IA	x	\$4.00	2009	2,376	
336	Belle Plaine	IA	x	\$4.00		2,537	
337	Bettendorf	IA	2,500	\$1.50	2003	32,445	
338	Bondurant	IA	2,450	\$2.50	2010	3,860	
339	Boone	IA	3,000	\$2.00		12,633	
340	Buffalo	IA	x	\$1.00		1,270	
341	Burlington	IA	25,000	\$2.00		26,839	\$455,000
342	Carroll	IA	2,500	\$3.00		10,103	
343	Cedar Falls	IA		\$3.00	2006	36,145	\$800,000
344	Cedar Rapids	IA		\$4.26		126,326	
345	Centerville	IA	x	\$3.00	2008	5,513	\$70,000
346	Charles City	IA	x	\$4.00	2008	7,812	
347	Cherokee	IA	x	\$3.00	2004	5,369	
348	Clarinda	IA	x	\$2.00	2006	5,690	
349	Clear Lake	IA		\$1.60		8,161	
350	Clive	IA	3,667	\$4.00	2005	15,000	
351	Conrad	IA	x	\$4.00	2008	1,108	
352	Coralville	IA	3,440	\$2.00	2005	18,907	
353	Creston	IA				7,597	
354	Davenport	IA	2,600	\$1.60		98,359	\$2,500,000
355	De Witt	IA		\$2.50		5,049	
356	Deloit	IA				264	
357	Des Moines	IA	2,349	\$8.84	1995	206,599	\$13,763,000
358	Dubuque	IA	2,917	\$5.60	2003	57,686	
359	Farnhamville	IA				420	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Fee	Date	Population	Ann Rev
360	Forest City	IA		\$5.00		4,362	
361	Fort Dodge	IA	2,533	\$3.00	2007	26,309	\$500,000
362	Garner	IA				2,922	
363	Guttenberg	IA	x	\$1.50	2010	1,987	
364	Hancock	IA				207	
365	Hiawatha	IA		\$1.00	2000	6,694	
366	Hillsboro	IA				205	
367	Indianola	IA	3,400	\$2.00	2011	12,998	
368	Iowa City	IA	3,129	\$2.00	2004	67,831	
369	Johnston	IA	4,000	\$4.55	2012	17,278	
370	Kelley	IA				300	
371	Kalona	IA	x	\$3.00	2010	2,363	\$40,000
372	Lake City	IA	x	\$1.00	2005	1,727	
373	Le Mars	IA	x	\$4.00	2008	9,826	
374	Mallard	IA				298	
375	Marengo	IA		\$1.50		2,535	
376	Marion	IA		\$4.00		2,011	\$339,000
377	Marshalltown	IA		\$2.16		26,009	
378	Mason City	IA		\$1.00		29,172	
379	Nevada	IA		\$1.50		6,658	
380	Norwalk	IA	f	\$7.50		8,821	
381	Odebolt	IA	x	\$1.00	2004	1,153	
382	Ogden	IA	x	\$3.00		2,044	
383	Oskaloosa	IA	2,750	\$2.00		10,938	\$250,000
384	Perry	IA		\$2.00	2004	7,633	
385	Postville	IA		\$2.50	2007	2,273	
386	Reinbeck	IA	x	\$2.00	2008	1,751	
387	Sac City	IA		\$3.00		2,368	
388	Sioux Center	IA		\$2.00	2007	6,327	
389	Sioux City	IA			1990	85,013	
390	Slater	IA	x	\$3.00		1,306	
391	State Center	IA	x	\$3.00		1,349	
392	Storm Lake	IA	2,750	\$2.00		10,076	
393	Urbandale	IA	3,200	\$2.00	2010	40,311	
394	Victor	IA				952	
395	Waterloo	IA		\$2.50	2009	68,406	\$1,720,000
396	Waukee	IA	2,973	\$4.25	2006	5,126	
397	West Des Moines	IA	4,000	\$2.75		46,403	
398	Windsor Heights	IA	1,339	\$5.25		4,805	
399	Woodward	IA	x	\$3.00		1,200	

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400	Coeur D'Alene	ID	3,000	\$4.00	2004	34,514	
401	Lewiston	ID	4,000	\$4.50	2008	31,794	\$700,000
402	Nampa	ID	3,500	\$3.50	2010	51,867	
403	Pocatello	ID		\$2.44		51,466	
404	Aurora	IL	x	\$3.45	1998	170,617	\$3,000,000
405	Bloomington	IL	1,000	\$4.35	2004	70,970	\$2,760,000
406	Champaign	IL	3,478	\$5.24	2012	81,055	\$3,200,000
407	Downer's Grove	IL	3,300	\$8.40	2012	48,163	\$3,500,000
408	East Moline	IL	2,200	\$2.61	2009	20,333	\$350,000
409	Freeport	IL		\$4.00		25,638	\$600,000
410	Highland Park	IL	2,765	\$4.50		31,614	
411	Moline	IL		\$3.75	2000	42,916	\$1,800,000
412	Morton	IL	3,300	\$4.74	2005	15,757	\$900,000
413	Normal	IL	3,200	\$4.60	2006	45,386	\$1,730,000
414	Northbrook	IL	w	\$9.00		33,170	\$1,200,000
415	Rantoul	IL	x	\$3.43	2001	12,857	\$572,250
416	Richton Park	IL	x	\$5.63		12,533	\$500,000
417	Rock Island	IL	2,800	\$3.95	2002	39,020	\$1,600,000
418	Rolling Meadows	IL	3,604	\$3.36	2001	23,682	\$560,000
419	Tinley Park	IL	w	\$1.68	1983	56,703	\$475,000
420	Urbana	IL			2012	41,250	\$1,700,000
421	Albany	IN		\$12.40		2,368	
422	Anderson	IN	2,500	\$3.50	2002	59,734	
423	Angola	IN		\$1.52		7,344	
424	Bargersville	IN		\$9.46	2005	2,120	
425	Batesville	IN	x	\$2.00	2005	6,033	
426	Berne	IN		\$10.00		4,114	
427	Bloomington	IN		\$2.70	1998	69,291	
428	Brownsburg	IN		\$5.00	2006	14,520	
429	Cedar Lake	IN	2903	\$5.00	2006	9,279	
430	Centerville	IN		\$8.50		2,624	
431	Chandler	IN		\$4.00	2004	3,500	
432	Chesterton	IN	3,585	\$5.00		11,139	\$405,000
433	Cicero	IN				4,303	
434	Clarksville	IN		\$2.95	2004	21,400	
435	Connersville	IN	2,662	\$5.15		15,411	
436	Crawfordsville	IN				15,243	
437	Crown Point	IN	x	\$6.00		19,806	
438	Cumberland	IN		\$5.20	2007	5,500	
439	Danville	IN	3,700			6,418	

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440	Delaware County	IN	x	\$0.95		118,769	
441	Dyer	IN	4,343	\$6.00	1991	13,895	
442	Elkhart County	IN	2,800	\$1.25		2,008	
443	Fishers	IN	3,318	\$4.95		79,127	
444	Floyd County	IN	3,700	\$3.25	2007	70,823	
445	Fort Wayne	IN	2,500	\$3.65		255,824	\$10,000,000
446	Fortville	IN		\$8.00		3,444	
447	Franklin	IN	t	\$5.00	2009	23,712	
448	Goshen	IN	2,800	\$1.25		29,383	
449	Greendale	IN	3,000	\$4.39		4,296	
450	Greenfield	IN	2,250	\$2.00	2005	14,600	
451	Greenwood	IN	f	\$5.00	2012	51,584	
452	Griffith	IN	x	\$7.50	2005	17,334	\$97,200
453	Highland	IN		\$6.43		64,322	
454	Howard County	IN	x	\$2.50		84,964	
455	Indianapolis/Marion County	IN	2,800	\$2.25	2001	791,926	
456	Jasper	IN	5,000	\$2.00	2003	12,100	\$335,000
457	Jeffersonville	IN		\$3.50		27,362	
458	Lafayette	IN	3,200	\$5.00		56,397	
459	Lake Station	IN	x	\$8.33		12,572	
460	Lake County	IN	x	\$3.30		484,564	
461	Lebanon	IN	3,000	\$3.00		15,259	
462	Leo Cedarville	IN				2,782	
463	Logansport	IN				19,684	
464	Marion	IN		\$5.00	2001	31,320	
465	McCordsville	IN	2,250	\$7.50	2005	1,134	
466	Merrillville	IN	2,784	\$5.00	2009	32,147	
467	Middletown	IN		\$6.00		2,357	
468	Monroe County	IN	5,200	\$2.93	2011	137,974	
469	Muncie	IN	x	\$0.95	2005	118,769	
470	Munster	IN		\$10.00		22,346	
471	New Albany	IN	2,500	\$3.17	2005	37,603	
472	New Castle	IN	x	\$6.00		17,780	
473	New Haven	IN	2,534			12,406	
474	North Manchester	IN			1994	5,932	
475	Ossian	IN	x	\$8.00	2005	2,943	
476	Peru	IN	3,497	\$4.00		12,994	
477	Pittsboro	IN		\$3.50		1,588	
478	Plainfield	IN		\$4.00		18,396	
479	Plymouth	IN	12,000	\$2.05		9,840	

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480	Richmond	IN	2,980	\$3.00		39,124	\$26,700
481	Shelbyville	IN		\$6.00		17,951	
482	Valparaiso	IN	t	\$11.00	1998	27,428	\$550,000
483	Vincennes	IN				18,701	
484	Warrick County	IN			2006	52,383	
485	Washington	IN	2,558	\$3.00	2004	11,380	
486	Westfield	IN	x	\$2.75	2008	9,293	
487	Yorktown	IN		\$2.00		4,785	
488	Zionsville	IN			2010	23,668	
489	Abilene	KS	x	\$1.25	1999	6,844	
490	Andover	KS			2005	6,698	
491	Arkansas City	KS		\$3.00	1993	11,963	
492	Bonner Springs	KS	x	\$2.50		7,093	
493	Coffeyville	KS	x	\$2.50	2006	10,387	
494	Derby	KS	2,233	\$3.00	2012	22,158	
495	Dodge City	KS	8,000	\$1.10	2009	25,176	
496	El Dorado	KS	2,314	\$3.00	2008	12,057	
497	Eudora	KS			2007	4,307	
498	Fairway	KS	3,200	\$5.00		3,952	
499	Garden City	KS	x	\$1.50		26,658	
500	Hays	KS	3,369	\$3.62	2011	20,013	
501	Hiawatha	KS	x	\$4.00	2009	3,417	
502	Hutchinson	KS		\$1.00		40,787	
503	Junction City	KS	x	\$5.00		18,886	
504	Lawrence	KS	2,366	\$4.00	1997	80,098	
505	Lenexa	KS	2,750	\$7.50	2000	40,238	
506	Manhattan	KS		\$1.10	1992	44,831	
507	Mission	KS	2,485	\$4.00	2004	9,727	
508	Mission Hills	KS	t	\$29.17	2012	3,498	\$500,000
509	Olathe	KS		\$3.75		114,662	
510	Ottawa	KS	2,600	\$4.00	2012	12,620	
511	Overland Park	KS	2,485	\$2.00	2001	149,080	
512	Paola	KS	x	\$3.00		5,602	
513	Parsons	KS	x	\$1.00	2008	11,514	
514	Pittsburg	KS	3,106	\$3.56	2003	19,243	
515	Prairie Village	KS	x	\$9.50	2008	22,072	
516	Shawnee	KS	2,773	\$4.00	2004	47,996	
517	Topeka	KS	2,018	\$4.25	1996	122,377	
518	Valley Center	KS	x	\$1.00	2008	4,883	
519	Wichita	KS	2,139	\$2.00		344,284	\$5,515,000

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520	Winfield	KS		\$1.00	1991	11,900	
521	Danville	KY		\$1.50	2007	15,385	
522	Glasgow	KY	t	\$2.00	2012	14,059	\$493,000
523	Henderson	KY	3,000		1998	27,373	
524	Hopkinsville	KY	3,350	\$3.00	2006	30,089	\$1,108,128
525	Lexington/Fayette County	KY	2,500	\$4.39	2009	260,512	
526	Louisville/Jefferson Co.	KY	2,500	\$6.46	1987	693,604	\$17,100,000
527	Murray	KY	3,000	\$1.50	2004	14,950	
528	Oldham County	KY	6,000	\$3.43	2008	40,502	\$750,000
529	Radcliff	KY	2,800	\$4.50	2003	21,961	\$600,000
530	Sanitation District 1	KY	2,600	\$4.68	1998	326,071	
531	Warren County	KY	x	\$4.00	2007	43,226	\$1,000,000
532	Chicopee	MA	2,000	\$8.33	1998	54,653	\$1,000,000
533	Fall River	MA	2,800	\$11.67	2008	91,938	\$4,660,000
534	Gloucester	MA	x	\$4.42	2011	30,273	
535	Newton	MA	3,119	\$2.08	2006	83,829	\$575,000
536	Reading	MA	2,552	\$3.32	2006	24,145	\$357,000
537	Westfield	MA		\$1.67	2010	41,094	\$600,000
538	Annapolis	MD		\$1.83	2003	35,838	
539	Anne Arundel County	MD		\$7.08	2013	544,403	
540	Berlin	MD			2013	4,491	\$570,000
541	Charles County	MD	x	\$2.00		120,546	
542	Montgomery County	MD	2,406	\$7.72	2002	873,341	
543	Rockville	MD	2,330	\$4.65	2007	47,388	\$2,200,000
544	Silver Spring	MD		\$3.93		76,540	
545	Takoma Park	MD	1,228	\$2.39	1996	17,299	\$200,000
546	Augusta	ME	2,700	\$3.44		18,560	
547	Bangor	ME			2012	33,011	
548	Lewiston	ME	x	\$3.33	2006	35,690	
549	Long Creek Watershed	ME	aci	\$250.00	2010		\$1,400,000
550	Ann Arbor	MI	3,049	\$7.98	1980	114,024	
551	Berkley	MI	2,600	\$3.35	2001	15,531	
552	Detroit	MI			1979	951,270	
553	Jackson	MI	x	\$2.67	2011	36,316	\$800,000
554	Lansing	MI			1995	119,128	
555	Marquette	MI		\$4.18		19,661	
556	New Baltimore	MI	x	\$2.00	2005	7,405	
557	Albert Lea	MN			2005	17,967	
558	Alexandria	MN	43,560	\$2.50	2005	8,820	
559	Andover	MN	R	\$2.70	2003	30,222	

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560	Anoka	MN	R	\$1.76	2003	18,076	
561	Apple Valley	MN	R	\$4.33	1988	45,527	
562	Arden Hills	MN	R	\$3.90	1993	9,642	\$532,531
563	Ashby	MN	R	\$4.00	2005	444	
564	Austin	MN	p	\$4.00	2003	24,834	
565	Baxter	MN	sqf	\$2.63	2006	7,642	\$243,100
566	Belle Plaine	MN	f	\$3.12	1999	6,792	
567	Bemidji	MN	3,750	\$6.26		13,657	
568	Bird Island	MN	f	\$5.00	2007	1,027	
569	Blaine	MN	R	\$1.75	2007	57,584	
570	Bloomington	MN	R	\$4.53	1988	84,057	
571	Brainerd	MN	R	\$3.00	2002	13,646	
572	Brooklyn Center	MN	R	\$4.83	1991	30,529	
573	Brooklyn Park	MN	R	\$2.80	2002	76,853	\$1,113,433
574	Browerville	MN				788	\$19,633
575	Buffalo	MN	R		1986	15,665	
576	Burnsville	MN	R	\$6.78	2012	60,828	
577	Cambridge	MN	R	\$4.58	2000	8,209	
578	Cannon Falls	MN	R	\$2.00	2009	4,086	\$186,000
579	Carver	MN	fz	\$8.52	2004	3,790	
580	Centerville	MN	sqf	\$4.33	1997	3,818	
581	Champlin	MN	R	\$2.50	2008	23,418	\$585,580
582	Chanhassen	MN		\$3.10	2007	23,358	\$571,288
583	Circle Pines	MN		\$3.00	2005	4,953	
584	Cloquet	MN	4,312	\$4.00	2011	12,148	
585	Columbia Heights	MN	R	\$2.46	1999	19,632	
586	Coon Rapids	MN	R	\$3.30	2002	61,904	
587	Cottage Grove	MN	R	\$4.00	2001	35,052	
588	Crystal	MN	R	\$3.10	1991	22,463	
589	Dassel	MN	fz	\$1.50	2001	1,467	\$13,680
590	Deephaven	MN	f	\$5.00	1994	3,693	
591	Delano	MN	R	\$5.00		5,541	
592	Detroit Lakes	MN	R	\$3.95		8,641	
593	Duluth	MN	1,708	\$6.08	1998	86,227	
594	Dundas	MN				1,371	\$3,254
595	Eagan	MN	R	\$3.04	1990	64,765	
596	Eden Prairie	MN	R	\$1.00	1993	61,657	
597	Edina	MN	R	\$7.20	1985	48,620	
598	Elko-New Market	MN	R	\$6.05	2000	4,194	
599	Excelsior	MN	R	\$2.57	1999	2,219	\$127,402

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600	Eyota	MN				1,998	\$17,586
601	Fairfax	MN	R	\$12.50	1995	1,218	\$106,097
602	Fairmont	MN	R		1987	10,589	\$611,391
603	Falcon Heights	MN	R	\$3.25	1986	5,381	\$123,585
604	Faribault	MN			2001	23,450	\$573,375
605	Farmington	MN	R	\$3.50	1989	21,267	\$468,063
606	Fergus Falls	MN	fz	\$5.00		13,125	\$388,292
607	Forest Lake	MN	R	\$2.67	2008	18,619	
608	Frazee	MN	R	\$1.00	2005	1,360	
609	Fridley	MN	R	\$1.21	1985	27,398	\$431,401
610	Glencoe	MN	R		1993	5,598	\$114,560
611	Glyndon	MN	x		2007	1,413	\$58,039
612	Golden Valley	MN	fz	\$7.33	1992	20,655	\$2,321,983
613	Grand Rapids	MN	fz	\$6.00	2004	10,862	\$507,541
614	Hanover	MN	R	\$8.50		2,980	\$53,710
615	Hastings	MN	R	\$2.12	2010	22,359	
616	Hopkins	MN	R	\$5.00	1989	17,837	\$805,251
617	Hutchinson	MN	R	\$1.75	2001	14,093	\$569,336
618	Inver Grove Heights	MN	x	\$0.00	2007	34,157	
619	Jordan	MN	R	\$3.09	1995	5,583	\$175,900
620	Kasson	MN	R			5,978	\$164,053
621	Kenyon	MN	R	\$7.28		1,817	\$27,895
622	Lake Elmo	MN	fz	\$2.50	2003	8,177	\$218,146
623	Lakeville	MN	R	\$2.33	1994	56,443	
624	Lauderdale	MN	R	\$2.50	1994	2,408	\$56,439
625	Little Falls	MN	R			8,349	\$76,939
626	Long Lake	MN	R	\$3.60	1999	1,792	\$90,916
627	Loretto	MN		\$5.50	2003	658	\$42,772
628	Madison	MN	R	\$11.25	2002	1,540	\$130,152
629	Mahtomedi	MN	R	\$3.51	2001	7,775	
630	Mankato	MN	p	\$3.00		39,528	\$1,269,232
631	Maple Lake	MN	f2	\$1.00		2,088	\$13,807
632	Maple Plain	MN	f2	\$2.97	2005	1,792	\$98,470
633	Maplewood	MN	R	\$6.91	2003	38,472	
634	Marshall	MN	R	\$4.25	2003	13,700	\$977,357
635	Mayer	MN	R	\$2.00	2005	1,780	\$18,857
636	Medina	MN	R	\$2.58	2008	4,963	\$129,901
637	Mendota Heights	MN	p	\$1.67	1992	11,168	\$276,602
638	Minneapolis	MN	1,530	\$11.42	2005	387,753	\$39,038,000
639	Minnetonka	MN	x	\$5.76	2003	50,435	\$2,026,316

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640	Minnetonka Beach	MN	f	\$2.67	2011	539	
641	Minnetrista	MN	f	\$6.00	2004	6,474	\$99,089
642	Montrose	MN	f	\$3.00	2000	2,887	\$43,980
643	Moorhead	MN	x		2005	38,566	\$2,065,908
644	Mora	MN	x	\$1.25	2005	3,556	
645	Mound	MN	R	\$8.24	2001	9,180	\$255,633
646	Mounds View	MN	fz	\$3.33	1993	12,305	\$289,619
647	New Brighton	MN	R	\$4.40	1994	21,715	\$702,237
648	New Hope	MN	f2	\$6.30	1991	20,616	\$1,186,073
649	New Prague	MN	R	\$5.00	1992	7,401	\$200,490
650	Newport	MN	R	\$0.73		3,481	\$19,473
651	North Branch	MN	R	\$4.90	2008	10,131	\$311,436
652	North Monkato	MN	p	\$3.50		13,437	\$326,086
653	North Saint Paul	MN	fz	\$7.24	1990	11,601	\$694,559
654	Northfield	MN	R	\$4.75	1986	20,084	
655	Norwood Young America	MN	R	\$4.45	2003	3,611	\$66,855
656	Oak Park Heights	MN	fz	\$1.00	1999	4,389	\$79,934
657	Oakdale	MN	R	\$1.67	2002	27,743	
658	Olivia	MN	fz	\$11.67		2,449	\$151,555
659	Orono	MN	R	\$4.80	2001	7,543	\$252,706
660	Osakis	MN	fz	\$2.00		1,746	
661	Osseo	MN	R	\$31.50	2007	2,463	\$50,687
662	Otsego	MN	fz	\$2.33	2009	13,761	\$72,081
663	Park Rapids	MN	R	\$2.00	2010	3,686	\$28,777
664	Pierz	MN	R	\$3.50		1,394	\$38,771
665	Plymouth	MN	R	\$5.00	2001	71,561	
666	Preston	MN			2001	1,325	\$61,127
667	Princeton	MN	R	\$1.89	2008	4,676	\$119,019
668	Prior Lake	MN	p	\$11.25	1993	23,261	\$508,850
669	Ramsey	MN	R	\$3.34	2000	18,510	\$652,996
670	Red Wing	MN	R	\$8.00		16,116	
671	Redwood Falls	MN	R	\$6.95	2003	5,459	\$211,290
672	Richfield	MN	R	\$3.89	1985	34,439	\$1,662,530
673	Robbinsdale	MN	R	\$7.22	1985	14,123	\$765,602
674	Rochester	MN	R	\$3.00	2003	85,806	\$4,786,160
675	Rogers	MN	sqf	\$3.57	2002	3,588	\$313,554
676	Rosemount	MN	fz	\$4.79	1992	14,619	\$987,051
677	Roseville	MN	R	\$3.72	1984	33,690	\$928,157
678	Saint Anthony	MN	R	\$18.95	1993	8,226	
679	Saint Bonifacius	MN	x	\$5.00	2004	1,873	\$47,949

No.	Community	State	ERU	Fee	Date	Population	Ann Rev
680	Saint Charles	MN	fz	\$2.00	2006	3,735	\$82,853
681	Saint Cloud	MN	R	\$2.10	2003	59,107	\$1,080,700
682	Saint Louis Park	MN	R	\$5.33	2000	44,126	\$1,852,729
683	Saint Michael	MN	R	\$2.00	2003	9,099	\$142,532
684	Saint Paul	MN	R	\$4.82	1986	287,151	
685	Saint Paul Park	MN	R	\$2.83	2007	5,070	
686	Saint Peter	MN	R	\$7.50	2004	9,747	\$700,000
687	Sandstone	MN	R	\$1.50	2008	2,849	\$37,803
688	Sartell	MN	f2	\$6.00		14,445	\$242,440
689	Sauk Rapids	MN	R	\$2.25	2010	11,957	\$174,549
690	Savage	MN	R	\$6.42	1994	27,292	\$1,485,082
691	Shafer	MN	R	\$1.50	2003	383	\$7,388
692	Shakopee	MN	R	\$2.29	1985	20,568	
693	Shoreview	MN	R	\$6.44	1991	25,924	\$937,550
694	Shorewood	MN	R	\$5.04	1993	7,400	\$209,432
695	South Saint Paul	MN	R	\$2.07	2010	20,167	\$367,102
696	South Washington Watershed District	MN	f	\$7.49	2010		\$3,520,519
697	Spring Valley	MN				2,479	\$79,536
698	Stacy	MN	R	\$3.50	2003	1,456	\$26,927
699	Stewartville	MN	R	\$1.00	2001	5,916	\$71,101
700	Stillwater	MN	R	\$1.50	1996	15,143	\$493,807
701	Thief River Falls	MN	R	\$2.50		8,410	\$160,843
702	Tonka Bay	MN	R	\$1.13	1993	1,547	\$24,164
703	Twin Valley	MN				821	\$25,528
704	Two Harbors	MN	1,718	\$1.50	1999	3,613	\$135,091
705	Vadnais Heights	MN	R	\$6.59	1992	12,525	\$405,000
706	Vadnais Lake Water Management Organization	MN	x	\$2.20	2007		
707	Victoria	MN	R	\$4.33	1997	4,025	\$118,930
708	Waconia	MN	x	\$6.33	1992	6,814	\$537,376
709	Watertown	MN	x	\$3.00	1993	3,029	\$51,597
710	Waverly	MN	f2	\$3.50	2003	1,089	\$28,665
711	Wayzata	MN	R	\$3.33	1991	4,113	\$226,226
712	West Saint Paul	MN	R	\$3.08	2005	19,405	\$355,200
713	White Bear Township	MN	4,000	\$2.00	1992	11,293	
714	Winona	MN	R		2003	27,069	\$298,051
715	Woodbury	MN		\$5.77	1992	46,463	\$1,719,000
716	Worthington	MN	R	\$4.74	2004	11,283	\$497,442
717	Arnold	MO	1,750	\$3.75	2006	20,881	

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718	Columbia - Boone County	MO	t	\$1.15	1993	162,642	
719	Kansas City	MO	3,000	\$3.00	1992	463,202	
720	Saint Louis	MO	x	\$4.20	2008	318,069	\$41,840,000
721	Billings	MT		\$2.69		89,847	
722	Bozeman	MT			2012	38,025	
723	Great Falls	MT		\$7.26	1989	56,690	\$1,735,000
724	Helena	MT	10,000	\$1.84	1988	25,780	\$1,421,000
725	Polson	MT	x	\$4.00	2009	4,041	
726	Whitefish	MT			2006	5,032	
727	Archdale	NC	f	\$5.00		11,415	\$468,372
728	Asheville	NC	2,442	\$2.34	2004	84,458	\$3,131,235
729	Atlantic	NC	x	\$2.00		1,495	\$161,890
730	Belmont	NC	x	\$3.00		10,076	\$384,138
731	Bessemer City	NC	x	\$2.07		5,398	\$63,467
732	Burlington	NC	x	\$2.00	2005	44,917	\$452,431
733	Butner	NC	3,100	\$2.50		7,598	
734	Carolina Beach	NC	500	\$7.00	2002	4,701	\$770,636
735	Chapel Hill	NC	t	\$6.50	2004	48,715	\$1,841,152
736	Charlotte	NC	2,613	\$9.64	1994	695,454	\$48,589,000
737	Clemmons	NC	3,952	\$5.00	1993	13,827	\$658,193
738	Concord	NC	3,120	\$4.30	2005	79,066	\$3,730,742
739	Cornelius	NC	2,613	\$4.17		11,969	
740	Cramerton	NC	2,650	\$2.75		4,165	\$71,246
741	Creedmoor	NC		\$8.92	2012	4,129	
742	Cumberland County	NC	2,266	\$1.00	1995	302,963	
743	Dallas	NC	x	\$2.08		3,402	
744	Davidson	NC	2,613	\$4.34		7,139	\$294,619
745	Durham	NC	2,400	\$5.34	1997	228,330	\$10,892,409
746	Elizabeth City	NC	x	\$3.00	2006	18,683	\$383,324
747	Elon	NC	x	\$2.00		9,419	
748	Fayetteville	NC	2,266	\$3.00	2004	200,564	\$5,113,112
749	Forsythe County	NC			2006	306,067	
750	Gastonia	NC	2,650	\$2.75	2001	71,741	\$2,042,697
751	Graham	NC	x	\$1.00		14,153	\$59,510
752	Granville County	NC	x	\$1.50	2012	59,976	
753	Greensboro	NC	2,543	\$3.90	1994	269,666	\$9,941,103
754	Greenville	NC	2,000	\$5.70		84,554	\$3,058,151
755	High Point	NC	2,588	\$2.00		104,371	\$2,446,993
756	Hope Mills	NC	2,266	\$4.00	2007	15,176	\$421,656
757	Huntersville	NC	2,613	\$4.03		24,960	

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758	Indian Trail	NC	1,984	\$4.24	2007	11,905	\$1,062,316
759	Jacksonville	NC	2,850	\$4.00	2006	66,715	\$2,068,443
760	Kannapolis	NC	3,250	\$4.00		36,910	\$1,471,588
761	Kernersville	NC	2,980	\$3.29	2006	23,123	\$955,981
762	Kinston	NC	3,059	\$4.00	2008	22,346	
763	Kure Beach	NC	x	\$8.71		2,012	\$171,901
764	Lake Park	NC	x	\$2.50		3,422	\$40,110
765	Landis	NC	x	\$5.00		3,121	\$91,448
766	Lowell	NC				2,662	
767	Lumberton	NC	x	\$3.75	1997	21,542	\$852,594
768	Matthews	NC	2,613	\$4.03		22,127	
769	Mecklenburg County	NC	2,613	\$4.03		695,454	
770	Mint Hill	NC	2,613	\$4.03		14,922	
771	Monroe	NC	2,618	\$4.00	2008	32,797	\$1,793,744
772	Morrisville	NC	2,800	\$1.92	2012	19,184	\$550,000
773	Mount Holly	NC	x	\$2.50		13,656	\$231,925
774	Nags Head	NC	x	\$2.00		2,757	\$113,252
775	New Bern	NC	3,100	\$2.10	2012	29,524	\$800,000
776	Oak Island	NC	x	\$2.50		6,783	\$257,310
777	Oxford	NC	2,500	\$2.00		8,338	\$135,000
778	Pineville	NC	2,613	\$4.03		3,449	
779	Plymouth	NC	x	\$3.00		3,878	\$55,449
780	Raleigh	NC	2,260	\$4.00	2004	416,468	\$15,333,385
781	Ranlo	NC	2,650	\$2.75		3,434	\$57,903
782	Rocky Mount	NC	2,519	\$4.25	2003	57,477	\$3,352,106
783	Spring Lake	NC	2,266	\$3.65		11,964	\$262,517
784	Stallings	NC	2,060	\$2.12	2007	13,831	\$227,489
785	Stem	NC	x	\$7.33		463	
786	Thomasville	NC	x	\$1.00		26,729	\$131,845
787	Wallace	NC	x	\$2.69		3,880	\$97,281
788	Washington	NC	x	\$4.00	2002	9,744	\$511,353
789	Whitakers	NC	x	\$3.25		744	
790	Wilmington	NC	2,500	\$5.75	2004	106,476	\$7,040,417
791	Wilson	NC	2,585	\$2.94	2002	49,167	\$2,412,522
792	Winston-Salem	NC	x	\$4.50		185,776	\$10,108,165
793	Winterville	NC	2,000	\$2.00	2007	9,269	\$2,154
794	Wrightsville Beach	NC	x	\$6.00		2,593	
795	Zebulon	NC	x	\$2.24		4,433	
796	Bismarck	ND				55,532	\$638,000
797	Grand Forks	ND	x	\$2.90	1988	49,321	

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798	Minot	ND	x	\$2.60	1998	36,567	
799	Sante Fe	NM			2003	62,203	
800	Carson City	NV	x	\$3.38	2003	52,457	
801	Sparks	NV				66,346	
802	Ada	OH	x	\$1.50	2004	5,952	
803	Amberley	OH	R	\$6.25	2003	3,585	
804	Ashland	OH	3,052	\$3.50	2006	20,367	
805	Ashville	OH	2530		2006	4120	
806	Barberton	OH	8,668	\$5.00	2006	26,455	
807	Bellefontaine	OH	2,400		2001	13,322	
808	Broadview Heights	OH	4,000	\$4.00	2007	19,247	
809	Brunswick	OH	3,500	\$4.95	2011	34,441	
810	Bucyrus	OH	2,506	\$4.00	2000	12,253	
811	Butler County	OH	4,000	\$1.08	2004	369,999	
812	Campbell	OH	f	\$3.00	2007	8,235	
813	Canal Winchester	OH	3,001	\$3.00	2010	7,191	
814	Canfield	OH	3,050	\$3.00	1992	7,464	
815	Celina	OH	3,083	\$2.00	2008	10,406	
816	Chillicothe	OH		\$1.00	1997	21,955	
817	Cincinnati	OH	t	\$3.16	1984	296,223	
818	Columbus	OH	2,000	\$3.32	1994	797,434	
819	Cortland	OH	x	\$1.50	2007	7,069	
820	Coshocton	OH	x	\$0.25	2010	11,231	
821	Cuyahoga Falls	OH	3,000	\$3.00	1992	49,473	\$600,000
822	Dayton	OH	x	\$4.28	1997	142,148	
823	Deerfield Regional Stormwater District	OH	3,407	\$1.92	2006		
824	Delaware	OH	2,773	\$2.50	1998	35,541	
825	Findlay	OH	x	\$3.00	1999	41,202	
826	Forest Park	OH		\$3.00	1988	19,463	
827	Fostoria	OH	R	\$6.79	2006	13,411	
828	Franklin	OH		\$3.50		11,771	\$469,218
829	Gahanna	OH	3,064	\$3.42	2004	32,636	
830	Galion	OH	2,650	\$3.00	2001	10,416	
831	Gambier	OH	3,000	\$4.00		2,396	
832	Greenville	OH	2,800	\$2.95	2007	13,189	
833	Groveport	OH	2,760	\$2.00	2008	5,363	
834	Hamilton	OH	2,536	\$3.60	2002	62,795	
835	Hamilton County	OH				800,362	
836	Harrison	OH	IDF	\$4.00	2007	9,871	
837	Hilliard	OH	2,000	\$1.95	2009	28,435	

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838	Hubbard	OH	x	\$3.00	2007	8,284	
839	Huber Heights	OH	3,431	\$2.00	2002	38,278	
840	Hudson	OH	x	\$3.00		22,182	
841	Ironton	OH	3,000	\$14.55	2005	11,211	
842	Kent	OH	1,963	\$2.30	2001	28,935	
843	Lake County	OH	3,050	\$2.50	2003	229,885	
844	Lancaster	OH	2,600	\$7.50	2004	39,026	
845	Lebanon	OH	2,615	\$3.50	2003	20,242	
846	Lexington	OH	5,000	\$1.50	2004	4,784	
847	Lima	OH	2,600			38,693	
848	London	OH	2,766	\$4.00		9,896	
849	Louisville	OH	t	\$2.00	2005	9,186	
850	Loveland	OH	2,500	\$4.50	2003	12,082	
851	Lowellville	OH		\$2.00	2007	1,148	
852	Lucas County	OH	5,500	\$4.06	2011	440,005	
853	Marion	OH	2,778	\$4.16	1997	36,689	
854	Marysville	OH	2,700	\$2.75	2004	22,288	
855	Mason	OH		\$3.52	2001	31,039	
856	Massillon	OH	f	\$1.00	2010	32,106	
857	Medina	OH	2,716	\$2.25	2003	26,822	
858	Middletown	OH	2,814	\$3.25	2005	48,962	
859	Milford	OH	2,400	\$5.50	2004	6,768	
860	Monroe	OH	x	\$3.00	2003	12,509	
861	Monroeville	OH	4,200		2009	1,400	
862	Montpelier	OH	t	\$3.00	1986	4,067	
863	Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District	OH	3,300	\$1.00		2,000,000	\$12,600,000
864	New Lexington	OH	f	\$2.25	2005	4,689	
865	New London	OH	f	\$4.00	2005	2,455	
866	Newark	OH	2,600	\$4.50	2005	47,790	\$38,000,000
867	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	OH	3,000	\$4.75	2010		
868	Northwood	OH	2,500	\$3.16	2001	5,265	
869	Norwalk	OH			2011	16,977	
870	Oak Harbor	OH	4,200	\$11.00	2007	2,758	
871	Painesville	OH	2,500	\$2.75	2002	19,549	
872	Pickerington	OH	2,530	\$1.50	2001	18,408	
873	Piqua	OH		\$4.70	2009	20,592	\$70,000
874	Poland	OH	2,500	\$3.50	2010	2537	
875	Ravenna	OH	2,750	\$3.00	2007	11,739	
876	Reynoldsburg	OH	2,530	\$1.25	1996	36,293	

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877	Sebring	OH	f	\$3.00		4,391	
878	Sheffield	OH	2,500	\$2.50	2004	3,986	
879	Sheffield Lake	OH	2,275	\$4.85	1999	9,145	
880	Sidney	OH	2,752	\$0.86	1994	21,178	
881	Silver Lake	OH	f	\$3.00	2003	2,510	
882	Spencerville	OH			2008	2,218	
883	Springboro	OH	f	\$3.00	2003	17,588	
884	Springfield	OH	x	\$0.60	2011	60,333	
885	Stow	OH	3,060	\$3.00		34,711	
886	Struthers	OH	3,500		2007	10,640	
887	Tallmadge	OH		\$2.00		17,473	
888	Toledo	OH	2,500	\$3.47	1999	286,038	
889	Trenton	OH	x	\$2.60	2003	11,931	
890	Trotwood	OH	4,020	\$3.75		2,455	
891	Troy	OH	3,000	\$4.65	2007	25,143	\$72,000
892	Union	OH	f	\$4.00	1987	6,448	
893	Upper Arlington	OH	x	\$3.75	1991	34,223	
894	\	OH	4,431	\$2.00	2004	15,317	
895	Wadsworth	OH		\$4.50	2005	21,683	
896	Wapakoneta	OH	t	\$2.00	1994	9,843	
897	Warren	OH	648	\$2.92		41,358	
898	Wellington	OH	2,900	\$3.50	2010	4,806	
899	Wooster	OH		\$4.80	1985	26,139	
900	Xenia	OH	f	\$2.50		25,925	
901	Zanesville	OH			1987	25,531	
902	Bixby	OK	2,650	\$2.00		21,137	
903	Broken Arrow	OK	2,650	\$4.50	2002	100,073	
904	Catoosa	OK	x	\$2.50		7,226	
905	Choctaw	OK		\$3.00	2005	11,364	
906	Edmond	OK	4,860	\$3.00	1994	82,963	
907	Enid	OK	5,000		2009	49,451	
908	Jenks	OK	x	\$2.00		17,130	
909	Lawton	OK		\$1.00		98,177	
910	Miami	OK	x	\$2.00		13,577	
911	Midwest City	OK	x	\$2.25		55,427	
912	Muskogee	OK		\$2.00	2005	39,231	
913	Oklahoma City	OK	wm	\$5.32	1995	591,967	
914	Owasso	OK	3,000	\$3.00		29,854	
915	Ponca City	OK	x	\$1.00		25,168	
916	Sand Springs	OK	2,650	\$3.50		19,140	

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917	Sapulpa	OK	2,650	\$3.86		20,691	
918	Stillwater	OK	5,000	\$1.00	1997	46,048	
919	Tahlequah	OK	x	\$2.00		16,021	\$10,000,000
920	Tulsa	OK	2,650	\$5.43	1986	396,466	
921	Adair Village	OR				843	
922	Ashland	OR	1,000	\$4.17	1994	20,232	
923	Beaverton	OR	2,640	\$7.75	1989	91,625	\$1,500,000
924	Bend	OR	3,800	\$4.00	2007	77,905	
925	Cannon Beach	OR	x	\$4.22	1996	1,695	
926	Central Point	OR	3,000	\$5.00	2005	17,308	\$1,015,800
927	Clackamas County	OR				380,207	
928	Clatskanie	OR		\$2.50		1,738	\$1,725,000
929	Corvallis	OR	2,750	\$4.98	1977	54,674	
930	Cottage Grove	OR		\$3.20		9,734	
931	Dundee	OR	2,500	\$5.00	1997	3,188	\$125,000
932	Estacada	OR	2,500	\$5.15	1998	2,725	\$8,975,914
933	Eugene	OR	1,000	\$9.31	1994	156,929	
934	Fairview	OR	2,500	\$6.42	1994	8,920	
935	Florence	OR	1,000	\$6.00	2005	8,466	
936	Forest Grove	OR	2,640	\$6.50	1990	21,083	
937	Forest Park	OR					
938	Gresham	OR	2,500	\$9.84	1994	105,594	
939	Hillsboro	OR	2,640	\$5.75		70,186	
940	Hood River	OR	wm	\$2.50	2006	7,167	
941	Hubbard	OR		\$4.25		3,173	
942	Jackson County	OR	3,000		2004	181,269	
943	Keizer	OR	3,000	\$8.03	2007	32,203	
944	Lake Oswego	OR	3,030	\$9.60	1992	35,278	\$370,000
945	Lebanon	OR	x	\$2.94	2010	12,950	
946	Medford	OR	3,000	\$6.00	1994	63,154	
947	Milwaukie	OR	2,706	\$9.15	1994	20,490	
948	Newberg	OR	2,877	\$3.29	2003	18,064	
949	Newport	OR	x	\$6.80		9,968	
950	Ontario	OR	2,500	\$1.16		10,985	
951	Oregon City	OR		\$2.00	1993	25,754	
952	Philomath	OR	x	\$1.50	1999	3,838	
953	Portland	OR	x	\$22.37	1977	593,820	
954	Reedsport	OR				4,378	
955	Roseburg	OR	x	\$3.66		21,790	
956	Saint Helens	OR	2,500	\$8.35	2003	12,905	

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957	Salem	OR	3,000	\$6.00	2010	156,244	
958	Sandy	OR	2,750	\$3.00	2001	9,677	
959	Scappoose	OR	2,750			6,599	
960	Sheridan	OR		\$3.50		6,165	
961	Springfield	OR		\$8.63		59,695	
962	Sweet Home	OR	3,200	\$1.00	2007	9,035	
963	Talent	OR		\$1.41	2000	6,115	
964	Tigard	OR		\$4.00		49,011	
965	Troutdale	OR		\$3.24		16,244	
966	Tualatin	OR		\$4.00		26,558	
967	Washington County	OR				540,410	
968	West Linn	OR	2,914	\$3.25		25,392	
969	Wilsonville	OR	2,750	\$4.00		19,715	
970	Meadville	PA	2,660	\$7.50	2012	13,616	
971	Mount Lebanon	PA	2,400	\$8.00	2011	33,137	
972	Philadelphia	PA	x	\$13.48		1,536,471	\$655,000
973	Aiken County	SC	x	\$2.00		160,682	
974	Anderson	SC	x	\$4.00	2007	26,871	
975	Beaufort	SC	4,906	\$3.70		12,534	\$4,700,000
976	Beaufort County	SC	4,906	\$8.75	2005	164,684	
977	Bluffton	SC	4,906	\$8.17	2001	12,734	\$6,336,000
978	Charleston	SC	2,200	\$6.00	1994	122,689	
979	Charleston County	SC		\$3.00	2006	235,015	\$3,500,000
980	Columbia	SC	2,454	\$6.80	2002	130,591	\$888,000
981	Conway	SC	2,700	\$5.25	2003	17,513	
982	Dorchester County	SC	3,735	\$3.73	2002	140,892	\$300,000
983	Easley	SC	5,000	\$2.00	2003	20,058	
984	Florence	SC	2,500	\$3.50	1981	37,326	
985	Folly Beach	SC		\$3.00	2007	2,675	
986	Georgetown	SC	wm	\$2.00	1993	8,950	
987	Georgetown County	SC	3,770	\$4.33	2007	55,797	\$2,806,221
988	Greenville	SC	2,389	\$5.56	1995	56,002	
989	Greenville County	SC	2,466			402,000	
990	Greer	SC	2,500	\$1.80	2002	16,843	
991	Hartsville	SC	x	\$4.00	2008	7,556	
992	Hilton Head Island	SC	4,906	\$6.94	2001	33,862	
993	Horry County	SC	x	\$2.45	2000	196,629	
994	Mount Pleasant	SC	x	\$2.50		47,609	
995	Myrtle Beach	SC	5,000	\$3.50	1999	22,759	\$511,500
996	North Augusta	SC	x	\$4.00	2002	17,574	\$317,687

No.	Community	State	ERU	Fee	Date	Population	Ann Rev
997	North Charleston	SC	2,900	\$3.00	2003	79,641	\$1,985,000
998	North Myrtle Beach	SC	3,500	\$6.00	2005	14,118	
999	Port Royal	SC	4,906	\$4.17		10,790	
1000	Rock Hill	SC	x	\$2.88		67,423	
1001	Sullivan's Island	SC	R	\$3.00	2007	1,911	
1002	Spartanburg	SC	2,000	\$2.50	2010	37,334	
1003	Summerville	SC	x	\$3.00		44,783	
1004	Sumter	SC	x	\$2.50	2011	40,526	
1005	Sumter County	SC	8,000	\$4.50	2010	107,460	\$365,680
1006	Tega Cay	SC	3,500	\$8.00		7,773	
1007	Aberdeen	SD	x		2005	26,297	
1008	Brookings	SD	x		1996	22,228	\$5,000,000
1009	Sioux Falls	SD			1982	156,592	
1010	Alcoa	TN		\$4.00		8,517	\$5,000,000
1011	Chattanooga	TN	3,200	\$9.60	1993	170,136	
1012	Collierville	TN		\$2.25		44,324	
1013	Dyersburg	TN	1,500	\$1.00		17,452	\$1,400,000
1014	Franklin	TN	3,350	\$3.65	2004	64,317	
1015	Germantown	TN	x	\$3.25	2010	39,161	
1016	Goodlettsville	TN	x	\$2.00	2012	16,176	
1017	Hamilton County	TN	3,500	\$3.00		11,530	
1018	Johnson City	TN	3,315	\$3.00	2007	63,815	
1019	Kingsport	TN	3,794	\$3.50	2011	49,232	
1020	La Vergne	TN	3,181	\$3.50	2005	33,389	
1021	Maryville	TN	2,400	\$3.97	2003	27,646	
1022	Memphis	TN	3,147	\$4.02	2006	652,050	
1023	Millington	TN	3,000	\$2.50	2006	10,257	
1024	Morristown	TN	2,400	\$1.00	2008	29,374	\$2,422,368
1025	Murfreesboro	TN	3,470	\$3.25	2007	68,816	
1026	Nashville/Davidson County	TN	t	\$3.00	2009	635,475	\$700,000
1027	Shelby County	TN	x	\$1.50	2009	282,141	
1028	Signal Mountain	TN	sqf	\$5.45	2002	7,655	\$1,350,000
1029	Smyrna	TN	3,543		2008	25,569	
1030	Spring Hill	TN	3,412	\$3.50	2009	29,735	
1031	Tullahoma	TN		\$0.00		17,994	\$1,465,540
1032	Abilene	TX	sqf	\$2.45	2003	118,117	\$920,700
1033	Allen	TX	x	\$3.00	1993	76,600	
1034	Amarillo	TX	2,800	\$2.51	2011	193,675	\$4,565,500
1035	Arlington	TX	2,800	\$4.25	1994	373,698	\$51,283,000
1036	Austin	TX	x	\$7.75	1982	820,611	\$202,468

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1037	Azle	TX	1,500	\$3.00	2000	11,170	\$514,000
1038	Baytown	TX	1,979	\$1.71	2004	73,322	\$1,346,200
1039	Bedford	TX	2,727	\$3.50	2002	48,043	\$300,000
1040	Belton	TX	x	\$3.00	2007	18,486	\$932,536
1041	Benbrook	TX	3,186	\$6.50	2007	21,715	
1042	Bexar County	TX	t	\$1.10	2008	145,336	\$840,000
1043	Bryan	TX		\$2.80	1997	77,321	\$95,000
1044	Burkburnett	TX	3,500	\$1.50	2007	10,740	
1045	Cibolo	TX		\$4.00		15,853	
1046	Cleburne	TX	x	\$2.00		29,681	\$1,236,800
1047	College Station	TX	x	\$5.00		95,142	\$846,000
1048	Colleyville	TX	x	\$7.00	1993	23,328	
1049	Colony	TX	3,406	\$2.50	2008	37,653	
1050	Converse	TX	x	\$2.25	2010	18,643	\$225,000
1051	Coppell	TX	x	\$1.00	2004	39,462	\$445,000
1052	Corinth	TX	3,900	\$6.00		20,662	
1053	Corpus Christi	TX			2009	307,953	
1054	Crowley	TX	sqf	\$2.00	2011	13,131	\$29,427,765
1055	Dallas	TX	x	\$3.65		1,223,229	
1056	De Soto	TX	x	\$6.00	2001	50,045	\$1,922,509
1057	Deer Park	TX	4,250	\$1.32	2012	32,706	
1058	Denton	TX		\$5.45	2002	117,187	\$3,500,000
1059	Dickinson	TX		\$4.00	2001	18,967	
1060	Eagle Pass	TX	x	\$3.00	2003	26,807	\$17,355,799
1061	El Paso	TX	2,000	\$2.97	2007	665,568	\$650,000
1062	Eules	TX	x	\$2.50	1990	52,443	
1063	Fairview	TX		\$7.75		8,000	\$1,002,115
1064	Flower Mound	TX	x	\$3.90	2003	65,851	\$28,065,024
1065	Fort Worth	TX	2,600	\$5.40	2006	686,850	
1066	Fredericksburg	TX	x	\$1.00	1996	8,911	
1067	Frisco	TX	x	\$2.00	2009	33,714	
1068	Galveston	TX		\$7.00		47,743	\$546,380
1069	Gainesville	TX	1,895	\$2.00	1993	16,569	\$3,081,945
1070	Garland	TX		\$2.40	1991	224,750	\$1,848,558
1071	Georgetown	TX	2,808	\$4.75		45,342	\$2,982,699
1072	Glenn Heights	TX	t	\$5.08	2009	11,511	
1073	Grand Prairie	TX		\$3.76	1993	161,550	\$1,321,898
1074	Grapevine	TX		\$4.00		48,583	\$1,264,000
1075	Haltom City	TX		\$4.89	2004	40,811	
1076	Harker Heights	TX	x	\$6.00	2002	26,026	

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1077	Hewitt	TX	t	\$2.75	2009	13,588	\$384,000
1078	Highland Village	TX	4,094	\$4.91	2006	15,738	
1079	Houston	TX	1,875	\$5.00	2010	1,953,631	
1080	Hurst	TX	3,342	\$4.00	2009	36,273	\$4,176,000
1081	Irving	TX	x	\$3.00	2003	205,600	
1082	Jacinto City	TX			2002	9,870	\$874,500
1083	Keller	TX	3,731	\$8.00		37,700	
1084	Kennedale	TX	2,793	\$5.00	2010	7,284	\$2,653,013
1085	Killeen	TX	p	\$6.00	2001	102,003	
1086	Kingsville	TX			2012	26,322	
1087	La Marque	TX			2002	14,194	
1088	Lancaster	TX	x	\$7.97		36,236	\$4,663,200
1089	Laredo	TX	x	\$6.50		215,484	
1090	Leon Valley	TX	x	\$3.68	2009	11,020	
1091	Little Elm	TX	3,687	\$3.35	2011	25,797	
1092	Live Oak	TX	3,007	\$5.50	2009	12,471	
1093	Lockhart	TX			2001	14,238	\$7,414,982
1094	Lubbock	TX		\$12.00	1993	212,365	
1095	Mansfield	TX		\$3.50		56,368	\$1,590,000
1096	McKinney	TX	2,343	\$2.75		112,000	\$2,130,000
1097	Mesquite	TX		\$3.00		136,750	
1098	Mission	TX	x	\$1.50		77,058	
1099	Mount Vernon	TX	x	\$3.00	2010	2,286	
1100	New Braunfels	TX	2,690	\$4.59	2000	36,494	\$806,450
1101	North Richland Hills	TX		\$2.58		64,050	\$4,723,698
1102	Plano	TX	x	\$3.30		255,700	\$5,184,230
1103	Portland	TX		\$3.00		18,500	
1104	Prosper	TX	6,875	\$3.85	2008	9,613	
1105	Richardson	TX	3,571	\$3.75	2011	99,223	\$156,652
1106	Richland Hills	TX	x	\$8.50	1993	8,300	
1107	River Oaks	TX	sqf	\$4.00	2012	7,597	
1108	Round Rock	TX	2,900	\$2.75	2010	105,000	\$975,788
1109	Rowlett	TX		\$2.00	2002	54,869	\$400,000
1110	Saginaw	TX	x	\$3.00	2005	18,950	\$2,900,000
1111	San Angelo	TX	x	\$4.00	2009	91,880	\$34,807,822
1112	San Antonio	TX	t	\$4.25	1997	1,306,900	\$1,222,680
1113	San Marcos	TX	2,250	\$6.74	1999	53,205	\$360,359
1114	Schertz	TX		\$3.80		32,160	\$115,000
1115	Sealy	TX		\$2.00	2004	6,374	
1116	Selma	TX	3433	\$4.12	2010	5,046	\$1,032,097

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1117	Southlake	TX	1,000	\$8.00	2006	26,224	\$550,000
1118	Stephenville	TX	6,000	\$3.00	2002	17,050	
1119	Sunset Valley	TX	3,350	\$4.00		919	
1120	Taylor	TX	2,500	\$1.00	2010	16,106	\$645,100
1121	Temple	TX		\$3.00		54,514	\$496,000
1122	Terrell	TX		\$1.00	2011	16,112	
1123	The Colony	TX		\$2.50		40,206	\$112,300
1124	Trophy Club	TX		\$6.00		7,832	\$1,267,954
1125	Tyler	TX				101,106	
1126	Universal City	TX	x	\$3.08	2004	16,569	\$500,200
1127	University Park	TX		\$4.85		24,182	\$693,994
1128	Watagua	TX		\$12.00		24,150	
1129	Weatherford	TX	3300	\$3.00		25,557	\$800,000
1130	Webster	TX		\$1.24	2009	10,613	
1131	White Settlement	TX	x	\$4.62	2005	16,116	\$524,400
1132	Wichita Falls	TX	3,500	\$1.75	2000	104,197	
1133	Bountiful	UT	3,828			41,301	
1134	Cedar Hills	UT	2,900	\$7.69	1998	10,066	
1135	Centerville	UT	3,600	\$4.00	2007	14,585	
1136	Draper	UT	3,000	\$4.00	2001	25,220	
1137	Eagle Mountain	UT	2,500	\$3.00	2010	2,157	
1138	Elk Ridge	UT	x	\$3.00		1,838	
1139	Farmington	UT	x	\$7.00	2003	12,081	
1140	Layton	UT	x	\$4.60	1997	58,474	
1141	Lindon	UT		\$3.75		8,363	
1142	Logan	UT	3,000	\$3.50	2005	42,670	
1143	Midvale	UT	3,000	\$3.25	2004	27,029	\$430,000
1144	Moab	UT	3,000	\$2.00		4,779	
1145	Murray	UT		\$3.55	2006	46,558	
1146	Nibley	UT		\$4.00		2,045	\$123,600
1147	North Logan	UT	4,700	\$4.00	2007	6,163	
1148	North Ogden	UT			1987	15,026	
1149	Ogden	UT	1,500	\$7.10		77,226	
1150	Orem	UT	2,700	\$4.75	1996	84,324	
1151	Payson	UT		\$5.00		16,748	
1152	Provo	UT		\$4.03		105,166	
1153	Riverdale	UT	2,600		2005	7,656	\$1,400,000
1154	Riverton	UT	2,744	\$2.00	2010	25,011	
1155	Salt Lake City	UT	2,500	\$3.00	1991	181,743	
1156	Sandy	UT	2,816	\$5.00		88,418	

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1157	Santa Clara	UT	3,500	\$4.51	2004	4,630	
1158	Spanish Fork	UT	3,800	\$3.00		20,246	
1159	Springville	UT	3,500	\$3.96	2007	25,998	
1160	Taylorsville	UT	3,800	\$4.00	2007	58,620	
1161	West Jordan	UT	x	\$1.80	2011	68,336	
1162	West Point	UT	2,500	\$3.00	2010	6,033	\$2,091,636
1163	West Valley	UT	2,830	\$4.00	2001	108,869	
1164	Woods Cross	UT	3,000		2004	6,419	
1165	Arlington County	VA	2,762	\$2.17		189,453	\$6,200,000
1166	Charlottesville	VA	x	\$7.20	2013	43,511	
1167	Chesapeake	VA	2,112	\$7.35	1992	222,209	
1168	Colonial Heights	VA	2,656	\$2.00		16,897	\$4,800,000
1169	Hampton	VA	2,429	\$4.60	1994	146,437	\$2,800,000
1170	James City County	VA	3,235	\$4.90	2007	48,102	\$2,600,000
1171	Lynchburg	VA		\$4.00		76,504	
1172	Manassas Park	VA	2,500	\$2.97	2010	6,734	\$8,500,000
1173	Newport News	VA	1,777	\$5.45	1993	180,150	\$10,600,000
1174	Norfolk	VA	2,000	\$8.08	1996	234,403	
1175	Portsmouth	VA	1,877	\$8.25	1995	100,565	\$4,600,000
1176	Prince William County	VA	2,059	\$1.50	1994	280,813	
1177	Richmond	VA	1,425	\$5.83	2009	197,790	
1178	Staunton	VA	2,600	\$3.20		23,853	\$3,500,000
1179	Suffolk	VA	3,200	\$3.95	2006	63,677	\$15,000,000
1180	Virginia Beach	VA	2,269	\$5.43	1993	425,257	
1181	Burlington	VT	1,000	\$3.00	2009	38,889	\$1,500,000
1182	South Burlington	VT	2,700	\$5.94	2005	15,814	
1183	Aberdeen	WA	x	\$6.08	1999	16,835	
1184	Algona	WA	x	\$4.75	2004	2,460	
1185	Anacortes	WA	2,000	\$5.00	1999	15,941	
1186	Arlington	WA	6,000	\$6.89	2006	18,154	
1187	Asotin County	WA	3,700	\$5.00	2010	21,933	
1188	Auburn	WA	2,600	\$14.18	1991	71,517	
1189	Bainbridge Island	WA				23,262	
1190	Battle Ground	WA	3,000		1982	17,893	\$22,164,456
1191	Bellevue	WA	x	\$5.10	1974	124,798	
1192	Bellingham	WA	3,000	\$14.00	2001	81,862	
1193	Black Diamond	WA	3,000	\$10.00	2008	4,273	
1194	Blaine	WA	2,000	\$4.37	1999	4,684	
1195	Bonney Lake	WA	2,600	\$14.00	1997	17,579	
1196	Bothell	WA	x	\$6.46	1994	34,055	\$2,800,000

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1197	Bremerton	WA	2,500	\$8.67	1994	39,051	
1198	Brier	WA		\$5.75	1999	6,165	\$221,991
1199	Buckley	WA	8,000	\$12.61	1992	4,354	
1200	Burien	WA	x	\$8.50	2008	33,977	
1201	Burlington	WA	2,400	\$6.07	1994	8,474	
1202	Camas	WA	3,218	\$9.27	1989	19,712	
1203	Castle Rock	WA	x	\$6.05		1,982	
1204	Centralia	WA	3,000	\$6.00	2004	16,432	
1205	Chehalis	WA	3,000	\$5.47	1992	7,299	
1206	Chelan County	WA	4,600	\$5.50	2008	73,477	
1207	Clark County	WA		\$2.75	1980	433,418	
1208	Des Moines	WA	2,400	\$12.24	1990	30,258	
1209	Douglas County	WA	2,750	\$3.75	1998	38,971	
1210	Duvall	WA	f	\$17.46	1981	6,828	
1211	East Wenatchee	WA	2,750	\$2.92	1999	13,375	
1212	Edgewood	WA	x	\$3.33	1996	9,499	
1213	Edmonds	WA	3,000	\$9.69	1998	40,215	
1214	Ellensburg	WA	3,900	\$5.00	2009	18,468	
1215	Everett	WA		\$12.20	2004	104,295	
1216	Federal Way	WA	x	\$7.10	1990	91,085	
1217	Ferndale	WA	x	\$4.06	2006	11,564	
1218	Fife	WA	x	\$2.00	2004	9,281	
1219	Friday Harbor	WA	2,000	\$10.25	1993	1,989	
1220	Gig Harbor	WA	2,200	\$11.79	1984	7,208	\$234,575
1221	Hoquiam	WA	2,500	\$3.62	2005	8,696	
1222	Issaquah	WA	2,000	\$14.08	1988	31,037	
1223	Jefferson County	WA	3,000			29,924	
1224	Kelso	WA	x	\$3.10	1993	11,934	
1225	Kennewick	WA				76,224	
1226	Kent	WA	2,500	\$10.06	1992	120,916	
1227	King County	WA	x	\$9.25	1986	1,969,722	
1228	Kirkland	WA	2,600	\$14.15		45,054	\$4,000,000
1229	Kitsap County	WA	4,200	\$5.82	1994	231,969	\$2,857,800
1230	Lacey	WA	x	\$7.15	1986	31,226	\$135,955
1231	La Conner	WA	2,100	\$11.55	2002	785	
1232	Lake Forest Park	WA	x		1990	13,142	
1233	Liberty Lake	WA	3,160	\$0.51	2003	4,660	
1234	Lake Stevens	WA			1997	6,361	
1235	Longview	WA	2,500	\$5.63	1999	34,660	\$523,000
1236	Lynden	WA		\$6.00		9,020	

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1237	Lynnwood	WA	2,900	\$7.20	1991	33,847	\$1,700,000
1238	Marysville	WA	3,200	\$10.20	1999	25,315	
1239	Mason County	WA		\$0.00	2008	49,405	
1240	Mercer Island	WA	3,471	\$13.00	1995	22,036	
1241	Mill Creek	WA	3,000		2001	11,525	
1242	Milton	WA		\$15.50		5,795	
1243	Monroe	WA	2,500	\$9.00	1996	17,304	
1244	Montesano	WA		\$2.00		3,312	
1245	Moses Lake	WA	4,000	\$5.00		14,953	\$1,334,000
1246	Mountlake Terrace	WA	2,282	\$8.07	1999	20,362	
1247	Mukilteo	WA	2,500	\$7.85	1988	18,019	
1248	Normandy Park	WA	3,100	\$10.00	2003	6,392	
1249	North Bend	WA	2,920	\$12.36	2001	4,746	
1250	Oak Harbor	WA	3,300	\$7.70	1997	22,075	
1251	Ocean Shores	WA	x	\$3.54	1980	5,569	\$2,500,000
1252	Olympia	WA	2,528	\$10.58	1986	46,478	
1253	Omak	WA	x	\$3.15	1984	4,845	
1254	Orting	WA	2,500	\$9.00	1997	6,746	
1255	Pacific	WA	2,500	\$10.71	1999	6,737	
1256	Pierce County	WA	2,640	\$6.67	1991	807,904	
1257	Port Angeles	WA	4,000	\$6.00	2003	19,154	
1258	Port Orchard	WA	3,000	\$7.00	2008	11,144	
1259	Port Townsend	WA	3,000	\$7.25	1987	9,113	
1260	Poulsbo	WA		\$7.94	1999	9,200	
1261	Pullman	WA	3,500	\$7.00	2009	29,799	
1262	Puyallup	WA	2,800	\$10.24		37,022	
1263	Redmond	WA	2,000	\$16.56	1988	54,144	\$2,915,881
1264	Renton	WA	x	\$5.72	1987	92,812	
1265	Richland	WA	3,000	\$3.85	1998	48,058	
1266	San Juan County	WA	4,400	\$3.85	2006	15,844	
1267	Seatac	WA			1992	26,909	
1268	Seattle	WA	x	\$16.85	1988	602,778	
1269	Sedro-Woolley	WA			2007	10,540	
1270	Shelton	WA	x	\$10.75	1995	8,442	
1271	Skagit County	WA	x	\$3.06	1994	102,979	
1272	Snohomish	WA	2,500	\$3.25	2004	9,098	
1273	Snoqualmie	WA	2,600	\$4.00	1997	1,631	
1274	Spokane	WA		\$1.75	2005	195,629	
1275	Spokane County	WA	3,160	\$1.75	1993	417,939	
1276	Steilacoom	WA		\$13.75	1994	6,049	

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1277	Sultan	WA	4,519	\$5.75		4,183	
1278	Sumas	WA	x	\$1.50	2005	1,265	
1279	Sunnyside	WA	x	\$3.75		13,905	
1280	Sumner	WA	2,400	\$2.50		8,504	
1281	Tacoma	WA	500	\$17.82	1984	193,556	\$21,000,000
1282	Thurston County	WA	3,600	\$4.47	2002	207,355	
1283	Toppenish	WA	2,000	\$1.00	1991	8,946	
1284	Tukwilla	WA	x	\$7.08	1989	17,181	
1285	Tumwater	WA	3,250	\$5.70	1987	12,698	
1286	University Place	WA	x	\$6.00	1995	29,933	
1287	Vancouver	WA	2,500	\$7.10	1994	157,493	
1288	Walla Walla	WA	3,000	\$6.30	1999	30,945	\$777,500
1289	Wenatchee	WA	3,000	\$6.09	1995	27,856	
1290	West Richland	WA	ps	\$4.90	2006	8,358	
1291	Woodinville	WA		\$7.09	1993	9,194	
1292	Woodway	WA	x	\$12.49		1,307	
1293	Yakima	WA	3,600	\$3.58	2004	71,845	
1294	Yelm	WA	x	\$2.50	1999	3,289	
1295	Allouez	WI	3,663	\$6.50	2006	14,126	
1296	Altoona	WI	x	\$3.00	2007	6,789	
1297	Appleton	WI	2,368	\$10.42	1995	73,243	
1298	Baraboo	WI	2,379	\$4.02	2005	1,828	
1299	Barron	WI	10,850	\$2.00	2005	3,425	
1300	Bayside	WI	5,325	\$8.33	2009	4,411	
1301	Beaver Dam	WI	2,637	\$4.05	2009	16,243	
1302	Bellevue	WI	3,221	\$4.00	2002	14,742	
1303	Beloit	WI	3,347	\$3.00	2006	36,913	
1304	Brookfield (Town of, not City of)	WI				6,390	
1305	Brown Deer	WI	3,257	\$7.66	2004	12,061	
1306	Butler	WI	3,032	\$5.50	1999	1,846	
1307	Cambridge	WI		\$2.33	2005	1,101	
1308	Chetek	WI		\$2.25	2005	2,222	
1309	Chippewa Falls	WI		\$3.00	2005	13,738	
1310	Cudahy	WI	2,700	\$5.00	2001	18,359	\$1,037,435
1311	De Forest	WI	2,900	\$5.00	2005	9,085	
1312	Delafield	WI	1,000	\$2.42	2004	7,100	
1313	De Pere	WI	3,861	\$3.92	2003	20,560	
1314	Denmark	WI		\$4.00		2,148	
1315	Durand	WI	3,300	\$3.00	2010	1,968	
1316	Eau Claire	WI	3,000	\$6.67	1997	66,623	\$495,558

No.	Community	State	ERU	Fee	Date	Population	Ann Rev
1317	Elm Grove	WI	4,660	\$11.67	2004	5,947	
1318	Fitchburg (city)	WI	3,700	\$5.87	2002	25,665	
1319	Fitchburg (rural)	WI	3,700	\$2.02	2002	4,000	
1320	Fort Atkinson	WI	3,096	\$3.17	2009	12,407	
1321	Fox Point	WI	2,988	\$10.56	2009	6,734	
1322	Franklin	WI	2,964	\$3.00		35,620	
1323	Garner's Creek Watershed	WI	3,623	\$8.00	1998		
1324	Glendale	WI	3,200	\$3.50	1996	12,935	
1325	Grand Chute	WI	3,283	\$4.00	1997	18,392	
1326	Grantsburg	WI		\$1.50	2004	1,397	\$4,000,000
1327	Green Bay	WI	3,000	\$5.31	2004	105,809	
1328	Greendale	WI	3,941	\$6.50	2004	14,117	
1329	Greenfield	WI	3,630	\$4.15	2009	36,903	
1330	Greenville	WI	4,510	\$5.00	1999	6,844	
1331	Hales Corners	WI	3952	\$0.75	2008	7,730	
1332	Harrison	WI		\$8.00	1998	5,800	\$126,214
1333	Hobart	WI	4,000	\$6.00	2007	6,254	
1334	Holmen	WI	3,550	\$4.08	2007	9,081	
1335	Howard	WI	3,301	\$3.67	2005	17,602	
1336	Hudson	WI	2,890	\$2.50	2012	12,719	
1337	Janesville	WI	3,200	\$3.04	2003	63,479	\$300,700
1338	Jefferson	WI	3,220	\$3.33		7,997	
1339	Kaukauna	WI	2,944	\$2.08		12,983	
1340	Kenosha	WI	2,477	\$5.00	2007	99,738	
1341	Kimberly	WI	3,350	\$9.17	2006	6,508	
1342	La Crosse	WI	2,841	\$4.49	2011	51,719	
1343	Lake Delton	WI	1,685	\$1.50	1993	1,982	
1344	Lancaster	WI	2,400	\$2.00	2008	3,868	
1345	Lawrence	WI	x		2012	3,075	
1346	Ledgeview	WI	5,800	\$3.33	2010	3,363	
1347	Lisbon	WI	6,642	\$3.33	2007	1,020	
1348	Little Chute	WI	2,752	\$8.00	1998	10,514	
1349	Madison	WI	x	\$5.92	2001	236,901	
1350	Manitowoc	WI	3,167	\$6.00	2007	34,053	
1351	Marinette	WI	3,105		2009	10,943	\$1,400,000
1352	Marshfield	WI		\$5.50	2004	19,220	
1353	McFarland	WI	3,456	\$3.90	2007	7,937	\$1,500,000
1354	Menasha	WI	4,177	\$5.42	2009	17,442	
1355	Menomonee Falls	WI				35,704	
1356	Menomonie	WI	3,000	\$2.67	2008	14,937	

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1357	Milton	WI	4,081	\$4.59	2009	5,538	
1358	Milwaukee	WI	1,610	\$6.85	2006	597,867	
1359	Monona	WI	x	\$5.00	2004	7,658	
1360	Monroe	WI	2,728	\$5.00	2006	10,843	
1361	Mount Pleasant	WI	3,000		1998	26,601	
1362	Mukwonago	WI	3,000	\$4.17	2006	8,519	
1363	Neenah	WI	3,138	\$7.00	2003	25,501	
1364	New Berlin	WI	4,000	\$5.00	2001	39,584	
1365	New Glarus	WI	3,000	\$4.85	2009	2,111	
1366	New Richmond	WI	12,632	\$2.39	2004	8,375	
1367	North Fond du Lac	WI	3,123	\$4.67	2007	5,014	
1368	Oak Creek	WI	2,964	\$3.00		34,451	
1369	Onalaska (City)	WI	3,888	\$4.25	2009	17,736	
1370	Onalaska (Town)	WI	3,709	\$2.00	2005	5,600	
1371	Oshkosh	WI	2,817	\$6.93	2003	66,083	
1372	Outagamie County	WI	8,000			177,913	
1373	Palmyra	WI	x	\$9.77		2,911	
1374	Pewaukee	WI	2010	\$10.00	2010	13,195	
1375	Pleasant Prairie	WI	2,000	\$3.00	2006	19,719	
1376	Poynette	WI	3,550	\$4.17	2006	2,266	
1377	Prairie du Sac	WI	x	\$2.99		3,231	
1378	Racine	WI	2,844	\$6.00	2004	78,860	
1379	Raymond	WI	x	\$10.80	2007	3,516	
1380	Reedsburg	WI	3,024	\$3.83	2008	8,594	
1381	Rhineland	WI		\$1.08	2012	7,756	
1382	Rice Lake	WI	x	\$4.89	2011	8,438	
1383	River Falls	WI	x	\$3.14	1998	14,889	
1384	Saint Francis	WI	2,500	\$4.00	2001	9,365	
1385	Salem	WI	3,000	\$5.00	2010	9,871	\$135,000
1386	Scott	WI	4,250	\$3.75		3,712	
1387	Sheboygan	WI	2,215	\$3.00	2001	50,792	
1388	Shorewood Hills	WI	2,941		2007	1,732	
1389	Silver Lake	WI	3,870		2008	2,497	
1390	Slinger	WI	4,300	\$3.33	2007	5,068	
1391	South Milwaukee	WI	2,964	\$3.00		21,256	
1392	Stoughton	WI		\$3.75	2012	12,817	
1393	Sturtevant	WI	x		2008	6,941	
1394	Sun Prairie	WI	3,468	\$5.00	2003	29,364	
1395	Superior	WI	1,907	\$5.90	2004	27,368	
1396	Sussex	WI	3,897	\$5.00	2005	10,518	

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1397	Vernon	WI	6,904	\$2.67	2006	7,227	
1398	Verona	WI	2,842	\$4.42	2009	10,619	
1399	Washburn	WI	x	\$4.00	2005	2,280	
1400	Watertown	WI	2,900	\$6.33	2005	22,824	
1401	Waupun	WI	3,204	\$3.00	2005	11,340	
1402	Wauwatosa	WI	2,174	\$4.62	1999	47,271	
1403	West Allis	WI	1,827	\$5.26	1997	61,254	
1404	West Milwaukee	WI	1,956	\$2.00	2003	4,142	
1405	West Salem	WI	2,400	\$1.33	2007	4,837	
1406	Weston	WI	3,338	\$3.98	2004	14,904	
1407	Whitewater	WI	3,850	\$3.33	2007	14,769	
1408	Wind Point	WI	3,857		2008	1,723	
1409	Wisconsin Rapids	WI	2,620	\$2.33	2008	18,377	
1410	Beckley	WV	x	\$3.75		17,675	
1411	Fairmont	WV	2,500	\$5.50	2005	18,764	
1412	Hurricane	WV	1,000	\$1.50	2005	6,333	
1413	Morgantown	WV	2,774	\$5.88	2007	30,293	
1414	Moundsville	WV	wm	\$5.00	2010	9,234	
1415	Oak Hill	WV	f	\$5.00	2003	7,672	
1416	Saint Albans	WV	x		2011	11,001	
1417	Vienna	WV	x	\$4.00	2010	10,770	