

Western Kentucky University Stormwater Utility Survey 2012



C. Warren Campbell

Cover

The cover flood picture was taken in Death Valley. These are, save one, the participants in the Total Immersion Floodplain Management Study Away course for Winter 2012. The missing participant is the Study Away Director, Jerry Barnaby (he took the picture). This group visited the Maricopa County Flood Control District (Valerie Swick), Hoover Dam, the Regional Flood Control District of Clark County, Nevada (Kevin Eubanks), Death Valley, the Los Angeles Aqueduct at Lone Pine (center of unrest in the California Water Wars), site of the St. Francis Dam Disaster, Hanson Dam in Los Angeles, Salton Sea, Anza Borrego Desert Park, Rancho Mirage debris basin, La Jolla, and Encinitas (Darryl Hathaway). Whew! It was a great trip and we thank all of our hosts. Jake Merriman (far right in the picture) said he learned more in these two weeks than he did in a year in the classroom. It was a great experience for all of us. Our next goal is to develop a Floodplain Management Major at WKU.

Preface to the 2012 Survey

This is our 6th survey and our research this time has focused on trying to answer a very basic question asked by Tom Beierle of Ross & Associates. Why is it that stormwater utilities proliferate in some states and not others? This is a very fundamental question and an answer is needed by communities wishing to form stormwater utilities in states with few of them. How can we transform those states currently unfriendly to SWUs. Not to keep you in suspense, I can tell you that today I only have a partial answer. This is a subject that deserves more research. In the body of this survey, you will read about several factors relating to SWU proliferation. If you can think of more that should be investigated, I would appreciate it if you would send them along to me. My email address is warren.campbell@wku.edu.

Thanks to an excellent report by the Minnesota State Auditor's Office, I was able to identify some very small utilities in that state, and now Minnesota is pressing Florida for the most in the survey. I have looked at reports from some other state auditors, but have not found one as useful as Minnesota's yet. This Fall, I will challenge my students to find some more of these useful reports on city finances.

The reason I began looking at the State Auditor reports was a web site operated by a Minnesota taxpayers association. It made some outrageous claims about SWUs while referring to the state auditor's reports. As expected, the claims were false and arose from either ignorance or intentional distortion. I don't know which is worse. However, from this experience, utility managers should make sure of the transparency of their organizations, and that revenues are spent on items allowed by the ordinance that created them. I am aware of at least one system that underwent an upheaval this year when their expenditures were audited.

Some communities support their flood and stormwater quality programs using *ad valorem* taxes. I have included at least one that supports its program with a non-*ad valorem* tax. This gets into the definition of a stormwater utility. If the stormwater program is supported by a tax based even loosely on the amount of stormwater produced, then I will include it as a stormwater utility. However, programs supported by property tax or sales tax I have not included.

This year another stormwater utility was repealed. Nampa, Idaho repealed their SWU after Lewiston's was struck down in court. More and more, SWUs are having to defend their existence to the voters, and are forced to go to court to collect unpaid fees. However, many SWUs are forming and are thriving because a stormwater utility is a good and fair way to support a viable program. This survey identifies more than 1300 SWUs. As always, our main source of information is the Internet. We make every effort to assure that our survey is accurate, but the methods we use are error prone and some of the data is dated. If you find a mistake, please contact me by email at the above address. This year, several people have done that and their input is really appreciated.

Finally, as always I have not copyrighted this report. I was delighted to see one of our reports included in its entirety as part of a feasibility study by Champaign, Illinois which now has its own utility. Our only request is that you give credit for any information you use in this report.

Warren Campbell
Bowling Green, Kentucky
June 12, 2012

Methods

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

In some cases, it is difficult to tell whether the community has a stormwater utility or not. Some communities have enacted the right to charge a stormwater user’s fee, but have not actually enacted a fee. If the right to charge a recurring fee dedicated to stormwater was enacted, we counted it as a SWU. When one of our students contacted a community official, she said they did not have a SWU but wished they did. However, they did charge a stormwater fee of \$ 0.55 per month. This raises the question of the definition of a SWU. By our definition, a SWU is a funding approach requiring residents to pay a recurring charge that supports community stormwater initiatives. The fee is dedicated to the maintenance, design, construction, and administration of the stormwater system. We have also included at least one utility that derives its revenue from a tax. The tax amount is based on the amount of runoff produced (Residential Equivalency Factor). This one we included, but others based on a sales tax or an *ad valorem* tax we have not included.

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. This class was particularly good at finding political and legal challenges and I appreciate that. Students contributing to 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 indebted to Andy Reese of AMEC for a very enlightening discussion.

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

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

Finally, we have borrowed data from the other stormwater utility surveys cited in the references. I am particularly indebted to the Minnesota State Auditor's Office who published an excellent report

regarding 2010 finances for cities in Minnesota. This report allowed me to identify more than 20 SWUs, some with annual incomes less than \$10,000. It also allowed us to bring the number of listed SWUs in Minnesota up to 159. That state is now on Florida's heels. I am also indebted to George Oswald who has developed a Texas Drainage Utility survey. I heard him give an excellent talk on Texas drainage utilities at the 2012 ASFPM conference. With his help, Texas is now pushing 100 SWUs in this survey. It is probably already over that mark if we could find them.

In some cases, we have updated data such as fees, and any mistakes should be considered solely my fault.

I am also indebted to Sam Davis, Project Specialist with the city of Ottawa, Kansas who provided updates and new utilities in Kansas.

Thanks also to Josh Rogers who gave me updated data on Chattanooga.

Finally, but not least I want to thank Tom Beierle and Andy Chinn of Ross & Associates who are working for EPA Region 1 (New England). They asked a simple but very basic question that is one of the key questions addressed in this survey. You can read their question in the preface to, and the body of the 2012 Survey.

Introduction

As in the 2011 survey, Florida, Minnesota, Washington, and Wisconsin have more than 100 SWUs. Arkansas has its first stormwater utility (Hot Springs) so that there are now 39 states and DC with SWUs. Though we do not include them in our survey, there are now several SWUs in Canada. Figure 1 shows U.S. stormwater utilities by location.

One community official said, “We are too small to have a stormwater utility.” The smallest community with a stormwater utility that we have found is Indian Creek Village, Florida with a 2000 census population of 33 (no, this is not a misprint). The largest community is Los Angeles with a population exceeding 3,000,000. The average SWU community population is about 72,800 and the median is 18,700. No community is too small or too large to have a stormwater utility.

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

Finally, we investigated SWU proliferation in states. The numbers of SWUs grow rapidly in some states, but not in others. The fundamental question is, “How do we transform states from SWU-hostile to SWU-friendly?”

The Data

Part of our raw data is contained in the Table in Appendix A. As this is written, our survey contains data on 1314 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 1500 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 numbers of stormwater utilities by state.

The average monthly single family residential fee was \$4.20, the standard deviation was \$2.60, and the median fee was \$3.65. Most fees go up over time reflecting an increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Some communities actually tie the monthly fee to the CPI. However, several communities have reduced their fees.

Fees ranged from zero up to \$22.37. 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.

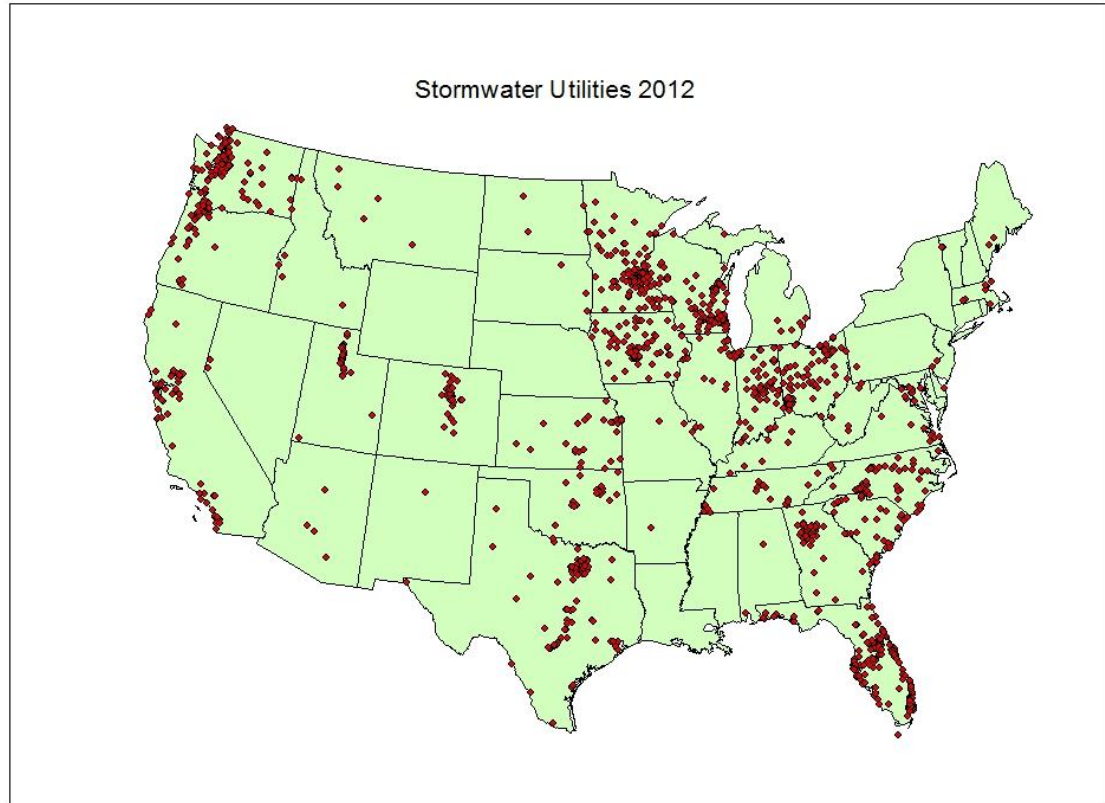


Figure 1. U.S. stormwater utilities (SWUs)

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 2970 square feet impervious with a standard deviation of 1512 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 ERUs across the U.S. The ERU value -1 indicates that some method other than the ERU method was used. We see many of these in Minnesota where the Residential Equivalence Factor (REF) method of fee setting is used. The community chooses a particular storm, e.g. the 2-year, 24-hr storm, assumes a soil type or a residential runoff coefficient, calculates the volume of runoff for the standard storm and calls this amount 1 REF. Non-residential properties are billed according to the number of REFs they produce.

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]).

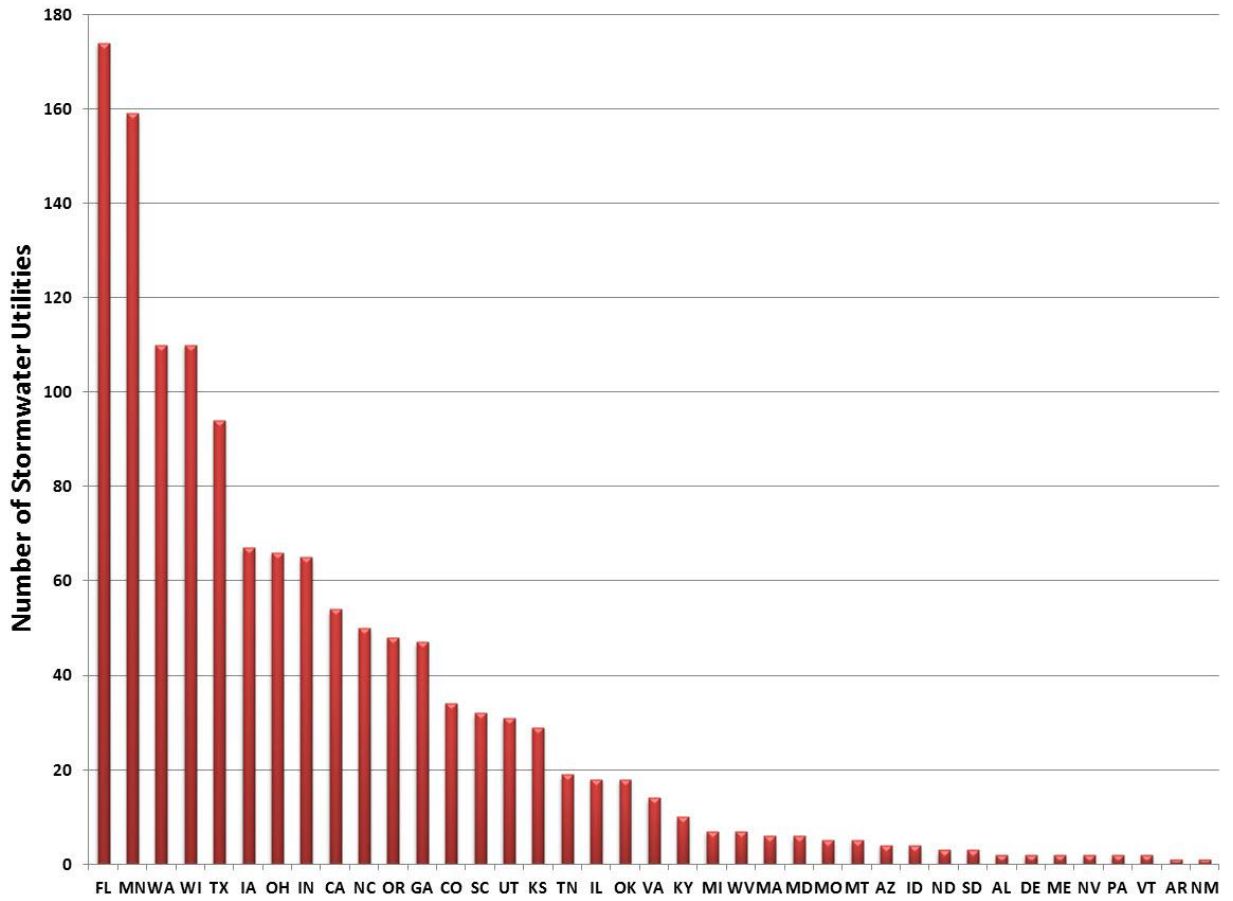


Figure 2. Number of stormwater utilities by state

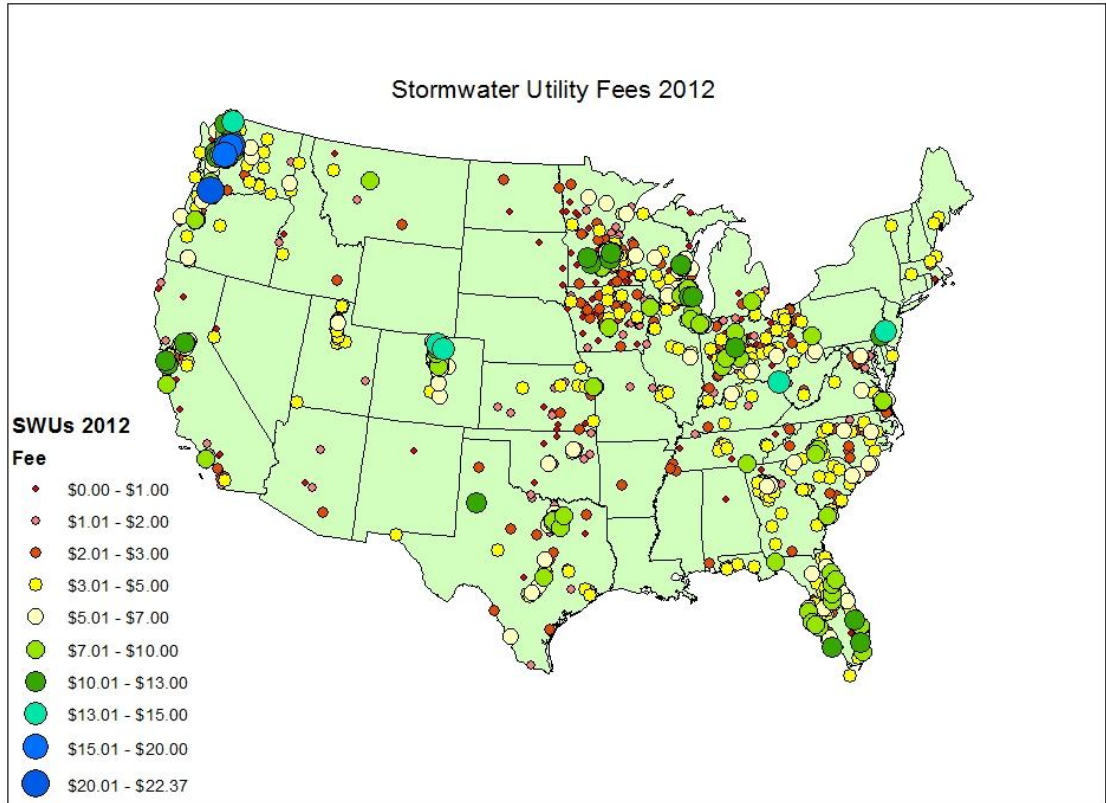


Figure 3. Spatial distribution of stormwater fees

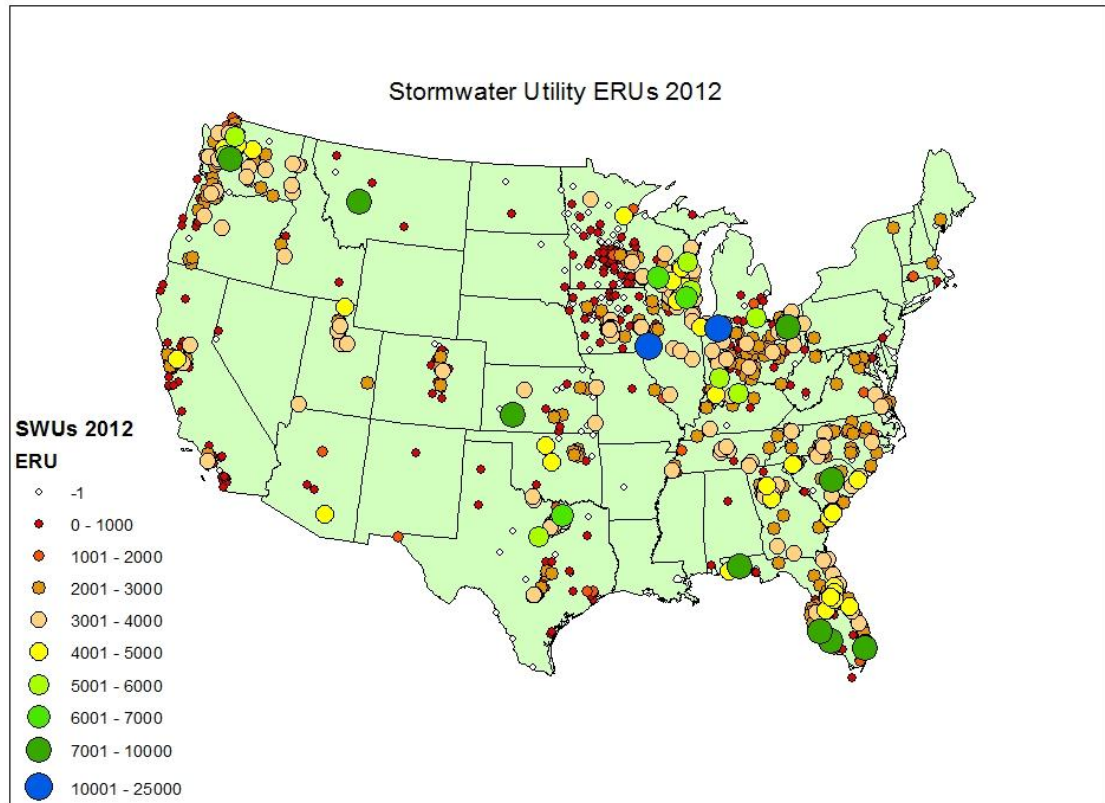


Figure 4. Equivalent Residential Units (ERUs)

Challenges to Stormwater Utilities

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

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

We have now identified 65 legal challenges to stormwater utilities in the U.S. Figure 5 shows the map of utilities challenged and the outcomes to date. Of the 65 challenges, 36 were decided in favor of the utility, while in 14 cases the utilities received unfavorable decisions. Ten of the cases are still pending or we were unable to find whether or not a court decision had been reached. Three challenges were successful political challenges. Stormwater utilities in Birmingham, Alabama, Colorado Springs, Nampa, Idaho, and in Cumberland County, North Carolina were repealed.

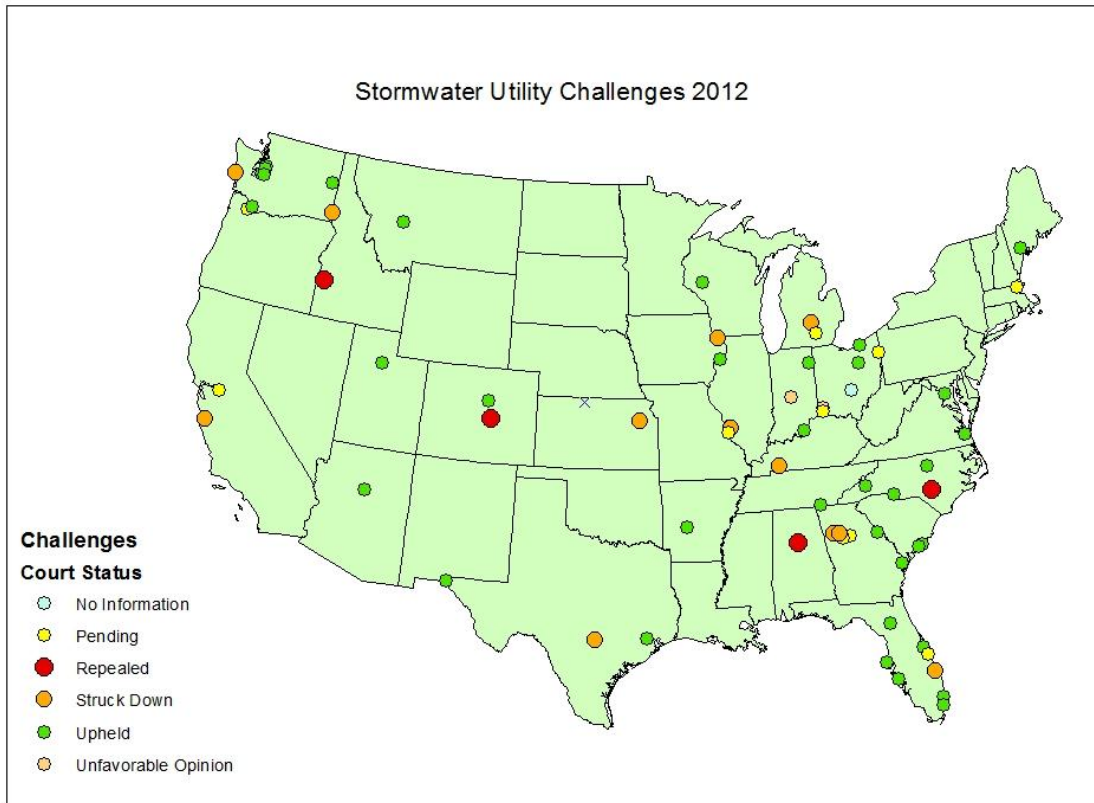


Figure 5. Stormwater utility challenges and outcomes

ERU-based systems are not immune to challenges either. Of the 65 total challenges we found, at least 32 of the challenged utilities were ERU-based. Of the 35 ERU cases, 26 received favorable decisions while 7 received unfavorable decisions. Nine are still pending.

The repeal of the 3 utilities points to the need for public education. My experience indicates that most reasonable people can be educated to the need for consistent stormwater funding and will support the formation of stormwater utilities when a real need exists. However, the public at large may see only a “rain tax” and one more movement by local governments to take money from its citizens. It is vital that local community officials interested in forming utilities consult with companies experienced in developing utilities. The education process begins with community leaders followed by a public information campaign.

Companies 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, the first use of the REF system outside of Minnesota to my knowledge. If a community has the political wherewithal to pass a utility as a tax, it may remove a major type of legal challenge to stormwater utilities.

Analysis

In looking at Figure 1 showing stormwater utilities, the locations of some seem to fall along lines. This suggests some role of transportation in the spread of stormwater utilities. To this end we plotted major highways on the map of utilities. Figure 6 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 82 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.

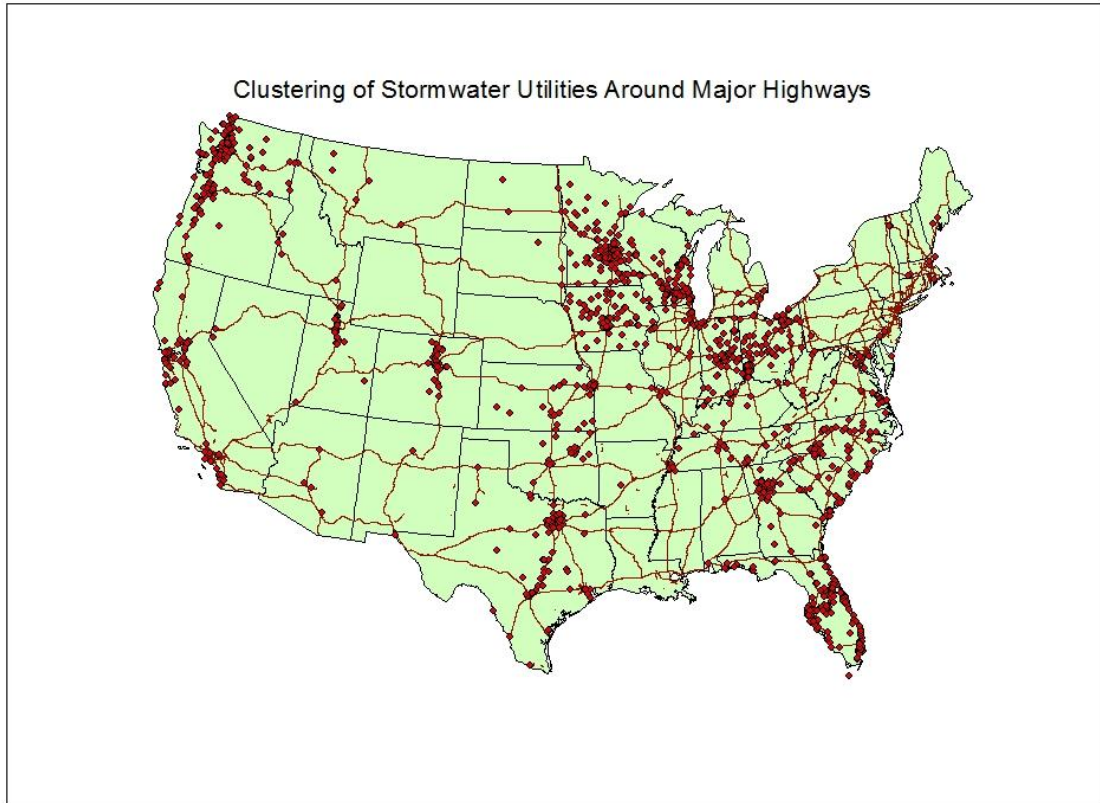


Figure 7. Stormwater utilities and major highway systems

Proliferation of SWUs in Some States and Not Others

In discussions with officials in EPA Region 1 (New England) and their contractors, a very simple and basic question was raised. Why do stormwater utilities proliferate in some states and not others? Figure 1 illustrates the point. The state with the most stormwater utilities is Florida and it is easy to understand why. Hurricane tracks of the last fifty years cover almost all of Florida. However, it goes deeper than this. The Florida Stormwater Association has been providing information on SWUs and their formation for decades. Other states in the hurricane belt also have large numbers of SWUs. These include Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. It is almost inconceivable that Mississippi and Louisiana have no SWUs and Alabama has only 2.

The American Public Works Association (APWA) is also active in providing information on SWUs. This may be a factor in proliferation in Wisconsin.

The great stormwater utility desert is in western states without coasts. The exceptions are Colorado and Utah where moderate numbers of SWUs have formed. Many utilities in Colorado have formed along the front range. These are in areas with larger cities where flash flooding is common.

Along the Pacific coast in California, Oregon, and Washington, large numbers of utilities have formed. The first stormwater utility formed in Bellevue Washington in 1974. I suspect the rate of formation of SWUs in California has peaked because of Proposition 218. This proposition requires that all new fees be subjected to weighted voting by the electorate. That is, the votes of those who pay more, count more. If an ERU-based fee is proposed, this means that in many cities the votes of much less numerous commercial property owners count as much as those of the residents who live in the communities. Instead of having to educate a few elected officials, you must educate the community at large and particularly large business owners. In an environment like this, timing will be everything. The only time a new SWU is likely to be developed is after a major flood, the only 100 % effective form of outreach.

Another area of very low SWU numbers occurs in the northeast. Surprisingly, neither New York nor New Jersey have a SWU. So why do stormwater utilities readily form in some states and not others? The factors I have investigated include the number of Certified Floodplain Managers (CFMs) in the state, the politics of the state, the population, the average household income of the state, the tax burden of the state, and the date of formation of the first SWU in the state.

If you correlate the average percent margin of victory by Democrats (plus or minus) in the last four presidential elections with the number of SWUs in the state, the correlation coefficient is only about 5.5 percent. There does not seem to be a correlation with state politics.

If you correlate the personal income tax rate in the states with number of SWUs, the result is a slightly negative correlation of -0.075. The correlation between sales and excise taxes by state and the number of SWUs in the state is -0.111. Summing both taxes and correlating, the result is -0.079. The theory that states accustomed to higher taxes would be more likely to support SWUs is disproven.

The strongest correlation was between the year of formation of the first SWU in the state and the number of SWUs. That correlation was -0.49. That is, the earlier the formation of the first SWU, the more SWUs in the state. Unfortunately, operationally this is not a useful result. This is something that cannot be changed in states with one or more SWUs. The only lesson from this is to form a SWU at the earliest possible moment.

The correlation between the number of Certified Floodplain Managers (CFMs) in the state and the number of SWUs was 36 percent. The theory here was that the more CFMs, the more flood awareness. However, a better measure would be the per capita number of CFMs. The correlation between the number of CFMs per million and the number of SWUs was -0.11. It would appear that having large numbers of CFMs per capita is no guarantor of SWU proliferation.

I correlated state populations with numbers of SWUs under the theory that the more cities, the more candidates for a stormwater utility. The correlation is a relatively strong 0.41.

Finally, I correlated the cost of living with the number of SWUs. The correlation is -0.21. The negative correlation is counter-intuitive. It is a very weak correlation so we should avoid the temptation to say wealthy people like to hold on to their money. A plot shows that outliers like New York with no SWUs, but a high cost of living can create the impression of a significant negative correlation.

None of these correlations are strong enough to settle the question of why utilities proliferate in some states and not others. What we can state is that proliferation does not appear to be strongly affected by red state or blue state status. None of the factors considered showed as much as a 0.5 correlation.

Because of a lack of success with the data, I looked also at statutory authority. What I can say is that the five states with the most utilities (Florida, Minnesota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Texas) all have the authority to create stormwater utilities spelled out in state law (Table 1).

Table 1. Statutory Authority for Stormwater Utilities

State	Statutory Authority
Florida	Title XXIX Chapter 403.0893
Minnesota	Chapter 444.075
Washington	RCW 35.67.010, 35.92.020, 35.92.021
Wisconsin	Chapter 66.0821
Texas	Texas Local Government Code Section 552.047

While these states have the right to form a SWU spelled out in state law, the lack of such a law is an obstacle in other states. In 2001, the city of Huntsville, Alabama began the attempt to create a stormwater utility. During the work, the City Attorney informed us that we did not have the authority to form a SWU even though Birmingham, Alabama already had one. The difficulty was that the state law allowing SWUs applied only to class 1 municipalities. Huntsville was a class 3. Our options at that point were to try for a local law applying only to Huntsville, or go for a statewide law. If all of our state representatives supported the law, it would have passed. Unfortunately, not all of our legislators were on board. Then our choice was to try to get a statewide law that applied only to class 3 municipalities or go for a general law. The City felt that it would be easier to get a class 3 municipality law. Huntsville would have to work with Montgomery, the other class 3 in the state. They were willing, but the Huntsville mayor who strongly supported a SWU decided not to run for reelection. As this is written, it is 2012 and Huntsville still does not have a stormwater utility. Without question, the lack of clear authority was a major obstacle. Also without question California Proposition 218 is a major obstacle to the formation of new SWUs in that state.

I suspect that states with professional organizations that provide encouragement and data on stormwater utilities to communities and lobby for better state laws also have an influence. One such organization is the Florida Stormwater Association. The American Public Works Association has strong chapters in some states and also provides information to communities. The Wisconsin APWA Chapter is an example.

The first step in transforming a state from SWU-hostile to SWU-friendly would be to assure that all cities, counties, and watersheds in the state have the authority to enact stormwater utilities and assess fees. The second step would be to work through the state stormwater or APWA chapter to provide information about utilities to interested communities. Timing is crucial. Prepare the statute and wait for major floods in the state. Submit it at the first session after the floods using legislators from affected communities to champion the bill. Major flooding is the only 100 percent effective outreach. Once statutory authority is established, create a model stormwater utility ordinance that conforms to state law. All a community would have to do is write in the jurisdiction name, determine the funding method, and adopt the ordinance. Grants might be available from state or Federal agencies to develop the fee method.

Summary

The current survey contains 1314 utilities. However, four of these have been repealed so that the survey only contains data on 1310 active utilities. Four states, Florida, Minnesota, Washington, and Wisconsin now have more than 100 stormwater utilities and we have identified 94 in Texas. Nationally, the average monthly fee is \$4.20 and for those communities using the Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) system, the average ERU is 2970 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 proliferation of stormwater utilities within states does not appear to have strong correlation to politics, average household income, the number of Certified Floodplain Managers (CFMs) in a state nor the per capita number of CFMs, nor tax burden. Having a supportive regulatory climate does appear to be a factor. Clear statutory authority and the absence of obstructing legislation like California Proposition 218 appear to be important.

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.

References

- Barth, Bob (2008). "Medina Stormwater Utility," Presentation created by Bonestroo, Inc., http://www.ci.medina.mn.us/stormwater/SWU_Open_House_Presentation_5-1-2008.pdf, May 1, 2008.
- Black and Veatch (2010). "2010 Stormwater Utility Survey," 18 pp.
- Black and Veatch (2007). "2007 Stormwater Utility Survey," 15 pp.
- Black and Veatch (2005). "2005 Stormwater Utility Survey," 10pp.
- Bonestroo, Inc. (2008). "Stormwater Utility: City of Medina, MN", Report on Project Number 190-07-022, http://www.ci.medina.mn.us/stormwater/SWU_Report_final.pdf, April 2008, 23 pp.
- Campbell, C. Warren (2011). "The Western Kentucky University Stormwater Utility Survey 2011," www.wku.edu/swusurvey, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
- Campbell, C. Warren (2010). "The Western Kentucky University Stormwater Utility Survey 2010," www.wku.edu/swusurvey, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
- Campbell, C. Warren (2009). "The Western Kentucky University Stormwater Utility Survey 2009," www.wku.edu/swusurvey, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
- Campbell, C. Warren, and Back, A. Darren (2008). "The Western Kentucky University Stormwater Utility Survey 2008," www.wku.edu/swusurvey, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
- Campbell, C. Warren (2007). "The Western Kentucky University Stormwater Utility Survey 2007," www.wku.edu/swusurvey, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
- Otto, Rebecca (2011). "Minnesota City Finances: 2010 Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt," Office of the State Auditor, St. Paul, Minnesota, 312 pp.
- Wisconsin APWA Chapter (2010). "WI Stormwater User Charge Information," <http://wisconsin.apwa.net/chapters/wisconsin/documents/SUMatrixAPWA%285%29.pdf>, 1 p.

Appendix A. Raw Data Tables

The following data tables provide the information collected on 1022 stormwater utilities. Communities with an “x” in the ERU column use the tier or REF or another fee system so that no ERU is used. The ERU column is blank when neither an ERU nor a determination can be made if an alternate system was used. Stormwater utilities highlighted in red represent SWUs that were repealed. Other highlights indicate some aspect of interest regarding the utility.

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
1	Stormwater Management Authority	AL	x	\$0.42	1995	
2	Mobile	AL		\$3.00	2009	
3	Hot Springs	AR	x	\$3.00	2008	
4	Flagstaff	AZ	1500	\$1.22	2003	
5	Mesa	AZ	x	\$1.50	2006	
6	Oro Valley	AZ	5000	\$2.90	2007	
7	Peoria	AZ		\$0.75	1995	
8	Albany	CA		\$3.47	1992	
9	Arcata	CA		\$1.96	2001	
10	Berkeley	CA			1991	
11	Burlingame	CA	1	\$10.48	2009	
12	Carlsbad	CA		\$1.95		
13	Carmel	CA	4000	\$8.77		
14	Chino	CA				\$3,629,655
15	Citrus Heights	CA		\$5.54	1997	
16	Contra Costa County	CA	5,000	\$2.50		
17	Davis	CA		\$4.83		
18	Del Mar	CA		\$3.00		
19	Dixon	CA		\$3.77		
20	Elk Grove	CA	x	\$5.84		
21	Escalon	CA	x	\$3.44	1993	
22	Escondido	CA		\$2.10		
23	Folsom	CA			1990	
24	Fortuna	CA		\$0.55	1993	
25	Galt	CA		\$2.43	2002	
26	Hollister	CA				
27	Larkspur	CA	3,000		1995	
28	Los Angeles	CA		\$1.92		
29	Millbrae	CA				
30	Modesto	CA		\$3.23	2004	
31	Monterey	CA		\$5.44	1997	
32	Oceanside	CA		\$1.00		
33	Ontario	CA				
34	Palo Alto	CA	2,500	\$11.40	1990	
35	El Paso de Robles	CA				
36	Pinole	CA		\$2.92		\$ 280,000
37	Poway	CA		\$4.36		
38	Rancho Cordova	CA	3,500	\$5.54	1996	
39	Rancho Palos Verdes	CA	3,804	\$7.17	2005	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
40	Redding	CA			1993	
41	Richmond	CA				
42	Sacramento	CA	x	\$11.31		
43	Sacramento County	CA		\$5.85	1995	
44	Salinas	CA				
45	San Bruno	CA		\$3.85	1993	\$542,300
46	San Carlos	CA				
47	San Clemente	CA	x	\$2.96		
48	San Diego	CA		\$1.95	1990	
49	San Jose	CA		\$4.53	1982	
50	San Marcos	CA		\$1.77	2001	
51	Santa Clara County	CA				
52	Santa Clarita	CA		\$2.00	1994	
53	Santa Cruz	CA		\$1.77	1994	\$2,152,000
54	Santa Monica	CA	x		1995	
55	Santa Rosa	CA		\$1.96	1996	
56	South San Francisco	CA			1994	
57	Stockton	CA	2,347	\$2.10		
58	Tracy	CA	3,140	\$1.20		
59	Vallejo	CA		\$1.97		
60	Vista	CA		\$1.80		
61	Woodland	CA		\$0.48		
62	Arapahoe County	CO		\$5.00	2006	
63	Arvada	CO		\$4.30	2001	\$2,100,000
64	Aurora	CO		\$7.70	2002	
65	Berthoud	CO		\$2.50	1989	
66	Boulder	CO		\$6.55	1974	
67	Canon City	CO		\$4.00	2004	
68	Castle Rock	CO	2,458	\$6.08	2002	
69	Colorado Springs	CO	2,273	\$6.00	2005	
70	Denver	CO		\$5.81	1980	
71	Englewood	CO	3,000	\$1.39		
72	Erie	CO	x	\$5.00	2003	
73	Evans/Lasalle	CO	x	\$3.71	1998	
74	Federal Heights	CO	1,944	\$3.15	2001	\$400,000
75	Firestone	CO	x	\$0.22	2009	
76	Fort Collins	CO	x	\$14.26		\$12,800,000
77	Fountain	CO				
78	Frederick	CO	2,500	\$6.23	2008	
79	Golden	CO		\$3.20	1997	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
80	Greeley	CO	x	\$13.34	2001	\$2,400,000
81	Idaho Springs	CO			2006	
82	LaFayette	CO		\$4.27	2007	
83	Lakewood	CO		\$1.98	1998	
84	Larimer County	CO	x	\$6.90		
85	Littleton	CO		\$2.00	1986	
86	Longmont	CO		\$7.13	1984	
87	Louisville	CO		\$2.00	2006	
88	Loveland	CO	x	\$11.54	1987	
89	Northglenn	CO		\$2.00	2004	
90	Parker	CO	3,738	\$6.00	1999	
91	Pueblo	CO		\$6.25	2003	
92	Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority	CO	x	\$7.18		\$9,285,550
93	Westminster	CO	x	\$1.50	2001	
94	Windsor	CO		\$3.98	2003	
95	Woodland Park	CO		\$2.00	1995	
96	Washington	DC	1,000	\$2.57		
97	Lewes	DE	x	\$5.00	2010	
98	Wilmington	DE		\$11.94	2006	
99	Alachua County	FL			2006	\$895,000
100	Altamonte Springs	FL	2,492	\$6.75	1989	
101	Anna Maria	FL	2,254	\$3.75	2008	
102	Apopka	FL	x	\$2.08		
103	Atlantic Beach	FL	1,790	\$5.00	1991	
104	Auburndale	FL	x	\$0.75		\$50,000
105	Aventura	FL	1,548	\$2.50	1997	
106	Bartow	FL	2,520	\$3.75	2005	
107	Bay County	FL	x	\$3.33	2005	
108	Bay Harbor Islands	FL	1,548	\$5.00	1996	
109	Belle Glade	FL			1998	
110	Belle Isle	FL	4,087	\$4.00		
111	Boca Raton	FL	2,837	\$2.90	1993	
112	Boynton Beach	FL	1,937	\$5.00	1993	
113	Bradenton	FL	1,700	\$2.50	1996	
114	Bradenton Beach	FL	x	\$8.33	2004	
115	Brevard County	FL	2,500	\$3.00	1990	\$3,000,000
116	Callaway	FL			1991	
117	Cape Canaveral	FL	2,074	\$3.00	2003	
118	Cape Coral	FL		\$3.00	2004	\$10,420,542

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
119	Casselberry	FL	2,309	\$2.90	1993	
120	Charlotte County	FL	x		1991	
121	Clearwater	FL	1,830	\$9.91	1990	
122	Clermont	FL	3,154	\$3.00	1990	
123	Cocoa	FL	2,166	\$3.00	1992	
124	Cocoa Beach	FL	2,900	\$6.00	2003	
125	Coconut Creek	FL	2,070	\$2.65	2004	
126	Collier County	FL			1991	\$9,060,000
127	Coral Gables	FL	2,428	\$3.50	1993	
128	Daytona Beach	FL	1,661	\$7.08		
129	DeBary	FL	2,560	\$7.00		
130	De Land	FL	3,100	\$7.17	2009	
131	Delray Beach	FL	2,502	\$5.33	1990	
132	Deltona	FL	3,484	\$6.26	2002	
133	Doral	FL	1,548	\$4.00		
134	Dundee	FL		\$1.00	2003	
135	Dunedin	FL	1,708	\$6.00	2007	
136	Eagle Lake	FL		\$4.00		
137	Edgewater	FL	2,027	\$8.00	2004	
138	El Portal	FL	1,548	\$3.00		
139	Eustis	FL	2,187	\$3.00	1997	
140	Florida City	FL	1,250	\$2.50	2000	
141	Fort Lauderdale	FL	x	\$2.90	1992	
142	Fort Meade	FL	x	\$4.25	1990	\$139,000
143	Fort Myers	FL	x	\$5.76	2009	
144	Fort Pierce	FL	2,186	\$4.50	2005	
145	Fort Walton Beach	FL	3,200			\$652,663
146	Frostproof	FL		\$3.00	1997	
147	Fruitland Park	FL		\$2.00		
148	Gainesville	FL	2,300	\$8.15	1988	
149	Golden Beach	FL	8,000	\$2.92	1997	
150	Grant-Valkaria	FL	2,500	\$3.00	2008	
151	Gulf Breeze	FL	4,450	\$3.50	2006	
152	Gulfport	FL	2,300	\$2.87	1995	
153	Haines City	FL	1,935	\$2.00	2002	\$180,000
154	Hallandale Beach	FL	958	\$2.50	1980	
155	Hernando County	FL			2003	
156	Hialeah	FL	1,664	\$2.50	1998	
157	Hialeah Gardens	FL	1,267	\$2.00	1996	
158	Hillsborough County	FL			1989	\$23,925,000

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
159	Holly Hill	FL	2,050	\$3.00	1997	
160	Hollywood	FL	2,250	\$2.69	1993	
161	Homestead	FL	2,000	\$3.18	1992	
162	Indian Creek Village	FL	1,548	\$4.00	1999	
163	Indian Harbor Beach	FL	2,500	\$3.00		
164	Jacksonville	FL	3,100	\$5.00	2007	
165	Jacksonville Beach	FL	1,541	\$5.00	1990	
166	Jupiter	FL	2,651	\$4.37	1994	
167	Key Biscayne	FL	1,083	\$7.50	1993	
168	Key West	FL	1,400	\$7.05	2001	
169	Kissimmee	FL	2,404	\$7.31	1989	
170	Lake Alfred	FL	x	\$2.00	1999	
171	Lake Mary	FL	4,576	\$3.00		\$275,500
172	Lake Worth	FL	1,748	\$5.80	1993	
173	Lakeland	FL	5,000	\$6.00	1999	\$4,400,000
174	Largo	FL	2,257	\$4.45	1989	
175	Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	FL	4,472	\$3.50	2004	
176	Lauderdale Lakes	FL	2,133	\$4.57	1997	
177	Lauderhill	FL	x	\$10.78		
178	Leesburg	FL	2,000	\$4.00	1994	
179	Leon County	FL	2,723	\$1.67	1991	
180	Longwood	FL	2,898	\$6.00		
181	Madeira Beach	FL	1,249	\$5.00		
182	Maitland	FL	2,532	\$7.25		
183	Malabar	FL	2,500	\$3.00	1992	
184	Manatee County	FL			1991	
185	Marathon	FL		\$5.00		
186	Margate	FL	2,382	\$2.69	1993	
187	Marion County	FL	2,275	\$1.25		\$3,630,000
188	Martin County	FL			1995	
189	Medley	FL	1,487	\$3.00	1991	\$1,800,000
190	Melbourne	FL	2,500	\$1.80	1999	\$750,000
191	Melbourne Beach	FL	2,500	\$1.50	2000	
192	Miami Beach	FL	791	\$3.25	1996	
193	Miami Gardens	FL				
194	Miami Shores	FL	2,466	\$3.75	2000	
195	Miami Springs	FL	x	\$3.67	1993	
196	Miami-Dade County	FL	1,548	\$4.00	2004	
197	Milton	FL			2008	
198	Minneola	FL	1,100	\$2.00	2001	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
199	Miramar	FL			1998	
200	Mount Dora	FL	2,500	\$3.50		
201	Mulberry	FL	x	\$1.00		
202	Naples	FL	1,934	\$12.01	1994	
203	Neptune Beach	FL	3,164	\$3.00	2002	
204	New Port Richey	FL	2,629	\$3.36	2001	
205	New Smyrna Beach	FL	1,515	\$2.50	1995	
206	Niceville	FL	7,500	\$3.85	2004	
207	North Bay Village	FL	2,415	\$2.25	1994	
208	North Lauderdale	FL	2,138	\$3.00	1995	
209	North Miami	FL	1,760	\$4.93	1998	
210	North Miami Beach	FL	1,800	\$4.50	1992	
211	North Redington Beach	FL	1,687			
212	Oakland Park	FL	1,507	\$6.00	1989	\$2,800,000
213	Ocala	FL	1,948	\$4.00	1988	
214	Ocoee	FL	2,054	\$5.50		
215	Oldsmar	FL	2,550	\$3.00	1998	
216	Opa-Locka	FL	1,548	\$1.90		
217	Orange County	FL			1996	
218	Orlando	FL	2,000	\$9.99	1989	
219	Ormond Beach	FL	3,000	\$5.00	1987	
220	Oviedo	FL	2,464	\$7.00	1993	
221	Palm Bay	FL	4,602	\$4.47	1991	\$3,500,000
222	Palm Coast	FL	3,432	\$8.00	2004	\$5,400,000
223	Palmetto	FL	1,999	\$3.68	1999	
224	Panama City	FL			1991	
225	Pasco County	FL	2,890	\$3.92	2007	
226	Pembroke Park	FL	1,548	\$5.67	1996	
227	Pensacola	FL	2,575	\$4.40	2001	
228	Pincrest	FL	1,548	\$3.00	2002	
229	Plant City	FL	2,280	\$4.00	2004	
230	Plantation	FL		\$2.50	2012	
231	Polk City	FL	x	\$1.50	2003	
232	Pompano Beach	FL	2,880	\$3.00	1997	
233	Port Orange	FL	3,050	\$6.25	1993	
234	Port Saint Lucie	FL	2,280	\$10.25	1988	
235	Redington Beach	FL		\$2.50		
236	Riviera Beach	FL	1,920	\$4.50	2003	\$500,000
237	Rockledge	FL	2,922	\$3.75	2000	
238	Safety Harbor	FL	1,865	\$3.50	1991	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
239	Saint Augustine	FL	2,000	\$5.00	2002	
240	Saint Cloud	FL	2,664	\$6.35	2007	
241	Saint Johns County	FL	3,000	\$6.50	1994	
242	Saint Petersburg	FL	2,719	\$6.85	1989	\$2,400,000
243	Sanford	FL	2,126	\$6.79	1991	
244	Sarasota County	FL	3,153	\$7.55	1989	
245	Satellite Beach	FL	3,000	\$5.42	1997	\$3,258,232
246	Sebastian	FL	3,285	\$4.00	2001	\$1,299,000
247	South Daytona	FL	2,000	\$5.00	1989	
248	South Miami	FL	1,865	\$3.00	2000	
249	Stuart	FL	3,707	\$3.76	2000	
250	Sunny Isles Beach	FL	1,548	\$2.50	1999	
251	Sunrise	FL	1,884	\$4.55	1997	
252	Surfside	FL	1,040	\$2.50	1998	
253	Sweetwater	FL	1,579	\$2.50	2000	
254	Tallahassee	FL	1,990	\$7.95	1986	
255	Tamarac	FL	1,830	\$8.60	1993	
256	Tampa	FL	3,310	\$3.00	2003	
257	Tarpon Springs	FL	1,945	\$5.65	1992	
258	Tavares	FL	3,000	\$3.00		
259	Tequesta	FL	2,506	\$7.13		
260	Titusville	FL	x	\$5.71	1990	
261	Treasure Island	FL	1,513	\$4.74	1994	
262	Umatilla	FL	3,000	\$4.00	2008	
263	Venice	FL	9,489	\$5.00	1995	
264	Volusia County	FL	2,775	\$6.00	1992	
265	West Melbourne	FL	2,500	\$3.00	1992	
266	West Miami	FL	1,400	\$2.50	1996	
267	West Palm Beach	FL	2,171	\$6.95		\$6,830,000
268	Wilton Manors	FL	3,460	\$3.50	1992	
269	Winter Garden	FL	4,077	\$5.13	2006	
270	Winter Haven	FL	x	\$2.68	1998	
271	Winter Park	FL	2,324	\$7.80		
272	Winter Springs	FL	2,123	\$5.50	1992	
273	Americus	GA	3,000	\$4.00	2010	\$860,000
274	Athens - Clarke County	GA	2,682	\$3.50	2004	\$3,400,000
275	Atlanta	GA				
276	Auburn	GA	x	\$2.50	2011	
277	Austell	GA		\$1.00		
278	Barrow County	GA	3,478	\$1.50	2008	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
279	Braselton	GA				
280	Camilla	GA	3,360	\$4.00	2010	
281	Canton	GA	2,000	\$4.08		
282	Cartersville	GA	3,000	\$3.75		
283	Chamblee	GA	3,000	\$4.00	2004	
284	Clayton County	GA		\$3.75	2006	
285	College Park	GA	3,523	\$3.00	2007	
286	Columbia County	GA	x	\$2.63	1999	
287	Conyers	GA	x	\$3.33	2002	\$413,000
288	Covington	GA	2,600	\$3.23	2005	
289	Decatur	GA	2,900	\$5.00	1999	
290	DeKalb County	GA	3,000	\$4.00	2003	
291	Doraville	GA	3,000	\$4.00		\$520,000
292	Douglasville-Douglas County	GA	2,543	\$4.00	2003	\$4,000,000
293	Duluth	GA	2,654	\$3.00	2011	\$837,836
294	Evans	GA		\$3.50		
295	Fairburn	GA	3,300		2005	\$450,000
296	Fayetteville	GA	3,800	\$2.95	2004	\$500,000
297	Garden City	GA	3,000	\$4.75	2008	
298	Gilmer County	GA				
299	Griffin	GA	2,200	\$4.47	1998	\$1,700,000
300	Gwinnett County	GA		\$6.15	2006	
301	Henry County	GA	4,779	\$3.32	2006	
302	Hinesville	GA	2,635	\$4.25		
303	Holly Springs	GA	2,700	\$4.00	2009	
304	Lawrenceville	GA			2007	
305	Loganville	GA	3,000	\$4.00		
306	McDonough	GA		\$2.78		\$500,000
307	Norcross	GA	100	\$5.43		
308	Peachtree City	GA	4,600	\$3.95		
309	Powder Springs	GA	x	\$3.00	2012	
310	Rockdale County	GA	3,420	\$3.39		
311	Roswell	GA	4,100	\$3.95		
312	Smyrna	GA	3,900	\$2.20	2007	
313	Snellville	GA		\$3.10	2008	
314	Stockbridge	GA	2,000	\$2.92	2004	\$466,000
315	Stone Mountain	GA				
316	Sugar Hill	GA	x	\$4.50	2008	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
317	Valdosta	GA	3,704	\$2.50	2006	
318	Warner Robbins	GA	3,000	\$3.25	2006	
319	Woodstock	GA		\$4.20	2006	
320	Ackley	IA	x	\$3.00		
321	Algona	IA	x	\$2.50		
322	Altoona	IA	4,000	\$3.00	2010	
323	Ames	IA	4,000	\$3.45	1994	
324	Ankeny	IA	4,000	\$4.00		
325	Belmond	IA	x	\$4.00	2009	
326	Bettendorf	IA	2,500	\$1.50	2003	
327	Bondurant	IA	2,450	\$2.50	2010	
328	Boone	IA	3,000	\$2.00		
329	Buffalo	IA	x	\$1.00		
330	Burlington	IA	25,000	\$2.00		\$455,000
331	Carroll	IA	x	\$3.00		
332	Cedar Falls	IA		\$3.00	2006	\$800,000
333	Cedar Rapids	IA		\$4.26		
334	Centerville	IA	x	\$3.00	2008	\$70,000
335	Charles City	IA	x	\$4.00	2008	
336	Cherokee	IA	x	\$3.00	2004	
337	Clarinda	IA	x	\$2.00	2006	
338	Clear Lake	IA		\$1.60		
339	Clive	IA	3,667	\$4.00	2005	
340	Conrad	IA	x	\$4.00	2008	
341	Coralville	IA	3,440	\$2.00	2005	
342	Creston	IA				
343	Davenport	IA	2,600	\$1.60		\$2,500,000
344	De Witt	IA		\$2.50		
345	Deloit	IA				
346	Des Moines	IA	2,349	\$8.84	1995	\$13,763,000
347	Dubuque	IA	2,917	\$5.25	2003	
348	Farnhamville	IA				
349	Forest City	IA		\$5.00		
350	Fort Dodge	IA	2,533	\$3.00	2007	
351	Garner	IA				
352	Guttenberg	IA	x	\$1.50	2010	
353	Hancock	IA				
354	Hiawatha	IA		\$1.00	2000	
355	Hillsboro	IA				
356	Indianola	IA	3,400	\$2.00	2011	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
357	Iowa City	IA	3,129	\$2.00	2004	
358	Johnston	IA	4,000	\$4.55	2012	
359	Kelley	IA				
360	Lake City	IA	x	\$1.00	2005	
361	Le Mars	IA	x	\$4.00	2008	
362	Mallard	IA				
363	Marengo	IA		\$1.50		
364	Marion	IA		\$4.00		\$339,000
365	Marshalltown	IA		\$2.16		
366	Mason City	IA		\$1.00		
367	Nevada	IA		\$1.50		
368	Odebolt	IA	x	\$1.00	2004	
369	Ogden	IA	x	\$3.00		
370	Oskaloosa	IA	2,750	\$2.00		\$250,000
371	Perry	IA		\$2.00		
372	Postville	IA		\$2.50	2007	
373	Reinbeck	IA	x	\$2.00	2008	
374	Sac City	IA		\$3.00		
375	Sioux Center	IA		\$2.00	2007	
376	Sioux City	IA			1990	
377	Slater	IA	x	\$3.00		
378	State Center	IA	x	\$3.00		
379	Storm Lake	IA	2,750	\$2.00		
380	Urbandale	IA	3,200	\$1.50	2010	
381	Victor	IA				
382	Waterloo	IA		\$2.50	2009	\$1,720,000
383	Waukee	IA	2,973	\$2.75		
384	West Des Moines	IA	4,000	\$2.75		
385	Windsor Heights	IA		\$3.50		
386	Woodward	IA	x	\$3.00		
387	Coeur D'Alene	ID	3,000	\$4.00	2004	
388	Lewiston	ID	4,000	\$4.50	2008	\$700,000
389	Nampa	ID	3,500	\$3.50	2010	
390	Pocatello	ID		\$2.44		
391	Aurora	IL	x	\$3.45	1998	\$3,000,000
392	Bloomington	IL	1,000	\$4.35	2004	\$2,760,000
393	Champaign	IL	3,478	\$5.24	2012	\$3,200,000
394	Downer's Grove	IL	3,300	\$8.40	2012	\$2,361,651
395	East Moline	IL	2,200	\$2.54	2009	\$350,000
396	Freeport	IL		\$4.00		\$600,000

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
397	Highland Park	IL	2,765	\$4.50		
398	Moline	IL		\$3.75	2000	\$1,800,000
399	Morton	IL	3,300	\$4.74	2005	\$900,000
400	Normal	IL	3,200	\$4.60	2006	\$1,730,000
401	Northbrook	IL	x	\$9.00		\$1,200,000
402	O'Fallon	IL	3,650	\$3.45	2008	\$812,000
403	Rantoul	IL	x	\$3.43	2001	\$572,250
404	Richton Park	IL	x	\$5.63		\$500,000
405	Rock Island	IL	2,800	\$3.95	2002	\$1,600,000
406	Rolling Meadows	IL	3,604	\$3.36	2001	\$560,000
407	Tinley Park	IL	x		1983	\$475,000
408	Urbana	IL			2012	\$1,700,000
409	Albany	IN		\$12.40		
410	Anderson	IN	2,500	\$3.50	2002	
411	Angola	IN		\$1.52		
412	Bargersville	IN		\$9.46	2005	
413	Batesville	IN	x	\$2.00	2005	
414	Berne	IN		\$10.00		
415	Bloomington	IN		\$2.70	1998	
416	Brownsburg	IN		\$5.00	2006	
417	Cedar Lake	IN	2903	\$5.00	2006	
418	Centerville	IN		\$8.50		
419	Chandler	IN		\$4.00	2004	
420	Chesterton	IN	3,585	\$5.00		\$405,000
421	Cicero	IN				
422	Clarksville	IN		\$2.95	2004	
423	Connersville	IN	2,662	\$5.15		
424	Crawfordsville	IN				
425	Crown Point	IN	x	\$6.00		
426	Cumberland	IN		\$5.20	2007	
427	Danville	IN	3,700			
428	Delaware County	IN	x	\$0.95		
429	Dyer	IN	4,343	\$6.00	1991	
430	Elkhart County	IN	2,800	\$1.25		
431	Fishers	IN	3,318	\$4.95		
432	Floyd County	IN	3,700	\$3.25	2007	
433	Fort Wayne	IN	2,500	\$3.65		\$3,500,000
434	Fortville	IN		\$8.00		
435	Goshen	IN	2,800	\$1.25		
436	Greendale	IN	3,000	\$4.39		

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
437	Greenfield	IN	2,250	\$2.00	2005	
438	Griffith	IN	x	\$7.50	2005	\$97,200
439	Highland	IN		\$6.43		
440	Howard County	IN	x	\$2.50		
441	Indianapolis/Marion County	IN	2,800	\$2.25	2001	
442	Jasper	IN	5,000	\$2.00	2003	\$335,000
443	Jeffersonville	IN		\$3.50		
444	Lafayette	IN	3,200	\$4.00		
445	Lake Station	IN	x	\$8.33		
446	Lake County	IN	x	\$3.30		
447	Lebanon	IN	3,000	\$3.00		
448	Leo Cedarville	IN				
449	Logansport	IN				
450	Marion	IN		\$5.00	2001	
451	McCordsville	IN	2,250	\$7.50	2005	
452	Merrillville	IN	2,784	\$5.00	2009	
453	Middletown	IN		\$6.00		
454	Monroe County	IN	5,200	\$2.93	2011	
455	Muncie	IN	x	\$0.95	2005	
456	Munster	IN		\$10.00		
457	New Albany	IN	2,500	\$3.17	2005	
458	New Castle	IN	x	\$6.00		
459	New Haven	IN	2,534			
460	North Manchester	IN			1994	
461	Ossian	IN	x	\$8.00	2005	
462	Peru	IN	3,497	\$4.00		
463	Pittsboro	IN		\$3.50		
464	Plainfield	IN		\$4.00		
465	Plymouth	IN	12,000	\$2.05		
466	Richmond	IN	2,980	\$3.00		\$26,700
467	Shelbyville	IN		\$6.00		
468	Valparaiso	IN	x	\$7.00	1998	\$550,000
469	Vincennes	IN				
470	Warrick County	IN			2006	
471	Washington	IN	2,558	\$3.00	2004	
472	Westfield	IN	x	\$2.75	2008	
473	Yorktown	IN		\$2.00		
474	Abilene	KS	x	\$1.25	1999	
475	Andover	KS			2005	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
476	Arkansas City	KS		\$3.00	1993	
477	Bonner Springs	KS	x	\$2.50		
478	Coffeyville	KS	x	\$2.50	2006	
479	Dodge City	KS	8,000	\$1.10	2009	
480	El Dorado	KS	2,314	\$3.00	2008	
481	Eudora	KS			2007	
482	Fairway	KS	3,200	\$5.00		
483	Garden City	KS	x	\$1.50		
484	Hays	KS	3,369	\$3.62	2011	
485	Hiawatha	KS	x	\$4.00	2009	
486	Hutchinson	KS		\$1.00		
487	Junction City	KS	x	\$5.00		
488	Lawrence	KS	2,366	\$4.00	1997	
489	Lenexa	KS	2,750	\$7.50	2000	
490	Manhattan	KS		\$1.10	1992	
491	Mission	KS	2,485	\$4.00	2004	
492	Olathe	KS		\$3.75		
493	Overland Park	KS	2,485	\$2.00	2001	
494	Paola	KS	x	\$3.00		
495	Parsons	KS	x	\$1.00	2008	
496	Pittsburg	KS	3,106	\$3.56	2003	
497	Prairie Village	KS	x	\$9.50	2008	
498	Shawnee	KS	2,773	\$4.00	2004	
499	Topeka	KS	2,018	\$4.25	1996	
500	Valley Center	KS	x	\$1.00	2008	
501	Wichita	KS	2,139	\$2.00		\$5,515,000
502	Winfield	KS		\$1.00	1991	
503	Danville	KY		\$1.50	2007	
504	Henderson	KY	3,000		1998	
505	Hopkinsville	KY	3,350	\$3.00	2006	\$1,108,128
506	Lexington/Fayette County	KY	2,500	\$4.39	2009	
507	Louisville/Jefferson Co.	KY	2,500	\$6.46	1987	\$17,100,000
508	Murray	KY	3,000	\$1.50	2004	
509	Oldham County	KY	6,000	\$3.43	2008	\$750,000
510	Radcliff	KY	2,800	\$4.50	2003	\$600,000
511	Sanitation District 1	KY	2,600	\$4.02	1998	
512	Warren County	KY	x	\$4.00	2007	\$1,000,000
513	Chicopee	MA	2,000	\$3.33	1999	\$500,000
514	Fall River	MA				
515	Gloucester	MA	x	\$4.42	2011	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
516	Newton	MA	3,119	\$2.08	2006	
517	Reading	MA	2,552	\$3.32	2006	\$357,000
518	Westfield	MA		\$1.67	2010	\$600,000
519	Annapolis	MD		\$1.83	2003	
520	Charles County	MD	x	\$2.00		
521	Montgomery County	MD	2,406	\$1.06	2002	
522	Rockville	MD	2,330	\$5.15	2008	\$2,200,000
523	Silver Spring	MD		\$3.93		
524	Takoma Park	MD	1,228	\$2.39	1996	\$200,000
525	Augusta	ME	2,700	\$3.44		
526	Lewiston	ME	x	\$3.33	2006	
527	Ann Arbor	MI	1287	\$9.98	1980	
528	Berkley	MI	2,600	\$3.35	2001	
529	Detroit	MI			1979	
530	Jackson	MI	x	\$2.67	2011	\$800,000
531	Lansing	MI			1995	
532	Marquette	MI		\$4.18		
533	New Baltimore	MI	x	\$2.00	2005	
534	Albert Lea	MN			2005	
535	Alexandria	MN		\$2.50	2005	
536	Andover	MN		\$2.06	2003	
537	Anoka	MN		\$1.76	2003	
538	Apple Valley	MN	x	\$4.33	1988	
539	Arden Hills	MN		\$3.20	1993	\$532,531
540	Ashby	MN	x		2005	
541	Austin	MN	x	\$2.50	2003	
542	Baxter	MN	x	\$2.10	2006	\$243,100
543	Belle Plaine	MN		\$3.10	1999	
544	Bemidji	MN	3,700	\$6.26		
545	Bird Island	MN	x	\$5.00	2007	
546	Blaine	MN	x	\$1.75	2007	
547	Bloomington	MN	x	\$4.53	1988	
548	Brainerd	MN	x		2007	
549	Brooklyn Center	MN	x	\$4.78	1991	
550	Brooklyn Park	MN	x	\$2.40	2002	
551	Browerville	MN				\$20,172
552	Buffalo	MN	x		1986	
553	Burnsville	MN	x	\$6.46	1992	
554	Cambridge	MN		\$3.85	2000	
555	Cannon Falls	MN	x	\$2.00	2010	\$186,000

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
556	Carver	MN	x	\$3.33	2004	
557	Centerville	MN		\$1.67	1997	
558	Champlin	MN	x	\$2.50		\$585,580
559	Chanhausen	MN		\$2.92		\$571,288
560	Chaska	MN	x			
561	Circle Pines	MN		\$3.00	2005	
562	Cloquet	MN	4,312	\$4.00	2011	
563	Columbia Heights	MN	x	\$2.46	1999	
564	Coon Rapids	MN	x	\$3.30	2002	
565	Cottage Grove	MN	x	\$4.00	2001	
566	Crystal	MN	x	\$3.10	1991	
567	Dassel	MN			2001	\$13,680
568	Deephaven	MN		\$5.00	1994	
569	Delano	MN	x	\$5.00		
570	Detroit Lakes	MN	x			
571	Duluth	MN	x	\$3.75	1998	
572	Dundas	MN				\$3,254
573	Eagan	MN		\$2.70	1990	
574	Eden Prairie	MN	x	\$1.00	1994	
575	Edina	MN	x	\$4.80	1985	
576	Elko-New Market	MN		\$4.50	2000	
577	Excelsior	MN	x	\$2.57	1999	\$127,402
578	Eyota	MN				\$17,586
579	Fairfax	MN	x	\$12.50	1995	\$106,097
580	Fairmont	MN	x		1987	\$611,391
581	Falcon Heights	MN		\$3.25	1986	\$123,585
582	Faribault	MN			2001	\$573,375
583	Farmington	MN	x	\$3.00	1989	\$468,063
584	Fergus Falls	MN	x	\$5.00		\$388,292
585	Forest Lake	MN	x	\$0.55	2008	
586	Frazee	MN				
587	Fridley	MN	x	\$1.21	1985	\$431,401
588	Glencoe	MN	x		1993	\$114,560
589	Glyndon	MN	x		2007	\$58,039
590	Golden Valley	MN	x	\$7.33	1992	\$2,321,983
591	Grand Rapids	MN	x	\$5.35	2004	\$507,541
592	Hanover	MN	x			\$53,710
593	Hastings	MN		\$2.12	2010	
594	Hopkins	MN	x	\$5.00	1989	\$805,251
595	Hutchinson	MN	x	\$1.75		\$569,336

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
596	Inver Grove Heights	MN	x	\$0.00	2007	
597	Jordan	MN		\$3.09	1995	\$175,900
598	Kasson	MN				\$164,053
599	Kenyon	MN	x			\$27,895
600	Lake Elmo	MN	x	\$2.50	2003	\$218,146
601	Lakeville	MN	x	\$5.25	1994	
602	Lauderdale	MN		\$2.50	1994	\$56,439
603	Little Falls	MN				\$76,939
604	Long Lake	MN		\$3.60	1999	\$90,916
605	Loretto	MN		\$5.50	2003	\$42,772
606	Madison	MN	x		2002	\$130,152
607	Mahtomedi	MN	x	\$3.51	2001	
608	Mankato	MN	x	\$3.00		\$1,269,232
609	Maple Lake	MN	x	\$1.00		\$13,807
610	Maple Plain	MN	x	\$2.97	2005	\$98,470
611	Maplewood	MN		\$4.12	2003	
612	Marshall	MN	x		2003	\$977,357
613	Mayer	MN	x	\$0.67	2005	\$18,857
614	Medina	MN	x	\$2.46	2008	\$129,901
615	Mendota Heights	MN	x	\$1.67	1992	\$276,602
616	Minneapolis	MN	1,530	\$11.42	2005	\$39,038,000
617	Minnetonka	MN	x	\$5.76	2003	\$2,026,316
618	Minnetrista	MN	x	\$3.00	1992	\$99,089
619	Montrose	MN	x		2000	\$43,980
620	Moorhead	MN	x		2005	\$2,065,908
621	Mora	MN	x	\$1.25	2005	
622	Mound	MN	x	\$2.16	2001	\$255,633
623	Mounds View	MN	x	\$2.75	1993	\$289,619
624	New Brighton	MN	x	\$4.88	1994	\$702,237
625	New Hope	MN	x	\$6.11	1991	\$1,186,073
626	New Prague	MN	x	\$2.64	1992	\$200,490
627	Newport	MN	x	\$0.67		\$19,473
628	North Branch	MN	x	\$4.90	2008	\$311,436
629	North Monkato	MN		\$3.50		\$272,500
630	North Saint Paul	MN		\$5.35	1990	\$694,559
631	Northfield	MN	x	\$4.75	1986	
632	Norwood Young America	MN		\$1.00	2003	\$66,855
633	Oak Park Heights	MN	x	\$1.00	1999	\$79,934
634	Oakdale	MN	x	\$1.67	2002	
635	Olivia	MN	x	\$10.67		\$151,555

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
636	Orono	MN		\$4.15	2001	\$252,706
637	Osakis	MN	x	\$1.00		
638	Osseo	MN	x	\$3.00	2007	\$50,687
639	Otsego	MN	x	\$2.33		\$72,081
640	Park Rapids	MN	x	\$2.00		\$28,777
641	Pierz	MN	x	\$3.50		\$38,771
642	Plymouth	MN	x	\$5.00	2001	
643	Preston	MN			2001	\$61,127
644	Princeton	MN	x	\$2.27	2008	
645	Prior Lake	MN		\$12.00	1993	\$508,850
646	Ramsey	MN	x	\$2.60	2000	\$652,996
647	Red Wing	MN	x	\$5.00		
648	Redwood Falls	MN			2003	\$211,290
649	Richfield	MN	x	\$3.65	1985	\$985,569
650	Robbinsdale	MN	x	\$3.95	1985	\$765,602
651	Rochester	MN		\$3.00	2003	\$4,786,160
652	Rogers	MN	x	\$3.15	2002	\$313,554
653	Rosemount	MN	x	\$3.94	1992	\$987,051
654	Roseville	MN	x	\$2.05	1984	\$928,157
655	Saint Anthony	MN	x	\$4.33	1992	
656	Saint Bonifacius	MN	x	\$5.00	2004	\$47,949
657	Saint Charles	MN				\$82,853
658	Saint Cloud	MN	x	\$2.10	2003	\$929,514
659	Saint Louis Park	MN	x	\$4.83	2000	\$1,852,729
660	Saint Michael	MN	x	\$2.00	2003	\$142,532
661	Saint Paul	MN		\$4.82	1986	
662	Saint Paul Park	MN		\$2.67	2007	
663	Saint Peter	MN		\$7.50		\$485,776
664	Sandstone	MN	x	\$1.50	2008	\$37,803
665	Sartell	MN	x			\$242,440
666	Sauk Rapids	MN	x	\$2.00		\$174,549
667	Savage	MN	x	\$6.42	1994	\$1,485,082
668	Shafer	MN	x	\$1.50	2003	\$7,388
669	Shakopee	MN	x	\$2.81	1985	
670	Shoreview	MN	x	\$5.86	1991	\$937,550
671	Shorewood	MN	x	\$6.72	1993	\$209,432
672	South Saint Paul	MN	x	\$2.65	2010	\$367,102
673	Spring Valley	MN				\$79,536
674	Stacy	MN	x	\$3.50	2003	\$26,927
675	Stewartville	MN	x	\$1.00	2001	\$71,101

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
676	Stillwater	MN	x	\$1.50	1996	\$493,807
677	Thief River Falls	MN	x	\$2.50		\$160,843
678	Tonka Bay	MN	x	\$1.13	1993	\$24,164
679	Twin Valley	MN				\$25,528
680	Two Harbors	MN	1,718	\$1.50	1999	\$135,091
681	Vadnais Heights	MN	x	\$3.00	1992	\$386,417
682	Vadnais Lake Water Management Organization	MN	x	\$2.20		
683	Victoria	MN	x	\$3.33	1997	\$118,930
684	Waconia	MN	x	\$5.47	1992	\$537,376
685	Watertown	MN	x	\$1.75	2005	\$51,597
686	Waverly	MN			2003	\$28,665
687	Wayzata	MN		\$3.33	1991	\$226,226
688	West Saint Paul	MN	x	\$3.08	2006	\$340,894
689	White Bear Township	MN	4,000	\$2.00	1992	
690	Winona	MN	x		2003	\$298,051
691	Woodbury	MN		\$5.77	1992	\$1,648,874
692	Worthington	MN		\$3.00	2004	\$497,442
693	Arnold	MO	1,750	\$3.75	2006	
694	Columbia - Boone County	MO	x	\$1.15	1993	
695	Kansas City	MO	3,000	\$3.00	1992	
696	Saint Louis	MO	x	\$4.20	2008	\$41,840,000
697	Wentzville	MO	2,350	\$1.10		
698	Billings	MT		\$2.69		
699	Great Falls	MT		\$7.26	1989	\$1,735,000
700	Helena	MT	10,000	\$1.84	1988	\$1,421,000
701	Polson	MT	x	\$4.00	2009	
702	Whitefish	MT			2006	
703	Asheville	NC	2,442	\$2.34	2004	\$2,400,000
704	Bessemer City	NC	x	\$2.07		\$60,000
705	Burlington	NC	x	\$2.00	2005	\$420,000
706	Carolina Beach	NC	500		2002	
707	Chapel Hill	NC	2,000	\$6.50	2004	
708	Charlotte	NC	2,613	\$8.25	1994	\$32,500,000
709	Clemmons	NC	3,952	\$3.70	1993	
710	Concord	NC	3,120	\$4.30	2005	
711	Cornelius	NC	2,613	\$4.17		
712	Cumberland County	NC	2,266	\$1.00	1995	
713	Dallas	NC	x	\$2.08		

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
714	Davidson	NC	2,613	\$2.81		
715	Durham	NC	2,400	\$4.50	1997	
716	Elizabeth City	NC	x	\$3.00	2006	
717	Fayetteville	NC	2,266	\$1.00	2004	
718	Forsythe County	NC			2006	
719	Gastonia	NC	2,650	\$2.75	2001	\$2,000,000
720	Greensboro	NC	2,543	\$2.70	1994	\$8,500,000
721	Greenville	NC	2,000	\$5.70		
722	High Point	NC	2,588	\$2.00		
723	Hope Mills	NC	2,266	\$3.00	2007	
724	Huntersville	NC	2,613	\$4.03		
725	Indian Trail	NC	1,984	\$4.24	2007	
726	Jacksonville	NC	2,850	\$4.00	2006	
727	Kannapolis	NC	3,250	\$4.00		\$953,125
728	Kernersville	NC	2,980	\$3.29	2006	
729	Kinston	NC	3,059	\$4.00	2008	
730	Landis	NC		\$5.00		
731	Lowell	NC				
732	Lumberton	NC	x		1997	
733	Matthews	NC	2,613	\$4.03		
734	Mecklenburg County	NC	2,613	\$4.03		
735	Mint Hill	NC	2,613	\$4.03		
736	Monroe	NC	2,618	\$4.00	2008	\$1,600,000
737	Mount Holly	NC	x	\$2.50		
738	Oak Island	NC	x	\$2.50		
739	Oxford	NC	2,500	\$2.00		\$135,000
740	Pineville	NC	2,613	\$4.03		
741	Raleigh	NC	2,260	\$4.00	2004	
742	Rocky Mount	NC	2,519	\$4.25	2003	
743	Spring Lake	NC	2,266	\$2.75		
744	Stallings	NC			2007	
745	Washington	NC	x	\$4.00	2002	\$360,000
746	Whitakers	NC	x	\$3.25		
747	Wilmington	NC	2,500	\$5.30	2004	
748	Wilson	NC	2,585	\$2.94	2002	
749	Winston-Salem	NC	x	\$4.25		
750	Winterville	NC	2,000	\$2.00	2007	
751	Wrightsville Beach	NC	x	\$6.00		
752	Zebulon	NC	x	\$2.24		
753	Bismarck	ND				\$638,000

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
754	Grand Forks	ND	x	\$2.90	1988	
755	Minot	ND	x	\$2.60	1998	
756	Sante Fe	NM			2003	
757	Carson City	NV	x	\$3.38	2003	
758	Sparks	NV				
759	Ada	OH	x	\$1.50	2004	
760	Amberly	OH				
761	Ashland	OH	3,052	\$3.50	2006	
762	Barberton	OH	8,668	\$5.00	2006	
763	Bellefontaine	OH	2,400		2001	
764	Broadview Heights	OH	4,000	\$4.00	2007	
765	Brunswick	OH	3,500	\$4.95	2011	
766	Butler County	OH	4,000	\$1.08	2004	
767	Canal Winchester	OH		\$1.00	2005	
768	Celina	OH	3,083	\$2.00	2008	
769	Chillicothe	OH		\$1.00	1997	
770	Cincinnati	OH		\$2.70	1985	
771	Columbus	OH	2,000	\$3.32	1994	
772	Cuyahoga Falls	OH	3,000	\$2.00	2004	\$600,000
773	Dayton	OH	x	\$4.28	1997	
774	Delaware	OH	2,773	\$2.50	2002	
775	Forest Park	OH		\$3.00	1988	
776	Gahanna	OH	3,064	\$3.42	2004	
777	Galion	OH	2,650	\$3.00	2001	
778	Greenville	OH	2,800	\$2.95	2007	
779	Hamilton	OH	2,536	\$5.50	2002	
780	Hamilton County	OH				
781	Hudson	OH	x	\$3.00		
782	Ironton	OH	3,000	\$14.55	2005	
783	Kent	OH	1,963	\$2.30	2001	
784	Lake County	OH	3,050	\$2.50	2003	
785	Lancaster	OH	2,600	\$5.50	2004	
786	Lebanon	OH	2,615	\$3.50	2004	
787	Lima	OH	2,600			
788	London	OH	2,766	\$4.00		
789	Loveland	OH	2,500	\$4.50	2003	
790	Lucas County	OH	5,500	\$4.06	2011	
791	Marion	OH	2,778	\$4.16	1997	
792	Marysville	OH	2,700	\$2.75	2004	
793	Mason	OH		\$3.00	2001	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
794	Medina	OH	2,716	\$2.25	2003	
795	Middletown	OH	2,814	\$3.25	2005	
796	Milford	OH	2,400	\$5.50	2004	
797	Monroe	OH	x	\$3.00	2003	
798	Montpelier	OH			1986	
799	Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District	OH	3,300	\$1.00		\$12,600,000
800	Newark	OH	2,600	\$4.50	2005	
801	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	OH	3,000	\$4.75	2010	\$38,000,000
802	Norwalk	OH			2011	
803	Painesville	OH	2,500	\$2.75	2002	
804	Pickerington	OH	2,530	\$1.50	2001	
805	Poland	OH	2,500	\$3.50	2010	\$70,000
806	Ravenna	OH	2,750	\$3.00	2007	
807	Reynoldsburg	OH	2,530	\$1.25	1996	
808	Sheffield	OH	2,500	\$2.50	2004	
809	Sheffield Lake	OH	2,275	\$4.85	1999	
810	Sidney	OH	2,752	\$0.83	1994	
811	Springfield	OH	x	\$0.60	2011	
812	Spencerville	OH			2008	
813	Stow	OH	3,060	\$3.00		
814	Struthers	OH	3,500		2007	
815	Tallmadge	OH		\$2.00		
816	Toledo	OH	2,500	\$3.16	1999	
817	Trenton	OH	x	\$2.60	2003	
818	Troy	OH	3,000	\$4.35	2007	
819	Union	OH		\$3.00	1987	\$72,000
820	Upper Arlington	OH	x	\$2.75	1990	
821	Wadsworth	OH		\$4.50	2005	
822	Warren	OH	648	\$2.92		
823	Wooster	OH		\$4.80	2007	
824	Zanesville	OH			1987	
825	Bixby	OK	2,650	\$2.00		
826	Broken Arrow	OK	2,650	\$3.00	2002	
827	Catoosa	OK	x	\$2.50		
828	Choctaw	OK		\$3.00	2005	
829	Edmond	OK	4,860	\$3.00	1994	
830	Enid	OK	5,000		2009	
831	Jenks	OK	x	\$2.00		
832	Lawton	OK		\$1.00		

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
833	Miami	OK	x	\$2.00		
834	Midwest City	OK	x	\$2.25		
835	Muskogee	OK		\$2.00	2005	
836	Oklahoma City	OK	x	\$5.06	1995	
837	Owasso	OK	3,000	\$3.00		
838	Ponca City	OK	x	\$1.00		
839	Sand Springs	OK	2,650	\$2.00		
840	Sapulpa	OK	2,650	\$3.86		
841	Tahlequah	OK	x	\$2.00		
842	Tulsa	OK	2,650	\$5.43	1986	\$10,000,000
843	Adair Village	OR				
844	Ashland	OR	3,000	\$3.68	1994	
845	Beaverton	OR	2,640	\$6.00	1989	
846	Bend	OR	3,800	\$4.00	2007	\$1,500,000
847	Cannon Beach	OR		\$3.50	1996	
848	Central Point	OR	3,000	\$5.00	2005	
849	Clackamas County	OR				
850	Clatskanie	OR		\$2.50		
851	Corvallis	OR	2,750	\$4.98	1977	\$1,725,000
852	Cottage Grove	OR		\$3.20		
853	Dundee	OR	2,500	\$5.00	1997	
854	Estacada	OR	2,500	\$5.15	1998	\$125,000
855	Eugene	OR	1,000	\$8.03	1994	\$8,975,914
856	Fairview	OR	2,500	\$6.42	1994	
857	Florence	OR	1,000	\$6.00	2005	
858	Forest Grove	OR	2,640	\$4.00	1990	
859	Forest Park	OR				
860	Gresham	OR	2,500	\$9.84	1994	
861	Hillsboro	OR	2,640	\$4.00		
862	Hood River	OR	x	\$2.50	2006	
863	Hubbard	OR		\$4.25		
864	Jackson County	OR	3,000		2004	
865	Keizer	OR	3,000	\$4.02	2007	
866	Lake Oswego	OR	3,030	\$9.60	1992	
867	Lebanon	OR	x	\$2.75	2010	\$370,000
868	Medford	OR	3,000	\$6.00	1994	
869	Milwaukie	OR	2,706	\$9.15	1994	
870	Newberg	OR	2,877	\$3.29	2003	
871	Ontario	OR	2,500	\$1.16		
872	Oregon City	OR		\$2.00	1993	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
873	Philomath	OR	x	\$0.75	1999	
874	Portland	OR	x	\$22.37	1977	
875	Reedsport	OR				
876	Roseburg	OR	x	\$3.35		
877	Saint Helens	OR	2,500	\$8.35	2003	
878	Salem	OR	3,000	\$6.00	2010	
879	Sandy	OR	2,750	\$3.00	2001	
880	Scappoose	OR				
881	Sheridan	OR		\$3.50		
882	Springfield	OR		\$8.63		
883	Sweet Home	OR	3,200	\$1.00	2007	
884	Talent	OR		\$1.41	2000	
885	Tigard	OR		\$4.00		
886	Troutdale	OR		\$3.24		
887	Tualatin	OR		\$4.00		
888	Washington County	OR				
889	West Linn	OR	2,914	\$3.25		
890	Wilsonville	OR	2,750	\$4.00		
891	Mount Lebanon	PA	2,400	\$8.00	2011	
892	Philadelphia	PA	x	\$13.48		
893	Aiken County	SC	x	\$2.00		\$655,000
894	Anderson	SC	x	\$4.00	2007	
895	Beaufort	SC	4,906	\$3.70		
896	Beaufort County	SC	4,906	\$4.17	2005	\$4,700,000
897	Bluffton	SC	4,906	\$8.17	2001	
898	Charleston	SC	2,200	\$6.00	1994	\$6,336,000
899	Charleston County	SC		\$3.00	2006	
900	Columbia	SC	2,454	\$3.95	2002	\$3,500,000
901	Conway	SC	2,700	\$5.25	2003	\$888,000
902	Dorchester County	SC	3,735	\$3.73	2002	
903	Easley	SC	5,000	\$2.00	2003	\$300,000
904	Florence	SC	2,500	\$3.50	1981	
905	Folly Beach	SC		\$3.00	2007	
906	Georgetown	SC	x	\$2.00	1993	
907	Georgetown County	SC	3,770	\$4.33	2007	
908	Greenville	SC	2,389	\$5.39	1995	\$2,806,221
909	Greenville County	SC	2,466			
910	Greer	SC	2,500	\$1.80	2002	
911	Hartsville	SC	x	\$4.00	2008	
912	Hilton Head Island	SC		\$6.94	2001	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
913	Horry County	SC	x	\$2.45	2000	
914	Mount Pleasant	SC	x	\$2.50	http://www.cityofgreer.org/departments/services_stormwaterprogram.aspx	
915	Myrtle Beach	SC	5,000	\$3.50	1999	
916	North Augusta	SC	x	\$4.00	2002	\$511,500
917	North Charleston	SC	2,900	\$3.00	2003	
918	North Myrtle Beach	SC	3,500	\$6.00	2005	\$1,400,000
919	Port Royal	SC	4,906	\$4.17		
920	Rock Hill	SC	x	\$2.40		
921	Spartanburg	SC	2,000	\$3.50	2010	
922	Summerville	SC	x	\$3.00		
923	Sumter County	SC	8,000	\$4.50	2010	
924	Tega Cay	SC	3,500	\$8.00		\$365,680
925	Aberdeen	SD	x		2005	
926	Brookings	SD	x		1996	
927	Sioux Falls	SD			1982	
928	Alcoa	TN		\$4.00		
929	Chattanooga	TN	3,200	\$9.60	1993	\$5,000,000
930	Collierville	TN		\$2.25		
931	Dyersburg	TN	1,500	\$1.00		
932	Franklin	TN	3,350	\$3.65	2003	\$1,400,000
933	Hamilton County	TN	3,500	\$3.00		
934	Johnson City	TN	3,315	\$3.00	2007	
935	La Vergne	TN	3,181	\$3.50	2005	
936	Maryville	TN	2,400	\$3.97	2003	
937	Memphis	TN	3,147	\$2.18	2006	
938	Millington	TN	3,000	\$2.50	2006	
939	Morristown	TN	2,400	\$1.00	2008	
940	Murfreesboro	TN	3,470	\$3.25	2007	\$2,422,368
941	Nashville/Davidson County	TN	x	\$3.00	2009	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
942	Shelby County	TN	x	\$1.50	2009	\$700,000
943	Signal Mountain	TN	x	\$2.50	2002	
944	Smyrna	TN	3,543		2008	
945	Spring Hill	TN	3,412	\$3.50	2009	
946	Tullahoma	TN		\$0.00		
947	Abilene	TX	x	\$2.45	2003	\$1,465,540
948	Allen	TX	x	\$3.00	1993	\$920,700
949	Amarillo	TX		\$2.51	2011	
950	Arlington	TX	2,800	\$4.25	1994	\$4,565,500
951	Austin	TX	x	\$7.75	1982	\$51,283,000
952	Azle	TX	1,500	\$3.00	2000	\$202,468
953	Baytown	TX	1,979	\$1.71	2003	\$514,000
954	Bedford	TX	2,727	\$3.50	2002	\$1,346,200
955	Belton	TX	x	\$3.00	2007	\$300,000
956	Benbrook	TX	3,186	\$6.50	2007	\$932,536
957	Bexar County	TX		\$1.10	2008	
958	Bryan	TX		\$2.80	1997	\$840,000
959	Burkburnett	TX	3,500	\$1.50	2007	\$95,000
960	Cibolo	TX		\$4.00		
961	Cleburne	TX	x	\$2.00		
962	College Station	TX	x	\$5.00		\$1,236,800
963	Colleyville	TX	x	\$7.00	1993	\$846,000
964	Colony	TX	3,406	\$2.50	2008	
965	Converse	TX	x	\$2.25	2010	
966	Coppell	TX	x	\$1.00	2004	\$225,000
967	Corinth	TX	3,900	\$6.00		\$445,000
968	Corpus Christi	TX			2009	
969	Crowley	TX	2,500	\$1.75	2011	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
970	Dallas	TX	x	\$3.65		\$29,427,765
971	De Soto	TX	x	\$6.00	2001	
972	Denton	TX		\$5.45	2002	\$1,922,509
973	Dickinson	TX		\$4.00	2001	
974	Eagle Pass	TX	x	\$3.00	2003	
975	El Paso	TX	2,000	\$4.75	2007	\$17,355,799
976	Eules	TX	x	\$2.50	1990	\$650,000
977	Fairview	TX		\$7.75		
978	Flower Mound	TX	x	\$3.90	2003	\$1,002,115
979	Fort Worth	TX	2,600	\$4.75	2006	\$28,065,024
980	Fredericksburg	TX	x	\$1.00	1996	
981	Frisco	TX	x	\$2.00	2009	
982	Gainesville	TX	1,895	\$2.00	1993	\$546,380
983	Garland	TX		\$2.40	1991	\$3,081,945
984	Georgetown	TX	2,808	\$4.75		\$1,848,558
985	Grand Prairie	TX		\$3.76	1993	\$2,982,699
986	Grapevine	TX		\$4.00		\$1,321,898
987	Haltom City	TX		\$4.89	2004	\$1,264,000
988	Harker Heights	TX	x	\$6.00	2002	
989	Hewitt	TX	x	\$2.75	2009	
990	Highland Village	TX	1,000	\$4.91	2006	\$384,000
991	Houston	TX	1,875	\$5.00	2010	
992	Hurst	TX	3,342	\$4.00	2009	
993	Irving	TX	x	\$3.00	2003	\$4,176,000
994	Jacinto City	TX			2002	
995	Keller	TX	3,731	\$8.00		\$874,500
996	Kennedale	TX	2,793	\$5.00	2010	
997	Killeen	TX		\$5.00	2001	\$2,653,013

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
998	La Marque	TX			2002	
999	Lancaster	TX	x	\$7.97		
1000	Laredo	TX	x	\$6.50		\$4,663,200
1001	Leon Valley	TX	x	\$3.68	2009	
1002	Little Elm	TX	3,687	\$3.35	2011	
1003	Live Oak	TX	3,007	\$5.50	2009	
1004	Lockhart	TX			2001	
1005	Lubbock	TX		\$12.00	1993	\$7,414,982
1006	Mansfield	TX		\$3.50		
1007	McKinney	TX	2,343	\$2.75		\$1,590,000
1008	Mesquite	TX		\$3.00		\$2,130,000
1009	Mission	TX	x	\$1.50		
1010	Mount Vernon	TX	x	\$3.00	2010	
1011	New Braunfels	TX	2,690	\$4.59	2000	
1012	North Richland Hills	TX		\$2.58		\$806,450
1013	Plano	TX	x	\$3.30		\$4,723,698
1014	Portland	TX		\$3.00		\$156,652
1015	Prosper	TX	6,875	\$3.85	2008	
1016	Richardson	TX	3,571	\$3.75	2011	
1017	Richland Hills	TX	x	\$8.50	1993	\$156,652
1018	Round Rock	TX	2,900	\$2.75	2010	
1019	Rowlett	TX		\$2.00	2002	\$975,788
1020	Saginaw	TX	x	\$3.00	2005	\$400,000
1021	San Angelo	TX	x	\$4.00	2009	\$2,900,000
1022	San Antonio	TX	x	\$3.22	1997	\$34,807,822
1023	San Marcos	TX	2,250	\$6.74	1999	\$1,222,680
1024	Schertz	TX		\$3.80		\$360,359
1025	Sealy	TX		\$2.00	2004	\$115,000
1026	Selma	TX	3433	\$4.12	2010	
1027	Southlake	TX	x	\$8.00	20	\$1,032,097

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
					06	
1028	Stephenville	TX	6,000	\$3.00	2002	\$550,000
1029	Sunset Valley	TX		\$4.00		
1030	Taylor	TX	2,500	\$1.00	2010	
1031	Temple	TX		\$3.00		\$645,100
1032	The Colony	TX		\$2.50		\$496,000
1033	Trophy Club	TX		\$6.00		\$112,300
1034	Tyler	TX				\$1,267,954
1035	Universal City	TX	x	\$3.08	2004	
1036	University Park	TX		\$4.85		\$500,200
1037	Watagua	TX		\$12.00		\$693,994
1038	Webster	TX		\$1.24	2009	
1039	White Settlement	TX	x	\$4.62	2005	
1040	Wichita Falls	TX	3,500	\$1.75	2000	
1041	Bountiful	UT	3,828			
1042	Centerville	UT	3,600	\$4.00	2007	
1043	Draper	UT	3,000	\$4.00	2001	
1044	Eagle Mountain	UT	2,500	\$3.00	2010	
1045	Elk Ridge	UT		\$3.00		
1046	Farmington	UT	x	\$6.00	2003	
1047	Layton	UT	x	\$4.60	1997	
1048	Lindon	UT		\$3.75		
1049	Logan	UT	3,000	\$3.50	2005	
1050	Midvale	UT	3,000	\$3.25	2004	
1051	Moab	UT	3,000	\$2.00		\$430,000
1052	Murray	UT		\$3.55	2006	
1053	Nibley	UT		\$4.00		
1054	North Logan	UT	4,700	\$4.00	2007	\$123,600
1055	North Ogden	UT			1987	
1056	Ogden	UT	1,500	\$2.14		
1057	Orem	UT	2,700	\$4.50	1996	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
1058	Payson	UT		\$5.00		
1059	Provo	UT		\$4.03		
1060	Riverdale	UT	2,600		2005	
1061	Riverton	UT	2,744	\$2.00	2010	\$1,400,000
1062	Salt Lake City	UT	2,500	\$3.00	1991	
1063	Sandy	UT	2,816	\$5.00		
1064	Santa Clara	UT	3,500	\$4.51	2004	
1065	Spanish Fork	UT	3,800	\$3.00		
1066	Springville	UT	3,500	\$3.96	2007	
1067	Taylorsville	UT	3,800	\$4.00	2007	
1068	West Jordan	UT	x	\$1.80	2011	
1069	West Point	UT	2,500	\$3.00	2010	
1070	West Valley	UT	2,830	\$4.00	2001	\$2,091,636
1071	Woods Cross	UT	3,000		2004	
1072	Arlington County	VA	2,762	\$2.17		
1073	Chesapeake	VA	2,112	\$2.55	1992	
1074	Colonial Heights	VA	2,656	\$2.00		
1075	Hampton	VA	2,429	\$3.60	1994	
1076	James City County	VA	3,235	\$4.90	2007	\$2,800,000
1077	Manassas Park	VA	2,500	\$2.97	2010	
1078	Newport News	VA	1,777	\$5.45	1993	
1079	Norfolk	VA	2,000	\$8.08	1996	
1080	Portsmouth	VA	1,877	\$8.25	1995	
1081	Prince William County	VA	2,059	\$1.50	1994	
1082	Richmond	VA	1,425	\$5.83	2006	
1083	Staunton	VA	2,600	\$3.20		
1084	Suffolk	VA	3,200	\$3.95	2006	
1085	Virginia Beach	VA	2,269	\$5.43	1993	
1086	Burlington	VT	1,000	\$3.00	20	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
					09	
1087	South Burlington	VT	2,700	\$4.50	2005	\$1,500,000
1088	Aberdeen	WA	x	\$6.08	1999	
1089	Algona	WA	x	\$4.75	2004	
1090	Anacortes	WA	2,000	\$5.00	1999	
1091	Arlington	WA	6,000	\$3.45	2006	
1092	Auburn	WA	2,600	\$14.18	1991	
1093	Battle Ground	WA	3,000		1982	
1094	Bellevue	WA	x	\$5.10	1974	\$22,164,456
1095	Bellingham	WA	3,000	\$14.00	2001	
1096	Black Diamond	WA	3,000	\$10.00	2008	
1097	Blaine	WA	2,000	\$4.37	1999	
1098	Bonney Lake	WA	2,600	\$14.00	1997	
1099	Bothell	WA	x	\$6.46	1994	
1100	Bremerton	WA	2,500	\$8.67	1994	\$2,800,000
1101	Brier	WA		\$5.75	1999	
1102	Buckley	WA	8,000	\$12.61	1992	\$221,991
1103	Burien	WA	x	\$8.50	2008	
1104	Burlington	WA	2,400	\$6.07	1994	
1105	Camas	WA	3,218	\$8.49	1989	
1106	Castle Rock	WA	x	\$6.05		
1107	Centralia	WA	3,000	\$6.00	2004	
1108	Chehalis	WA	3,000	\$5.47	1992	
1109	Chelan County	WA	4,600	\$5.50	2008	
1110	Clark County	WA		\$2.75	1980	
1111	Des Moines	WA	2,400	\$12.24	1990	
1112	Douglas County	WA	2,750	\$3.75	1998	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
1113	Duvall	WA	x	\$16.92	19/81	
1114	East Wenatchee	WA	2,750	\$2.92	19/99	
1115	Edgewood	WA	x	\$3.33	19/96	
1116	Edmonds	WA	3,000	\$9.69	19/98	
1117	Ellensburg	WA	3,900	\$5.00	20/09	
1118	Everett	WA		\$12.20	20/04	
1119	Federal Way	WA	x	\$7.10	19/90	
1120	Ferndale	WA	x	\$4.06	20/06	
1121	Fife	WA	x	\$2.00	20/04	
1122	Friday Harbor	WA	2,000	\$10.25	19/93	
1123	Gig Harbor	WA	2,200	\$11.79	19/84	
1124	Hoquiam	WA	2,500	\$3.62	20/05	\$234,575
1125	Issaquah	WA	2,000	\$14.08	19/88	
1126	Jefferson County	WA	3,000			
1127	Kelso	WA	x	\$3.10	19/93	
1128	Kennewick	WA				
1129	Kent	WA	2,500	\$10.06	19/92	
1130	King County	WA	x	\$9.25	19/86	
1131	Kirkland	WA	2,600	\$14.15		
1132	Kitsap County	WA	4,200	\$5.82	19/94	\$4,000,000
1133	Lacey	WA	x	\$6.75	19/86	\$2,857,800
1134	La Conner	WA	2,100	\$11.55	20/02	\$135,955
1135	Lake Forest Park	WA	x		19/90	
1136	Liberty Lake	WA	3,160	\$0.51	20/03	
1137	Lake Stevens	WA			19/97	
1138	Longview	WA	2,500	\$2.25	19/99	
1139	Lynden	WA		\$6.00		\$523,000
1140	Lynnwood	WA	2,900	\$7.20	19	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
					91	
1141	Marysville	WA	3,200	\$10.20	19 99	\$1,700,000
1142	Mason County	WA		\$0.00	20 08	
1143	Mercer Island	WA	3,471	\$13.00	19 95	
1144	Mill Creek	WA	3,000		20 01	
1145	Milton	WA		\$15.50		
1146	Monroe	WA	2,500	\$9.00	19 96	
1147	Montesano	WA		\$2.00		
1148	Moses Lake	WA	4,000	\$5.00		
1149	Mountlake Terrace	WA	2,282	\$8.07	19 99	\$1,334,000
1150	Mukilteo	WA	2,500	\$7.85	19 88	
1151	Normandy Park	WA	3,100	\$10.00	20 03	
1152	North Bend	WA	2,920	\$12.36	20 01	
1153	Oak Harbor	WA	3,300	\$7.70	19 97	
1154	Ocean Shores	WA	x	\$3.54	19 80	
1155	Olympia	WA	2,528	\$10.58	19 86	\$2,500,000
1156	Omak	WA	x	\$3.15	19 84	
1157	Orting	WA	2,500	\$9.00	19 97	
1158	Pacific	WA	2,500	\$7.00	19 99	
1159	Pierce County	WA	2,640	\$6.67	19 91	
1160	Port Angeles	WA	4,000	\$6.00	20 03	
1161	Port Orchard	WA	3,000	\$7.00	20 08	
1162	Port Townsend	WA	3,000	\$7.25	19 87	
1163	Poulsbo	WA		\$7.94	19 99	
1164	Pullman	WA	3,500	\$7.00	20 09	
1165	Puyallup	WA	2,800	\$10.24		
1166	Redmond	WA	2,000	\$16.56	19 88	
1167	Renton	WA	x	\$5.72	19 87	\$2,915,881

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
1168	Richland	WA	3,000	\$3.85	19/98	
1169	San Juan County	WA	x	\$2.19	20/05	
1170	Seatac	WA			19/92	
1171	Seattle	WA	x	\$16.85	19/88	
1172	Sedro-Woolley	WA			20/07	
1173	Shelton	WA	x	\$10.75	19/95	
1174	Skagit County	WA	x	\$3.06	19/94	
1175	Snohomish	WA	2,500	\$3.25	20/04	
1176	Snoqualmie	WA	2,600	\$4.00	19/97	
1177	Spokane	WA		\$1.75	20/05	
1178	Spokane County	WA	3,160	\$1.75	19/93	
1179	Steilacoom	WA		\$13.75	19/94	
1180	Sultan	WA	4,519	\$5.75		
1181	Sumas	WA	x	\$1.50	20/05	
1182	Sunnyside	WA	x	\$3.75		
1183	Sumner	WA	2,400	\$2.50		
1184	Tacoma	WA	6,000	\$11.59	19/84	
1185	Thurston County	WA	3,600	\$1.67	20/02	
1186	Toppenish	WA	2,000	\$1.00	19/91	
1187	Tukwilla	WA	x	\$7.08	19/89	
1188	Tumwater	WA	3,250	\$5.70	19/87	
1189	University Place	WA	x	\$6.00	19/95	
1190	Vancouver	WA	2,500	\$4.00	19/94	
1191	Walla Walla	WA	3,000	\$3.77		
1192	Wenatchee	WA	3,000	\$6.09	19/95	\$777,500
1193	West Richland	WA		\$4.10	20/06	
1194	Woodinville	WA		\$7.09	19/93	
1195	Woodway	WA	x	\$12.49		

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
1196	Yakima	WA	3,600	\$2.46	2007	
1197	Yelm	WA	x	\$2.50	1999	
1198	Allouez	WI	3,663	\$6.50	2006	
1199	Altoona	WI	x	\$3.00	2007	
1200	Appleton	WI	2,368	\$10.42	1995	
1201	Baraboo	WI	2,379	\$4.02	2005	
1202	Barron	WI	10,850	\$2.00	2005	
1203	Bayside	WI	5,325	\$8.33	2009	
1204	Beaver Dam	WI	2,637	\$4.05	2009	
1205	Bellevue	WI	3,221	\$4.00	2002	
1206	Beloit	WI	3,347	\$3.00	2006	
1207	Brookfield (Town of, not City of)	WI				
1208	Brown Deer	WI	3,257	\$7.66	2004	
1209	Butler	WI	3,032	\$5.50	1999	
1210	Cambridge	WI		\$2.33	2005	
1211	Chetek	WI		\$2.25	2005	
1212	Chippewa Falls	WI		\$3.00	2005	
1213	Cudahy	WI	2,700	\$5.00	2001	
1214	De Forest	WI	2,900	\$5.00	2005	\$1,037,435
1215	Delafield	WI	1,000	\$2.42	2004	
1216	Denmark	WI		\$4.00		
1217	De Pere	WI	3,861	\$3.92	2003	
1218	Durand	WI	3,300	\$3.00	2010	
1219	Eau Claire	WI	3,000	\$5.67	1997	
1220	Elm Grove	WI	4,660	\$5.46	2004	\$495,558
1221	Fitchburg (city)	WI	3,700	\$5.87	2002	
1222	Fitchburg (rural)	WI	3,700	\$2.02	20	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
					02	
1223	Fort Atkinson	WI	3,096	\$3.17	2009	
1224	Fox Point	WI	2,988	\$10.56	2009	
1225	Franklin	WI	2,964	\$3.00		
1226	Garner's Creek Watershed	WI	3,623	\$8.00	1998	
1227	Glendale	WI	3,200	\$3.50	1996	
1228	Grand Chute	WI	3,283	\$4.00	1997	
1229	Grantsburg	WI		\$1.50	2004	
1230	Green Bay	WI	3,000	\$5.31	2004	\$4,000,000
1231	Greendale	WI	3,941	\$6.50	2004	
1232	Greenfield	WI	3,630	\$4.15	2009	
1233	Greenville	WI	4,510	\$5.00	1999	
1234	Hales Corners	WI	3952	\$0.75	2008	
1235	Harrison	WI		\$8.00	1998	
1236	Hobart	WI	4,000	\$6.00	2007	\$126,214
1237	Holmen	WI	3,550	\$3.67	2007	
1238	Howard	WI	3,301	\$3.67	2005	
1239	Hudson	WI	2,890	\$2.50	2012	
1240	Janesville	WI	3,200	\$3.04	2003	
1241	Jefferson	WI	3,220	\$3.33		\$300,700
1242	Kaukauna	WI	2,944	\$2.08		
1243	Kenosha	WI	2,477	\$5.00	2007	
1244	Kimberly	WI	3,350	\$9.17	2006	
1245	Lake Delton	WI	1,685	\$1.50	1993	
1246	Lancaster	WI	2,400	\$2.00	2008	
1247	Ledgeview	WI	5,800	\$3.33	2010	
1248	Lisbon	WI	6,642	\$3.33	2007	
1249	Little Chute	WI	2,752	\$8.00	19	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
					98	
1250	Madison	WI	x	\$5.92	2001	
1251	Manitowoc	WI	3,167	\$6.00	2007	
1252	Marinette	WI	3,105		2009	
1253	Marshfield	WI		\$5.50	2004	\$1,400,000
1254	McFarland	WI	3,456	\$3.90	2007	
1255	Menasha	WI	4,177	\$5.42	2009	\$1,500,000
1256	Menomonie	WI	3,000	\$2.67	2008	
1257	Menomonee Falls	WI				
1258	Milton	WI	4,081	\$4.59	2009	
1259	Milwaukee	WI	1,610	\$6.85	2006	
1260	Monona	WI	x	\$5.00	2004	
1261	Monroe	WI	2,728	\$5.00	2006	
1262	Mount Pleasant	WI	3,000		1998	
1263	Mukwonago	WI	3,000	\$4.17	2006	
1264	Neenah	WI	3,138	\$6.67	2003	
1265	New Berlin	WI	4,000	\$5.00	2001	
1266	New Glarus	WI	3,000	\$4.85	2009	
1267	New Richmond	WI	12,632	\$2.39	2004	
1268	North Fond du Lac	WI	3,123	\$4.67	2007	
1269	Oak Creek	WI	2,964	\$3.00		
1270	Onalaska (City)	WI	3,888	\$4.25	2009	
1271	Onalaska (Town)	WI	3,709	\$2.00	2005	
1272	Oshkosh	WI	2,817	\$5.25	2003	
1273	Palmyra	WI	x	\$9.77		
1274	Pewaukee	WI	2010	\$10.00	2010	
1275	Pleasant Prairie	WI	2,000	\$3.00	2006	
1276	Poynette	WI	3,550	\$4.17	20	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
					06	
1277	Prairie du Sac	WI	x	\$2.99		
1278	Racine	WI	2,844	\$6.00	2004	
1279	Raymond	WI	x	\$10.80	2007	
1280	Reedsburg	WI	3,024	\$3.83	2008	
1281	Rice Lake	WI			2011	
1282	River Falls	WI	x	\$3.14	1998	
1283	Saint Francis	WI	2,500	\$4.00	2001	
1284	Salem	WI	3,000	\$5.00	2010	
1285	Scott	WI	4,250	\$3.75		\$135,000
1286	Sheboygan	WI	2,215	\$3.00	2001	
1287	Shorewood Hills	WI	2,941		2007	
1288	Silver Lake	WI	3,870		2008	
1289	Slinger	WI	4,300	\$3.33	2007	
1290	South Milwaukee	WI	2,964	\$3.00		
1291	Sturtevant	WI	x		2008	
1292	Sun Prairie	WI	3,468	\$5.00	2003	
1293	Superior	WI	1,907	\$5.90	2004	
1294	Sussex	WI	3,897	\$5.00	2005	
1295	Vernon	WI	6,904	\$2.67	2006	
1296	Verona	WI	2,842	\$4.42	2009	
1297	Washburn	WI	x	\$4.00	2005	
1298	Watertown	WI	2,900	\$6.33	2005	
1299	Waupun	WI	3,204	\$3.00	2005	
1300	Wauwatosa	WI	2,174	\$4.62	1999	
1301	West Allis	WI	1,827	\$5.26	1997	
1302	West Milwaukee	WI	1,956	\$2.00	2003	
1303	West Salem	WI	2,400	\$1.33	20	

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Annual Revenue
					07	
1304	Weston	WI	3,338	\$3.98	2004	
1305	Whitewater	WI	3,850	\$3.33	2007	
1306	Wind Point	WI	3,857		2008	
1307	Wisconsin Rapids	WI	2,620	\$2.33	2008	
1308	Beckley	WV	x	\$3.75		
1309	Fairmont	WV	2,500	\$5.50		
1310	Hurricane	WV	1,000	\$1.50	2005	
1311	Morgantown	WV	1,000	\$5.30	2007	
1312	Moundsville	WV		\$5.00	2010	
1313	Oak Hill	WV		\$2.50	2003	
1314	Vienna	WV	x	\$4.00	2010	