

Western Kentucky University Stormwater Utility Survey 2008



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Preface to the 2007 Survey

This survey began as a project for my Fall 2006 CE Floodplain Management class at WKU. Early in the work, I sent out an email to all of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) state coordinators telling them of the survey and soliciting their help in spreading the word that this work was under way. From this initial step, we received many responses, all but one of them positive. The negative comment came from an executive at a well-known water resources company. His concern was that Black and Veatch already had been doing a survey for many years and that we might over-saturate stormwater officials with requests for information and cause problems for the older survey. Since I also received strong encouragement from the foremost flood mitigation planner in the U.S. and the foremost expert in the U.S. in helping communities develop storm water utilities (SWUs), I was not overly discouraged. However, I decided to have a minimum of contact with the SWU communities.

Since we would not be sending out questionnaires for the survey, we focused our efforts on locating SWUs via the Internet. This was our prime source of information. My students and I looked at hundreds of city and county web sites and municipal codes on-line. This method has the advantage of convenience and speed, but the data can be out of date or even inaccurate. The best sources were on-line municipal codes or city fee schedules. However, we also found references to other SWUs in state utility organizations or in documents published by communities trying to establish SWUs who would describe nearby communities and the fees they charged.

In the end, we found more than 600 SWU communities in the U.S. It is difficult to estimate how many SWUs there are in the U.S. However, based on my find rate, I would guess there are at least 800.

Before coming to Western, I was the city hydrologist for Huntsville, Alabama, a community interested in setting up a SWU. The data in this document would have been invaluable to us. Also, the lack of completeness of previous surveys motivated this study. Please use this data, but be aware of its limitations. As a user of the data, you assume all responsibility for any inaccuracies in our data.

If you find errors or are aware of a SWU we missed, please contact me at warren.campbell@wku.edu. The intent is that this be a living document freely available to the floodplain management and stormwater community. Also, be aware that we have an on-line questionnaire that can be accessed at www.wku.edu/swusurvey.

Warren Campbell
Bowling Green, Kentucky
August 26, 2007

Preface to the 2008 Survey

The goals of this survey have changed slightly since the 2007 survey, and our approach was modified slightly this year to include more contacts with community officials involved in stormwater utilities (SWUs). One of my students was able to locate enough SWUs that I felt compelled to include him as an author on this survey. This is not to denigrate the participation of my other students who are recognized in the acknowledgements. The floodplain management class worked very hard on this survey in different capacities.

We originally envisioned this survey as a living database with SWUs added as they were enacted. Consequently, we called our first 2007 survey Version 1.00 and updated it later as Version 1.01. In practice, we have found that updating requires significant time and resources and is impractical. Also, we only had about 300 hits to the website in the first year. This is enough interest to continue providing the survey, but not enough to keep it continually updated. The 2008 survey has no version number.

The decision to continue providing the survey depends on the interest in the stormwater community. Please share this web site with colleagues with an interest in stormwater financing. We have tried to avoid errors, but the methods used to identify stormwater utilities often frustrate that effort. If you find errors, please contact me by email at warren.campbell@wku.edu. In particular, it is hard to locate information on court challenges to stormwater utilities. If your community has been challenged, I would welcome information on the challenge and the outcome.

Warren Campbell
Bowling Green, Kentucky
May 30, 2008

DISCLAIMER

The main goal of this survey was 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, Municipal Codes by 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 it is not clear whether they have actually enacted a fee or not. 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 the community stormwater initiatives. The fee is dedicated to the maintenance, design, construction, and administration of the stormwater system.

The opinions expressed in this document are those of the lead author (Campbell). They are not official opinions of Western Kentucky University, its administration, or any other individuals associated in any way with the University. The lead 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 any organization associated with the University.

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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

Darren Back's contribution to this survey was so significant, that I elected to include him as a co-author on this paper, however, each of the other students made significant contributions to this document.

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

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

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

Introduction

Lawlor *et al.* (2005) state the following:

While local governments may have authority and a duty to manage stormwater runoff, it is fundamentally the responsibility of individual property owners to insure that any adverse consequences resulting from the development of their properties, or activities conducted thereon, are not transferred to downstream or adjacent property owners. In much the same way that raw sewage disposal, control of foul air emissions, or abatement of noise are responsibilities of those generating such impacts, owners of developed property have a measure of responsibility for flood protection and preservation of the environmental quality of water courses and riparian corridors. County-delivered stormwater management services, therefore, help fulfill owner responsibilities for mitigating the adverse impacts of stormwater runoff.

This is an excellent justification for stormwater utilities and it would be a major advance if the public in communities attempting to establish SWUs would accept it. The authors refer to DeKalb County, Georgia but the statement applies to any community.

The main goal of the Western Kentucky University Stormwater Utility (SWU) Survey has been to provide as complete a data set on SWUs as possible. For comparison, the most recent Black and Veatch Survey (Black and Veatch, 2007) included data from 71 SWUs. The smallest of these served a population of 12,000. We have identified 923 SWUs in 38 states and the District of Columbia and included communities with populations in the hundreds. This survey is up from the 635 identified in the 2007 WKU Survey (Campbell, 2007). Figure 1 shows the locations of SWUs and Figure 2 shows the number of SWUs identified by state in the 2007 and 2008 surveys. The greatest growth in the survey occurred in Minnesota which along with Florida now has more than 100 SWUs. Since the 2007 survey, Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) has joined the ranks of states with a stormwater utility. Currently, at least five states have more than 50 stormwater utilities and at least 15 have more than 20.

Other stormwater utility surveys of note are those of Florida SWUs (Florida Stormwater Association, 2005) and the southeast survey (Southeast Stormwater Association, 2007). We have included data from each of the surveys mentioned, but updated fees where appropriate.

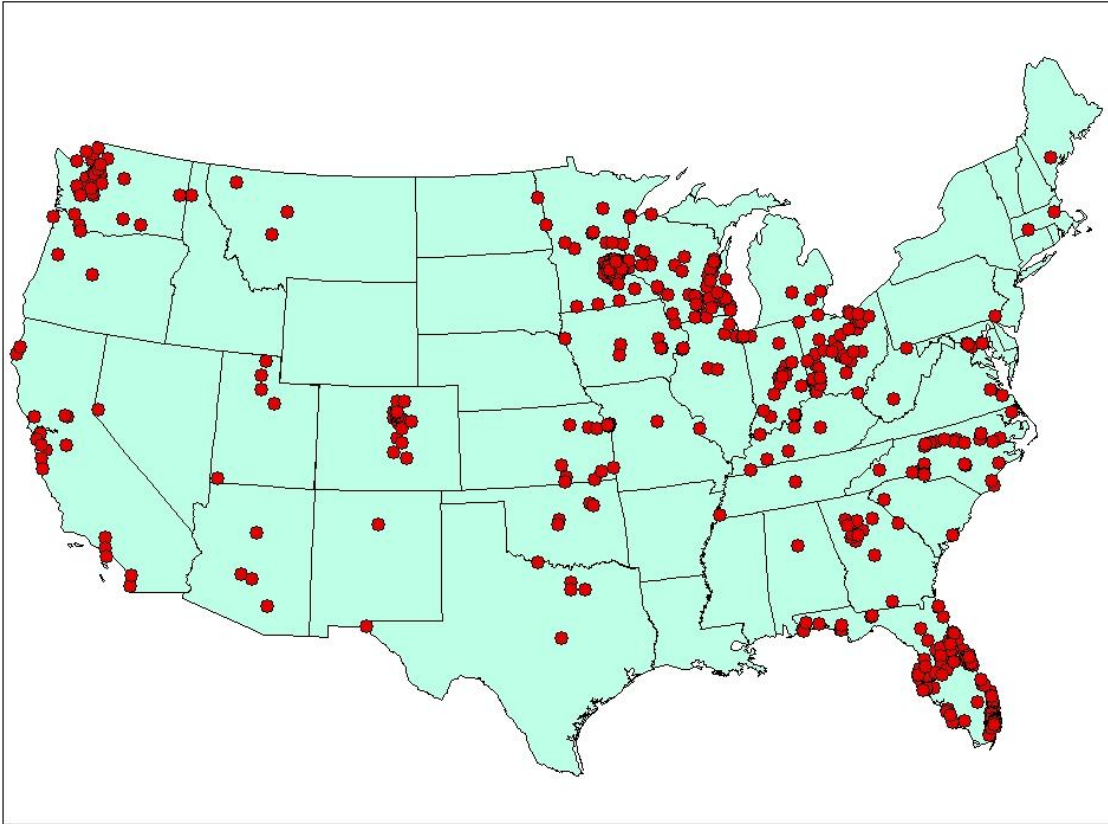


Figure 1. U.S. stormwater utilities (SWUs)

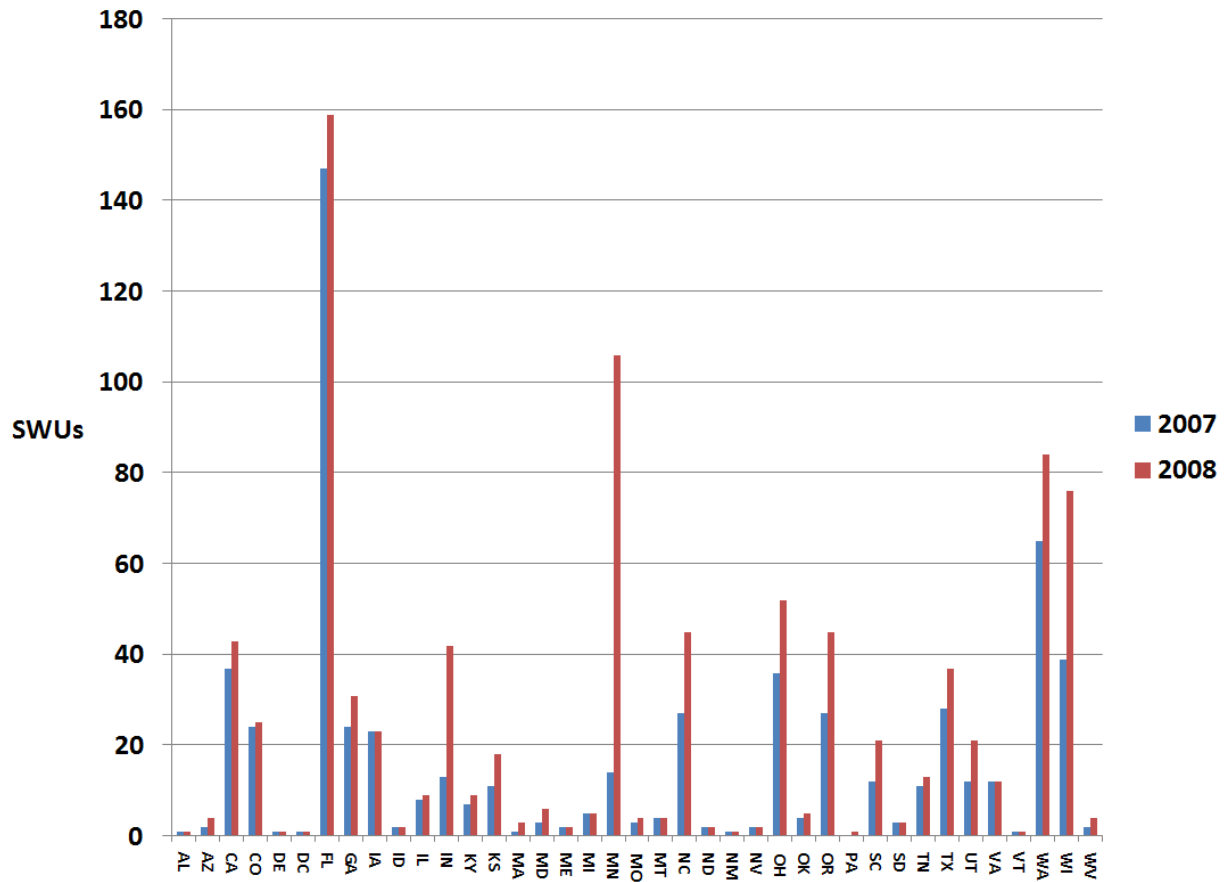


Figure 2. Stormwater utilities by state in the 2007 and 2008 WKU surveys.

Challenges to Stormwater Utilities

Stormwater utilities have been frequently challenged in court and Black and Veatch (2007) indicate that 2 of the 71 utilities in their survey were challenged between 2005 and 2007. Another strategy by SWU opponents is emerging. Opportunistic politicians are running on platforms of promising to repeal stormwater utilities. Recently, Colorado Springs has had to face this kind of challenge. Some of these politicians may prosper until the next major flood.

The poster children for SWU community nightmares are those of Atlanta, Georgia and Durham, North Carolina (Smith, 2006). Fulton County taxpayers challenged the city’s stormwater utility and the decision was a landmark for SWUs. The court ruled that the fee based on parcel area and on development intensity, was assessed more like a tax. As such, the proper procedure for enacting a tax was not followed by the city. Further, the benefit derived from the utility was not proportional to the fee and was calculated to raise money as opposed to addressing the real stormwater needs of the community. From this decision, the recommended approach for developing a SWU is to determine the legitimate stormwater needs of a community and to set the fee accordingly. Atlanta had to refund all stormwater fees collected to that point. The Durham stormwater fee was declared invalid and the city

was required to return the fees collected with interest. Figure 3 shows the map of utilities challenged and the outcomes to date that we were able to identify.

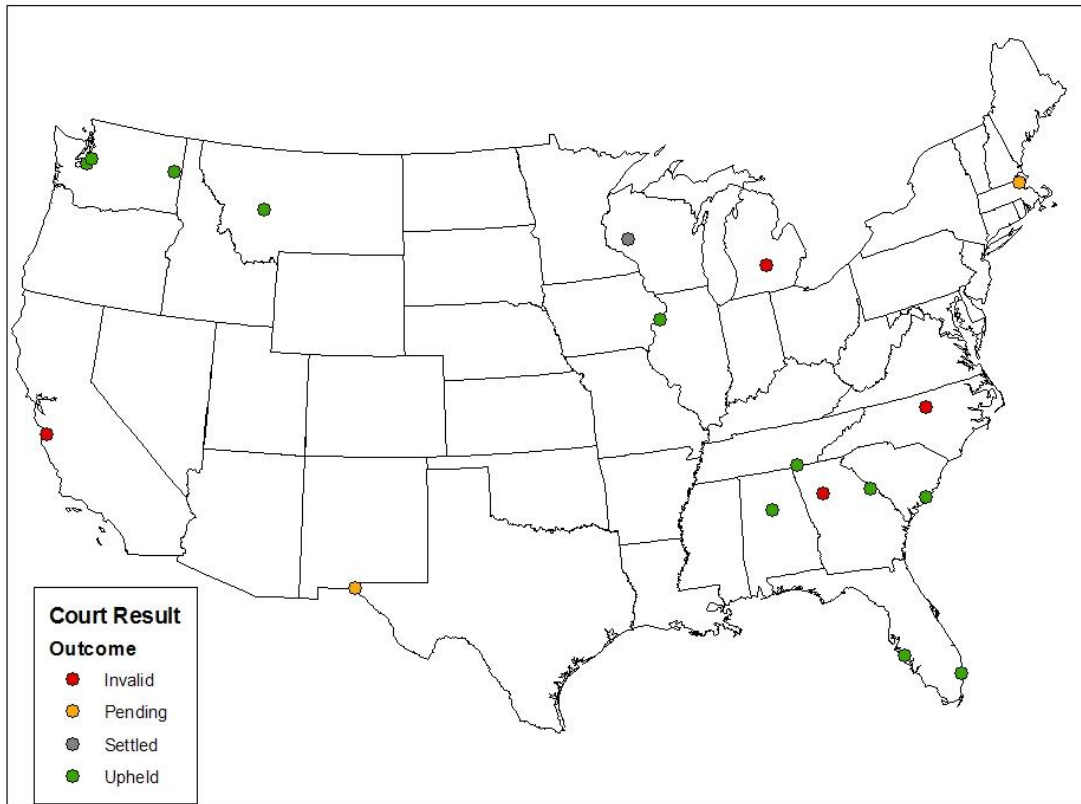


Figure 3. Stormwater utility court challenges and outcomes.

The legal challenge that a SWU is a tax is most common. Rulings against SWUs, in addition to those for Atlanta is that the fee is mandatory. That is, a property owner cannot avoid it even if no stormwater is discharged from the parcel. In several states, this is another justification for the legal view that a stormwater fee is a tax. In these states, providing exemptions proportional to the alleviation of the burden on stormwater systems is advisable. Another argument that has been used is that the fee is collected even in years with little rain.

Of the utilities in the 2007 Black and Veatch Survey, (B&V, 2007) 24 % had been challenged in court. Of those challenged, 62 % had the fee sustained, and only 4 % had the challenge sustained. The remainder are either pending or a settlement was reached. In the Florida survey (FSA 2005), 15 % of fees were challenged in court. Of those challenged, 45 % were sustained and 9 % were not sustained. In the southeast survey (Southeast Stormwater Association, 2007) 18 % faced a legal challenge. 62 % had the fee sustained, and none had their fee not sustained.

Legal challenges have been the primary problem for maintaining SWUs, but political challenges occur as well. Colorado Springs enacted a stormwater utility in 2005, but politicians running on a platform of repealing the “rain tax” now endanger the fee. Another approach is being tried in Florida, the state with the most stormwater utilities (Florida Stormwater Association, 2008). Some voters have proposed an amendment to the Florida constitution requiring all new taxes and fees to be voted on. This bill would limit home rule powers in Florida and move the state toward Dillon’s Rule. Dillon’s Rule is the principle that a community is created by the state and cannot assume powers not specifically granted by the state. Home rule is the opposing principle that a community can enact any ordinance not specifically prohibited by the state.

Legally, a stormwater utility fee for a given parcel should be based on the burden placed on the stormwater system by that parcel (New England Environmental Finance Center, 2005). This begs the question of how a burden should be measured. Depending on whether a SWU is set up predominantly to handle stormwater quality or quantity, burden could be related to flooding, to water pollution, or to both. For SWUs concerned with flooding, typically it is taken as the volume of runoff from a parcel. However, most stormwater systems are based on the peak flow for a design storm or storms. Further, most damage to stormwater systems occurs during floods. This might imply that burden should be measured as peak flow, but peak flows vary from point to point. The effects of a large shopping center can be felt in storm sewers and streams for miles downstream and calculating the impact on all of these downstream systems could be prohibitively expensive. For smaller parcels, the runoff burden would be significant only in the storm sewer or curb and gutter immediately downstream. Debo and Reese (1992) address the issue and conclude that downstream effects should be determined to a point downstream in the watershed where the size of the development comprises only 5 – 10 percent of the watershed area. Similar information is provided by Debo and Resse (2003) in a more accessible form.

Ultimately, the use of volume of runoff as a measure of water quantity burden may be most appropriate. The assumption is that volume is correlated with the economic impact of designing, constructing, and maintaining stormwater management systems. For water quality burden, there are measures of the impact of different land uses on water quality that correlate watershed impervious percentage to stream water quality impairment. The part of the SWU fee devoted to water quality should be apportioned according to the pollution burden caused by a given land use.

The ideal stormwater utility should be easy to sell, implement, administer, and should meet a community’s stormwater needs while being bulletproof in court. The fee charged should be proportional to the services rendered and to the burden placed by any property on the stormwater system, and it should not place a disproportionate burden on any individual or group, i.e. it should be fair.

Analysis

The preceding section discussed the methods being used by opponents of stormwater utilities. This section is devoted to the analysis of SWU data. We update the 2007 survey to include data from the additional SWUs that were identified this year.

We were able to identify 448 SWUs that use the Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) method. An ERU is usually defined as the average number of square feet of impervious surface for a single family residential parcel in the SWU community. Other properties (commercial, industrial, institutional, etc.) have fees proportional to the number of ERUs on the parcel. We identified 156 SWUs that used a method other than the ERU such as tiers based on the land use or on the number and size of water meters for a property. The methods used by the remaining 319 SWUs have not yet been identified.

ERUs ranged from 500 square feet of impervious surface up to 25,000 square feet. The average ERU was 2983 square feet and the median was 2650 square feet. The size of the ERU is very important to the distribution of cost to different land uses. Single family residential properties typically pay a base fee. Commercial properties pay the base fee multiplied by the number of ERUs on the parcel. If the ERU is very small, then commercial properties would supply a larger percentage of the annual revenue from the SWU. Conversely, large ERUs place a larger burden on residential properties. Figure 4 shows the distribution of ERUs across the U.S. The small, uncolored symbols in the figure indicate that either an ERU-based fee structure was not used, or that an ERU could not be determined for the community. For example, many of the symbols are seen in Minnesota where the Residential Equivalent Factor (REF) method is commonly used. This can be seen more clearly in Figure 5.

ERUs greater than 10,000 square ft. impervious seem highly unlikely except in very wealthy communities. A large ERU places a large burden on residential properties, and if the community is not comprised of very large homes, it seems that these communities might be vulnerable to court challenges by residents. Conversely, communities with very low ERUs might be challenged by commercial and industrial interests because they may be bearing a disproportionately large percentage of the SWU fee burden. It seems that the best policy is to accurately measure the average impervious area of single family residential properties and use this as the ERU. Attempts to placate either commercial interests or residential voters may be legally misguided.

The monthly fee for a single family residential property ranged from \$0.00 to \$35 dollars per month. At least one community appears to have enacted a stormwater utility without a fee. Fees were determined for 780 SWUs. The average of these monthly fees was \$4.00 and the median \$3.50. Figure 6 shows that high or low fees do not appear to congregate and each state with more than a few SWUs has both high and low monthly fees. In this figure, the small, red symbols are used if the fee is below \$1.00 or if no fee has been determined for the utility.

We were able to identify 923 SWUs in this survey. Adding up the populations served according to the 2000 census, approximately 80,000,000 Americans live in SWU communities. This means that approximately 28 percent of Americans currently pay a stormwater fee. Stormwater utilities serve 56 percent of the residents of Minnesota and 60 percent of Floridians. Though it is difficult to estimate

because of overlapping city and county SWUs, our current best estimate is that 95 percent of the residents of the state of Washington pay stormwater fees. These estimates may be slightly high, but all three states surely have more stormwater utilities than we were able to find so these actually may be low.

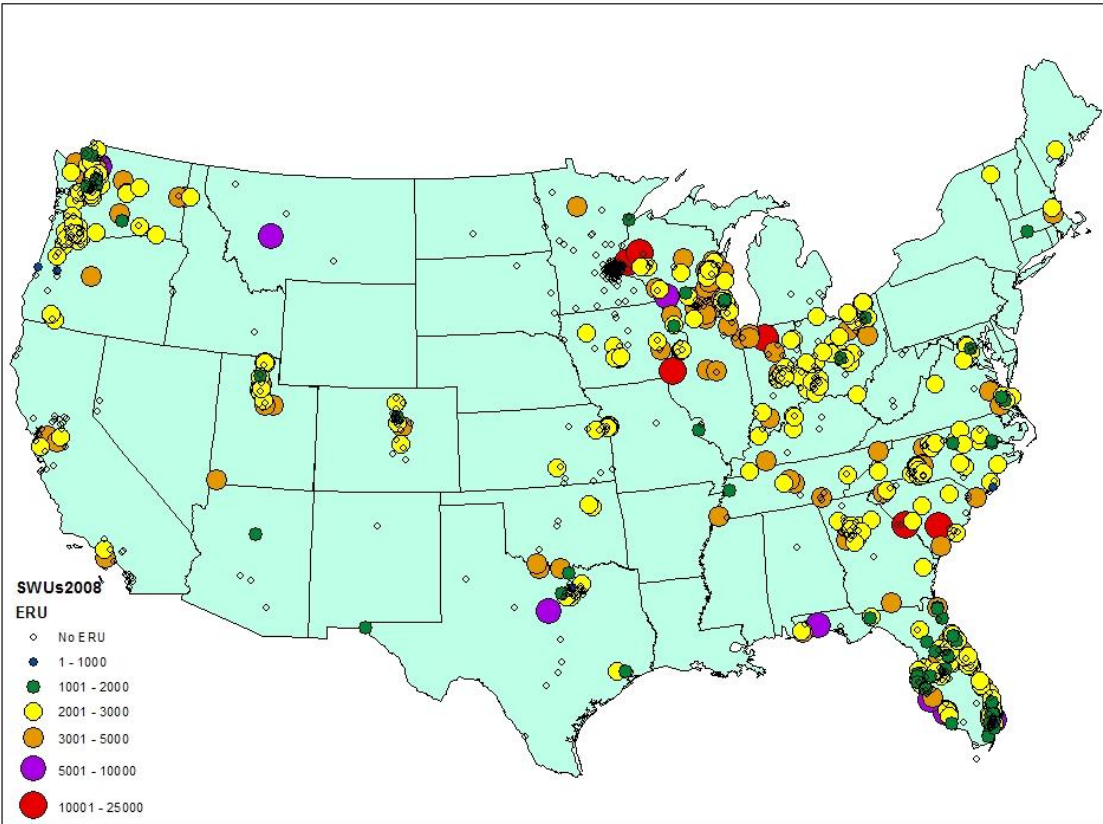


Figure 4. Distribution of monthly Equivalent Residential Units (ERUs) across the U.S.

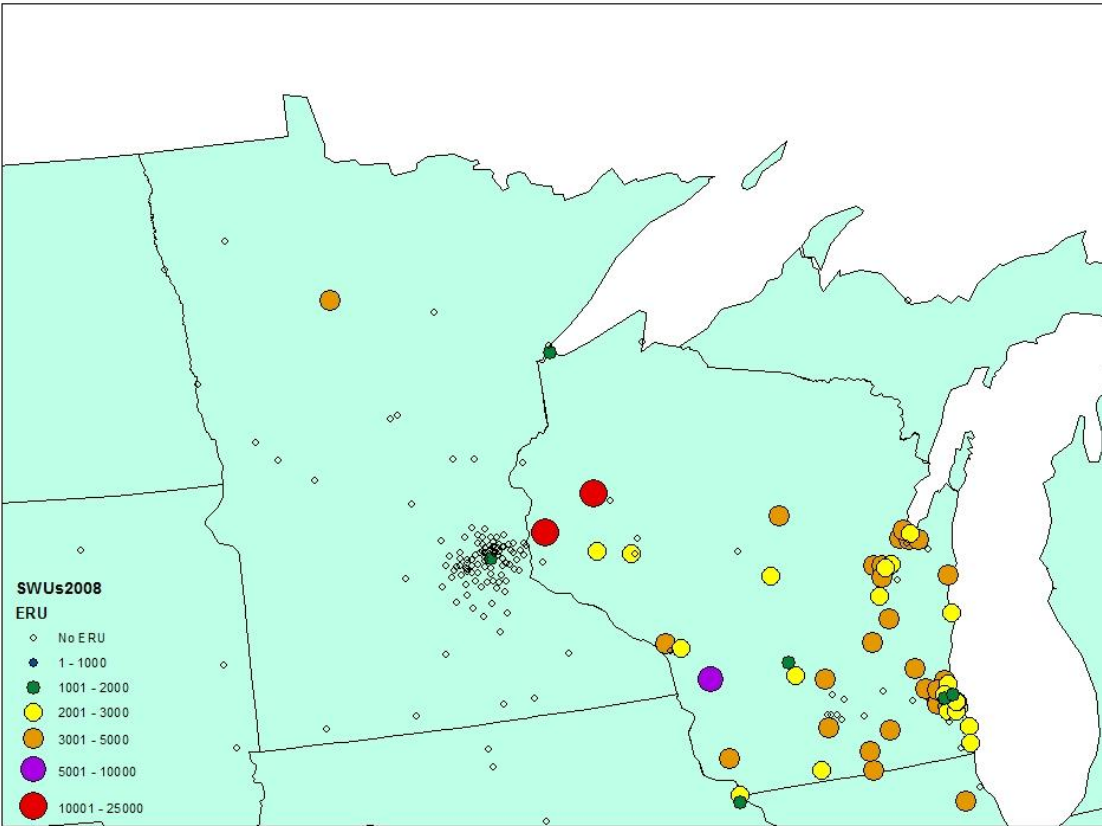


Figure 5. Minnesota and Wisconsin distributions of ERUs.

From Figures 1 and 5, it is apparent that stormwater utilities have a tendency to cluster. This is particularly apparent in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area and around Seattle. As one community develops a utility, other nearby communities can easily observe the benefits causing a desire to create a SWU of their own. It is interesting that there is a belt of stormwater utilities across the center of the Florida peninsula, which is the area of the U.S. that experiences the highest number of thunderstorms. SWUs also cluster around coastal areas for obvious reasons. Also, Florida has the highest number of SWUs partly because of a very high flood risk. However, the role played by the Florida Stormwater Association cannot be overlooked. By serving as a clearinghouse of information on stormwater utilities, it has encouraged the development of SWUs in that state. Part of the purpose of this document is to provide information that will be useful to U.S. community officials trying to develop stormwater utilities.

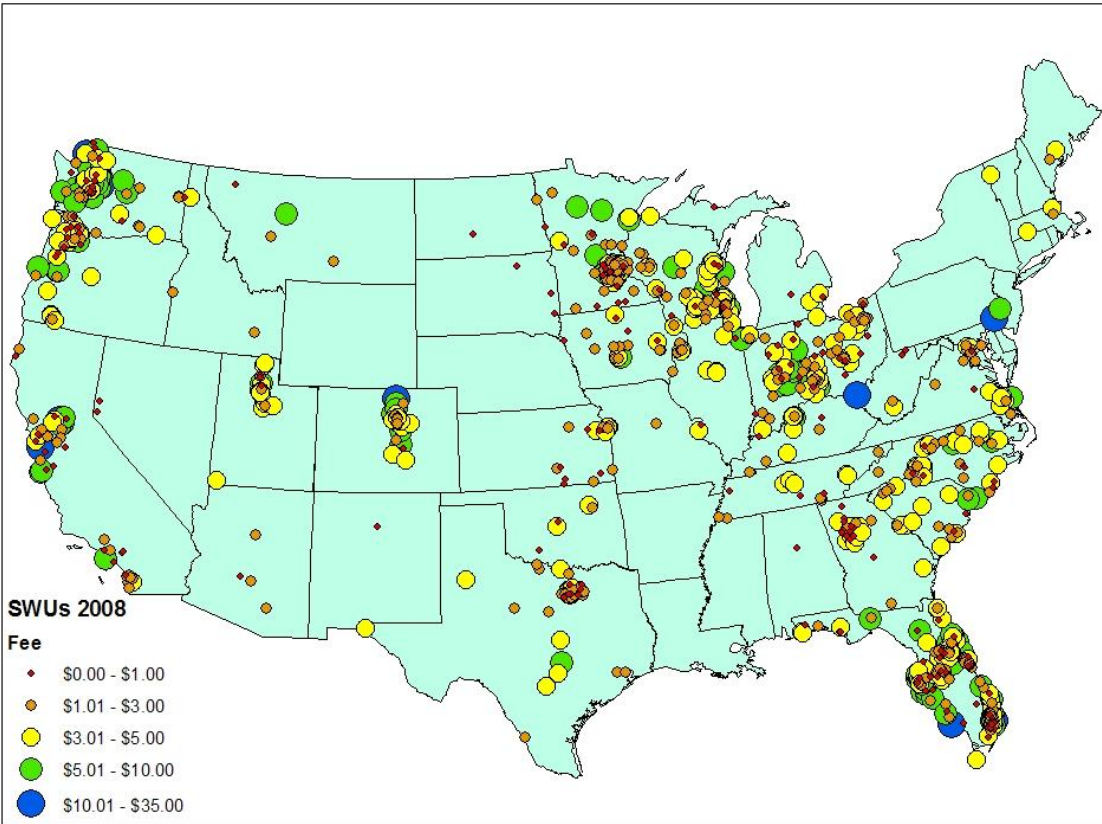


Figure 6. Distribution of stormwater utility fees across the U.S.

Figure 7 shows the growth in the number of SWUs by year. Local peaks in growth rate occur in 1993 and in 2003. Figure 8 shows the peaks more clearly. The peak in 1993 may be related to the Midwest flooding and Hurricane Andrew in 1992. The peak in 2003 shows growth in SWUs in smaller communities and is influenced by the effective date of EPA Phase II rules. Figure 8 shows a decline in the rate of formation of SWUs in 2008. This decline is probably not real and occurs for two reasons: 1) the survey is being published in June, and 2) recent SWUs are more difficult to find.

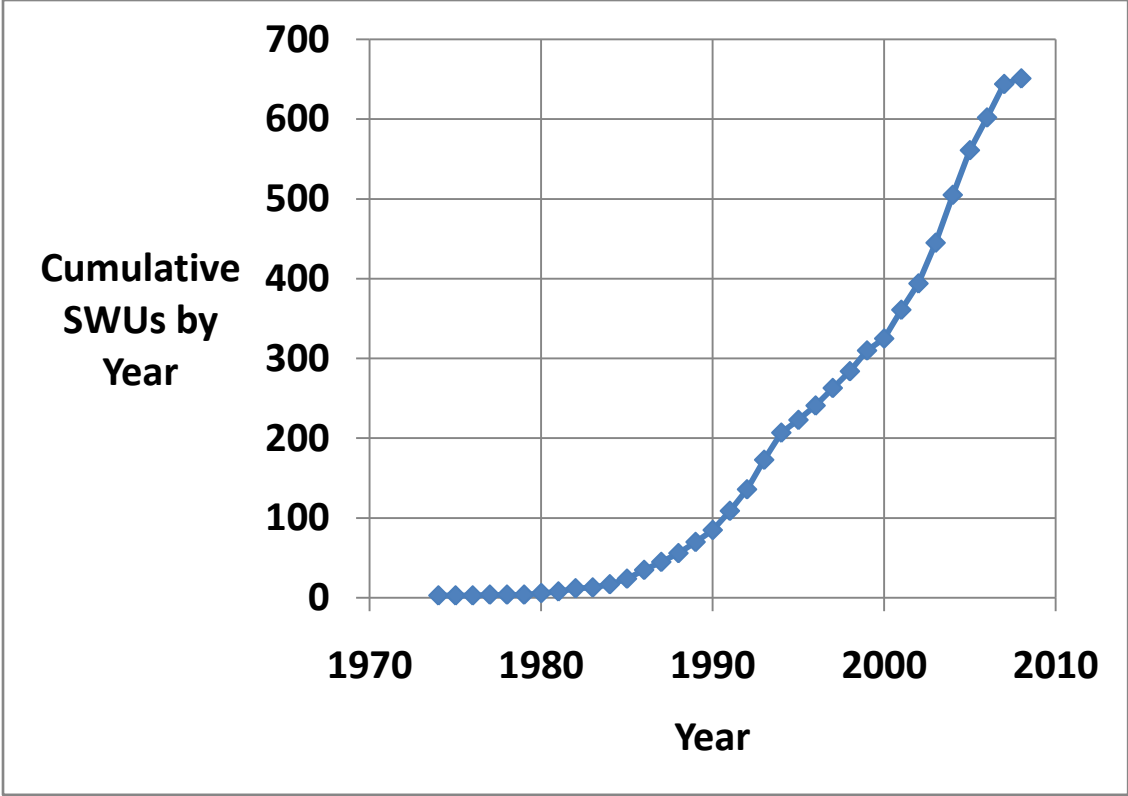


Figure 7. Number of stormwater utilities by year

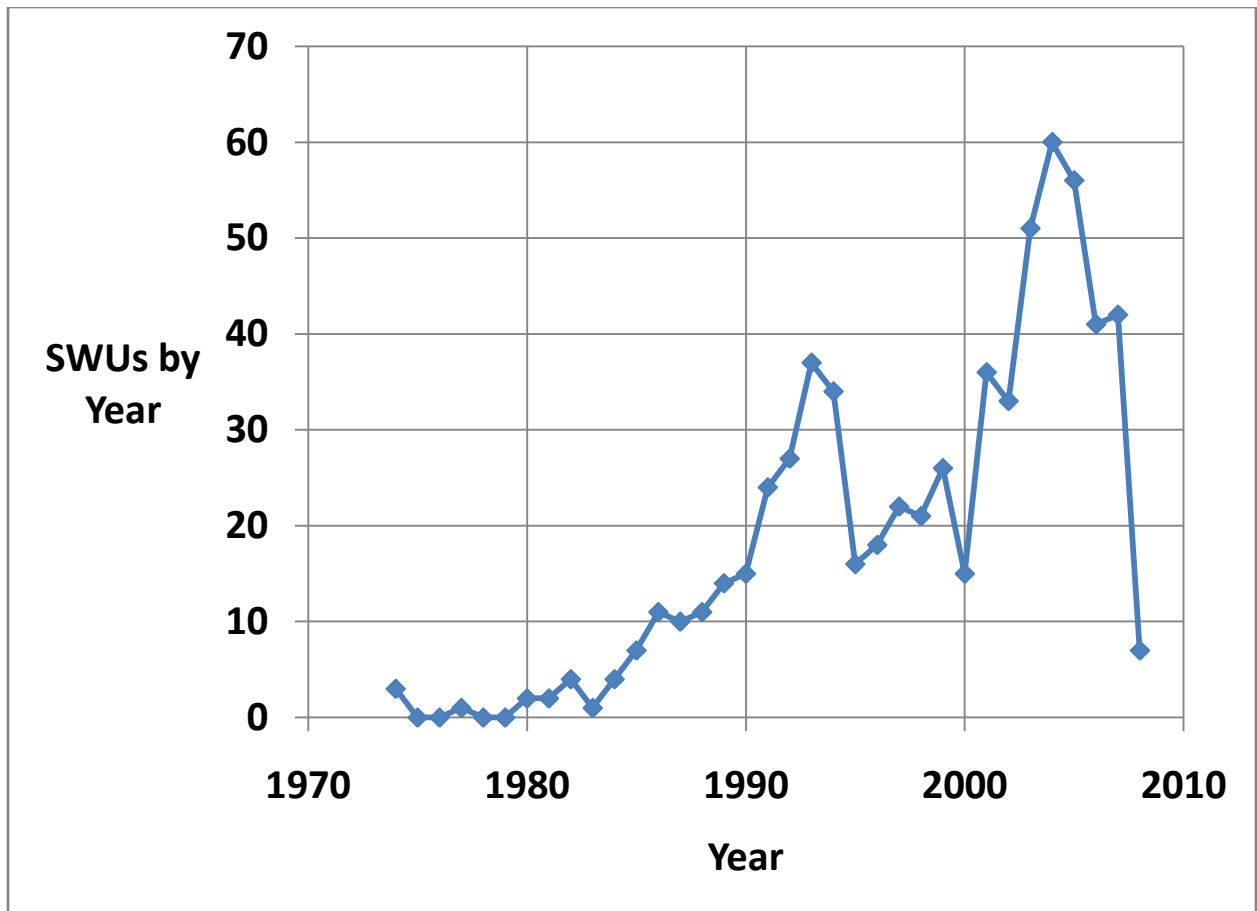


Figure 8. Formation of stormwater utilities by year.

Summary

The 2007 Survey (Campbell, 2007) identified 635 stormwater utilities. This survey identified 923 with much of the growth coming in the state of Minnesota which now has at least 106 utilities. Thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia have at least one stormwater utility. The new state this year is Pennsylvania as a new utility was formed in Philadelphia. Two states (Florida and Minnesota) now have more than 100 SWUs, 5 have more than 50, and 15 states have more than 20 stormwater utilities. More and smaller communities are forming utilities to deal with more stringent water quality requirements. The growth in the number of stormwater utilities continues and today, our best guess is that there are more than 1,000 stormwater utilities in the U.S. alone. Communities in Canada are also beginning to form them, though these are not covered here.

Stormwater water utilities continue to face legal and political challenges. Politicians are elected on the promise of repealing the “rain tax.” SWUs are challenged in court by parties who assert the fee is a tax, or that the fee is not fair, or for other reasons. SWUs that survive these challenges generally follow several guidelines. These include, but are not limited to the following:

1. The legitimate stormwater needs of a community are identified.
2. Fees are structured to equitably spread the fee burden across the community.

3. Fees are proportional to the benefit provided to the community.
4. Fee amounts for a given parcel are correlated with the volume of runoff from that parcel.
5. Demonstrable benefits accrue because of the SWU.
6. SWUs are enacted in accordance with state law.

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Raw Data Tables

The following data tables provide the information collected on 924 stormwater utilities. The communities whose names are highlighted in yellow appear to have appealed the ordinances enacting their stormwater utilities. Communities with an “x” in the ERU column use the tier system so that no ERU is used. The ERU column is blank when neither an ERU nor a determination can be made if an alternate system was used.

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
	Stormwater Management Authority	AL	x	\$0.42	1995	662,047
2	Flagstaff	AZ	1500	\$1.84	2003	52,894
3	Mesa	AZ	x	\$1.50	2006	447,541
4	Oro Valley	AZ		\$2.90	2007	29,700
5	Peoria	AZ		\$0.75	1995	108,364
6	Albany	CA		\$3.47	1992	16,444
7	Arcata	CA		\$1.96	2001	16,651
8	Berkeley	CA			1991	102,743
9	Carlsbad	CA		\$1.95		78,247
10	Carmel	CA	4000	\$8.77		4,081
11	Chino	CA				67,168
12	Citrus Heights	CA		\$5.54	1997	85,071
13	Contra Costa County	CA	5,000	\$2.50		948,816
14	Davis	CA		\$4.83		64,000
15	Del Mar	CA		\$3.00		4,389
16	Dixon	CA		\$3.77		20,000
17	Elk Grove	CA	x	\$5.84		59,984
18	Escondido	CA		\$2.10		133,559
19	Folsom	CA			1990	70,835
20	Fortuna	CA		\$0.55	1993	10,497
21	Galt	CA		\$2.43		21,300
22	Hollister	CA				34,413
23	Los Angeles	CA		\$1.92		3,694,820
24	Modesto	CA			2004	188,856
25	Monterey	CA		\$5.44	1997	29,674
26	Oceanside	CA		\$1.00		161,029
27	Ontario	CA				158,007
28	Palo Alto	CA	2,500	\$10.55	2005	58,598
29	Poway	CA		\$4.36		48,044
30	Rancho Palos Verdes	CA	3,804	\$7.17	2005	41,145
31	Richmond	CA				99,216
32	Sacramento	CA		\$11.31		407,018
33	Sacramento County	CA		\$5.85		1,223,499
34	Salinas	CA				151,060
35	San Bruno	CA		\$3.85	1994	40,165
36	San Diego	CA		\$1.95	1990	1,223,400
37	San Jose	CA		\$4.53	1982	894,943
38	San Marcos	CA		\$1.77	1974	54,977
39	Santa Clarita	CA		\$2.00	1994	151,088
40	Santa Cruz	CA		\$1.77	1994	54,593

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
41	Santa Monica	CA	2,776		1995	84,084
42	Santa Rosa	CA		\$1.96	1996	147,595
43	South San Francisco	CA			1994	60,552
44	Stockton	CA	2,347	\$2.10		243,771
45	Tracy	CA	3,140	\$1.20		56,929
46	Vallejo	CA		\$1.97		116,760
47	Vista	CA		\$1.80		89,857
48	Woodland	CA		\$0.48		52,519
49	Arapahoe County	CO		\$5.00	2006	487,967
50	Arvada	CO		\$4.30	2001	102,153
51	Aurora	CO		\$3.83	2002	276,393
52	Boulder	CO		\$8.45	1974	94,673
53	Canon City	CO		\$4.00	2004	15,431
54	Castle Rock	CO	2,458	\$6.61	2002	20,224
55	Colorado Springs	CO	2,848	\$7.52	2005	360,890
56	Denver	CO		\$5.81	1980	554,636
57	Englewood	CO	3,000	\$1.39		
58	Federal Heights	CO	1,944	\$3.15	2001	12,065
59	Fort Collins	CO	x	\$14.26		137,177
60	Fountain	CO				15,197
61	Golden	CO		\$3.20	1997	17,159
62	Greeley	CO		\$2.22	2001	79,930
63	LaFayette	CO		\$4.27	2007	23,197
64	Lakewood	CO		\$1.98	1998	144,126
65	Littleton	CO		\$2.00	1986	40,340
66	Longmont	CO		\$7.13	1984	71,093
67	Louisville	CO		\$2.00	2006	18,937
68	Loveland	CO		\$8.30	1987	50,608
69	Northglenn	CO		\$2.00	2004	31,575
70	Parker	CO	3,738	\$5.00	1999	23,558
71	Pueblo	CO		\$3.50	2003	102,121
72	Westminster	CO		\$1.50	2001	100,940
73	Woodland Park	CO		\$2.00	1995	6,515
74	Washington	DC	x	\$0.58		572,059
75	Wilmington	DE		\$11.94	2006	72,664
76	Alachua County	FL				217,955
77	Altamonte Springs	FL	x	\$6.25	1989	41,200
78	Apopka	FL				26,642
79	Atlantic Beach	FL	1,790	\$4.00	1991	13,368
80	Auburndale	FL	x	\$0.75		11,032

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
81	Aventura	FL	1,548	\$2.50	1997	25,267
82	Bartow	FL	2,520	\$3.75	2005	16,278
83	Bay County	FL		\$3.33	2005	148,217
84	Bay Harbor Islands	FL			1996	5,146
85	Belle Glade	FL			1998	14,906
86	Belle Isle	FL	4,087	\$4.00		5,531
87	Boca Raton	FL	2,837	\$2.90	1993	74,764
88	Boynton Beach	FL	1,937	\$5.00	1993	60,389
89	Bradenton	FL			1996	49,504
90	Bradenton Beach	FL		\$8.33	2004	1,482
91	Brevard County	FL	2,500	\$3.00	1990	476,230
92	Callaway	FL			1991	14,233
93	Cape Canaveral	FL	2,074		2003	8,829
94	Cape Coral	FL		\$6.25	2002	102,286
95	Casselberry	FL	2,309	\$2.90	1993	22,629
96	Charlotte County	FL	x	\$3.00		141,627
97	Clearwater	FL	1,830	\$8.65	1990	108,787
98	Clermont	FL	3,154	\$5.00	1990	9,333
99	Cocoa	FL	2,166	\$3.00	1992	16,412
100	Cocoa Beach	FL	2,900	\$5.00	2003	12,553
101	Coconut Creek	FL	2,070	\$2.65	2004	43,566
102	Collier County	FL			1991	251,377
103	Coral Gables	FL			1993	42,249
104	Daytona Beach	FL	1,661	\$6.00		64,112
105	DeBary	FL	2,560	\$7.00		15,559
106	DeLand	FL	4,900	\$6.00	1991	20,904
107	Delray Beach	FL	2,502	\$4.50	1990	60,020
108	Deltona	FL	2,495	\$5.00	2002	69,543
109	Dundee	FL		\$1.00	2003	2,912
110	Dunedin	FL	1,708	\$4.50	2007	34,012
111	Eagle Lake	FL		\$4.00		2,496
112	Edgewater	FL	2,027	\$6.00		18,668
113	El Portal	FL				2,505
114	Eustis	FL	2,187	\$3.00	1997	12,967
115	Florida City	FL	1,250		2000	7,843
116	Fort Lauderdale	FL	x	\$2.90	1992	152,397
117	Fort Meade	FL	x	\$4.25		5,691
118	Fort Myers	FL	2,931		1999	48,208
119	Fort Pierce	FL	2,186	\$2.50	2005	37,516
120	Frostproof	FL		\$3.00		2,975

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
121	Gainesville	FL	2,300	\$6.95	1989	95,447
122	Golden Beach	FL	8,000	\$35.00	1997	919
123	Griffin	FL	2,200	\$2.95		
124	Gulf Breeze	FL	4,450	\$3.50	2006	5,665
125	Gulfport	FL	2,300	\$2.87	1995	12,527
126	Haines City	FL	1,935	\$2.00		13,174
127	Hallandale Beach	FL	958	\$2.17		34,282
128	Hernando County	FL			2003	130,802
129	Hialeah	FL	1,664	\$2.50	1998	226,419
130	Hialeah Gardens	FL	1,267	\$2.00	1996	19,297
131	Hillsborough County	FL	1,800	\$1.00	1989	998,948
132	Holly Hill	FL	2,050	\$6.00	1997	12,119
133	Hollywood	FL			1993	139,357
134	Homestead	FL	2,000	\$3.18	1992	31,909
135	Indian Creek Village	FL			1999	33
136	Indian Harbor Beach	FL	2,500	\$3.00		8,152
137	Jacksonville Beach	FL	1,541	\$5.00	1990	20,990
138	Jupiter	FL	2,651	\$3.85	1993	39,328
139	Key Biscayne	FL	1,083		1993	10,507
140	Key West	FL	1,400	\$5.00	2001	26,500
141	Kissimmee	FL	2,400	\$6.50	1989	37,000
142	Lake Alfred	FL		\$2.00		3,890
143	Lake Mary	FL	4,576	\$3.00		11,458
144	Lake Worth	FL	1,748	\$2.90	1993	35,133
145	Lakeland	FL	5,000	\$2.00		78,452
146	Largo	FL	2,257	\$3.57	1989	69,371
148	Lauderdale Lakes	FL	2,133		1997	31,705
147	Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	FL	4,472	\$3.50		2,563
149	Leesburg	FL	2,000	\$3.00	1994	15,956
150	Leon County	FL	2,723	\$1.67	1994	239,452
151	Longwood	FL	2,898	\$3.00		13,745
152	Malabar	FL	2,500	\$3.00	1992	2,622
153	Manatee County	FL			1991	264,002
154	Marathon	FL		\$5.00		10,255
155	Margate	FL	2,328	\$2.30	1993	53,909
156	Medley	FL			1991	1,098
157	Melbourne	FL	2,500	\$1.50	1999	71,382
158	Melbourne Beach	FL	2,500		2000	3,335
159	Miami Beach	FL	791	\$5.80	1996	87,933
160	Miami Shores	FL	2,466	\$3.25	2000	10,380

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
161	Miami Springs	FL			1993	13,712
162	Miami-Dade County	FL	1,548	\$4.00	2004	362,470
163	Milton	FL			2008	7,045
164	Minneola	FL			2001	5,435
165	Miramar	FL	3,619	\$2.00	1998	72,739
166	Mount Dora	FL	2,500	\$4.25		9,418
167	Mulberry	FL				3,230
168	Naples	FL	1,934	\$11.40	1994	20,976
169	Neptune Beach	FL	3,164	\$3.00	2002	7,270
170	New Port Richey	FL	2,629	\$3.36	2001	9,916
171	New Smyrna Beach	FL	1,818	\$5.00	1995	20,048
172	Niceville	FL	7,500	\$2.65	2004	11,684
173	North Bay Village	FL	2,415	\$2.25	1994	6,733
174	North Lauderdale	FL	2,138	\$3.00	1995	32,264
175	North Miami	FL	1,760	\$4.65	1998	59,880
176	North Miami Beach	FL	1,800	\$3.70		40,786
177	North Redington Beach	FL	1,687			1,474
178	Oakland Park	FL	1,503	\$6.00	1989	30,966
179	Ocala	FL	1,948	\$5.00	1988	45,943
180	Ocoee	FL	2,054	\$5.00		24,391
181	Oldsmar	FL	2,550	\$3.50	1998	11,910
182	Opa-Locka	FL				14,951
183	Orlando	FL	2,000	\$6.88	1989	165,000
184	Ormond Beach	FL	3,000	\$6.00	1987	36,301
185	Oviedo	FL	2,464	\$4.00	1993	26,316
186	Palm Bay	FL			1991	79,413
187	Palmetto	FL	1,342	\$7.06	1999	12,571
188	Panama City	FL			1991	36,417
189	Pasco County	FL	2,890	\$3.92	2007	344,765
190	Pembroke Park	FL	1,548	\$5.50	1996	6,299
191	Pensacola	FL	2,575	\$4.40	2001	56,255
192	Pincrest	FL	1,548	\$3.00	2002	19,055
193	Plant City	FL	2,280	\$4.12	2004	29,915
194	Polk City	FL	x	\$1.50	2003	1,516
195	Pompano Beach	FL	2,880	\$3.00		78,191
196	Port Orange	FL	3,050	\$6.25		45,823
197	Port Saint Lucie	FL	2,280	\$8.51	1988	88,769
198	Redington Beach	FL		\$2.50		1,539
199	Riviera Beach	FL		\$4.50	2003	29,884
200	Rockledge	FL		\$3.00	2000	20,170

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
201	Safety Harbor	FL	1,865		1991	17,203
202	Saint Augustine	FL	2,000	\$5.00	2002	11,592
203	Saint Cloud	FL	2,664	\$6.50	2007	20,074
204	Saint Johns County	FL				123,135
205	Saint Petersburg	FL	2,719	\$6.45	1989	248,232
206	Sanford	FL	2,126	\$4.00	1991	38,291
207	Sarasota	FL		\$7.55		54,942
208	Sarasota County	FL	3,153	\$6.70		325,957
209	Satellite Beach	FL	3,000	\$3.00	1997	9,577
210	South Daytona	FL	2,000		1989	13,177
211	South Miami	FL				10,741
212	Stuart	FL	3,707	\$2.65	2000	14,633
213	Sunny Isles Beach	FL	1,548		1999	15,315
214	Sunrise	FL	1,884	\$2.32	1997	85,779
215	Surfside	FL	1,300			4,909
216	Sweetwater	FL				14,226
217	Tallahassee	FL	1,990	\$6.93	1986	150,624
218	Tamarac	FL			1993	55,588
219	Tampa	FL	x	\$3.00	2002	303,447
220	Tarpon Springs	FL	1,945	\$5.65	1992	21,003
221	Tavares	FL	x	\$3.00		9,700
222	Tequesta	FL				5,273
223	Titusville	FL	3,300	\$5.57	1990	40,670
224	Treasure Island	FL		\$3.36		7,450
225	Venice	FL	9,489	\$2.98		17,764
226	Volusia County	FL	2,775	\$2.50	1992	443,343
227	West Melbourne	FL	2,500		1992	9,824
228	West Miami	FL				5,863
229	West Palm Beach	FL	2,171	\$6.04		82,103
230	Wilton Manors	FL	3,460	\$3.50	1992	12,697
231	Winter Garden	FL	4,077	\$4.00		14,351
232	Winter Haven	FL		\$2.62	1998	26,487
233	Winter Park	FL	2,324	\$4.00		24,090
234	Winter Springs	FL	2,123	\$3.25	1992	31,666
235	Athens - Clarke County	GA	2,682	\$3.50	2004	101,489
236	Atlanta	GA				416,474
237	Austell	GA		\$1.00		5,200
238	Canton	GA				7,709
239	Cartersville	GA	3,000	\$3.75		15,925
240	Chamblee	GA	3,000		2004	9,552

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
241	Clayton County	GA		\$3.75	2006	236,517
242	Columbia County	GA	x	\$2.63	1999	89,288
243	Conyers	GA	x	\$3.33	2002	10,689
244	Covington	GA	2,600	\$3.23	2005	11,547
245	Decatur	GA	2,900	\$5.00	1999	18,147
246	DeKalb County	GA	3,000	\$4.00	2003	665,865
247	Doraville	GA	3,000	\$4.00		9,862
248	Douglasville-Douglas County	GA				92,174
249	Evans	GA		\$3.50		17,727
250	Fairburn	GA				5,464
251	Fayetteville	GA	3800	\$2.95	2004	11,148
252	Gilmer County	GA				23456
253	Griffin	GA	2,200	\$3.57	1998	23,451
254	Gwinnett County	GA		\$2.26	2005	588,448
255	Henry County	GA	4,779	\$3.32	2006	119,341
256	Hinesville	GA	2,635	\$4.25		30,392
257	Loganville	GA	3,000	\$4.00		5,435
258	Peachtree City	GA	4,600	\$3.95		31,580
259	Rockdale County	GA	3,420	\$3.39		70,111
260	Smyrna	GA	3,900	\$2.10	2007	40,999
261	Stockbridge	GA				9,853
262	Stone Mountain	GA				7,145
263	Valdosta	GA	3,704	\$2.50	2006	43,724
264	Warner Robbins	GA			2006	48,804
265	Woodstock	GA		\$4.20	2006	10,050
266	Ackley	IA				1,809
267	Ames	IA		\$2.60	1994	50,731
268	Bettendorf	IA	2,500	\$1.50	2003	31,275
269	Boone	IA	3,000	\$2.00		12,803
270	Buffalo	IA	x	\$2.00		1,321
271	Burlington	IA	25,000	\$2.00		26,839
272	Carroll	IA	x	\$3.00		10,106
273	Cedar Rapids	IA		\$3.19		120,758
274	Clive	IA	3,667	\$3.25	2005	12,855
275	Coralville	IA	x	\$1.25	2005	15,123
276	Davenport	IA	2,600	\$1.60		98,359
277	De Witt	IA		\$2.50		5,049
278	Des Moines	IA	2,349	\$6.42		198,682
279	Dubuque	IA	2,917	\$2.50	2003	57,686
280	Forest City	IA		\$5.00		4,362

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
281	Garner	IA				2,922
282	Hiawatha	IA		\$1.00	2000	6,480
283	Iowa City	IA	3,129	\$2.00	2004	62,220
284	Sioux City	IA			1990	85,013
285	State Center	IA	x	\$3.00		1,349
286	Storm Lake	IA	2,750	\$2.00		10,076
287	Waukee	IA	2,973	\$2.75		5,126
288	West Des Moines	IA	4,000	\$2.75		46,403
289	Coeur D'Alene	ID	3,000	\$4.00	2004	34,514
290	Pocatello	ID		\$2.44		51,466
291	Aurora	IL	x	\$3.45	1998	170,617
292	Bloomington	IL	x	\$4.35	2004	70,970
293	Highland Park	IL		\$4.00		31,614
294	Moline	IL	x	\$3.75	2000	42,916
295	Morton	IL	3,300	\$4.74	2005	15,757
296	Normal	IL	3,200	\$4.60	2006	45,386
297	Rock Island	IL	2,800	\$3.62	2002	38,442
298	Rolling Meadows	IL	3,604	\$2.76	2001	23,682
299	Tinley Park	IL	x		1983	58,595
300	Albany	IN		\$12.40		2,368
301	Anderson	IN	2,500	\$3.50	2002	59,734
302	Bargersville	IN		\$9.46	2005	2,120
303	Batesville	IN	x	\$2.00	2005	6,033
304	Berne	IN		\$10.00		4,114
305	Bloomington	IN		\$2.70	1998	69,291
306	Brownsburg	IN		\$5.00		14,520
307	Centerville	IN		\$8.50		2,624
308	Chandler	IN		\$4.00	2004	3,500
309	Chesterton	IN	3,585	\$5.00		11,139
310	Cicero	IN				4,303
311	Clarksville	IN		\$2.95	2004	21,400
312	Connersville	IN	2,662			15,411
313	Cumberland	IN			2007	5,500
314	Dyer	IN	4,343	\$6.00	1991	13,895
315	Fishers	IN	3,318	\$5.20		37,835
316	Fort Wayne	IN	2,500	\$3.65		205,727
317	Fortville	IN		\$8.00		3,444
318	Greendale	IN	3,000	\$4.39		4,296
319	Greenfield	IN	2,250	\$2.00	2005	14,600
320	Griffith	IN	x	\$7.50	2005	17,334

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
321	Indianapolis	IN	2,800	\$2.25	2001	791,926
322	Jasper	IN	5,000	\$2.00	2003	12,100
323	Jeffersonville	IN		\$3.50		27,362
324	Logansport	IN				19,684
325	Marion	IN		\$5.00		31,320
326	McCordsville	IN	2,250	\$7.50	2005	1,134
327	Middletown	IN		\$6.00		2,357
328	Muncie	IN	x	\$0.95	2005	118,769
329	New Albany	IN	2,500	\$3.17	2005	37,603
330	New Castle	IN	x	\$6.00		17,780
331	New Haven	IN	2,534			12,406
332	North Manchester	IN			1994	5,932
333	Peru	IN	3,497	\$4.00		12,994
334	Plainfield	IN		\$4.00		18,396
335	Plymouth	IN	12,000	\$2.05		9,840
336	Richmond	IN	2,980	\$3.00		39,124
337	Shelbyville	IN		\$6.00		17,951
338	Valparaiso	IN	3,500	\$3.00	1998	27,428
339	Vincennes	IN				18,701
340	Washington	IN	2,558	\$3.00	2004	11,380
341	Westfield	IN	x	\$2.75	2008	9,293
342	Andover	KS			2005	6,698
343	Arkansas City	KS		\$3.00	1993	11,963
344	Bonner Springs	KS	x	\$2.50		7,093
345	Coffeyville	KS	x	\$2.50	2006	10,387
346	Eudora	KS				4,307
347	Fairway	KS	3,200	\$5.00		3,952
348	Lawrence	KS	2,366	\$4.00	2000	80,098
349	Lenexa	KS		\$5.00		40,238
350	Manhattan	KS		\$1.10	1992	44,831
351	Mission	KS	2,485	\$4.00	2004	9,727
352	Olathe	KS		\$3.75		114,662
353	Overland Park	KS	2,485	\$2.00	2001	149,080
354	Parsons	KS	x	\$1.00	2008	11,514
355	Pittsburg	KS		\$2.97	2003	19,243
356	Shawnee	KS		\$3.00	2004	47,996
357	Topeka	KS	2,018	\$3.62	1996	122,377
358	Wichita	KS	2,139	\$2.00		344,284
359	Winfield	KS		\$1.00	1991	11,900
360	Danville	KY		\$1.50	2007	15,385

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
361	Henderson	KY	3,000		1998	27,373
362	Hopkinsville	KY	3,350	\$2.00	2006	30,089
363	Lexington/Fayette County	KY				260,512
364	Louisville, Jefferson Co.	KY	2,500	\$5.02	1987	693,604
365	Murray	KY	3,000	\$1.50	2004	14,950
366	Radcliff	KY	2,800	\$4.00	2003	21,961
367	Sanitation District 1	KY	2,600	\$4.02	1998	326,071
368	Warren County	KY	x	\$4.00	2007	43,226
369	Chicopee	MA	2,000	\$3.33	1999	54,653
370	Newton	MA	3,119	\$2.08	2006	83,829
371	Reading	MA	2,552	\$3.32		24,145
372	Annapolis	MD		\$1.83	2003	35,838
373	Charles County	MD	x	\$2.00		120,546
374	Montgomery County	MD	2,406	\$1.06	2002	873,341
375	Rockville	MD	2,330	\$4.65	2008	47,388
376	Silver Spring	MD		\$3.93		76,540
377	Takoma Park	MD	1,228	\$2.39	1996	17,299
378	Augusta	ME	2,700	\$3.44		18,560
379	Lewiston	ME		\$2.50	2006	35,690
380	Ann Arbor	MI	x	\$6.92	1984	114,024
381	Berkely	MI	2,600	\$3.35	2001	15,531
382	Detroit	MI				951,270
383	Lansing	MI			1995	119,128
384	Marquette	MI		\$4.18		19,661
385	Albert Lea	MN			2005	18,356
386	Alexandria	MN		\$2.50	2005	8,820
387	Andover	MN		\$2.06	2003	30,222
388	Anoka	MN		\$1.76	2003	18,076
389	Apple Valley	MN		\$3.98	1988	45,527
390	Arden Hills	MN		\$2.88	1993	9,815
391	Ashby	MN	x		2005	472
392	Austin	MN				23,314
393	Baxter	MN		\$2.00	2006	5,555
394	Belle Plaine	MN		\$2.75	1999	4,854
395	Bemidji	MN	3,750	\$5.62		11,917
396	Blaine	MN	x	\$1.75	2007	44,942
397	Bloomington	MN		\$4.53	1988	85,172
398	Brainerd	MN	x		2007	13,684
399	Brooklyn Center	MN	x	\$4.29	1991	27,371
400	Brooklyn Park	MN	x	\$8.00	2002	69,942

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
401	Buffalo	MN	x		1986	10,097
402	Burnsville	MN	x	\$5.90	1992	59,321
403	Carver	MN	x	\$3.33	2004	2,512
404	Centerville	MN		\$1.67	1997	3,765
405	Chanhassen	MN				20,321
406	Circle Pines	MN		\$3.00	2005	5,418
407	Columbia Heights	MN	x	\$2.46	1999	17,969
408	Coon Rapids	MN		\$2.85	2002	61,607
409	Cottage Grove	MN	x	\$3.50	2001	32,969
410	Crystal	MN	x	\$3.10	1991	22,698
411	Deep Haven	MN		\$5.00	1994	3,694
412	Delano	MN				3,837
413	Duluth	MN	x	\$3.75	1998	86,918
414	Eagan	MN		\$2.55	1990	63,557
415	Eden Prairie	MN	x	\$1.00	1994	54,901
416	Edina	MN	x	\$4.80	1985	47,425
417	Elko New Market	MN		\$4.50	2000	3,168
418	Excelsior	MN	x	\$2.66	1999	2,276
419	Fairmont	MN	x		1987	10,889
420	Falcon Heights	MN		\$3.25	1986	5,438
421	Faribault	MN			2001	20,818
422	Farmington	MN	x	\$2.83	1989	18,207
423	Fergus Falls	MN	x	\$4.00		13,471
424	Fridley	MN	x	\$1.12	1985	27,449
425	Golden Valley	MN	x	\$7.33	1992	20,281
426	Grand Rapids	MN	x	\$5.35	2004	8,337
427	Hopkins	MN		\$4.50	1989	16,704
428	Hutchinson	MN		\$1.75		13,080
429	Jordan	MN		\$3.09	1995	5,312
430	Lake Elmo	MN	x	\$2.50	2003	7,590
431	Lakeville	MN	x	\$5.25	1994	43,128
432	Lauderdale	MN		\$2.50	1994	2,196
433	Long Lake	MN		\$3.60	1999	1,842
434	Loretto	MN		\$5.50	2003	617
435	Mahtomedi	MN	x	\$3.51	2001	8,016
436	Mankato	MN	x	\$3.00		32,427
437	Maple Plain	MN	x	\$2.97	2005	2,066
438	Maplewood	MN		\$4.12	2003	35,484
439	Mayer	MN	x	\$0.67	2005	1,323
440	Mendota Heights	MN	x	\$1.67	1992	11,339

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
441	Minneapolis	MN	1,530	\$9.77	2005	382,618
442	Minnetonka	MN		\$4.05	2003	51,301
443	Minnetrista	MN	x	\$3.00	1992	5,726
444	Moorhead	MN	x		2005	32,177
445	Mora	MN	x	\$1.25	2005	3,193
446	Mound	MN	x	\$2.16	2001	9,435
447	Mounds View	MN	x	\$2.75	1993	12,023
448	New Brighton	MN	x	\$4.88	1994	22,206
449	New Hope	MN	x	\$6.11	1991	20,873
450	New Prague	MN	x	\$2.64	1992	6,759
451	North Saint Paul	MN		\$5.35	1990	11,293
452	Northfield	MN	x	\$2.11	1986	17,147
453	Norwood Young America	MN		\$1.00	2003	3,473
454	Oak Park Heights	MN	x	\$1.00	1999	4,051
455	Oakdale	MN	x	\$1.67	2002	26,653
456	Orono	MN		\$3.26	2001	7,538
457	Osseo	MN	x	\$3.00	2007	2,434
458	Plymouth	MN	x	\$4.33	2001	65,894
459	Prior Lake	MN		\$12.00	1993	22,674
460	Ramsey	MN		\$2.60	2000	18,510
461	Richfield	MN	x	\$3.30	1985	34,439
462	Robbinsdale	MN	x	\$3.95	1985	14,123
463	Rochester	MN		\$3.00	2003	85,806
464	Rogers	MN	x	\$3.15	2002	3,588
465	Rosemount	MN	x	\$3.75	1992	20,468
466	Roseville	MN	x	\$5.05	1984	33,690
467	Saint Anthony	MN	x	\$4.33	1992	7,754
468	Saint Bonifacius	MN	x	\$5.00	2004	2,326
469	Saint Cloud	MN	x	\$2.10	2003	59,107
470	Saint Louis Park	MN	x	\$3.83	2000	44,126
471	Saint Paul	MN		\$4.82	1986	287,151
472	Saint Paul Park	MN		\$2.67	2007	5,070
473	Savage	MN		\$5.88	1994	27,292
474	Shakopee	MN	x	\$2.81	1985	20,568
475	Shoreview	MN	x	\$3.63	1991	26,726
476	Shorewood	MN	x	\$6.72	1993	7,400
477	South Saint Paul	MN		\$2.50	2003	20,167
478	Stillwater	MN	x	\$1.50	1996	17,781
479	Thief River Falls	MN	x	\$2.50		8,410
480	Tonka Bay	MN	x	\$1.13	1993	1,545

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
481	Vadnais Heights	MN	x	\$3.00	1992	12,525
482	Vadnais Lake Water Mngmt. Org.	MN	x	\$2.20		
483	Victoria	MN	x	\$3.33	1997	6,203
484	Waconia	MN	x	\$5.47	1992	6,814
485	Watertown	MN	x	\$1.75	2005	3,029
486	Wayzata	MN		\$3.33	1991	4,113
487	West Saint Paul	MN		\$3.08	2006	19,405
488	White Bear Township	MN	x	\$2.00	1992	11,293
489	Woodbury	MN		\$5.50	1992	54
490	Worthington	MN		\$3.00	2004	11,056
491	Arnold	MO	1,750	\$3.75	2006	20,766
492	Columbia - Boone County	MO	x	\$1.15	1993	135,454
493	Kansas City	MO	3,000	\$3.00	1992	441,545
494	Saint Louis	MO		\$0.24		1,400,000
495	Billings	MT		\$2.69		89,847
496	Great Falls	MT		\$7.26	1989	56,690
497	Helena	MT	10,000	\$1.84	1988	25,780
498	Whitefish	MT			2006	5,032
499	Asheville	NC	2,442	\$2.34	2004	68,889
500	Bessemer City	NC	x	\$2.07		5,398
501	Burlington	NC	x	\$2.00	2005	44,917
502	Carolina Beach	NC	500		2002	4,701
503	Chapel Hill	NC	2,000	\$6.50	2004	48,715
504	Charlotte	NC	2,613	\$5.51	1994	695,454
505	Clemmons	NC	3,952	\$3.70	1993	13,827
506	Concord	NC	3,120	\$4.30	2005	55,977
507	Cornelius	NC	2,613	\$4.03		11,969
508	Cumberland County	NC	2,266	\$1.00	1996	302,963
509	Dallas	NC	x	\$2.08		3,402
510	Davidson	NC	2,613	\$1.85		7,139
511	Durham	NC	2,400	\$4.50	1997	187,035
512	Elizabeth City	NC	x	\$3.00	2006	17,188
513	Fayetteville	NC	2,266	\$1.00	2004	121,015
514	Forsythe County	NC			2006	306,067
515	Gastonia	NC	2,650	\$2.75	2001	66,277
516	Greensboro	NC	2,543	\$2.70	1994	223,891
517	Greenville	NC	2,000	\$5.70		60,476
518	High Point	NC	2,588	\$2.00		85,839
519	Huntersville	NC	2,613	\$4.03		24,960
520	Indian Trail	NC	x	\$3.50	2007	11,905

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
521	Jacksonville	NC	2,850	\$4.00	2006	66,715
522	Kannapolis	NC	3,250	\$4.00		36,910
523	Kernersville	NC	2,980	\$3.29	2006	17,126
524	Lowell	NC				2,662
525	Lumberton	NC	x	\$2.50		20,795
526	Matthews	NC	2,613	\$4.03		22,127
527	Mecklenburg County	NC	2,613	\$4.03		695,454
528	Mint Hill	NC	2,613	\$4.03		14,922
529	Mount Holly	NC	x	\$2.50		9,618
530	Oak Island	NC	x	\$2.50		6,571
531	Oxford	NC	2,368	\$2.00		8,338
532	Pineville	NC	2,613	\$4.03		3,449
533	Raleigh	NC	2,260	\$4.00	2004	276,093
534	Rocky Mount	NC	2,519	\$3.75	2003	55,893
535	Spring Lake	NC	2,266	\$2.50		8,098
536	Stallings	NC			2007	3,189
537	Washington	NC	x	\$4.20	2002	9,583
538	Whitakers	NC	x	\$3.25		799
539	Wilmington	NC	2,500	\$5.00	2004	75,838
540	Wilson	NC	2,585	\$2.94	2002	44,405
541	Winston-Salem	NC	x	\$4.25		185,776
542	Winterville	NC	2,000	\$2.00	2007	4,791
543	Wrightsville Beach	NC	x	\$0.00		2,593
544	Bismarck	ND				55,532
545	Grand Forks	ND	x	\$2.90	1988	49,321
546	Sante Fe	NM			2003	62,203
547	Carson City	NV	x		2003	52,457
548	Sparks	NV				66,346
549	Ada	OH	x	\$1.50	2004	5,582
550	Ashland	OH	3,052	\$3.50	2006	21,249
551	Barberton	OH	8,668	\$5.00	2006	27,899
552	Bellefontaine	OH	2,400		2001	12,808
553	Broadview Heights	OH	4,000	\$4.00	2007	15,967
554	Butler County	OH	4,000	\$1.08	2004	332,807
555	Canal Winchester	OH		\$1.00	2005	4,478
556	Chillicothe	OH		\$1.00	1997	21,796
557	Cincinnati	OH		\$2.70	1985	331,285
558	Columbus	OH	2,000	\$3.32	1994	711,470
559	Cuyahoga Falls	OH	3,000	\$2.00	2004	50,272
560	Dayton	OH	x	\$4.28	1997	166,179

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
561	Delaware	OH	2,773	\$2.50	2002	25,243
562	Forest Park	OH		\$3.00	1988	19,463
563	Gahanna	OH	3,064	\$2.71	2004	32,636
564	Galion	OH	2,650	\$3.00	2001	11,158
565	Greenville	OH	2,800	\$2.95	2007	13,037
566	Hamilton	OH	2,536	\$5.50	2002	60,690
567	Hamilton County	OH				845,303
568	Hudson	OH	x	\$3.00		22,439
569	Ironton	OH	3,000	\$14.55	2005	11,211
570	Kent	OH	1,963	\$2.30	2001	27,906
571	Lake County	OH	3,050	\$0.80	2003	227,511
572	Lancaster	OH	2,600	\$4.64	2004	35,335
573	Lebanon	OH	2,615	\$3.50	2004	16,962
574	Loveland	OH	2,500	\$4.50	2003	11,677
575	Marion	OH	2,778	\$4.16	1997	35,318
576	Marysville	OH	2,700	\$2.75	2004	15,942
577	Mason	OH		\$3.00	2001	22,016
578	Medina	OH	2,716	\$2.25	2003	25,139
579	Middletown	OH	2,814	\$3.25	2005	51,605
580	Milford	OH	2,400	\$5.50	2004	6,284
581	Monroe	OH	x	\$3.00	2003	7,133
582	Montpelier	OH			1986	4,320
583	Mskngm Watrshd Cnsvncy Dst	OH	3,300	\$1.00		2,000,000
584	Newark	OH	2,600	\$4.50	2005	46,279
585	Painesville	OH	2,500	\$2.75	2002	17,503
586	Pickerington	OH	2,530	\$1.50	2001	15878
587	Ravenna	OH	2,750	\$3.00	2007	11,771
588	Reynoldsburg	OH	2,530	\$1.25	1996	32,069
589	Sheffield	OH	2,500	\$2.50	2004	2,949
590	Sheffield Lake	OH	2,275	\$4.85	1999	9,371
591	Sidney	OH		\$0.30	1994	20,211
592	Tallmadge	OH		\$2.00		16,390
593	Toledo	OH	2,500	\$3.16	1999	313,619
594	Trenton	OH	x	\$2.60	2003	8,746
595	Troy	OH	3,000	\$3.50	2007	22,331
596	Union	OH		\$3.00	1987	5,574
597	Upper Arlington	OH			1990	33,686
598	Wadsworth	OH		\$4.50	2005	18,437
599	Wooster	OH		\$4.80	1985	24,811
600	Zanesville	OH			1987	25,586

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
601	Broken Arrow	OK	2,650	\$3.00	2002	74,859
602	Edmond	OK			1994	68,315
603	Lawton	OK		\$1.00		92,757
604	Oklahoma City	OK		\$3.40	1995	506,132
605	Tulsa	OK	2,650	\$4.63	1986	393,049
606	Adair Village	OR				536
607	Ashland	OR	3,000	\$3.68	1994	19,522
608	Beaverton	OR	2,640	\$6.00	1989	85,560
609	Bend	OR	3,800	\$4.00	2007	52,029
610	Cannon Beach	OR		\$3.50	1996	1,588
611	Central Point	OR	3,000	\$5.00	2005	16,550
612	Clackamas County	OR				367,040
613	Clatskanie	OR		\$2.50		
614	Corvallis	OR	2,750	\$4.98	1977	49,322
615	Cottage Grove	OR		\$3.20		8,445
616	Dundee	OR	2,500	\$5.00	1997	2,598
617	Estacada	OR	2,500	\$5.15	1998	2,371
618	Eugene	OR	1,000	\$8.69	1994	137,893
619	Fairview	OR	2,500	\$6.42	1994	7,561
620	Florence	OR	1,000	\$6.00	2005	7,263
621	Forest Grove	OR	2,640	\$4.00	1990	17,708
622	Forest Park	OR				
623	Gresham	OR	2,500	\$7.65	1994	90,205
624	Hillsboro	OR	2,640	\$4.00		70,186
625	Hood River	OR	2,500	\$2.50		5,831
626	Hubbard	OR		\$4.25		2,483
627	Keizer	OR	3,000	\$2.70	2007	32,203
628	Lake Oswego	OR	3,030	\$6.64	1992	35,278
629	Medford	OR	3,000	\$4.40	1994	63,154
630	Milwaukie	OR	2,706	\$9.15	1994	20,490
631	Newburg	OR				18,064
632	Ontario	OR		\$1.16		10,985
633	Oregon City	OR		\$2.00	1993	25,754
634	Philomath	OR			1999	3,838
635	Portland	OR	2,194	\$16.82	1999	529,121
636	Reedsport	OR				4,378
637	Roseburg	OR	x	\$3.35		20,017
638	Saint Helens	OR	2,500	\$4.54	2003	10,019
639	Salem	OR				136,924
640	Sandy	OR	2,750	\$3.00	2001	5,385

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
641	Scappoose	OR				4,976
642	Sheridan	OR		\$3.50		3,570
643	Springfield	OR		\$8.63		52,864
644	Talent	OR		\$1.41	2000	5,589
645	Tigard	OR		\$4.00		41,223
646	Troutdale	OR		\$3.24		13,777
647	Tualatin	OR		\$4.00		22,791
648	Washington County	OR				445,342
649	West Linn	OR	2,914	\$3.25		22,261
650	Wilsonville	OR	2,750	\$4.00		13,991
651	Philadelphia	PA		\$9.12		1,517,550
652	Aiken County	SC	2,500	\$3.22		28,000
653	Anderson	SC	x	\$4.00	2007	25,514
654	Beaufort County	SC	4,906	\$3.70	2005	120,937
655	Charleston	SC	2,200	\$6.00	2001	96,650
656	Charleston County	SC		\$3.00	2006	309,969
657	Columbia	SC	2,454	\$3.95	2002	116,278
658	Conway	SC	2,700	\$5.25	2003	11,788
659	Dorchester County	SC	14,520	\$2.43		96,413
660	Easley	SC	5,000	\$2.00		17,754
661	Florence	SC	2,500	\$3.50	1981	30,248
662	Georgetown	SC			1993	8,950
663	Greenville	SC	2,389	\$1.75	1995	56,002
664	Greer	SC		\$1.80	2002	16,843
665	Horry County	SC		\$2.45	2000	196,629
666	Mount Pleasant	SC		\$1.50		47,609
667	North Augusta	SC	14,520	\$4.00	2002	17,574
668	North Charleston	SC				79,641
669	North Myrtle Beach	SC	3,500	\$6.00		10,974
670	Rock Hill	SC	x	\$2.40		49,765
671	Spartanburg County	SC	x	\$4.00		253,791
672	Summerville	SC		\$3.00		27,752
673	Aberdeen	SD	x		2005	24,658
674	Brookings	SD	x		1996	18,504
675	Sioux Falls	SD			1982	123,975
676	Alcoa	TN		\$4.00		7,734
677	Chattanooga	TN	x	\$3.00	1993	155,554
678	Collierville	TN		\$2.25		31,872
679	Dyersburg	TN	1,500	\$1.00		17,452
680	Franklin	TN	2,714	\$4.00	2003	46,416

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
681	Hamilton County	TN	3,500	\$3.00		11,530
682	Johnson City	TN	3,315	\$2.25	2007	55,469
683	La Vergne	TN	3,181	\$3.50	2005	18,687
684	Maryville	TN	2,400	\$3.97	2003	23,120
685	Memphis	TN	3,147	\$2.18	2006	650,100
686	Murfreesboro	TN	3,470	\$3.25	2007	68,816
687	Signal Mountain	TN	x	\$2.50	2002	7,725
688	Tullahoma	TN		\$0.00		17,994
689	Abilene	TX	x	\$2.45	2003	115,930
690	Allen	TX	x	\$2.75	1993	43,554
691	Arlington	TX	2,800	\$2.00	1994	332,969
692	Austin	TX	x	\$7.15	1982	656,562
693	Azle	TX	1,500	\$3.00	2000	9,600
694	Baytown	TX	1,979	\$1.71	2003	66,430
695	Bedford	TX	2,727	\$3.50	2002	47,152
696	Burkburnett	TX	3,500	\$1.50	2007	10,927
697	Colleyville	TX	x	\$7.00	1993	19,636
698	Corinth	TX	3,900	\$5.00		10,843
699	Dallas	TX				1,188,580
700	Denton	TX			2002	80,537
701	El Paso	TX	2,000	\$4.75	2007	580,000
702	Eules	TX	x	\$2.50	1990	46,005
703	Flower Mound	TX	x	\$1.50	2003	50,702
704	Fort Worth	TX	2,600	\$2.90	2006	534,694
705	Gainesville	TX	1,895	\$2.00	1993	15,538
706	Garland	TX		\$2.40	1991	215,768
707	Grand Prairie	TX		\$2.50	1993	127,427
708	Highland Village	TX	1,000	\$4.91	2006	8,842
709	Houston	TX	2,400	\$2.00		1,953,631
710	Irving	TX		\$2.16	2003	191,615
711	Killeen	TX		\$5.00	2001	86,911
712	Laredo	TX	x	\$2.25		176,576
713	Lubbock	TX		\$4.99	1993	199,564
714	McKinney	TX	2,343	\$1.00		54,369
715	Mesquite	TX		\$3.00		124,523
716	North Richland Hills	TX				55,635
717	Plano	TX				222,030
718	Rowlett	TX		\$2.00	2002	44,503
719	Saginaw	TX	x	\$3.00	2005	12,374
720	San Antonio	TX		\$3.68	1997	1,144,646

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
721	San Marcos	TX		\$3.21	2004	34,733
722	Southlake	TX		\$8.00	2006	21,519
723	Stephenville	TX	6,000	\$3.00	2002	14,921
724	White Settlement	TX	x		2005	14,831
725	Wichita Falls	TX	3,500	\$1.75	2000	104,197
726	Bountiful	UT	3,828			41,301
727	Centerville	UT	3,600	\$4.00	2007	14,585
728	Draper	UT	3,000	\$4.00	2001	25,220
729	Farmington	UT	x	\$6.00	2003	15,540
730	Logan	UT	3,000	\$3.50	2005	42,670
731	Midvale	UT	3,000	\$3.25	2004	27,029
732	Murray	UT		\$3.55	2006	46,558
733	Nibley	UT		\$4.00		2,045
734	North Logan	UT	4,700	\$4.00	2007	6,163
735	North Ogden	UT			1987	15,026
736	Ogden	UT	1,500	\$2.14		77,226
737	Orem	UT	2,700	\$4.50	1996	84,324
738	Payson	UT		\$5.00		16,748
739	Provo	UT		\$4.10		105,166
740	Riverdale	UT	2,600		2005	7,656
741	Salt Lake City	UT	2,500	\$3.00	1991	181,743
742	Sandy	UT	2,816	\$5.00		88,418
743	Santa Clara	UT	3,500	\$4.51	2004	4,630
744	Spanish Fork	UT	3,200	\$3.00		20,246
745	Springville	UT	3,500	\$3.96	2007	25,998
746	West Valley	UT	2,830	\$4.00	2001	108,869
747	Arlington County	VA	2,762	\$2.17		189,453
748	Chesapeake	VA	2,112	\$2.55	1992	199,184
749	Hampton	VA	2,429	\$3.60	1994	146,437
750	James City County	VA	3,235	\$4.90	2007	48,102
751	Newport News	VA	1,777	\$3.10	1993	180,150
752	Norfolk	VA	2,000	\$7.85	1996	234,403
753	Portsmouth	VA	1,877	\$5.00	1992	100,565
754	Prince William County	VA	2,059	\$1.50	1994	280,813
755	Richmond	VA			2006	197,790
756	Staunton	VA	2,600	\$2.70		23,853
757	Suffolk	VA	3,200	\$3.95	2005	63,677
758	Virginia Beach	VA	2,269	\$5.43	1993	425,257
759	South Burlington	VT	2,700	\$4.50	2005	15,814
760	Aberdeen	WA	x	\$6.08	1999	16,461

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761	Algona	WA	x	\$4.75	2004	2,460
762	Anacortes	WA	2,000	\$3.00	1999	14,557
763	Arlington	WA	6,000	\$3.45	2006	11,713
764	Auburn	WA	2,600	\$11.50	1991	40,314
765	Battle Ground	WA	3,000		1982	9,296
766	Bellevue	WA			1974	109,569
767	Bellingham	WA	3,000	\$7.00	2001	67,171
768	Blaine	WA		\$4.16		3,770
769	Bonney Lake	WA		\$6.00		9,687
770	Bothell	WA	x	\$6.46	1994	30,150
771	Bremerton	WA		\$7.45	1994	37,259
772	Burlington	WA		\$3.10	1994	6,757
773	Camas	WA			1989	12,534
774	Centralia	WA		\$6.00	2004	14,742
775	Chehalis	WA	3,000	\$5.47	1992	7,057
776	Chelan County	WA	4,600	\$5.50	2008	38,760
777	Clark County	WA		\$2.75	1980	345,238
778	Des Moines	WA	2,400	\$6.82	1990	29,267
779	Douglas County	WA	2,750	\$2.92	1998	32,603
780	Duvall	WA	x	\$16.92	1981	4,616
781	East Wenatchee	WA	2,750	\$2.92	1999	5,757
782	Edgewood	WA	x	\$3.33	1996	9,089
783	Edmonds	WA	3,000	\$7.78	1998	39,515
784	Everett	WA		\$10.50	2004	91,488
785	Federal Way	WA		\$6.59	1990	83,259
786	Ferndale	WA			2006	8,758
787	Fife	WA	x	\$2.00	2004	4,784
788	Friday Harbor	WA	2,000	\$10.25	1993	1,989
789	Gig Harbor	WA	2,000	\$7.20		6,465
790	Issaquah	WA	2,000	\$5.17	1988	11,212
791	Jefferson County	WA	3,000			25,953
792	Kelso	WA	x	\$3.10	1993	11,895
793	Kent	WA	2,500		1992	79,524
794	King County	WA	x	\$9.25	1986	1,737,034
795	Kitsap County	WA	4,200	\$4.78	1993	231,969
796	Lacey	WA	x	\$6.75	1986	31,226
797	Liberty Lake	WA	3,160	\$0.51	2003	4,660
798	Longview	WA	2,500	\$2.25	1999	34,660
799	Lynnwood	WA	2,900	\$4.25	1991	33,847
800	Marysville	WA	3,200	\$8.00	1999	25,315

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
801	Mercer Island	WA	3,471	\$13.00	1995	22,036
802	Mill Creek	WA	3,000		2001	11,525
803	Milton	WA		\$15.50		5,795
804	Monroe	WA	2,500	\$9.00	1996	13,795
805	Montesano	WA		\$2.00		3,312
806	Mountlake Terrace	WA	2,282	\$5.83	1999	20,362
807	Mukilteo	WA	2,500	\$7.85	1988	18,019
808	Normandy Park	WA	3,100	\$10.00	2003	6,392
809	North Bend	WA	2,920	\$12.36	2001	4,746
810	Oak Harbor	WA	2,500	\$7.70	1997	19,795
811	Olympia	WA	2,528	\$3.00	1986	42,514
812	Orting	WA	2,500	\$9.00	1997	3,760
813	Pierce County	WA	2,640	\$6.67	1991	700,820
814	Port Angeles	WA	4,000	\$3.00	2003	18,397
815	Port Orchard	WA				7,693
816	Port Townsend	WA	3,000	\$7.20	1987	8,334
817	Puyallup	WA	2,800	\$10.24		33,011
818	Redmond	WA	2,000	\$16.56	1988	45,256
819	Renton	WA	x	\$5.72	1987	58,360
820	Richland	WA	3,000	\$2.60	1998	38,708
821	San Juan County	WA	x	\$3.85	2005	14,077
822	Seattle	WA	x	\$11.34	1988	563,374
823	Sedro-Woolley	WA				8,658
824	Shelton	WA	x	\$8.50	1995	8,442
825	Skagit County	WA	x	\$3.06	1994	102,979
826	Snohomish	WA	2,500	\$3.25	2005	8,494
827	Spokane	WA		\$1.75	2005	195,629
828	Spokane County	WA	3,160	\$1.75	2004	451,200
829	Steilacoom	WA		\$13.75	1994	6,049
830	Sumner	WA	2,400	\$2.50		8,504
831	Tacoma	WA	6,000	\$11.59	1984	193,556
832	Thurston County	WA	3,600	\$1.67	2002	207,355
833	Toppenish	WA	2,000	\$1.00	1991	8,946
834	Tukwilla	WA	x	\$5.17	1989	17,181
835	Tumwater	WA	3,250	\$5.70	1987	12,698
836	University Place	WA	x	\$6.00	1995	29,933
837	Vancouver	WA	2,500	\$4.00	1994	157,493
838	Walla Walla	WA	3,000	\$3.28		30,945
839	Wenatchee	WA	3,000	\$5.50	1995	27,856
840	West Richland	WA		\$2.80	2006	8,358

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
841	Woodinville	WA		\$7.09	1993	9,194
842	Yakima	WA	3,600	\$4.17	2004	71,845
843	Yelm	WA	x	\$2.50	1999	3,289
844	Allouez	WI	3,663		2006	15,443
845	Altoona	WI	x	\$3.00	2007	6,698
846	Appleton	WI	2,368	\$9.07	1995	70,087
847	Baraboo	WI	2,379	\$3.91	2005	1,828
848	Barron	WI	10,850	\$2.00	2005	3,250
849	Bellevue	WI	3,221	\$4.00	2002	11,828
850	Beloit	WI	3,347	\$2.00	2006	35,775
851	Brown Deer	WI	3,257	\$7.65	2004	11,895
852	Butler	WI	3,032	\$5.50	1999	1,881
853	Cambridge	WI		\$2.33	2005	1,101
854	Chetek	WI		\$2.25	2005	2,180
855	Chippewa Falls	WI		\$3.00	2005	13,374
856	Cudahy	WI	2,700	\$4.00	2001	18,429
857	De Forest	WI		\$4.50	2004	7,368
860	De Pere	WI		\$3.33	2003	20,560
858	Delafield	WI		\$2.42	2004	7,820
859	Denmark	WI				1,958
861	Eau Claire	WI	3,000	\$3.92	1997	61,704
862	Elm Grove	WI	6,235	\$5.46	2004	6,249
863	Fitchburg	WI	3,700	\$4.35	2002	20,501
864	Franklin	WI	2,964	\$3.00		29,494
865	Garner's Creek	WI	3,623	\$8.00	1998	
866	Glendale	WI	2,609	\$3.50	1996	13,367
867	Grand Chute	WI	3,283	\$4.00	1997	18,392
868	Grantsburg	WI		\$1.50	2004	1,397
869	Green Bay	WI	3,000	\$4.60	2004	102,313
870	Greendale	WI	3,941	\$6.00	2004	14,405
871	Greenville	WI	4,510	\$5.00	1999	6,844
872	Harrison	WI		\$8.00	1998	5,800
873	Hobart	WI	4,000	\$6.00	2007	5,694
874	Holmen	WI	3,550	\$4.08	2007	7,594
875	Howard	WI	3,301	\$3.67	2005	15,774
876	Janesville	WI	3,200	\$2.28	2003	59,498
877	Kenosha	WI	2,477	\$5.00	2007	90,352
878	Kimberly	WI	2,762	\$8.00	2006	6,146
879	Lake Delton	WI	1,685	\$1.50	1993	1,982
880	Lancaster	WI	3,400		2007	4,070

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881	Little Chute	WI	2,752	\$8.00	1998	10,830
882	Madison	WI		\$3.75	2001	208,054
883	Manitowoc	WI	3,167	\$6.00	2007	34,053
884	Marshfield	WI		\$5.50	2004	19,220
885	McFarland	WI			2007	6,416
886	Menomonie	WI	3,000	\$2.67	2007	14,937
887	Milwaukee	WI	1,610	\$6.85	2006	596,974
888	Monona	WI	x	\$5.00	2004	8,018
889	Monroe	WI	2,728	\$5.00	2004	10,843
890	Neenah	WI	3,138	\$4.67	2003	24,507
891	New Berlin	WI	4,000	\$5.00	2001	38,220
892	New Richmond	WI	12,632	\$2.39	2004	7,726
893	North Fond du Lac	WI	3,123	\$4.67	2007	4,557
894	Oak Creek	WI	2,964	\$3.00		28,456
895	Onalaska	WI	x	\$2.17	2006	16,186
896	Oshkosh	WI	2,817	\$4.07	2003	62,916
897	Pleasant Prairie	WI		\$1.25		18,000
898	Poynette	WI	3,550	\$4.17	2006	2,266
899	Racine	WI	2,844	\$6.00	2004	81,855
900	Raymond	WI			2006	3,884
901	River Falls	WI	x	\$1.96	1998	12,560
902	Saint Francis	WI	2,500	\$4.00	2001	8,662
903	Sheboygan	WI	2,215	\$3.00	2001	50,792
904	Shorewood Hills	WI			2007	1,641
905	Slinger	WI	4,300		2007	3,901
906	South Milwaukee	WI	2,964	\$3.00		21,256
907	Sun Prairie	WI		\$5.00	2003	20,369
908	Superior	WI	1,907	\$5.90	2007	27,368
909	Sussex	WI	3,897	\$5.00	2005	8,828
910	Vernon	WI	6,904	\$2.67	2006	7,227
911	Washburn	WI		\$4.00	2005	2,280
912	Watertown	WI		\$1.33	2005	22,824
913	Waupun	WI	3,204	\$6.46	2005	10,720
914	Wauwatosa	WI	2,174	\$3.50	1999	47,271
915	West Allis	WI	1,827	\$4.95	1997	61,254
916	West Salem	WI	2,400		2007	4,540
917	Weston	WI	3,338	\$3.98	2004	12,736
918	Whitewater	WI	3,850	\$3.33	2007	13,432
919	Wisconsin Rapids	WI	2,620	\$1.79	2008	18,435
920	Beckley	WV	x	\$3.75		16,828

No.	Community	State	ERU	Monthly Fee	Date Created	Population
921	Fairmont	WV				19,097
922	Morgantown	WV		\$5.00	2003	28,292
923	Oak Hill	WV		\$2.50	2003	7,589