

Western Kentucky University Stormwater Utility Survey 2014



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Cover

The cover flood picture was taken near Bowling Green, Kentucky in May, 2010.

Dedicated to the memory of Cecil Campbell (1926 - 2014). Rest in peace, Pop Pop. We miss you.

Preface to the 2014 Survey

There have been two major sea changes in our survey in the past year. First, I have been working with Dr. Randel Dymond at Virginia Tech and two of his graduate students, Kandace Kea and Amanda Dritschel. Under Dr. Dymond's guidance, Kandace and Amanda have done an amazing job of filling out and verifying the database. Their hard work and many phone calls have provided data that have been missing for some time. The Virginia Tech team have also put the database into a form that is useful for research. They also provided the updated GIS. I am indebted to them for their hard work and creative rearrangement of the data. Watch the literature for these names. They are doing some significant work using the new, improved information.

The second change is that we are including Canadian stormwater utilities in our database thanks to a request and data infusion from Mike Gregory, Senior Water Resources Engineer for AECOM in Kitchener, Ontario. So far, the Canadian data we have comes strictly from Mike. Thank you, Mike.

There has been another change here at WKU in 2014. We now have the only U.S. 4-year degree in floodplain management. It is a Bachelor's of Interdisciplinary Studies with a concentration in Floodplain Management. We have received great support from the Association of State Floodplain Managers, with 15,000 members, the largest U.S. organization dedicated to floodplain management. We have operated under the "build it and they will come" philosophy. We have the program so now we need the students. For more information, contact me at warren.campbell@wku.edu.

Warren Campbell
Bowling Green, Kentucky
December 21, 2014

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, although many phone calls were made this year. We searched on key terms such as “stormwater utility”, “stormwater fee”, and “drainage fee”. We scoured on-line municipal codes such as Municode, AmLegal, Sterling, LexisNexis, and others. We searched through many city web sites trying to find utilities. Though we have more confidence in our database than in the past because of the work of Virginia Tech, the data primarily comes from Internet sources and is prone to errors. We hope the readers of this document will help us correct them. This year our Virginia Tech team also phoned nearly 100 cities to find missing data and we believe their scrub of the data has improved our quality control. However, it is difficult to keep up with fee changes in nearly 1500 utilities, so if you discover errors in our data please contact me at warren.campbellwku.edu or dymond@vt.edu.

Disclaimer

The opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors. They are not official opinions of Western Kentucky University, Virginia Tech, their administrations, or of any other individuals associated in any way with either University. The authors are engineers 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, Virginia Tech, their employees, students, or of any organization associated with the Universities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This year our database was scrubbed and put into a more useful form by a research team at Virginia Tech. That team is Professor Randel Dymond and his graduate students Kandace Kea and Amanda Dritschel. Their contribution to this document has been invaluable.

Since 2007, the majority of the SWUs in this survey were identified by our undergraduate students who are listed below. I am very proud of the fact that 48 of my students have passed the CFM exam. When I came to Kentucky in 2004, I was the 7th CFM in the state. There are 11 states with fewer than 47 CFMs so we are making a contribution to floodplain management. Students contributing to the 2013 Survey were:

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

Students participating in the 2012 survey were:

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

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

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

Students contributing to the 2010 Survey were:

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

Students contributing to the 2009 survey were:

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

These students contributed to the 2008 survey:

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

These students contributed to the 2007 survey.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

We have been able to identify almost 1500 stormwater utilities nationwide and in Canada. There are now 5 states with 100 or more stormwater utilities (SWUs) and Ohio with 99. Forty states and DC have at least one SWU. This year we are including Canadian SWUs. Figure 1 shows U.S. stormwater utilities by location.

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

One community official said, “We are too small to have a stormwater utility.” The smallest community with a stormwater utility that we have found is Indian Creek Village, Florida with a 2010 census population of 88 (no, this is not a misprint). The largest community is Los Angeles with a population exceeding 3,000,000. The average SWU community population is about 73,900 and the median is 19,200. No community is too small nor too large to have a stormwater utility.

At some point, this survey will become unnecessary as every community will have some appropriate stormwater funding mechanism. When will this occur? We have identified almost 1500 SWUs, and as this is written about 22,098 communities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) (FEMA’s Community Status Book: <https://www.fema.gov/cis/nation.pdf>). This survey will be necessary for some years to come.

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

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

The Data

Part of our raw data is contained in the Table in Appendix A. As this is written, our survey contains data almost 1500 stormwater utilities (SWUs) located in 40 states and the District of Columbia (Figure 1). Based on our current find rate and the number of new SWUs the Minnesota State Auditor’s report (Otto, 2011), my best guess would be that there are between 1800 and 2000 SWUs in the U.S. More are being formed all the time and we are aware of several that will form within the next few months. Figure 2 shows the number of stormwater utilities by state. At least 5 states have more than 100 SWUs. Ohio lost the

Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District SWU at least temporarily. The adverse ruling of a lower court is being appealed to the Ohio Supreme Court. For now, we were able to find 99 Ohio SWUs.

Nationwide, the average monthly single family residential fee was \$4.79, the standard deviation was \$3.34, and the median fee was \$4.00. 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 \$35 per month. Figure 3 shows the spatial distribution of monthly fees. As has been observed in previous surveys, no state has all high fees. Even states with the higher fees also have utilities with much lower fees. The range of fee amounts probably reflects stormwater needs and local political realities.

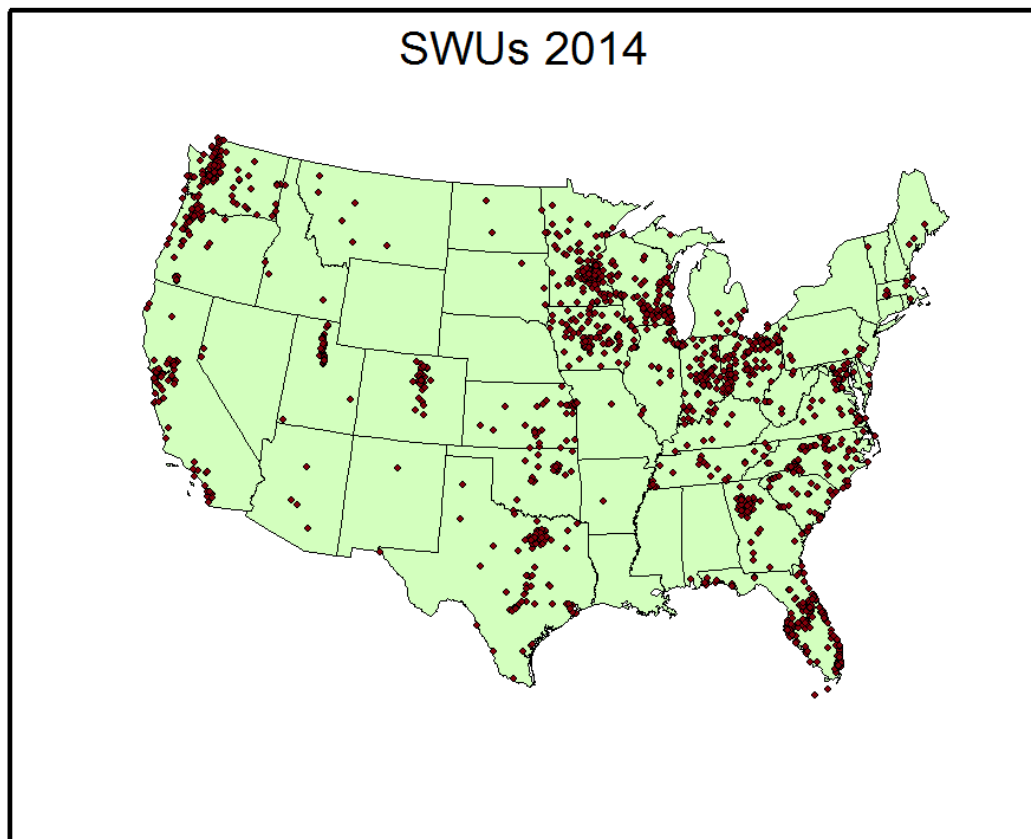


Figure 1. U.S. stormwater utilities (SWUs)

The most widely used method of funding is the ERU system. An Equivalent Residential Unit is usually the average impervious area on a single family residential parcel, although some communities define it as the average of all residential parcels. Fees for non-residential properties are proportional to the ratio of the parcel impervious area to the ERU. For the ERUs identified in our survey, the mean was 3138 square feet impervious with a standard deviation of 2654 square feet. We were able to find ERUs for 710 utilities

(Figure 4). It is important to have a good estimate of the ERU because an inaccurate ERU means that someone is paying a disproportionate amount which could increase legal exposure (Campbell [2010]).

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

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

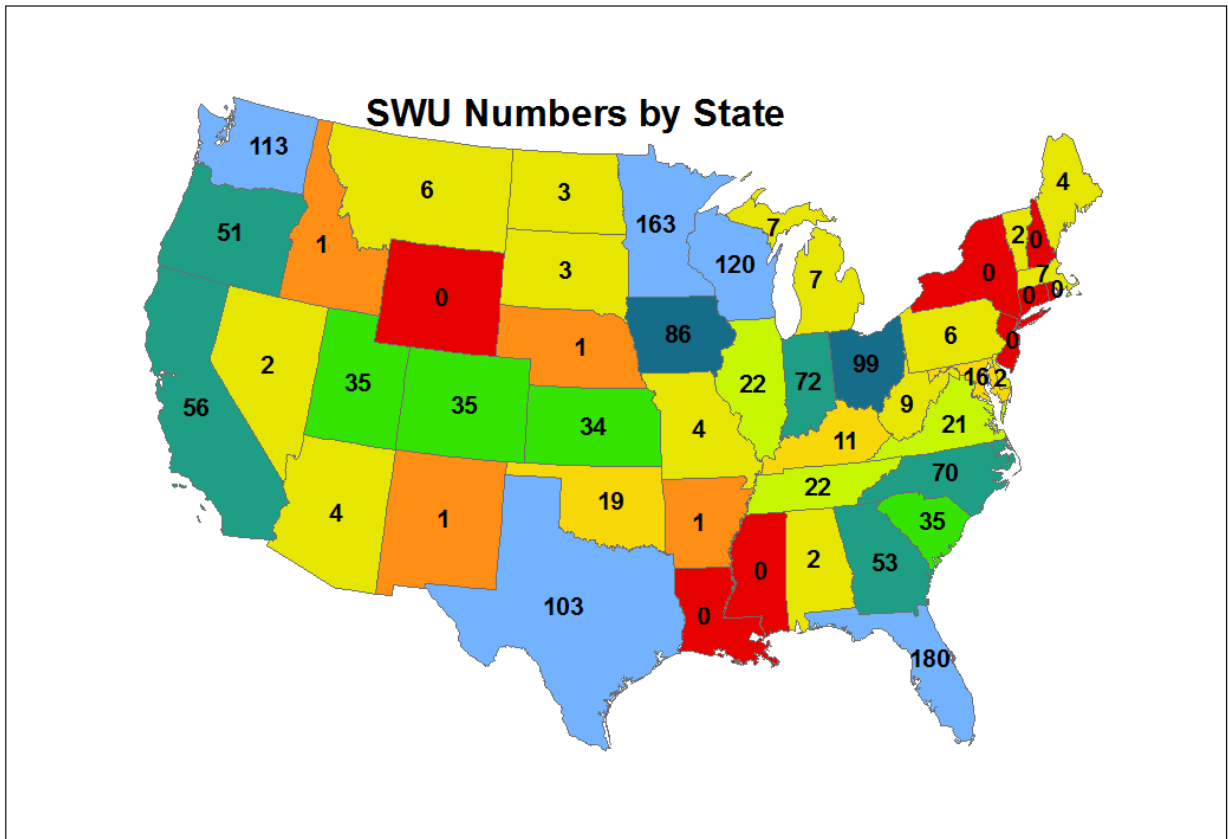


Figure 2. Number of stormwater utilities by state

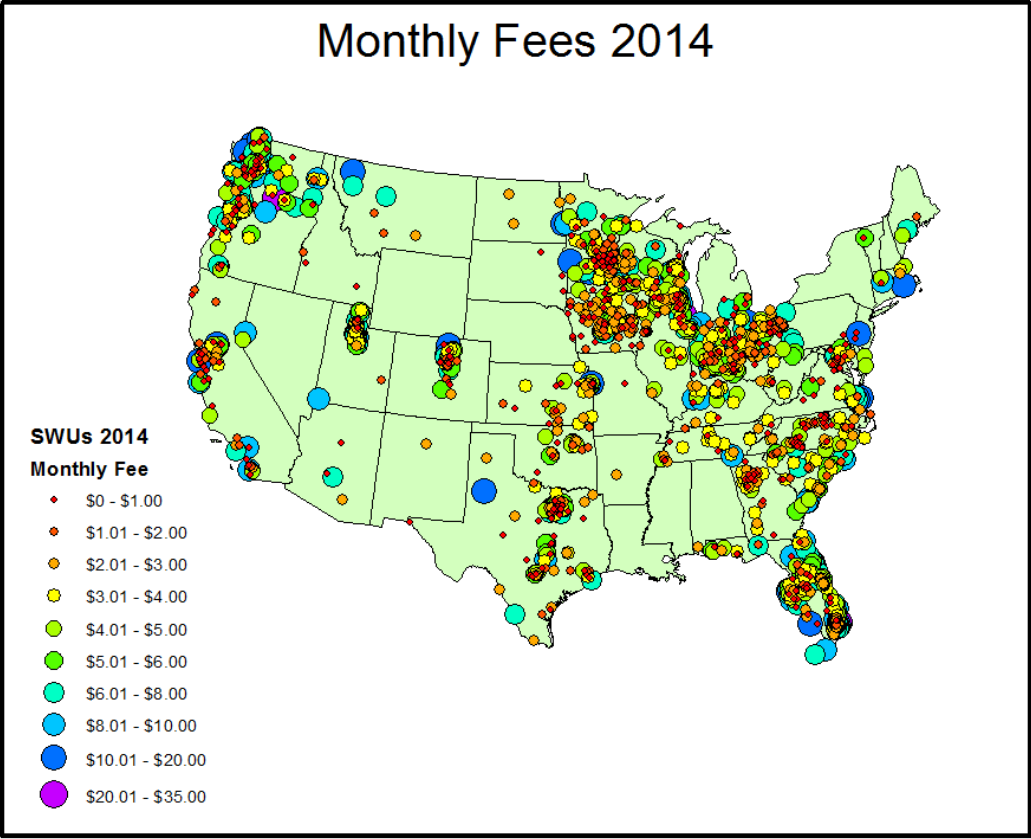


Figure 3. Spatial distribution of monthly stormwater fees

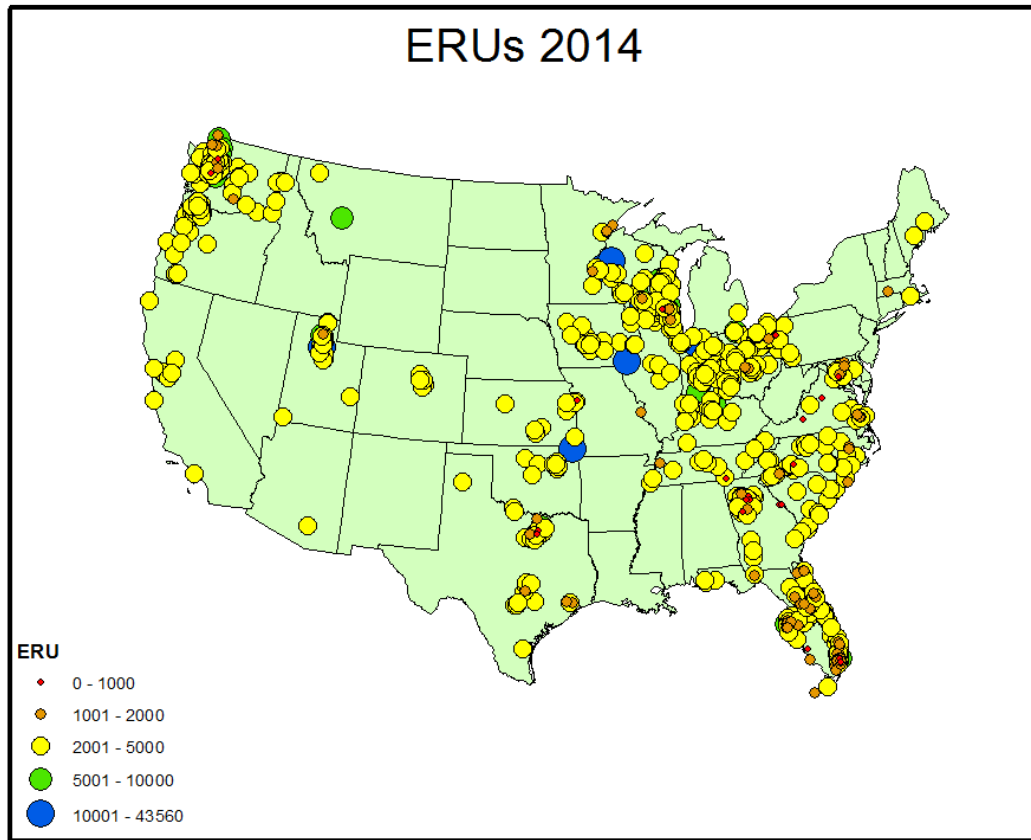


Figure 4. Equivalent Residential Units (ERUs)

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

Residential Equivalent Factor (REF) Systems

We found 125 communities that use the Residential Equivalence Factor fee system (Figure 5). REF systems come in many different forms. Some are based on the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) method of calculating runoff. The NRCS estimate of runoff Q in inches is given by the following equation.

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

P = rainfall (inches)

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

$I_a = 0.2 \cdot S$ (inches)

CN = runoff curve number (dimensionless)

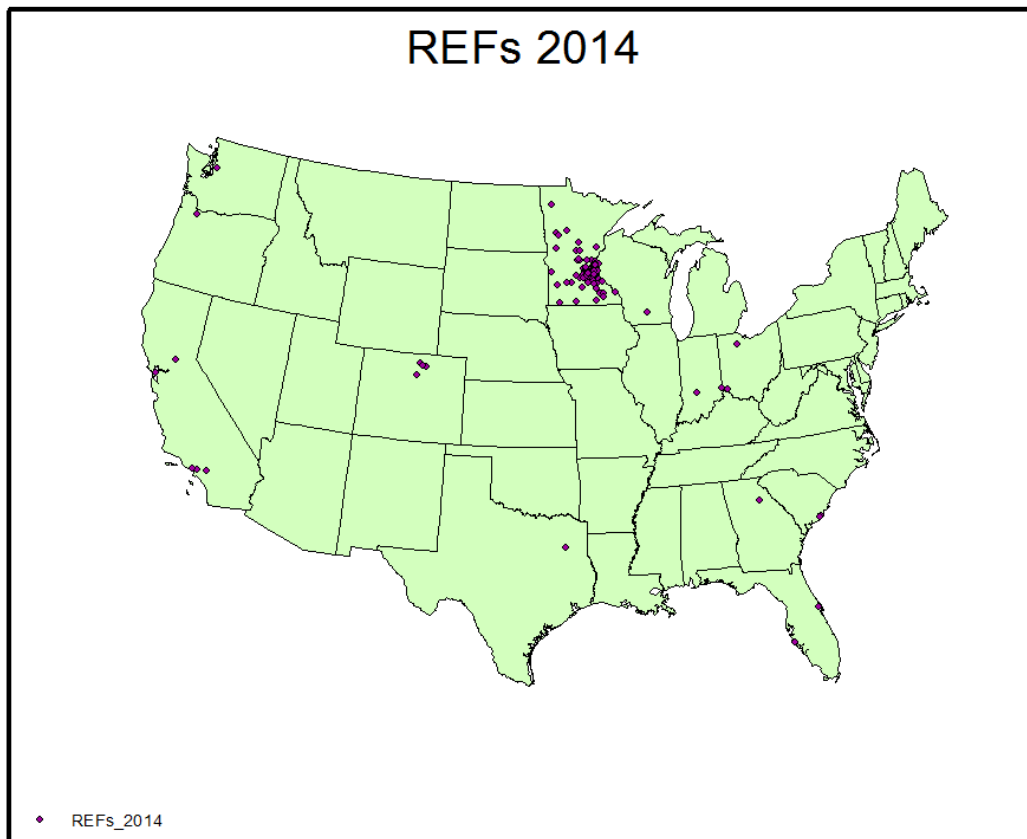


Figure 5. Communities implementing the Residential Equivalent Factor (REF) method of fee setting.

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

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

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

Table 1. REFs for West Saint Paul, Minnesota

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

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

Another issue for the REF system is the rainfall to use. In Minnesota, the rainfall amount used to determine the REF ranges from at least 1.61 to 5.96 inches when the rainfall is specified. For some communities including Hanover and Red Wing, the average annual runoff is used. While calculating the average annual runoff is more tedious, it may be the fairest way to set up a REF fee system. The most common storm used in Minnesota is the 1-year (presumably 24-hr storm). However Savage specifies the 5-yr, 2-hr storm ([Savage Municipal Code](#)), Tonka Bay ([Tonka Bay Municipal Code](#)) and Wayzata the 10-yr, ½-hr storm ([Wayzata Municipal Code](#) Chapter 406), and Madison the 100-yr, 24-hr storm ([Madison Municipal Code](#) 54.01 (3)). Other communities specify a given rainfall, typically 2-inches. The rainfall amount chosen seems arbitrary and has a significant impact on fee amounts paid by property owners. Figure 6 shows the implications of rainfall choice. It shows the ratio of REFs for industrial and commercial properties to the number of REFs for a typical residential property of the same acreage. It is easy to show that as $P \rightarrow \infty$ each curve asymptotes to 1. If a rainfall of ∞ is chosen, then all properties pay the same, that is, it corresponds to a flat fee. As $P \rightarrow I_a$ for a residential property, the REF value for both industrial and commercial properties approaches ∞ . In the range $I_a < P < \infty$, the curve is monotonically decreasing. This means that a larger value of P will favor industrial and commercial property owners while a small value of P will favor residential property owners.

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

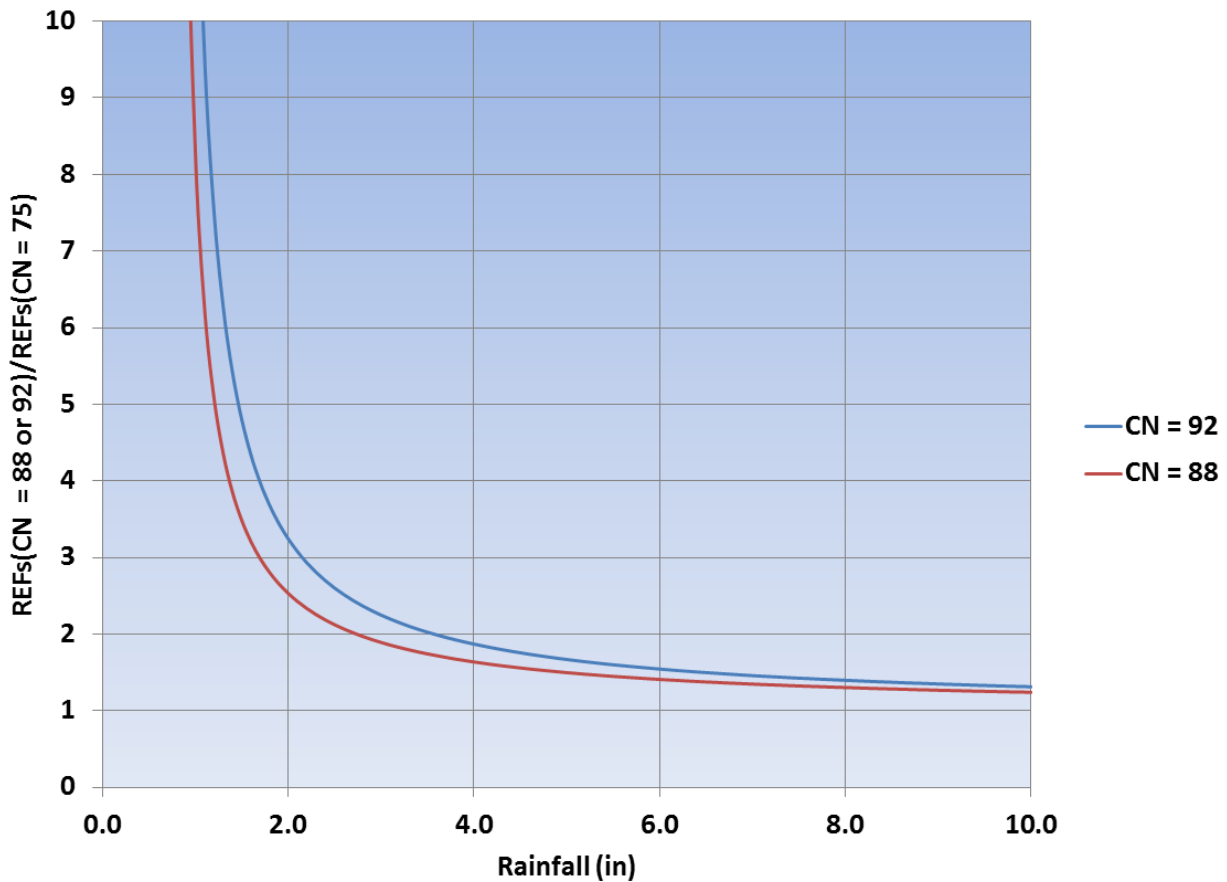


Figure 6. Implications of using different rainfall amounts in REF systems for commercial (CN = 92) and industrial (CN = 88) properties.

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

The bottom line is that a larger rainfall amount favors commercial properties and a smaller amount favors residential properties. This is a formula ripe for political manipulation. Any amount chosen does not

represent the amount of runoff produced in general. Therefore, the rainfall amount chosen is arbitrary, and its selection is highly political.

A better approach is the use of the mean annual runoff when this is possible. This is less arbitrary and it represents the amount of direct runoff for each storm. For Bowling Green, Kentucky daily rainfall totals for 1952 to 1987 and from 2010 to 2012 show that the average annual rainfall was about 49 inches, the median about 48 inches, and the standard deviation 9 inches. The annual rainfall ranged from about 28 inches to 77 inches, so the maximum rainfall was 2.75 times the minimum for the period. This wide variation is why more than one year of data should be used to determine runoff. Figure 7 is a cumulative plot of the ratios of runoff from industrial parcels to a residential parcel of the same acreage, and of a commercial parcel to a residential parcel. The runoff estimated daily using Equation 1 is accumulated over the years for each land use. Eventually, the REF estimate for Bowling Green approached a value of about 3 for industrial parcels and 4.5 for commercial parcels. Using this approach, the industrial REF was 3.09 times the residential REF and the commercial REF ratio was 4.50. There is no arbitrariness in this approach. These values represent the ratio of runoff accumulated over many years for industrial and commercial properties relative to that for a residential property. These numbers say that on average an acre of commercial property produces 4.50 times the amount of runoff from 1 acre of residential property. The owner of the commercial property would pay accordingly. The fee for a 1-acre commercial property would have a fee 4.5 times as great as for an acre of residential property.

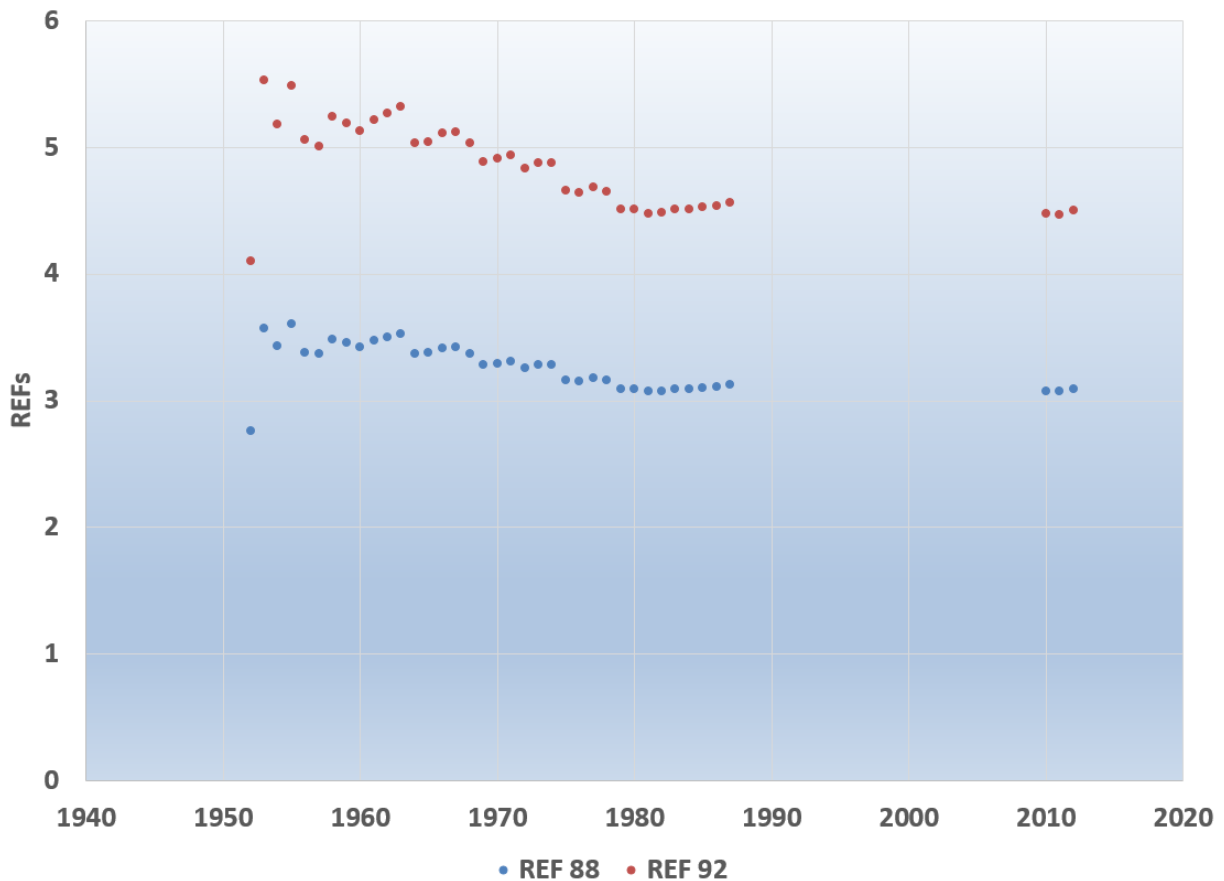


Figure 7. Cumulative values of REFs for industrial and commercial properties in Bowling Green

Looking at the Bowling Green case in another way, what value of precipitation for a single rainfall would give the closest value of REF for commercial and industrial properties accumulated over the years? Using equation 1, the best fit value of P that best approximated the accumulated industrial and commercial REFs was about 1.58 inches of rainfall. So a single rainfall of 1.58 inches would give an industrial REF close to 3.09 and a commercial REF close to 4.50.

To better understand these results, the same analysis with 29 years of rainfall data from Escondido, California in San Diego County gave the average annual rainfall as 13.7 inches, the median, 12.6 inches, and the standard deviation 6.1 inches. The annual rainfall ranged from 2.26 inches to 30.9 inches for a ratio of 13.7. This wide variability also indicates that several years of data are needed to establish the industrial and commercial REFs. See Figure 8 below.

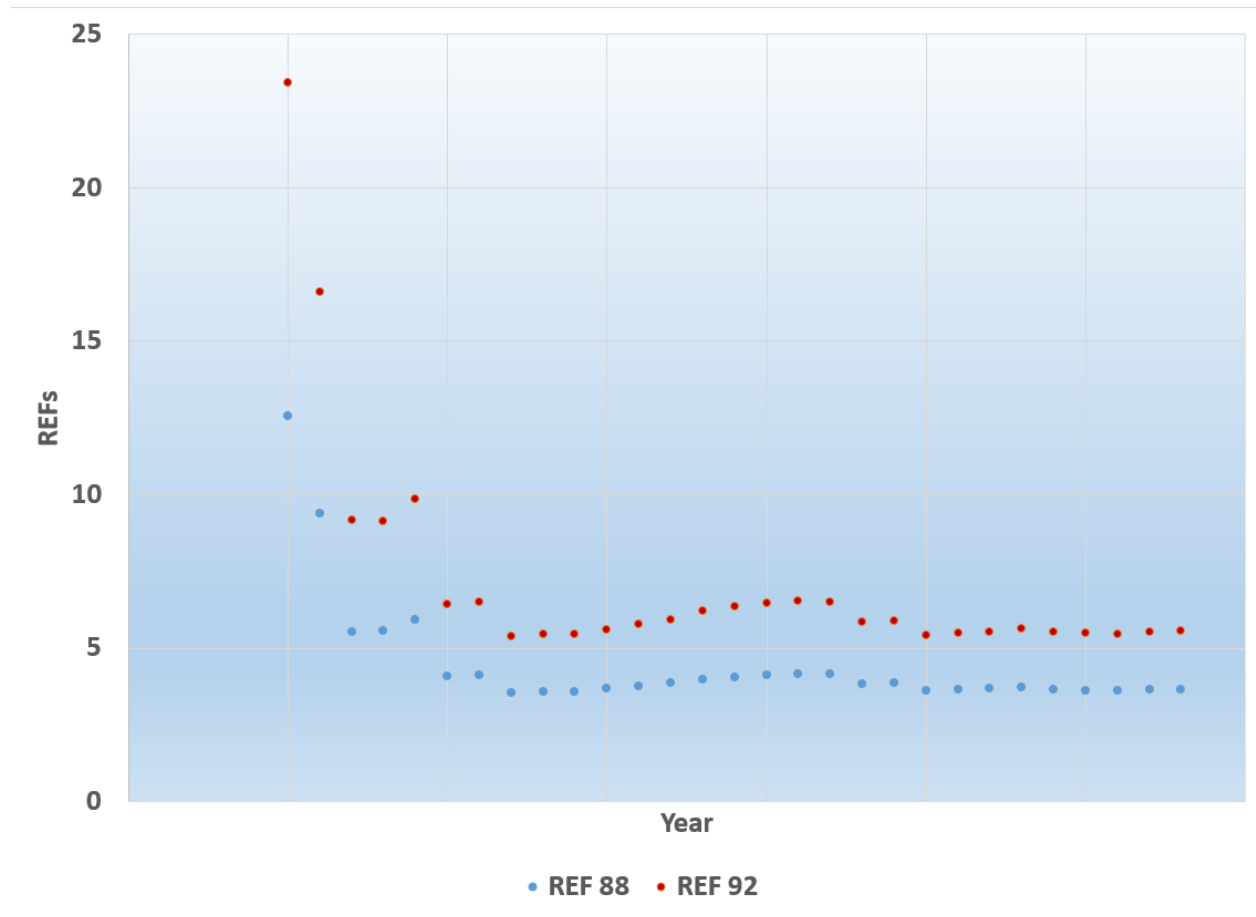


Figure 8. Cumulative estimate of REFs for industrial and commercial properties in Escondido

In Escondido, an acre of industrial property generates on average 3.67 times more runoff than an acre of residential property, while an acre of commercial property generates 5.55 times as much as a residential acre. The corresponding single rainfall event was 1.67 inches. It is remarkable that the rainfall from two very different climate regimes has rainfall equivalents to the average annual runoff that is within 0.1 inch. This begs the question “would we get the same result in an even drier climate?” To answer it, the same analysis was applied to Las Vegas.

For the 61 years from 1952 – 2012, the mean annual rainfall in Las Vegas was 4.16 inches, the median 3.99 inches, and the standard deviation 2.02 inches. The annual rainfall ranged from 0.56 inches to 9.88 inches for a ratio of almost 18. Unfortunately, it appears that using the runoff ratios even for 61 years does not allow the REFs to be determined. Figure 9 demonstrates this clearly as the accumulated REFs never arrive at a nearly constant value.

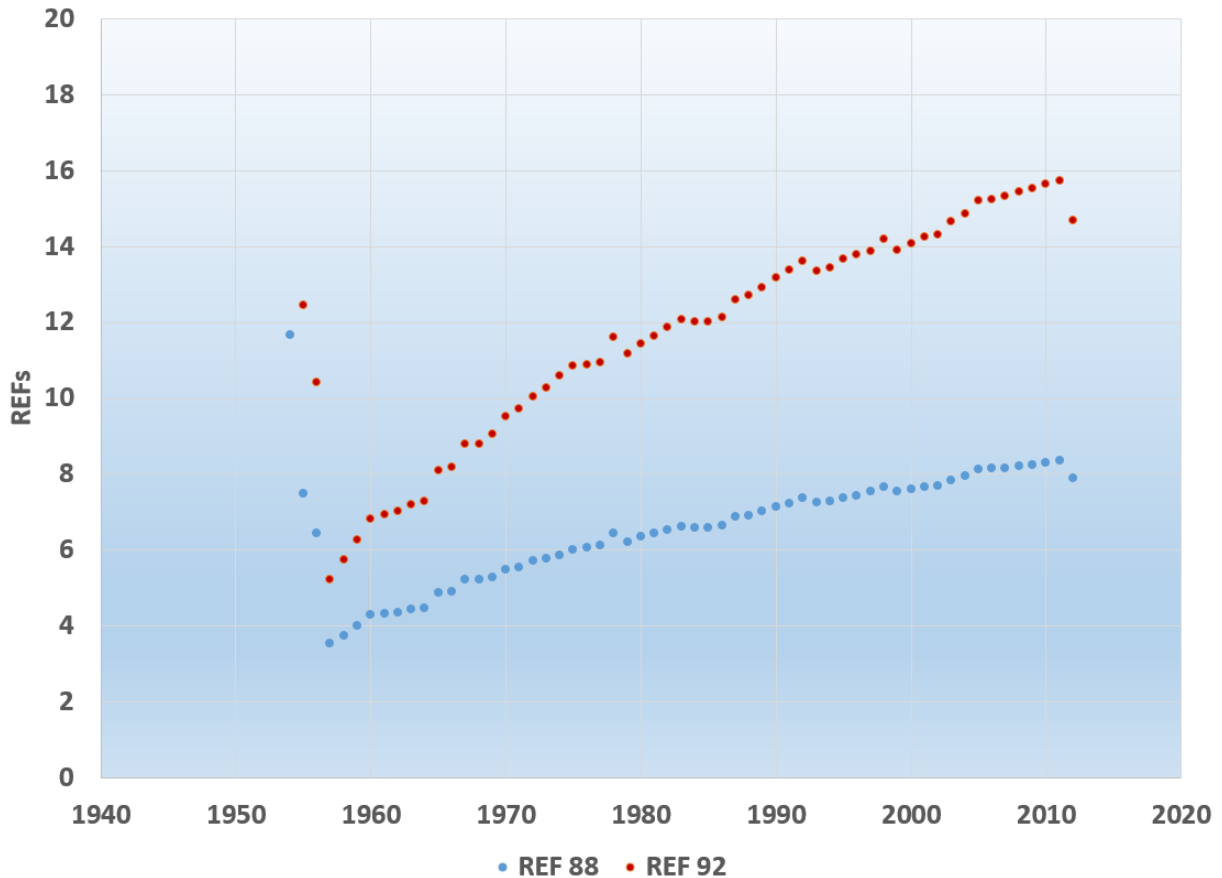


Figure 9. Accumulated REFs for Las Vegas, Nevada

At least in moister climates, using values of standard rainfall as high as 2 inches will favor non-residential customers.

As might be expected, calculating REFs from a single year of rainfall data would tend to favor non-residential customers in a year of unusually heavy precipitation and residential customers during a drought year. Figure 10 based on Escondido data illustrates this. The x-axis is annual rainfall and the y-axis REFs calculated from each year of data. The best fit curves show the tendency for lower rainfall to increase industrial and commercial single year REF values. Also, by comparing accumulated REF values from Bowling Green and Escondido, we might expect that commercial and industrial customers of a REF fee system will do better in wetter climates while residential customers do better in dryer climates. Looking at the Las Vegas data, the upward trend in the data depicted in Figure 9 also suggests the same conclusion.

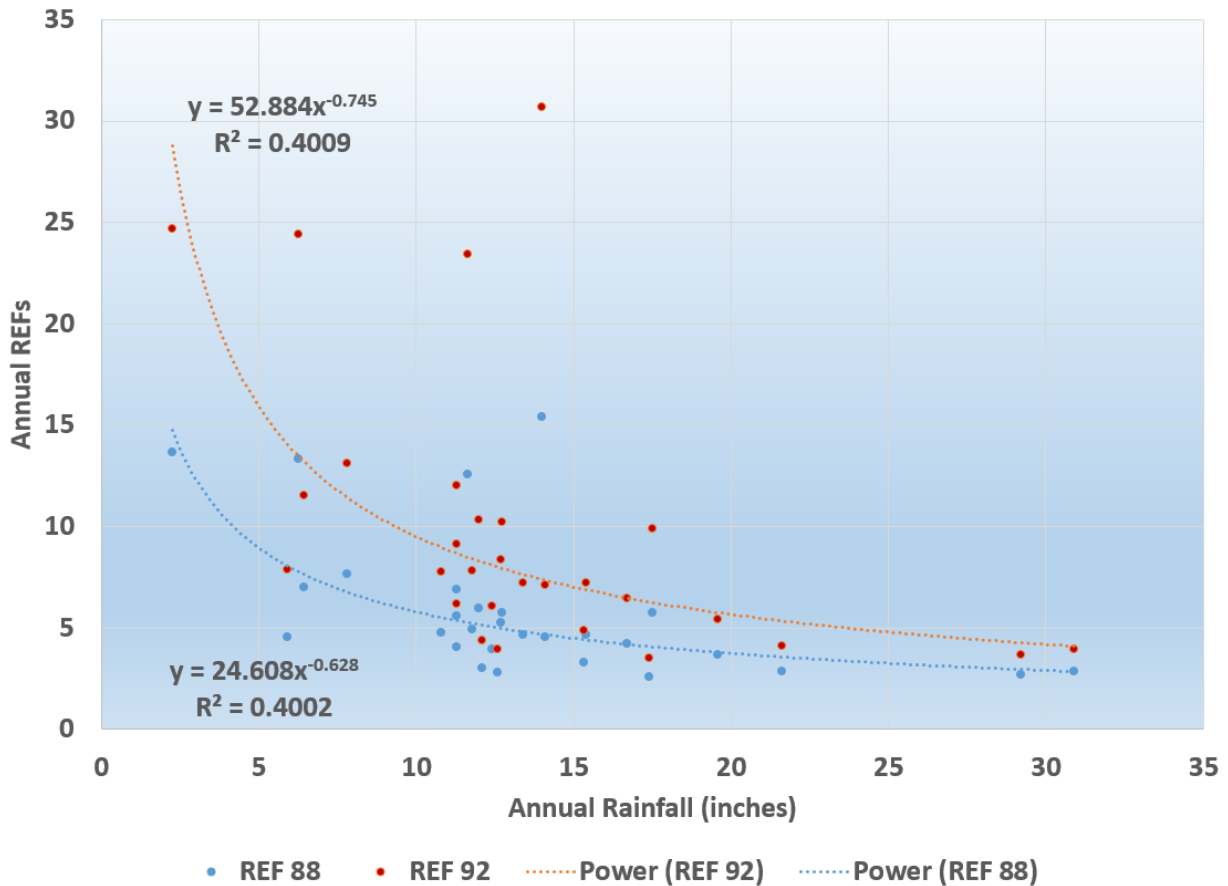


Figure 11. Variation of 1-year REFs with precipitation for the year

There are many ways to politically manipulate a REF system. I chose a ¼ acre residential lot with type B soil as the residential parcel. Suppose that the average residential property is in an NRCS type B soil but the community decides to use a type C soil to determine REFs. Doing so will benefit non-residential properties. Figure 11 captures this effect. Alternatively, suppose that the community decided to use a smaller residential lot as the basis for determining REFs. A smaller lot has a higher runoff curve number for the same soil type. A higher curve number means more runoff. Then the REFs for nonresidential properties go down favoring industrial and commercial customers. Conversely, if a larger residential lot size is used as the basis for determining REFs, then residential customers benefit.

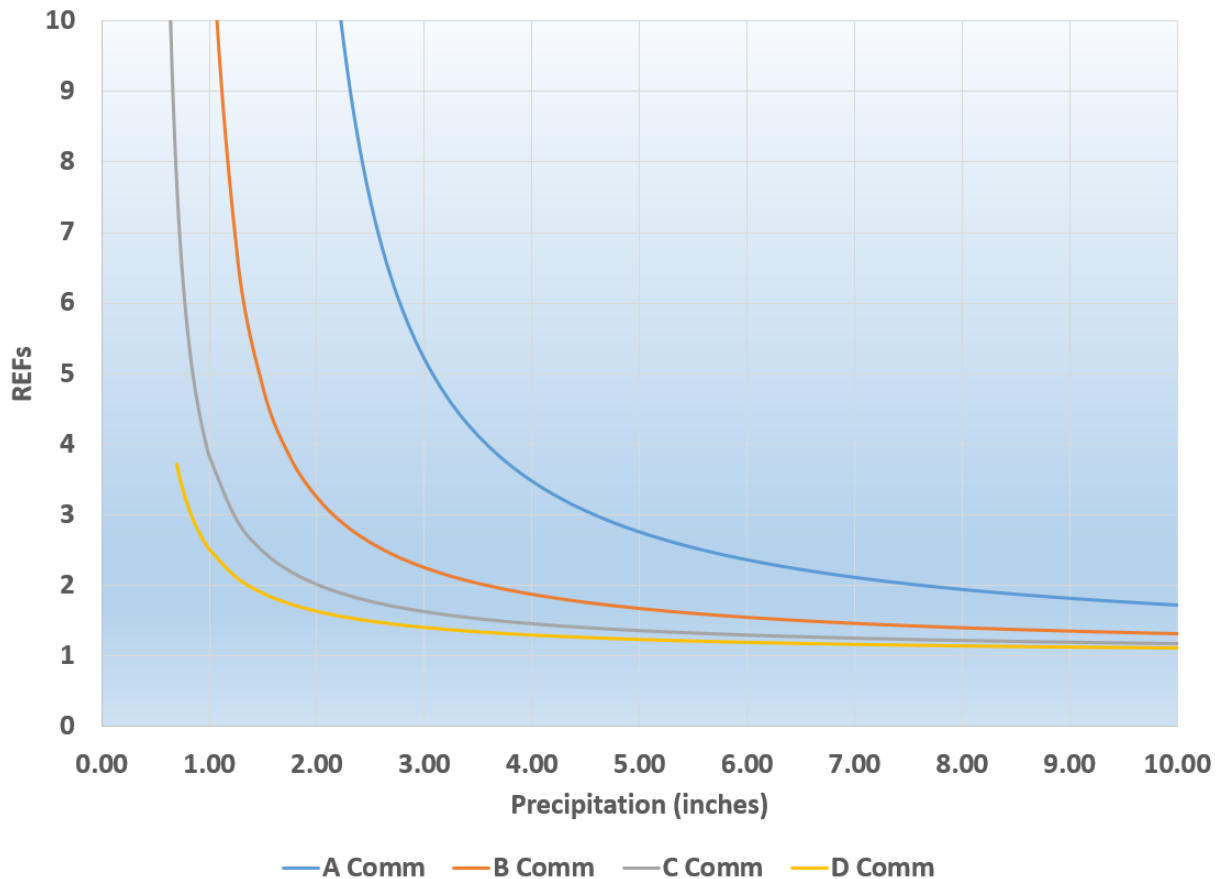


Figure 11. Variation of REFs with NRCS soil type

Summarizing, selecting any rainfall amount is completely arbitrary in fee setting for the REF system and subject to political manipulation. Politics will always enter into the selection of a standard rainfall amount, lot size, or soil type and will result in legal exposure for the utility. By contrast, using the mean annual rainfall/direct runoff when enough rainfall data exists requires more initial effort, but creates a nexus between the amount of runoff produced on average and the fees paid. This should result in less legal exposure for the utility. Use of many years of rainfall data to determine REFs for nonresidential properties does not appear to work well for communities in very dry climates like Las Vegas.

Other Fee Systems

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

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

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

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

Classifying fee systems into broad categories is difficult because even within one category, there are wide variations in practices. For example, some communities assess a flat administrative fee and then add a fee based on ERUs, REFs, or some other fee system. These are combinations of flat fee and other systems. In these cases, the category is chosen as the non-flat fee system.

Challenges to Stormwater Utilities

The Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District was challenged successfully in court and the District plans to appeal to the Ohio Supreme Court. In the interim, they can no longer collect fees. It is not clear why the District cannot enact a utility in a state that has at least 99 other utilities. Utilities are a state and local function so that the highest court to decide the issue is the Ohio Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, in Idaho the state Supreme Court found against the Lewiston SWU, and since this utility was similar to ones set up in Nampa and Pocatella, these communities decided to repeal their utilities.

Despite these setbacks, stormwater utilities continue to be enacted, and in most cases, upheld when challenged in court.

Analysis

In a previous survey, we attempted to address the question of why utilities form freely in some states, but not in others. The one obstacle we have identified is lack of clear statutory authority. A clear state law is helpful to the formation of utilities. Within the last 10 years we have seen two catastrophic events, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy. The states most affected by these two hurricanes have failed to enact any stormwater utilities yet. It would seem that the states of Connecticut, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, and New York have missed a window of opportunity. Political support would be strongest following major floods, the only 100 percent effective floodplain outreach. It is hard to understand why these states would not give clear authority to enact a stormwater utility if the communities *wanted to*. A state law is not a new tax. Leave it to the communities to decide if they want one or not.

In New Jersey, we are told that Governor Christie would not support such a law. This is a state with a Republican governor that has voted Democratic in the last four Presidential elections. There appears to be little or no influence on SWU formation based on red state – blue state inclinations. We see states

with more than 100 SWUs that have voted Democratic in the past four Presidential elections and we see Texas with more than 100 that has voted Republican in the last four elections.

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

However, utility formation can be inhibited by state laws. For example, the Birmingham, Alabama Stormwater Management Authority utility was created in 1995, yet it has not sparked the formation of utilities in surrounding communities. One reason for this is that the state law enabling this utility applies only to class 1 municipalities. In Alabama, there is only one class 1 municipality. This shows the importance of states providing legal authority for stormwater utilities. Several communities withdrew from the Stormwater Management Authority and this led to its collapse. This utility was underfunded and participant communities decided they could do a better job with their water quality than the Authority. It was recently repealed.

Summary

The current survey contains 1491 U.S. SWUs and 19 Canadian SWUs. However, twelve of the American utilities have been repealed so that the survey only contains data on 1479 of these. Five states: Florida, Minnesota, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin now have more than 100 stormwater utilities while Ohio stands at 99. Nationally, the median monthly fee is \$4.00 and for those communities using the Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) system, the median ERU is 2842 square feet impervious.

The Residential Equivalent Factor (REF) system based on a given storm or a given amount of rainfall is arbitrary and subject to political whim and the base fee can be manipulated in many ways by choosing the standard rainfall amount, the standard residential lot size, or by choosing the hydrologic soil group. By contrast, the use of average annual runoff to set REFs appears to be a consistent method of fee setting when enough years of rainfall data are available to get a steady value of runoff for different land uses. For very dry climates of which Las Vegas is typical, it is difficult to calculate reliable values of the REF. Only a few REF communities use the annual runoff to set fees.

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

There is no correlation between red state - blue state tendencies and the number of stormwater utilities in a state. Other than clear statutory authority, we do not currently understand why SWUs form freely in some states and not others. This is an area for future research. A clear understanding of factors affecting SWU formation within states might allow the development of conditions more conducive to the formation of SWUs.

Appendix A1. Stormwater Utility Metadata

Code	Meaning
E	ERU
F	Fixed Rate
T	Tier System
R	Residential Equivalence Factor (or similar)
D	Two Level System (Residential/Commercial)
V	Existence of Utility/Fee Verified*
A	Fee per Parcel Area
-	Repealed
M	Water Meter
U	Unique Fee**
W	By Water Usage

Appendix A2. U.S. Stormwater Utilities

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1	Jefferson County Stormwater Management Authority	AL	D		\$0.42	1995	662,047
2	Mobile	AL	F		\$3.00	2009	195,111
3	Hot Springs	AR	D		\$3.00	2008	35,680
4	Flagstaff	AZ	T	1500	\$0.00	2003	68,667
5	Mesa	AZ	F		\$7.32	2006	462,821
6	Oro Valley	AZ	E	5000	\$2.90	2008	41,627
7	Peoria	AZ	-		\$0.00	1995	154,065
8	Albany	CA	F		\$3.47	1992	18,539
9	Arcata	CA	E	2500	\$1.96	2001	17,231
10	Berkeley	CA	R			1991	112,580
11	Burlingame	CA	S		\$10.48	2009	28,806
12	Carlsbad	CA	F		\$1.95	1994	106,000
13	Carmel	CA	E	4000	\$8.77	2001	15,677
14	Chino	CA	T		\$8.96	1989	77,983
15	Citrus Heights	CA	R			1997	83,301
16	Contra Costa County	CA	E	5,000	\$2.50	2012	1,041,274
17	Davis	CA	S		\$4.83	2012	65,622
18	Del Mar	CA	F		\$8.66	2009	4,161
19	Dixon	CA	F		\$3.77		18,351
20	El Paso de Robles	CA	V		\$0.00		24,297
21	Elk Grove	CA	S		\$7.28	2004	153,015
22	Escalon	CA	T		\$0.00	1993	7,132
23	Escondido	CA	V		\$2.10	1994	143,911
24	Folsom	CA	V		\$0.00	1990	72,203
25	Fortuna	CA	V		\$0.55	1993	11,926

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
26	Galt	CA	F		\$2.43	2002	23,647
27	Grover Beach	CA	F		\$4.64		13,275
28	Hollister	CA	V		\$0.00		34,928
29	Larkspur	CA	E	3,000	\$0.00	1995	11,926
30	Los Angeles	CA	R		\$1.92	1993	3,792,621
31	Millbrae	CA	V		\$0.00		20,532
32	Modesto	CA	F		\$3.23	2004	201,165
33	Monterey	CA	F		\$5.44	1997	27,810
34	Oceanside	CA	F		\$1.00	2002	167,086
35	Ontario	CA	R			2002	163,924
36	Palo Alto	CA	T	2,500	\$11.99	1990	64,403
37	Pinole	CA	F		\$2.92	1979	18,390
38	Poway	CA	V		\$4.36		47,811
39	Rancho Cordova	CA	E	3,500	\$5.54	1996	64,776
40	Rancho Palos Verdes	CA	E	3,804	\$7.17	2005	41,643
41	Redding	CA	T	43,560	\$1.32	1993	89,861
42	Richmond	CA	V		\$0.00		103,701
43	Sacramento	CA	A		\$11.31		466,488
44	Sacramento County	CA	F		\$5.85	1995	1,400,949
45	Salinas	CA	V		\$0.00		150,441
46	San Bruno	CA	S		\$4.20	1993	41,114
47	San Carlos	CA	T		\$0.00	1994	28,755
48	San Clemente	CA	T		\$5.00	1993	63,522
49	San Diego	CA	W		\$0.95	1990	1,307,402
50	San Jose	CA	T		\$0.00	1982	945,942
51	San Marcos	CA	F		\$1.77	2001	83,781
52	San Ramon	CA	F		\$1.92	1993	73,333
53	Santa Clara County	CA	V		\$0.00		1,784,642

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
54	Santa Clarita	CA	F		\$2.00	1994	176,320
55	Santa Cruz	CA	T	43,560	\$1.77	1994	59,946
56	Santa Monica	CA	R		\$3.00	1995	89,736
57	Santa Rosa	CA	F		\$1.96	1996	167,815
58	South San Francisco	CA	V		\$0.00	1994	63,632
59	Stockton	CA	E	2,347	\$2.10		291,707
60	Tracy	CA	E	3,140	\$1.20		84,266
61	Vallejo	CA	F		\$1.97		115,942
62	Vista	CA	F		\$1.80		93,834
63	Woodland	CA	T		\$0.00		55,468
64	Adams County	CO	S		\$1.67	2013	469,193
65	Arvada	CO	S		\$4.17	2002	106,433
66	Aurora	CO	E	2,500	\$6.42	2002	345,803
67	Berthoud	CO	F		\$3.75	1989	5,105
68	Boulder	CO	R		\$7.69	1983	310,048
69	Brighton	CO	T		\$0.00	2011	35,719
70	Canon City	CO	S		\$5.46	2004	16,318
71	Castle Rock	CO	E	3,255	\$6.65	2002	48,231
72	Colorado Springs	CO	-		\$0.00	2005	416,427
73	Denver	CO	T		\$7.38	1980	649,495
74	Englewood	CO	S		\$1.39		30,255
75	Erie	CO	A		\$5.00	2003	19,723
76	Evans	CO	A		\$4.08	1998	18,537
77	Federal Heights	CO	S		\$3.15	2001	11,973
78	Firestone	CO	T		\$0.00	2009	11,175
79	Fort Collins	CO	R		\$14.26	1986	152,061
80	Fountain	CO	V		\$0.00		25,846
81	Frederick	CO	A		\$6.23	2008	10,196

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
82	Golden	CO	F		\$3.20	1997	19,393
83	Greeley	CO	R		\$5.24	2002	96,539
84	Idaho Springs	CO	V		\$0.00	2006	1,717
85	LaFayette	CO	F		\$4.27	2007	24,453
86	Lakewood	CO	E	2,250	\$1.98	1998	147,214
87	Larimer County	CO	T		\$0.00		315,988
88	Littleton	CO	A		\$2.00	1986	44,275
89	Longmont	CO	S		\$13.05	1984	89,919
90	Louisville	CO	E	3,500	\$2.00	2007	19,588
91	Loveland	CO	T		\$9.10	1987	71,334
92	Northglenn	CO	D	43,560	\$2.00	2004	37,499
93	Parker	CO	E	4,000	\$6.00	1999	48,608
94	Pueblo	CO	S		\$2.40	2003	108,249
95	Sheridan	CO	D		\$3.00	2005	5,874
96	Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority	CO	T		\$0.00	2006	
97	Westminster	CO	T		\$3.00	2001	110,945
98	Windsor	CO	R		\$3.98	2003	20,422
99	Woodland Park	CO	D		\$2.00	1994	7,153
100	Washington	DC	T		\$0.00		601,723
101	Lewes	DE	F		\$5.00	2010	2,747
102	Wilmington	DE	T	789	\$0.00	2006	71,305
103	Alachua County	FL	V		\$0.00	1996	243,574
104	Altamonte Springs	FL	E	2,492	\$6.75	1989	41,496
105	Anna Maria	FL	E	2,254	\$3.75	2008	1,503
106	Apopka	FL	T		\$0.00	2002	41,542
107	Atlantic Beach	FL	E	1,790	\$8.39	1991	12,655
108	Auburndale	FL	F		\$0.75		13,675

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
109	Aventura	FL	E	1,548	\$2.50	1997	36,610
110	Bartow	FL	E	2,520	\$3.75	2005	17,501
111	Bay County	FL	D		\$3.33	2005	169,856
112	Bay Harbor Islands	FL	E	1,548	\$5.00	1996	5,762
113	Belle Glade	FL	V		\$0.00	1998	17,667
114	Belle Isle	FL	E	4,087	\$4.00	2005	6,111
115	Belleair	FL	E	5,459	\$11.92	2012	
116	Boca Raton	FL	E	2,837	\$3.11	1993	85,329
117	Boynton Beach	FL	E	1,937	\$5.00	1993	68,996
118	Bradenton	FL	F		\$4.50	1996	50,193
119	Bradenton Beach	FL	F		\$9.58	2004	1,187
120	Brevard County	FL	E	2,500	\$3.00	1990	543,566
121	Callaway	FL	F		\$1.00	1991	14,493
122	Cape Canaveral	FL	T	2,074	\$5.00	2003	9,916
123	Cape Coral	FL	A		\$3.00	2004	157,476
124	Casselberry	FL	E	2,304	\$7.00	1993	26,387
125	Charlotte County	FL	F		\$2.50	1991	160,511
126	Clearwater	FL	E	1,830	\$14.15	1990	107,784
127	Clermont	FL	E	3,154	\$5.00	1990	29,126
128	Cocoa	FL	E	2,166	\$4.50	1992	17,147
129	Cocoa Beach	FL	E	2,900	\$6.00	2003	11,235
130	Coconut Creek	FL	E	2,070	\$2.65	2004	53,915
131	Collier County	FL	V		\$0.00	1991	328,134
132	Coral Gables	FL	E	2,346	\$6.70	1993	47,783
133	Daytona Beach	FL	E	1,661	\$8.67	2004	61,028
134	De Land	FL	E	3,100	\$7.83	2009	27,041
135	DeBary	FL	E	2,560	\$7.00	2005	19,324
136	Delray Beach	FL	E	2,502	\$5.33	1990	61,209

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
137	Deltona	FL	E	3,484	\$6.34	1996	85,219
138	Doral	FL	E	1,548	\$4.00	2005	46,789
139	Dundee	FL	E	4,749	\$1.20	2003	3,764
140	Dunedin	FL	E	1,708	\$9.30	2007	35,354
141	Eagle Lake	FL	D		\$4.00	2007	2,283
142	Edgewater	FL	E	2,027	\$8.00	2004	20,761
143	El Portal	FL	E	1,548	\$3.00		2,380
144	Eustis	FL	D	2,187	\$6.00	1997	18,805
145	Fernandina Beach	FL	F		\$4.00	2012	11,705
146	Florida City	FL	E	1,250	\$2.50	2000	11,511
147	Fort Lauderdale	FL	T		\$0.00	1992	168,528
148	Fort Meade	FL	T		\$4.25	1990	5,696
149	Fort Myers	FL	E	500	\$0.96	2009	63,512
150	Fort Pierce	FL	E	2,186	\$4.50	2005	41,993
151	Fort Walton Beach	FL	E	3,200	\$3.00	1990	19,793
152	Frostproof	FL	F		\$3.00	1997	3,030
153	Fruitland Park	FL	F		\$2.00	2005	4,132
154	Gainesville	FL	E	2,300	\$8.56	1988	125,326
155	Golden Beach	FL	E	8,000	\$35.00	1993	940
156	Grant-Valkaria	FL	E	2,500	\$3.00	2008	3,851
157	Gulf Breeze	FL	E	4,450	\$4.50	2006	5,870
158	Gulfport	FL	E	2,300	\$3.21	1995	12,041
159	Haines City	FL	T		\$4.50	2002	20,807
160	Hallandale Beach	FL	E	958	\$3.35	1980	37,800
161	Hernando County	FL	-		\$0.00	2003	173,094
162	Hialeah	FL	E	1,664	\$2.50	1998	229,969
163	Hialeah Gardens	FL	E	1,267	\$2.00	1996	19,297
164	Hillsborough County	FL	V		\$1.00	1989	1,267,775

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
165	Holly Hill	FL	E	2,050	\$6.00	1997	11,663
166	Hollywood	FL	E	2,250	\$3.22	1993	143,357
167	Homestead	FL	E	2,000	\$3.37	1992	61,940
168	Indian Creek Village	FL	E	1,548	\$4.00	1999	88
169	Indian Harbor Beach	FL	E	2,500	\$3.00		8,228
170	Jacksonville	FL	T		\$0.00	2007	827,908
171	Jacksonville Beach	FL	E	1,541	\$5.00	1990	21,523
172	Jupiter	FL	E	2,651	\$4.37	1994	55,911
173	Key Biscayne	FL	E	1,083	\$7.50	1993	12,637
174	Key West	FL	E	1,400	\$7.35	2001	24,909
175	Kissimmee	FL	E	2,404	\$7.38	1989	61,346
176	Lake Alfred	FL	T		\$2.00	1999	5,077
177	Lake Mary	FL	E	4,576	\$4.00		13,900
178	Lake Worth	FL	E	1,748	\$5.80	1993	35,306
179	Lakeland	FL	E	5,000	\$6.00	1999	98,589
180	Largo	FL	E	2,257	\$5.32	1989	77,723
181	Lauderdale Lakes	FL	E	2,133	\$4.57	1997	33,191
182	Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	FL	E	4,472	\$3.50	2004	6,168
183	Lauderhill	FL	T		\$0.00		68,117
184	Leesburg	FL	E	2,000	\$6.00	1994	20,390
185	Leon County	FL	E	2,723	\$1.67	1991	277,971
186	Longwood	FL	E	2,898	\$6.00		13,745
187	Madeira Beach	FL	E	1,249	\$5.00		4,267
188	Maitland	FL	E	2,532	\$7.25		16,076
189	Malabar	FL	E	2,500	\$3.00	1992	2,758
190	Manatee County	FL	V		\$0.00	1991	327,142
191	Marathon	FL	E	4,769	\$10.00	2005	8,387
192	Margate	FL	E	2,382	\$3.57	1993	54,270

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
193	Marion County	FL	E	2,275	\$1.25		332,529
194	Martin County	FL	E	3,428	\$0.00	2009	147,495
195	Medley	FL	E	1,487	\$3.00	1991	857
196	Melbourne	FL	E	2,500	\$3.00	1999	76,095
197	Melbourne Beach	FL	E	2,500	\$3.00	2000	3,102
198	Miami Beach	FL	E	791	\$9.06	1996	89,840
199	Miami Gardens	FL	E	1,800	\$4.00	2006	109,680
200	Miami Shores	FL	E	2,466	\$3.75	2000	10,720
201	Miami Springs	FL	F		\$3.67	1993	14,129
202	Miami-Dade County	FL	E	1,548	\$4.00	2004	408,750
203	Milton	FL	V		\$0.00	2008	8,984
204	Minneola	FL	E	3,050	\$4.00	2001	9,531
205	Miramar	FL	F		\$5.00	1998	124,302
206	Mount Dora	FL	E	2,500	\$5.00		12,534
207	Mulberry	FL	E	3,250	\$4.00		3,867
208	Naples	FL	E	1,934	\$12.39	1994	19,939
209	Neptune Beach	FL	E	3,164	\$3.00	2002	7,090
210	New Port Richey	FL	E	2,629	\$3.36	2001	14,961
211	New Smyrna Beach	FL	E	1,818	\$7.00	1995	22,481
212	Niceville	FL	T	7,500	\$4.51	2004	12,941
213	North Bay Village	FL	D	2,415	\$7.72	1994	7,305
214	North Lauderdale	FL	E	2,138	\$3.00	1995	41,782
215	North Miami	FL	E	1,760	\$4.93	1998	60,143
216	North Miami Beach	FL	E	1,800	\$4.50	1992	42,504
217	North Redington Beach	FL	E	1,687	\$0.00		1,418
218	Oakland Park	FL	E	1,507	\$6.00	1989	42,126
219	Ocala	FL	E	1,948	\$5.00	1988	56,517
220	Ocoee	FL	E	2,054	\$7.00		36,320

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
221	Oldsmar	FL	E	2,550	\$3.00	1998	13,618
222	Opa-Locka	FL	E	1,548	\$1.90		15,579
223	Orange County	FL	V		\$0.00	1996	1,169,107
224	Orlando	FL	E	2,000	\$9.99	1989	243,195
225	Ormond Beach	FL	E	3,000	\$8.00	1987	38,153
226	Oviedo	FL	E	2,464	\$7.00	1993	33,528
227	Palm Bay	FL	E	4,602	\$4.47	1991	103,227
228	Palm Coast	FL	E	3,432	\$8.00	2004	76,499
229	Palmetto	FL	T		\$0.00	1999	12,774
230	Panama City	FL	V		\$0.00	1991	36,686
231	Pasco County	FL	E	2,890	\$3.92	2007	466,457
232	Pembroke Park	FL	E	1,548	\$6.25	1996	6,214
233	Pensacola	FL	E	2,998	\$5.70	2001	52,197
234	Pinecrest	FL	E	1,548	\$4.00	2002	18,657
235	Pinellas County	FL	E	2,339	\$9.67	2013	929,048
236	Plant City	FL	E	2,280	\$5.50	2004	35,817
237	Plantation	FL	E	4,489	\$2.50	2012	86,524
238	Polk City	FL	T		\$1.50	2003	1,580
239	Polk County	FL	-		\$0.00	2012	609,492
240	Pompano Beach	FL	E	2,880	\$3.00	1997	78,191
241	Port Orange	FL	E	3,050	\$8.25	1993	45,823
242	Port Saint Lucie	FL	T		\$0.00	1988	88,769
243	Redington Beach	FL	F		\$7.50		1,539
244	Riviera Beach	FL	E	1,920	\$4.50	2003	29,884
245	Rockledge	FL	E	2,922	\$3.75	2000	20,170
246	Royal Palm Beach	FL	E	2,723	\$4.00	2012	31,864
247	Safety Harbor	FL	E	1,865	\$7.25		16,884
248	Saint Cloud	FL	E	2,664	\$6.35	2007	20,074

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
249	Saint Johns County	FL	E	3,000	\$6.50	1994	123,135
250	Saint Pete Beach	FL	E	3,813	\$3.69		9,391
251	Saint Petersburg	FL	E	2,719	\$6.84	1989	248,232
252	Sanford	FL	E	2,126	\$7.63	1991	38,291
253	Sarasota County	FL	E	3,153	\$7.55	1989	325,957
254	Satellite Beach	FL	E	3,000	\$5.42	1997	10,109
255	Sebastian	FL	E	3,285	\$4.00	2001	20,339
256	South Daytona	FL	E	2,000	\$9.00	1989	13,177
257	South Miami	FL	E	1,865	\$3.00	2000	10,741
258	Stuart	FL	E	3,707	\$3.95	2000	14,633
259	Sunny Isles Beach	FL	E	1,548	\$4.00	1999	15,315
260	Sunrise	FL	E	1,884	\$6.82	1997	85,779
261	Surfside	FL	E	1,040	\$10.70	1998	4,909
262	Sweetwater	FL	E	1,548	\$4.00	2000	14,226
263	Tallahassee	FL	E	1,990	\$7.95	1986	150,624
264	Tamarac	FL	E	1,830	\$9.58	1993	55,588
265	Tampa	FL	E	3,310	\$3.00	2003	303,447
266	Tarpon Springs	FL	E	1,945	\$5.65	1992	21,003
267	Tavares	FL	E	3,000	\$4.50		14,248
268	Tequesta	FL	E	2,507	\$7.13		5,273
269	Titusville	FL	R		\$6.62	1990	40,670
270	Treasure Island	FL	E	1,513	\$4.74	1994	7,450
271	Umatilla	FL	E	3,000	\$4.00	2008	2,896
272	Venice	FL	R			1995	17,764
273	Volusia County	FL	E	2,775	\$6.00	1992	443,343
274	West Melbourne	FL	E	2,500	\$3.00	1992	9,824
275	West Miami	FL	E	1,400	\$2.50	1996	5,863
276	West Palm Beach	FL	E	2,171	\$8.48		82,103

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
277	West Park	FL	E	1,351	\$3.50	2012	14,609
278	Wilton Manors	FL	E	3,460	\$4.37	1992	12,697
279	Winter Garden	FL	E	4,077	\$5.13	2006	14,351
280	Winter Haven	FL	F		\$3.00	1998	26,487
281	Winter Park	FL	E	2,324	\$11.56		24,090
282	Winter Springs	FL	E	2,123	\$5.50	1992	31,666
283	Albany	GA	E	2,700	\$2.50	2014	77,431
284	Americus	GA	E	3,000	\$4.00	2010	17,103
285	Athens - Clarke County	GA	R		\$3.50	2004	101,489
286	Atlanta	GA	-		\$0.00		416,474
287	Auburn	GA	T		\$0.00	2011	6,900
288	Austell	GA	F		\$1.00		5,200
289	Avondale Estates	GA	E	2,900	\$5.00	2004	2,995
290	Barrow County	GA	E	3,478	\$1.50	2008	46,144
291	Braselton	GA	E	3,478	\$1.50		1,206
292	Camilla	GA	E	3,360	\$4.00	2010	5,669
293	Canton	GA	E	2,000	\$2.65		7,709
294	Cartersville	GA	E	3,000	\$3.75		15,925
295	Chamblee	GA	E	3,000	\$4.00	2004	9,552
296	Clayton County	GA	E	2,950	\$3.75	2006	236,517
297	College Park	GA	E	3,523	\$3.00	2007	20,382
298	Columbia County	GA	E	100	\$0.09	1999	89,288
299	Conyers	GA	T		\$0.00	2002	10,689
300	Covington	GA	E	2,600	\$3.00	2005	13,226
301	Decatur	GA	E	2,900	\$6.25	1999	18,147
302	DeKalb County	GA	E	3,000	\$4.00	2003	665,865
303	Doraville	GA	E	3,000	\$4.00	2005	9,862
304	Douglasville-Douglas County	GA	E	2,543	\$4.00	2003	92,174

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
305	Duluth	GA	E	2,654	\$3.00	2011	22,122
306	Dunwoody	GA	E	3,000	\$5.75	2009	46,267
307	Evans	GA	E	100	\$0.09		17,727
308	Fairburn	GA	T	3,300	\$4.08	2005	5,464
309	Fayette County	GA	E	1,000	\$0.35	2011	107,784
310	Fayetteville	GA	E	3,800	\$2.95	2004	11,148
311	Garden City	GA	E	3,000	\$4.75	2008	11,289
312	Gilmer County	GA	V		\$0.00		23456
313	Griffin	GA	E	2,200	\$4.79	1998	23,451
314	Gwinnett County	GA	E	100	\$2.46	2006	588,448
315	Henry County	GA	E	4,780	\$3.32	2006	119,341
316	Hinesville	GA	E	2,635	\$5.86		30,392
317	Holly Springs	GA	E	2,700	\$4.00	2009	3,195
318	Kennesaw	GA	D	1,000	\$5.00		30,990
319	Lawrenceville	GA	V		\$0.00	2007	29,258
320	Loganville	GA	E	3,000	\$4.00		5,435
321	McDonough	GA	E	3,000	\$3.30		8,493
322	Norcross	GA	E	100	\$2.17		8,410
323	Peachtree City	GA	E	4,600	\$3.95		31,580
324	Perry	GA	F		\$2.00	2012	14,215
325	Powder Springs	GA	E	2,840	\$3.79	2012	13,940
326	Rockdale County	GA	E	3,420	\$3.39	2005	70,111
327	Roswell	GA	T		\$0.00		79,334
328	Smyrna	GA	E	3,900	\$2.45	2007	40,999
329	Snellville	GA	E	3,800	\$3.10	2008	19,983
330	Stockbridge	GA	E	2,000	\$4.97	2004	9,853
331	Stone Mountain	GA	E	3,000	\$0.00		7,145
332	Sugar Hill	GA	E	1,000	\$1.50	2008	16,725

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
333	Union City	GA	E	2,800	\$4.00	2013	20,501
334	Valdosta	GA	T	3,704	\$0.00	2006	43,724
335	Warner Robbins	GA	T		\$0.00	2006	48,804
336	Woodstock	GA	E	2,700	\$4.20	2006	10,050
337	Ackley	IA	F		\$3.00		1,665
338	Adel	IA	E	3,000	\$3.00		4,563
339	Alburnett	IA	F		\$1.50	2012	673
340	Algona	IA	T		\$3.00		5,741
341	Altoona	IA	E	4,000	\$5.00	2010	10,345
342	Ames	IA	T		\$0.00	1994	50,731
343	Ankeny	IA	D	4,000	\$5.50		45,582
344	Asbury	IA	F		\$4.00		4357
345	Belle Plaine	IA	F		\$4.00		2,537
346	Bellevue	IA	F		\$5.00		2191
347	Belmond	IA	F		\$4.00	2009	2,376
348	Bettendorf	IA	E	2,500	\$2.70	2003	32,445
349	Bondurant	IA	E	2,450	\$3.25	2010	3,860
350	Boone	IA	E	3,000	\$2.00		12,633
351	Brooklyn	IA	F		\$2.00		1468
352	Buffalo	IA	F		\$2.00		1,270
353	Burlington	IA	E	25,000	\$2.00		26,839
354	Carroll	IA	E	2,500	\$3.00		10,103
355	Cedar Falls	IA	F		\$3.00	2006	36,145
356	Cedar Rapids	IA	F		\$4.78		126,326
357	Centerville	IA	F		\$3.00	2008	5,513
358	Charles City	IA	F		\$4.00	2008	7,812
359	Cherokee	IA	F		\$3.00	2004	5,369
360	Clarinda	IA	F		\$2.00	2006	5,690

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
361	Clarion	IA	T		\$0.00	2011	2,850
362	Clear Lake	IA	T		\$0.00		8,161
363	Clive	IA	E	3,667	\$5.60	2005	15,000
364	Conrad	IA	F		\$4.00	2008	1,108
365	Coralville	IA	E	3,440	\$2.00	2005	18,907
366	Creston	IA	V		\$0.00		7,597
367	Dallas Center	IA	F		\$4.00		1623
368	Davenport	IA	E	2,600	\$2.42	2004	98,359
369	De Witt	IA	T		\$2.75		5,049
370	Deloit	IA	V		\$0.00		264
371	Des Moines	IA	E	2,349	\$10.95	1995	206,599
372	Dubuque	IA	E	2,917	\$5.98	2003	57,686
373	Farnhamville	IA	V		\$0.00		420
374	Forest City	IA	F		\$5.00		4,362
375	Fort Dodge	IA	E	2,533	\$3.00	2007	26,309
376	Garnavillo	IA	T		\$0.00		745
377	Garner	IA	V		\$0.00		2,922
378	Grimes	IA	A		\$5.25	2012	8,378
379	Grinnell	IA	E	3250	\$2.74		9218
380	Guttenberg	IA	F		\$1.50	2010	1,987
381	Hancock	IA	V		\$0.00		207
382	Hiawatha	IA	F		\$1.50	2000	6,694
383	Hillsboro	IA	V		\$0.00		205
384	Indianola	IA	E	3,400	\$2.00	2011	12,998
385	Iowa City	IA	D	3,129	\$3.00	2004	67,831
386	Johnston	IA	E	4,000	\$5.05	2012	17,278
387	Kalona	IA	F		\$3.00	2010	2,363
388	Kelley	IA	T		\$0.00		300

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
389	Lake City	IA	F		\$1.00	2005	1,727
390	Lake Mills	IA	T		\$0.00		2,100
391	Laurens	IA	F		\$3.00		1258
392	Le Mars	IA	D		\$0.00	2008	9,826
393	Mallard	IA	V		\$0.00		298
394	Marengo	IA	F		\$1.50		2,535
395	Marion	IA	D	2,791	\$3.50		2,011
396	Marshalltown	IA	F		\$2.16		26,009
397	Mason City	IA	F		\$1.00		29,172
398	Milford	IA	F		\$3.00	2012	2,954
399	Nevada	IA	F		\$5.25		6,658
400	Norwalk	IA	F		\$7.50		8,821
401	Odebolt	IA	F		\$1.00	2004	1,153
402	Ogden	IA	F		\$3.00		2,044
403	Oskaloosa	IA	E	2,750	\$2.00		10,938
404	Perry	IA	F		\$3.00	2004	7,633
405	Postville	IA	F		\$2.50	2007	2,273
406	Reinbeck	IA	T		\$2.00	2008	1,751
407	Rolfe	IA	D		\$3.00	2012	584
408	Sac City	IA	F		\$3.00		2,368
409	Sioux Center	IA	T		\$2.00	2007	6,327
410	Sioux City	IA	V		\$0.00	1990	85,013
411	Slater	IA	D		\$3.00		1,306
412	Solon	IA	F		\$0.50		2,173
413	State Center	IA	T		\$5.08		1,349
414	Storm Lake	IA	E	2,750	\$4.00		10,076
415	Urbandale	IA	E	3,200	\$2.00	2010	40,311
416	Victor	IA	V		\$0.00		952

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
417	Waterloo	IA	F		\$2.50	2009	68,406
418	Waukee	IA	E	2,973	\$4.25	2006	5,126
419	Wellman	IA	F		\$2.75	2012	1,408
420	West Des Moines	IA	E	4,000	\$4.25		46,403
421	Windsor Heights	IA	D	1,000	\$5.25		4,805
422	Woodward	IA	F		\$3.00		1,200
423	Coeur D'Alene	ID	E	3,000	\$4.00	2004	34,514
424	Lewiston	ID	-		\$0.00	2008	31,794
425	Nampa	ID	-		\$0.00	2010	51,867
426	Pocatello	ID	-		\$0.00		51,466
427	Aurora	IL	F		\$3.45	1998	170,617
428	Bloomington	IL	T		\$0.00	2004	70,970
429	Champaign	IL	T	1,000	\$0.00	2012	81,055
430	Decatur	IL	E	4,500	\$3.67	2014	75,407
431	Downer's Grove	IL	T	3,300	\$0.00	2012	48,163
432	East Moline	IL	T	2,200	\$0.00	2009	20,333
433	Freeport	IL	T		\$0.00		25,638
434	Highland Park	IL	E	2,765	\$6.00		31,614
435	Hoffman Estates	IL	T	3,300	\$0.00	2013	51,895
436	Matteson	IL	D	4,000	\$7.00	2013	19,147
437	Moline	IL	T		\$1.94	2000	42,916
438	Morton	IL	E	3,300	\$4.88	2005	15,757
439	Normal	IL	E	3,200	\$4.60	2006	45,386
440	Northbrook	IL	W		\$1.00		33,170
441	Palatine	IL	F		\$6.13	2012	
442	Rantoul	IL	F		\$3.43	2001	12,857
443	Richton Park	IL	D		\$4.66		12,533
444	Rock Island	IL	T	2,800	\$0.00	2002	39,020

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
445	Rolling Meadows	IL	E	3,604	\$3.71	2001	23,682
446	Tinley Park	IL	W		\$1.99	1983	56,703
447	Urbana	IL	E	3,100	\$4.94	2012	41,250
448	Winetka	IL	E	3,400	\$21.83	2014	12,370
449	Albany	IN	F		\$12.40		2,368
450	Anderson	IN	E	2,500	\$3.50	2002	59,734
451	Angola	IN	F		\$2.08		7,344
452	Bargersville	IN	E	2,350	\$9.46	2005	2,120
453	Batesville	IN	T		\$2.00	2005	6,033
454	Berne	IN	T		\$0.00		4,114
455	Bloomington	IN	R		\$2.70	1998	69,291
456	Brownsburg	IN	E	2900	\$5.00	2006	14,520
457	Cedar Lake	IN	E	2903	\$5.00	2006	9,279
458	Centerville	IN	E	3536	\$8.50		2,624
459	Chandler	IN	F		\$4.00	2004	3,500
460	Chesterton	IN	D	3,585	\$6.10		11,139
461	Cicero	IN	V		\$0.00		4,303
462	Clarksville	IN	E	2,527	\$2.95	2004	21,400
463	Connersville	IN	E	2,662	\$5.15		15,411
464	Crawfordsville	IN	V		\$6.00		15,243
465	Crown Point	IN	D		\$6.00		19,806
466	Cumberland	IN	F		\$5.20	2007	5,500
467	Danville	IN	E	3,700	\$0.00		6,418
468	Delaware County	IN	T		\$0.00		97,322
469	Dyer	IN	E	4,343	\$6.00	1991	13,895
470	Elkhart County	IN	E	3,600	\$1.25		2,008
471	Farmersburg	IN	V		\$0.00		1,107
472	Fishers	IN	E	3,318	\$4.95		79,127

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
473	Floyd County	IN	E	3,700	\$3.25	2007	70,823
474	Fort Wayne	IN	E	2,500	\$3.65		255,824
475	Fortville	IN	D		\$8.00		3,444
476	Franklin	IN	T		\$5.00	2009	23,712
477	Goshen	IN	E	2,800	\$1.25		29,383
478	Greendale	IN	E	3,000	\$4.39		4,296
479	Greenfield	IN	E	2,250	\$2.00	2005	14,600
480	Greenwood	IN	E	2,800	\$5.00	2012	51,584
481	Griffith	IN	F		\$7.50	2005	17,334
482	Highland	IN	T		\$8.69		64,322
483	Howard County	IN	F		\$2.50		84,964
484	Indianapolis/Marion County	IN	E	2,800	\$1.25	2001	791,926
485	Jasper	IN	E	5,000	\$3.96	2003	12,100
486	Jeffersonville	IN	E	2,500	\$3.50		27,362
487	Lafayette	IN	E	3,200	\$5.00	2009	56,397
488	Lake County	IN	F		\$3.30		484,564
489	Lake Station	IN	F		\$8.33		12,572
490	Lebanon	IN	E	3,000	\$4.75		15,259
491	Leo Cedarville	IN	V		\$0.00		2,782
492	Logansport	IN	T		\$7.47		19,684
493	Marion	IN	F		\$5.00	2001	31,320
494	McCordsville	IN	E	2,250	\$7.50	2005	1,134
495	Merrillville	IN	E	2,784	\$5.00	2009	32,147
496	Middletown	IN	D		\$6.00		2,357
497	Monroe County	IN	E	5,200	\$2.93	2011	137,974
498	Muncie	IN	F		\$3.60	2005	70,087
499	Munster	IN	F		\$10.00		22,346
500	New Albany	IN	E	2,500	\$4.17	2005	37,603

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
501	New Castle	IN	F		\$6.00		17,780
502	New Haven	IN	E	2,534	\$5.35		12,406
503	North Manchester	IN	E	2,650	\$3.45	1994	5,932
504	Ossian	IN	F		\$8.00	2005	2,943
505	Peru	IN	E	3,497	\$4.00		12,994
506	Pittsboro	IN	F		\$3.50		1,588
507	Plainfield	IN	E	3,000	\$8.34		18,396
508	Plymouth	IN	E	12,000	\$2.05		9,840
509	Richmond	IN	D	2,980	\$6.00		39,124
510	Shelbyville	IN	F		\$6.00		17,951
511	Valparaiso	IN	T		\$0.00	1998	27,428
512	Vincennes	IN	E	2,800	\$3.00		18,701
513	Warrick County	IN	E	3,100	\$5.00	2006	52,383
514	Washington	IN	E	2,558	\$3.00	2004	11,380
515	West Lafayette	IN	E	3,200	\$8.00	2013	30,419
516	Westfield	IN	T		\$2.75	2008	9,293
517	Whiteland	IN	E	3,704	\$7.50	2010	4,169
518	Winfield	IN	E	4,343	\$6.00	2010	4,530
519	Yorktown	IN	E	2,500	\$2.00		4,785
520	Zionsville	IN	E	4,400	\$3.86	2010	24,159
521	Abilene	KS	T		\$0.00	1999	6,844
522	Andover	KS	T		\$0.00	2005	6,698
523	Arkansas City	KS	D		\$3.00	1993	11,963
524	Bonner Springs	KS	D		\$2.50		7,093
525	Caldwell	KS	D		\$1.00		1,043
526	Coffeyville	KS	D		\$3.50	2006	10,387
527	Derby	KS	E	2,233	\$3.00	2012	22,158
528	Dodge City	KS	T		\$0.00	2009	25,176

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
529	El Dorado	KS	E	2,314	\$3.00	2008	12,057
530	Eudora	KS	F		\$2.25	2007	4,307
531	Fairway	KS	E	3,200	\$5.00		3,952
532	Garden City	KS	T		\$1.50		26,658
533	Hays	KS	E	3,369	\$3.62	2011	20,013
534	Hiawatha	KS	D		\$4.00	2009	3,417
535	Hutchinson	KS	T		\$2.00		40,787
536	Junction City	KS	T		\$0.00		18,886
537	Kansas City	KS	F		\$4.50		146,453
538	Lawrence	KS	E	2,366	\$4.00	1997	80,098
539	Lenexa	KS	E	2,750	\$7.50	2000	40,238
540	Manhattan	KS	T		\$4.42	1992	44,831
541	Mission	KS	E	2,600	\$19.00	2004	9,727
542	Mission Hills	KS	T		\$0.00	2012	3,498
543	Olathe	KS	A		\$5.45		114,662
544	Ottawa	KS	E	2,600	\$4.00	2012	12,620
545	Overland Park	KS	E	2,485	\$2.00	2001	149,080
546	Paola	KS	F		\$3.00		5,602
547	Parsons	KS	D		\$2.50	2008	11,514
548	Pittsburg	KS	E	3,106	\$3.56	2003	19,243
549	Prairie Village	KS	S		\$0.04	2008	21,447
550	Shawnee	KS	E	2,773	\$4.00	2004	47,996
551	Topeka	KS	T	2,018	\$4.25	1996	122,377
552	Valley Center	KS	T		\$5.00	2008	4,883
553	Wichita	KS	E	2,139	\$2.00		344,284
554	Winfield	KS	D		\$2.00	1991	11,900
555	Danville	KY	E	3,813	\$3.36	2007	15,385
556	Glasgow	KY	T		\$0.00	2012	14,059

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
557	Henderson	KY	E	3,000	\$0.00	1998	27,373
558	Hopkinsville	KY	E	3,350	\$3.00	2006	30,089
559	Lexington/Fayette County	KY	E	2,500	\$4.54	2009	260,512
560	Louisville/Jefferson Co.	KY	E	2,500	\$7.28	1987	693,604
561	Murray	KY	D	3,000	\$1.50	2004	14,950
562	Oldham County	KY	E	6,000	\$3.91	2008	40,502
563	Radcliff	KY	E	2,800	\$4.50	2003	21,961
564	Sanitation District 1	KY	E	2,600	\$5.04	1998	326,071
565	Warren County	KY	D		\$4.00	2007	43,226
566	Chicopee	MA	E	2,000	\$8.33	1998	54,653
567	Fall River	MA	E	2,800	\$11.67	2008	91,938
568	Gloucester	MA	F		\$4.42	2011	30,273
569	Newton	MA	D	3,100	\$2.08	2006	83,829
570	Northampton	MA	F		\$5.00	2014	28,592
571	Reading	MA	D	3,210	\$3.33	2006	24,145
572	Westfield	MA	F		\$0.00	2010	41,094
573	Annapolis	MD	T		\$3.33	2003	35,838
574	Anne Arundel County	MD	T	2,740	\$0.00	2013	544,403
575	Baltimore	MD	E	1,050	\$6.00	2013	619,493
576	Baltimore County	MD	E	2,000	\$5.75	2013	809,641
577	Berlin	MD	D	2,100	\$4.16	2013	4,491
578	Centreville	MD	E	3,200	\$2.50	2013	4,334
579	Charles County	MD	F		\$0.00		120,546
580	Ellicott City	MD			\$3.75		65,834
581	Frederick	MD	D	1,000	\$0.00	2013	
582	Frederick County	MD	F		\$0.01	2013	236,745
583	Harford County	MD	D	500	\$0.00	2013	246,849
584	Howard County	MD	E	3,000	\$7.50	2013	293,142

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
585	Montgomery County	MD	E	2,406	\$7.37	2002	873,341
586	Prince George's County	MD	E	2,465	\$1.74	2013	871,233
587	Rockville	MD	E	2,330	\$8.30	2007	47,388
588	Silver Spring	MD	-		\$0.00		76,540
589	Takoma Park	MD	E	1,228	\$4.58	1996	17,299
590	Augusta	ME	E	2,700	\$7.54		18,560
591	Bangor	ME	E	3,000	\$1.83	2012	33,011
592	Lewiston	ME	D		\$4.17	2006	35,690
593	Long Creek Watershed	ME	A		\$0.00	2010	
594	Adrian	MI	-		\$0.00	2012	21,122
595	Ann Arbor	MI	T		\$0.00	1980	114,024
596	Berkley	MI	E	2,600	\$5.18	2001	15,531
597	Detroit	MI	T		\$0.00	1979	951,270
598	Jackson	MI	D	2,125	\$7.05	2011	36,316
599	Lansing	MI	V		\$0.00	1995	119,128
600	Marquette	MI	T		\$0.00		19,661
601	New Baltimore	MI	D		\$2.00	2005	7,405
602	Albert Lea	MN	V		\$0.00	2005	17,967
603	Alexandria	MN	T	43,560	\$3.00	2005	8,820
604	Andover	MN	R		\$2.84	2003	30,222
605	Anoka	MN	R	43,560	\$2.95	2003	18,076
606	Apple Valley	MN	R		\$5.15	1988	45,527
607	Arden Hills	MN	R	43,560	\$4.49	1993	9,642
608	Ashby	MN	R		\$4.00	2005	444
609	Austin	MN	A		\$4.00	2003	24,834
610	Baxter	MN	S		\$2.63	2006	7,642
611	Belle Plaine	MN	F		\$3.12	1999	6,792
612	Bemidji	MN	T		\$6.44		13,657

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
613	Bird Island	MN	F		\$5.00	2007	1,027
614	Blaine	MN	R		\$1.75	2007	57,584
615	Bloomington	MN	R		\$5.72	1988	84,057
616	Brainerd	MN	R		\$3.00	2002	13,646
617	Brooklyn Center	MN	R		\$14.48	1991	30,529
618	Brooklyn Park	MN	R		\$2.93	2002	76,853
619	Browerville	MN	F		\$6.00		788
620	Buffalo	MN	R		\$5.00	1986	15,665
621	Burnsville	MN	R		\$6.78	2012	60,828
622	Byron	MN	R		\$3.00	2008	
623	Cambridge	MN	R		\$4.58	2000	8,209
624	Cannon Falls	MN	R		\$2.00	2009	4,086
625	Carver	MN	T		\$0.00	2004	3,790
626	Centerville	MN	S		\$4.33	1997	3,818
627	Champlin	MN	R		\$2.75	2008	23,418
628	Chanhassen	MN	T		\$9.66	2007	23,358
629	Circle Pines	MN	F		\$6.00	2005	4,953
630	Cloquet	MN	E	4,312	\$4.00	2011	12,148
631	Columbia Heights	MN	R		\$3.25	1999	19,632
632	Coon Rapids	MN	R		\$3.47	2002	61,904
633	Cottage Grove	MN	R	43,560	\$4.00	2001	35,052
634	Crystal	MN	R		\$3.90	1991	22,463
635	Dassel	MN	T		\$0.00	2001	1,467
636	Deephaven	MN	F		\$5.00	1994	3,693
637	Delano	MN	R		\$5.00		5,541
638	Detroit Lakes	MN	R		\$3.95		8,641
639	Duluth	MN	E	1,708	\$6.08	1998	86,227
640	Dundas	MN	F		\$3.00		1,371

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
641	Eagan	MN	R		\$3.17	1990	64,765
642	Eden Prairie	MN	R		\$8.00	1993	61,657
643	Edina	MN	R		\$7.63	1985	48,620
644	Elko-New Market	MN	R		\$7.16	2000	4,194
645	Excelsior	MN	R		\$9.34	1999	2,219
646	Eyota	MN	F		\$2.00		1,998
647	Fairfax	MN	R		\$12.50	1995	1,218
648	Fairmont	MN	R			1987	10,589
649	Falcon Heights	MN	R		\$3.25	1986	5,381
650	Faribault	MN	E	3,500	\$3.50	2001	23,450
651	Farmington	MN	R		\$3.50	1989	21,267
652	Fergus Falls	MN	T		\$0.00		13,125
653	Forest Lake	MN	R		\$2.67	2008	18,619
654	Frazee	MN	R		\$1.00	2005	1,360
655	Fridley	MN	R		\$4.91	1985	27,398
656	Glencoe	MN	R			1993	5,598
657	Glyndon	MN	F		\$9.50	2007	1,413
658	Golden Valley	MN	T		\$0.00	1992	20,655
659	Grand Rapids	MN	T		\$0.00	2004	10,862
660	Hanover	MN	R		\$8.50		2,980
661	Hastings	MN	R		\$2.12	2010	22,359
662	Hopkins	MN	R		\$5.00	1989	17,837
663	Hutchinson	MN	R		\$3.43	2001	14,093
664	Inver Grove Heights	MN	R		\$1.72	2007	34,157
665	Jordan	MN	R		\$6.04	1995	5,583
666	Kasson	MN	R		\$7.15		5,978
667	Kenyon	MN	R		\$7.28		1,817
668	Lake Elmo	MN	T		\$0.00	2003	8,177

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
669	Lakeville	MN	R		\$2.33	1994	56,443
670	Lauderdale	MN	R		\$2.50	1994	2,408
671	Little Falls	MN	R				8,349
672	Long Lake	MN	R		\$3.60	1999	1,792
673	Loretto	MN	R		\$11.00	2003	658
674	Madison	MN	R		\$11.25	2002	1,540
675	Mahtomedi	MN	R		\$4.79	2001	7,775
676	Mankato	MN	A		\$3.25		39,528
677	Maple Lake	MN	D		\$1.00		2,088
678	Maple Plain	MN	T		\$0.00	2005	1,792
679	Maplewood	MN	R		\$7.26	2003	38,472
680	Marshall	MN	R		\$4.25	2003	13,700
681	Mayer	MN	R		\$2.00	2005	1,780
682	Medina	MN	R		\$2.66	2008	4,963
683	Mendota Heights	MN	A		\$2.42	1992	11,168
684	Minneapolis	MN	E	1,530	\$11.42	2005	387,753
685	Minnnetonka	MN	F		\$5.76	2003	50,435
686	Minnnetonka Beach	MN	F		\$2.67	2011	539
687	Minnetrsta	MN	F		\$6.17	2004	6,474
688	Montrose	MN	F		\$3.00	2000	2,887
689	Moorhead	MN	F		\$10.21	2005	38,566
690	Mora	MN	F		\$1.25	2005	3,556
691	Mound	MN	R		\$8.98	2001	9,180
692	Mounds View	MN	T		\$0.00	1993	12,305
693	New Brighton	MN	R	43,560	\$4.40	1994	21,715
694	New Hope	MN	D		\$6.30	1991	20,616
695	New Prague	MN	R		\$5.00	1992	7,401
696	Newport	MN	R		\$4.25		3,481

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
697	North Branch	MN	R		\$4.90	2008	10,131
698	North Monkato	MN	A		\$3.25		13,437
699	North Saint Paul	MN	T		\$0.00	1990	11,601
700	Northfield	MN	R		\$4.94	1986	20,084
701	Norwood Young America	MN	R		\$4.65	2003	3,611
702	Oak Park Heights	MN	T		\$0.00	1999	4,389
703	Oakdale	MN	R		\$1.67	2002	27,743
704	Olivia	MN	T		\$0.00		2,449
705	Orono	MN	R		\$5.28	2001	7,543
706	Osakis	MN	T		\$0.00		1,746
707	Osseo	MN	R		\$11.02	2007	2,463
708	Otsego	MN	T		\$0.00	2009	13,761
709	Park Rapids	MN	R		\$2.00	2010	3,686
710	Pierz	MN	R	43,560	\$3.50		1,394
711	Plymouth	MN	R		\$5.00	2001	71,561
712	Preston	MN	V		\$0.00	2001	1,325
713	Princeton	MN	R		\$1.89	2008	4,676
714	Prior Lake	MN	A		\$13.25	1993	23,261
715	Ramsey	MN	R		\$3.43	2000	18,510
716	Red Wing	MN	R		\$10.00		16,116
717	Redwood Falls	MN	R		\$7.16	2003	5,459
718	Richfield	MN	R		\$4.01	1985	34,439
719	Robbinsdale	MN	R		\$7.80	1985	14,123
720	Rochester	MN	R		\$3.18	2003	85,806
721	Rogers	MN	S		\$3.72	2002	3,588
722	Rosemount	MN	T		\$0.00	1992	14,619
723	Roseville	MN	R		\$3.90	1984	33,690
724	Saint Anthony	MN	R		\$19.43	1993	8,226

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
725	Saint Bonifacius	MN	F		\$5.00	2004	1,873
726	Saint Charles	MN	T		\$0.00	2006	3,735
727	Saint Cloud	MN	R		\$1.00	2003	59,107
728	Saint Joseph	MN	R		\$3.70		6,646
729	Saint Louis Park	MN	R		\$5.87	2000	44,126
730	Saint Michael	MN	R		\$2.00	2003	9,099
731	Saint Paul	MN	R		\$6.87	1986	287,151
732	Saint Paul Park	MN	R		\$2.83	2007	5,070
733	Saint Peter	MN	R		\$7.50	2004	9,747
734	Sandstone	MN	R		\$1.50	2008	2,849
735	Sartell	MN	D		\$6.00		14,445
736	Sauk Rapids	MN	R		\$2.25	2010	11,957
737	Savage	MN	R		\$6.42	1994	27,292
738	Shafer	MN	R		\$1.50	2003	383
739	Shakopee	MN	R		\$2.29	1985	20,568
740	Shoreview	MN	R		\$7.09	1991	25,924
741	Shorewood	MN	R		\$6.05	1993	7,400
742	South Saint Paul	MN	R		\$3.11	2010	20,167
743	South Washington Watershed District	MN	F		\$7.41	2010	
744	Spring Valley	MN	F		\$5.00		2,479
745	Stacy	MN	R		\$3.50	2003	1,456
746	Stewartville	MN	R		\$4.50	2001	5,916
747	Stillwater	MN	R		\$1.50	1996	15,143
748	Thief River Falls	MN	R		\$2.50		8,410
749	Tonka Bay	MN	R		\$3.50	1993	1,547
750	Twin Valley	MN	D		\$4.50		821
751	Two Harbors	MN	E	1,718	\$1.50	1999	3,613

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
752	Vadnais Heights	MN	R		\$3.47	1992	12,525
753	Vadnais Lake Water Management Organization	MN	F		\$2.20	2007	
754	Victoria	MN	R		\$4.33	1997	4,025
755	Waconia	MN	F		\$7.00	1992	6,814
756	Watertown	MN	F		\$3.00	1993	3,029
757	Waverly	MN	D		\$3.50	2003	1,089
758	Wayzata	MN	R		\$5.15	1991	4,113
759	West Saint Paul	MN	R		\$3.08	2005	19,405
760	White Bear Township	MN	E	4,000	\$2.00	1992	11,293
761	Winona	MN	R			2003	27,069
762	Woodbury	MN	F		\$5.79	1992	46,463
763	Worthington	MN	R		\$4.74	2004	11,283
764	Wyoming	MN	R		\$0.67	1997	7,716
765	Arnold	MO	E	1,750	\$3.00	2005	21,013
766	Columbia - Boone County	MO	T		\$1.15	1993	115,276
767	Kansas City	MO	E	500	\$0.50	1992	463,202
768	Saint Louis	MO	F		\$4.20	2008	318,069
769	Billings	MT	F		\$2.69		89,847
770	Bozeman	MT	M		\$1.75	2012	38,025
771	Great Falls	MT	F		\$7.26	1989	56,690
772	Helena	MT	E	10,000	\$1.84	1988	25,780
773	Polson	MT	F		\$8.00	2009	4,041
774	Whitefish	MT	E	2,400	\$16.67	2006	5,032
775	Archdale	NC	E	3,163	\$5.00		11,415
776	Asheville	NC	E	2,442	\$4.00	2004	84,458
777	Atlantic	NC	F		\$4.00		1,495
778	Belmont	NC	E	2,500	\$3.00		10,076

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
779	Bessemer City	NC	F		\$2.07		5,398
780	Burlington	NC	F		\$3.00	2005	44,917
781	Butner	NC	F		\$2.50		7,598
782	Carolina Beach	NC	E	2,000	\$9.00	2002	4,701
783	Chapel Hill	NC	T		\$0.00	2004	48,715
784	Charlotte	NC	T		\$7.89	1994	695,454
785	Clemmons	NC	E	3,952	\$5.00	1993	13,827
786	Concord	NC	E	3,120	\$4.30	2005	79,066
787	Cornelius	NC	T	43,560	\$0.00		11,969
788	Cramerton	NC	T		\$0.00		4,165
789	Creedmoor	NC	T		\$0.00	2012	4,129
790	Cumberland County	NC	E	2,266	\$1.00	1995	302,963
791	Dallas	NC	E	2,500	\$1.85		3,402
792	Davidson	NC	T	43,560	\$0.00		7,139
793	Durham	NC	T	2,400	\$0.00	1997	228,330
794	Elizabeth City	NC	D		\$3.00	2006	18,683
795	Elon	NC	F		\$2.00		9,419
796	Fayetteville	NC	E	2,266	\$3.50	2004	200,564
797	Forsythe County	NC	T	43,560	\$0.00	2006	306,067
798	Gastonia	NC	E	2,650	\$2.75	2001	71,741
799	Graham	NC	F		\$1.00		14,153
800	Granville County	NC	T		\$0.00	2012	59,976
801	Greensboro	NC	E	2,543	\$2.70	1994	269,666
802	Greenville	NC	E	2,000	\$3.85		84,554
803	High Point	NC	E	2,588	\$2.00		104,371
804	Hope Mills	NC	D	2,266	\$4.00	2007	15,176
805	Huntersville	NC	T	43,560	\$0.00		24,960
806	Indian Trail	NC	T	1,984	\$0.00	2007	11,905

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
807	Jacksonville	NC	E	2,850	\$5.00	2006	66,715
808	Kannapolis	NC	T	3,250	\$0.00		36,910
809	Kernersville	NC	E	2,980	\$3.29	2006	23,123
810	Kinston	NC	E	3,059	\$4.00	2008	22,346
811	Kure Beach	NC	F		\$8.71		2,012
812	Lake Park	NC	T		\$0.00		3,422
813	Landis	NC	D		\$5.00		3,121
814	Lowell	NC	V		\$0.00		2,662
815	Lumberton	NC	T		\$4.25	1997	21,542
816	Matthews	NC	T	43,560	\$0.00		22,127
817	Mecklenburg County	NC	T	43,560	\$0.00		695,454
818	Mint Hill	NC	T	43,560	\$0.00		14,922
819	Monroe	NC	T	2,618	\$0.00	2008	32,797
820	Morrisville	NC	E	2,800	\$1.92	2012	19,184
821	Mount Holly	NC	E		\$2.50		13,656
822	Nags Head	NC	F		\$2.00		2,757
823	New Bern	NC	E	3,100	\$2.10	2012	29,524
824	Oak Island	NC	D		\$1.75		6,783
825	Oxford	NC	E	2,500	\$2.00		8,338
826	Person County	NC	V		\$0.00	2013	
827	Pineville	NC	T	43,560	\$0.00		3,449
828	Plymouth	NC	F		\$3.00		3,878
829	Raleigh	NC	T		\$4.00	2004	416,468
830	Ranlo	NC	E	2,650	\$2.75		3,434
831	Rocky Mount	NC	E	2,519	\$4.25	2003	57,477
832	Spring Lake	NC	D	2,266	\$2.75		11,964
833	Stallings	NC	E	2,060	\$2.12	2007	13,831
834	Stem	NC	T		\$0.00		463

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
835	Thomasville	NC	F		\$1.00		26,729
836	Wallace	NC	E	2,400	\$2.25		3,880
837	Washington	NC	T		\$0.00	2002	9,744
838	Whitakers	NC	F		\$3.25		744
839	Wilmington	NC	E	2,500	\$6.83	2004	106,476
840	Wilson	NC	E	2,585	\$2.94	2002	49,167
841	Winston-Salem	NC	T	43,560	\$0.00		185,776
842	Winterville	NC	E	2,000	\$2.00	2007	9,269
843	Wrightsville Beach	NC	T		\$0.00		2,593
844	Zebulon	NC	T		\$0.00		4,433
845	Bismarck	ND	F		\$2.60		55,532
846	Grand Forks	ND	F		\$2.90	1988	49,321
847	Minot	ND	F		\$2.60	1998	36,567
848	Omaha	NE			\$0.64		
849	Sante Fe	NM	T		\$3.00	2003	62,203
850	Carson City	NV	F		\$4.38	2003	52,457
851	Sparks	NV	D		\$8.32		66,346
852	Ada	OH	T		\$0.00	2004	5,952
853	Amberley	OH	R		\$6.25	2003	3,585
854	Ashland	OH	E	3,052	\$3.50	2006	20,367
855	Ashville	OH	E	2530	\$3.00	2006	4120
856	Barberton	OH	E	8,668	\$5.00	2006	26,455
857	Bellefontaine	OH	E	2,400	\$3.75	2001	13,322
858	Broadview Heights	OH	E	4,000	\$4.00	2007	19,247
859	Brunswick	OH	E	3,500	\$4.95	2011	34,441
860	Bucyrus	OH	E	2,506	\$4.00	2000	12,253
861	Butler County	OH	E	4,000	\$1.08	2004	369,999
862	Campbell	OH	T		\$3.00	2007	8,235

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
863	Canal Winchester	OH	E	3,001	\$3.30	2010	7,191
864	Canfield	OH	E	3,050	\$3.00	1992	7,464
865	Celina	OH	E	3,083	\$2.00	2008	10,406
866	Chillicothe	OH	F		\$1.00	1997	21,955
867	Cincinnati	OH	T		\$3.54	1984	296,223
868	Columbus	OH	E	2,000	\$4.60	1994	797,434
869	Cortland	OH	F		\$1.50	2007	7,069
870	Coshocton	OH	D		\$0.25	2010	11,231
871	Cuyahoga Falls	OH	E	3,000	\$3.00	1992	49,473
872	Dayton	OH	F		\$5.03	1997	142,148
873	Deerfield Regional Stormwater District	OH	E	3,407	\$1.92	2006	
874	Delaware	OH	E	2,773	\$2.50	1998	35,541
875	Findlay	OH	T		\$3.00	1999	41,202
876	Forest Park	OH	F		\$3.00	1988	19,463
877	Fostoria	OH	R		\$6.79	2006	13,411
878	Franklin	OH	E	2,611	\$3.50		11,771
879	Gahanna	OH	E	3,064	\$4.33	2004	32,636
880	Galion	OH	E	2,650	\$3.00	2001	10,416
881	Gambier	OH	T	3,000	\$0.00		2,396
882	Greenville	OH	E	2,800	\$2.95	2007	13,189
883	Groveport	OH	E	2,760	\$2.00	2008	5,363
884	Hamilton	OH	E	2,536	\$3.60	2002	62,795
885	Hamilton County	OH	V		\$0.00		800,362
886	Harrison	OH	R		\$4.00	2007	9,871
887	Hilliard	OH	E	2,000	\$2.35	2009	28,435
888	Hubbard	OH	T		\$3.00	2007	8,284
889	Huber Heights	OH	E	3,431	\$2.00	2002	38,278

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
890	Hudson	OH	-		\$0.00		22,182
891	Ironton	OH	W		\$2.50	2005	11,211
892	Kent	OH	E	1,963	\$2.30	2001	28,935
893	Lake County	OH	E	3,050	\$2.50	2003	229,885
894	Lancaster	OH	E	2,600	\$2.64	2004	39,026
895	Lebanon	OH	E	2,615	\$3.50	2003	20,242
896	Lexington	OH	E	5,000	\$1.50	2004	4,784
897	Lima	OH	E	2,600	\$0.00		38,693
898	London	OH	E	2,766	\$4.00		9,896
899	Louisville	OH	T		\$0.00	2005	9,186
900	Loveland	OH	E	2,500	\$4.50	2003	12,082
901	Lowellville	OH	F		\$2.00	2007	1,148
902	Lucas County	OH	E	5,500	\$4.06	2011	440,005
903	Marion	OH	E	2,778	\$4.16	1997	36,689
904	Marysville	OH	E	2,700	\$2.75	2004	22,288
905	Mason	OH	F		\$3.71	2001	31,039
906	Massillon	OH	T		\$0.00	2010	32,106
907	Medina	OH	E	2,716	\$2.25	2003	26,822
908	Middletown	OH	E	2,814	\$3.25	2005	48,962
909	Milford	OH	E	2,400	\$5.50	2004	6,768
910	Monroe	OH	D		\$3.00	2003	12,509
911	Monroeville	OH	E	4,200	\$0.00	2009	1,400
912	Montpelier	OH	T		\$0.00	1986	4,067
913	Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District	OH	E	3,300	\$1.00		2,000,000
914	New Lexington	OH	F		\$2.25	2005	4,689
915	New London	OH	T		\$4.00	2005	2,455
916	Newark	OH	E	2,600	\$6.50	2005	47,790

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
917	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	OH	-		\$0.00	2010	
918	Northwood	OH	E	2,500	\$3.16	2001	5,265
919	Norwalk	OH	E	3,800	\$1.35	2011	16,977
920	Oak Harbor	OH	E	4,200	\$13.00	2007	2,758
921	Painesville	OH	E	2,500	\$2.75	2002	19,549
922	Pickerington	OH	E	2,530	\$4.50	2001	18,408
923	Piqua	OH	E	5,400	\$5.70	2009	20,592
924	Poland	OH	E	2,500	\$3.50	2010	2537
925	Ravenna	OH	E	2,750	\$3.00	2007	11,739
926	Reynoldsburg	OH	E	2,530	\$2.00	1996	36,293
927	Sebring	OH	D		\$3.00		4,391
928	Sheffield	OH	E	2,500	\$3.50	2004	3,986
929	Sheffield Lake	OH	E	2,275	\$4.85	1999	9,145
930	Sidney	OH	E	2,752	\$1.00	1994	21,178
931	Silver Lake	OH	F		\$3.00	2003	2,510
932	Spencerville	OH	V		\$0.00	2008	2,218
933	Springboro	OH	D		\$3.00	2003	17,588
934	Springfield	OH	T		\$1.30	2011	60,333
935	Stow	OH	E	3,060	\$3.00		34,711
936	Struthers	OH	E	3,500	\$3.50	2007	10,640
937	Tallmadge	OH	E	3,000	\$2.00		17,473
938	Toledo	OH	E	2,500	\$3.80	1999	286,038
939	Trenton	OH	E	3,000	\$0.30	2003	11,931
940	Trotwood	OH	E	4,020	\$4.00		2,455
941	Troy	OH	E	3,000	\$4.65	2007	25,143
942	Union	OH	T		\$4.00	1987	6,448
943	Upper Arlington	OH	F		\$3.75	1991	34,223

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
944	Vandalia	OH	E	4,431	\$2.00	2004	15,317
945	Wadsworth	OH	F		\$4.50	2005	21,683
946	Wapakoneta	OH	T		\$0.00	1994	9,843
947	Warren	OH	E	648	\$2.92		41,358
948	Wellington	OH	E	2,900	\$3.50	2010	4,806
949	Wooster	OH	E	3,050	\$5.75	1985	26,139
950	Wyoming	OH	V		\$0.00	2011	8,398
951	Xenia	OH	T		\$2.50		25,925
952	Zanesville	OH	D		\$1.36	1987	25,531
953	Bixby	OK	E	2,650	\$4.00		21,137
954	Broken Arrow	OK	E	2,650	\$4.77	2002	100,073
955	Catoosa	OK	D		\$2.50		7,226
956	Choctaw	OK	F		\$3.00	2005	11,364
957	Edmond	OK	E	4,860	\$3.00	1994	82,963
958	Enid	OK	E	5,000	\$4.13	2009	49,451
959	Jenks	OK	F		\$2.00	2002	17,130
960	Lawton	OK	F		\$0.75		98,177
961	Miami	OK	E	43,560	\$2.00		13,577
962	Midwest City	OK	T		\$0.00		55,427
963	Muskogee	OK	D	2,650	\$2.00	2005	39,231
964	Oklahoma City	OK	M		\$5.53	1995	591,967
965	Owasso	OK	E	3,000	\$3.00		29,854
966	Ponca City	OK	D		\$2.25		25,168
967	Sand Springs	OK	E	2,650	\$5.00		19,140
968	Sapulpa	OK	D	2,650	\$4.15		20,691
969	Stillwater	OK	E	5,000	\$1.00	1997	46,048
970	Tahlequah	OK	D		\$2.00		16,021
971	Tulsa	OK	E	2,650	\$5.43	1986	396,466

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
972	Adair Village	OR	F		\$2.50		843
973	Ashland	OR	T	1,000	\$4.40	1994	20,232
974	Beaverton	OR	E	2,640	\$8.75	1989	91,625
975	Bend	OR	E	3,800	\$4.00	2007	77,905
976	Cannon Beach	OR	F		\$4.49	1996	1,695
977	Central Point	OR	E	3,000	\$6.50	2005	17,308
978	Clackamas County	OR	E	2,500	\$4.00		380,207
979	Clatskanie	OR	SS		\$2.50	1999	1,738
980	Corvallis	OR	E	2,750	\$6.27	1977	54,674
981	Cottage Grove	OR	E	2,650	\$3.37		9,734
982	Dundee	OR	D	1,000	\$0.00	1997	3,188
983	Estacada	OR	F		\$5.95	1998	2,725
984	Eugene	OR	T	1,000	\$0.00	1994	156,929
985	Fairview	OR	F		\$8.78	1994	8,920
986	Florence	OR	T		\$0.00	2005	8,466
987	Forest Grove	OR	E	2,640	\$7.75	1990	21,083
988	Forest Park	OR	V		\$0.00		
989	Gresham	OR	E	2,500	\$9.84	1994	105,594
990	Hillsboro	OR	E	2,640	\$6.25		70,186
991	Hood River	OR	M		\$0.00	2006	7,167
992	Hubbard	OR	F		\$0.00		3,173
993	Independence	OR	E	3,250	\$7.41	2011	8,650
994	Jackson County	OR	E	3,000	\$0.00	2004	181,269
995	Keizer	OR	E	3,000	\$5.37	2007	32,203
996	Lake Oswego	OR	E	3,030	\$11.76	1992	35,278
997	Lebanon	OR	T		\$3.09	2010	12,950
998	Medford	OR	E	3,730	\$7.71	1994	63,154
999	Milwaukie	OR	T		\$0.00	1994	20,490

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1000	Newberg	OR	E	2,877	\$7.30	2003	18,064
1001	Newport	OR	F		\$6.80		9,968
1002	Ontario	OR	F		\$1.16		10,985
1003	Oregon City	OR	R		\$9.05	1993	25,754
1004	Philomath	OR	T		\$1.50	1999	3,838
1005	Portland	OR	T		\$0.00	1977	593,820
1006	Redmond	OR	F		\$5.81	2013	27,873
1007	Reedsport	OR	E	3,000	\$0.00		4,378
1008	Roseburg	OR	E	3,000	\$5.00		21,790
1009	Saint Helens	OR	E	2,500	\$10.95	2003	12,905
1010	Salem	OR	T	3,000	\$0.00	2010	156,244
1011	Sandy	OR	E	2,750	\$3.00	2001	9,677
1012	Scappoose	OR	E	2,750	\$0.00		6,599
1013	Sheridan	OR	E	3,000	\$3.50		6,165
1014	Springfield	OR	T		\$0.00		59,695
1015	Sweet Home	OR	E	3,200	\$1.00	2007	9,035
1016	Talent	OR	F		\$1.41	2000	6,115
1017	Tigard	OR	E	2,640	\$6.75		49,011
1018	Troutdale	OR	E	2,700	\$4.27		16,244
1019	Tualatin	OR	E	2,640	\$6.75		26,558
1020	Washington County	OR	E	2,640	\$6.75		540,410
1021	West Linn	OR	E	2,914	\$5.58		25,392
1022	Wilsonville	OR	E	2,750	\$5.25		19,715
1023	Jonestown	PA	E	3,100	\$6.67	2012	1,931
1024	Lancaster	PA	T		\$0.00		
1025	Meadville	PA	E	2,660	\$7.50	2012	13,616
1026	Mount Lebanon	PA	E	2,400	\$8.00	2011	33,137
1027	Philadelphia	PA	F		\$13.48		1,536,471

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1028	Radnor Township	PA	T	1,500	\$0.00		31,531
1029	Aiken County	SC	F		\$2.00		160,682
1030	Anderson	SC	F		\$4.00	2007	26,871
1031	Beaufort	SC	E	4,906	\$8.75		12,534
1032	Beaufort County	SC	E	4,906	\$4.17	2005	164,684
1033	Bluffton	SC	E	4,906	\$8.17	2001	12,734
1034	Charleston	SC	E	2,200	\$6.00	1994	122,689
1035	Charleston County	SC	F		\$3.00	2006	330,833
1036	Columbia	SC	E	2,454	\$6.80	2002	130,591
1037	Conway	SC	E	2,700	\$5.25	2003	17,513
1038	Dorchester County	SC	E	3,735	\$3.73	2002	140,892
1039	Easley	SC	E	5,000	\$2.00	2003	20,058
1040	Florence	SC	E	2,500	\$3.50	1981	37,326
1041	Folly Beach	SC	F		\$3.00	2007	2,675
1042	Georgetown	SC	M		\$2.00	1993	8,950
1043	Georgetown County	SC	E	3,770	\$4.33	2007	55,797
1044	Greenville	SC	E	2,389	\$5.77	1995	56,002
1045	Greenville County	SC	D	2,466	\$1.85		402,000
1046	Greer	SC	E	2,500	\$1.80	2002	16,843
1047	Hartsville	SC	F		\$4.00	2008	7,556
1048	Hilton Head Island	SC	E	4,906	\$9.06	2001	33,862
1049	Horry County	SC	F		\$2.45	2000	196,629
1050	Isle of Palms	SC	R		\$3.00	2007	4,133
1051	Mount Pleasant	SC	D		\$2.50		47,609
1052	Myrtle Beach	SC	E	5,000	\$3.50	1999	22,759
1053	North Augusta	SC	F		\$4.00	2002	17,574
1054	North Charleston	SC	E	2,900	\$3.00	2003	79,641
1055	North Myrtle Beach	SC	E	3,500	\$6.00	2005	14,118

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1056	Port Royal	SC	E	4,906	\$4.17		10,790
1057	Rock Hill	SC	F		\$3.08		67,423
1058	Spartanburg	SC	E	2,000	\$2.50	2010	37,334
1059	Sullivan's Island	SC	R		\$3.00	2007	1,911
1060	Summerville	SC	F		\$4.00		44,783
1061	Sumter	SC	D		\$2.50	2011	40,526
1062	Sumter County	SC	T		\$1.25	2010	107,460
1063	Tega Cay	SC	E	3,500	\$8.00		7,773
1064	Aberdeen	SD	V		\$0.00	2005	26,297
1065	Brookings	SD	V		\$0.00	1996	22,228
1066	Sioux Falls	SD	V		\$0.00	1982	156,592
1067	Alcoa	TN	D		\$4.00	2008	8,570
1068	Chattanooga	TN	E		\$9.60	1993	171,279
1069	Collierville	TN	F		\$2.25		44,324
1070	Dyersburg	TN	E	1,500	\$1.00	2012	17,043
1071	Franklin	TN	E	3,350	\$3.65	2004	66,280
1072	Germantown	TN	T		\$0.00	2010	39,161
1073	Goodlettsville	TN	D	2,900	\$3.67	2012	16,176
1074	Hamilton County	TN	D	3,500	\$3.00		11,530
1075	Johnson City	TN	T	3,315	\$0.00	2007	63,815
1076	Kingsport	TN	E	3,794	\$3.50	2011	49,232
1077	La Vergne	TN	E	3,181	\$3.50	2005	33,389
1078	Maryville	TN	E	2,400	\$3.97	2003	27,646
1079	Memphis	TN	E	3,147	\$4.02	2006	652,050
1080	Millington	TN	E	3,000	\$2.50	2006	10,257
1081	Morristown	TN	E	2,400	\$2.50	2008	29,374
1082	Murfreesboro	TN	E	3,470	\$3.25	2007	100,575
1083	Nashville/Davidson County	TN	T		\$0.00	2009	635,475

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1084	Shelby County	TN	D		\$1.50	2009	282,141
1085	Signal Mountain	TN	E	3,960	\$3.30	2002	7,655
1086	Smyrna	TN	E	3,543	\$3.65	2008	25,569
1087	Spring Hill	TN	E	3,412	\$3.50	2009	29,735
1088	Tullahoma	TN	V		\$0.00		17,994
1089	Abilene	TX	S		\$2.45	2003	118,117
1090	Addison	TX	T	1,000	\$0.00	2012	13,056
1091	Allen	TX	F		\$3.00	1993	76,600
1092	Amarillo	TX	E	2,800	\$2.51	2011	193,675
1093	Arlington	TX	E	2,800	\$4.25	1994	373,698
1094	Austin	TX	E	1,763	\$9.20	2003	820,611
1095	Azle	TX	E	1,500	\$3.00	2000	11,170
1096	Baytown	TX	E	1,979	\$1.50	2004	73,322
1097	Bedford	TX	E	2,727	\$3.50	2002	48,043
1098	Belton	TX	T		\$0.00	2007	18,486
1099	Benbrook	TX	E	3,186	\$6.50	2007	21,715
1100	Bexar County	TX	T		\$0.00	2008	145,336
1101	Bryan	TX	F		\$2.80	1997	77,321
1102	Burkburnett	TX	E	3,500	\$1.50	2007	10,740
1103	Cibolo	TX	E	2,889	\$4.00		15,853
1104	Cleburne	TX	T		\$0.00		29,681
1105	College Station	TX	F		\$3.50		95,142
1106	Colleyville	TX	T		\$0.00	1993	23,328
1107	Colony	TX	E	3,406	\$2.50	2008	37,653
1108	Converse	TX	T		\$2.43	2010	18,643
1109	Coppell	TX	T		\$0.00	2004	39,462
1110	Corinth	TX	E	3,900	\$6.00		20,662
1111	Corpus Christi	TX	V		\$0.00	2009	307,953

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1112	Crowley	TX	S		\$2.00	2011	13,131
1113	Dallas	TX	T		\$0.00		1,223,229
1114	De Soto	TX	T		\$0.00	2001	50,045
1115	Deer Park	TX	E	4,250	\$1.32	2012	32,706
1116	Denton	TX	T		\$0.00	2002	117,187
1117	Dickinson	TX	F		\$4.00	2001	18,967
1118	Eagle Pass	TX	D		\$3.00	2003	26,807
1119	El Paso	TX	T	2,000	\$0.00	2007	665,568
1120	Eules	TX	T		\$0.00	1990	52,443
1121	Fairview	TX	F		\$5.75		8,000
1122	Flower Mound	TX	F		\$4.14	2003	65,851
1123	Forest Hill	TX	T		\$0.00	2013	12,355
1124	Fort Worth	TX	T	2,600	\$5.40	2006	686,850
1125	Fredericksburg	TX	F		\$1.00	1996	8,911
1126	Frisco	TX	F		\$2.00	2009	33,714
1127	Gainesville	TX	E	1,895	\$3.68	1993	16,569
1128	Galveston	TX	D	43,560	\$7.00		47,743
1129	Garland	TX	F		\$2.88	1991	224,750
1130	Georgetown	TX	E	2,808	\$5.25		45,342
1131	Glenn Heights	TX	T		\$0.00	2009	11,511
1132	Grand Prairie	TX	S		\$3.76	1993	161,550
1133	Grapevine	TX	F		\$4.00		48,583
1134	Haltom City	TX	D		\$6.19	2004	40,811
1135	Harker Heights	TX	T		\$6.00	2002	26,026
1136	Hewitt	TX	T		\$0.00	2009	13,588
1137	Highland Village	TX	E	1,000	\$1.20	2006	15,738
1138	Houston	TX	E	1,875	\$5.00	2010	1,953,631
1139	Hurst	TX	E	3,342	\$4.00	2009	36,273

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1140	Irving	TX	F		\$3.00	2003	205,600
1141	Jacinto City	TX	V		\$0.00	2002	9,870
1142	Keller	TX	E	3,731	\$8.00		37,700
1143	Kennedale	TX	E	2,800	\$6.00	2010	7,284
1144	Killeen	TX	A		\$6.00	2001	102,003
1145	Kingsville	TX	E	2,425	\$1.25	2012	26,322
1146	La Marque	TX	V		\$0.00	2002	14,194
1147	Lancaster	TX	F		\$7.97		36,236
1148	Laredo	TX	T		\$6.50		215,484
1149	Leon Valley	TX	T		\$0.00	2009	11,020
1150	Little Elm	TX	E	3,687	\$3.35	2011	25,797
1151	Live Oak	TX	E	3,007	\$5.50	2009	12,471
1152	Lockhart	TX	D		\$2.00	2001	14,238
1153	Lubbock	TX	D		\$14.00	1993	212,365
1154	Mansfield	TX	F		\$3.50		56,368
1155	McKinney	TX	E	2,343	\$2.75		112,000
1156	Mesquite	TX	D	100	\$3.50		136,750
1157	Mission	TX	F		\$2.50		77,058
1158	Mount Vernon	TX	F		\$3.00	2010	2,286
1159	New Braunfels	TX	E	2,690	\$4.59	2000	36,494
1160	North Richland Hills	TX	T	43,560	\$0.00		64,050
1161	Plano	TX	T		\$0.00		255,700
1162	Portland	TX	F		\$3.00		18,500
1163	Prosper	TX	E	10,000	\$1.85	2008	9,613
1164	Richardson	TX	E	3,571	\$3.75	2011	99,223
1165	Richland Hills	TX	D		\$10.50	1993	8,300
1166	River Oaks	TX	S		\$4.00	2012	7,597
1167	Round Rock	TX	E	2,900	\$4.75	2010	105,000

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1168	Rowlett	TX	D		\$5.50	2002	54,869
1169	Saginaw	TX	F		\$3.00	2005	18,950
1170	San Angelo	TX	T		\$0.00	2009	91,880
1171	San Antonio	TX	T		\$0.00	1997	1,306,900
1172	San Marcos	TX	T	2,250	\$0.00	1999	53,205
1173	Schertz	TX	F		\$3.80		32,160
1174	Sealy	TX	F		\$2.00	2004	6,374
1175	Selma	TX	E	3433	\$4.12	2010	5,046
1176	Southlake	TX	E	1,000	\$8.00	2006	26,224
1177	Stephenville	TX	T	6,000	\$0.00	2002	17,050
1178	Sunset Valley	TX	E	3,350	\$4.00		919
1179	Taylor	TX	E	2,500	\$1.00	2010	16,106
1180	Temple	TX	T		\$0.00		54,514
1181	Terrell	TX	F		\$1.00	2011	16,112
1182	The Colony	TX	F		\$2.50		40,206
1183	Trophy Club	TX	F		\$6.00		7,832
1184	Tyler	TX	R				101,106
1185	Universal City	TX	T		\$0.00	2004	16,569
1186	University Park	TX	T		\$0.00		24,182
1187	Watagua	TX	F		\$12.00		24,150
1188	Weatherford	TX	E	3300	\$4.50		25,557
1189	Webster	TX	D		\$0.81	2009	10,613
1190	White Settlement	TX	F		\$4.62	2005	16,116
1191	Wichita Falls	TX	E	3,500	\$3.55	2000	104,197
1192	Alpine City	UT	F		\$5.00		9,821
1193	Bountiful City	UT	E	3,828	\$0.00		41,301
1194	Cedar Hills	UT	E	2,900	\$8.71	1998	10,066
1195	Centerville	UT	E	3,600	\$4.00	2007	14,585

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1196	Draper City	UT	E	3,000	\$4.00	2001	25,220
1197	Eagle Mountain	UT	E	2,500	\$4.00	2010	2,157
1198	Elk Ridge	UT	F		\$3.00		1,838
1199	Farmington	UT	E	4,083	\$7.00	2003	12,081
1200	Layton	UT	T		\$4.60	1997	58,474
1201	Lindon	UT	F		\$5.47		8,363
1202	Logan	UT	E	3,000	\$5.50	2005	42,670
1203	Midvale	UT	E	3,000	\$7.62	2004	27,029
1204	Moab	UT	E	3,000	\$2.00		4,779
1205	Murray	UT	E	3,400	\$4.05	2006	46,558
1206	Nibley City	UT	F		\$6.25		2,045
1207	North Logan	UT	E	4,700	\$4.00	2007	6,163
1208	North Ogden	UT	V		\$0.00	1987	15,026
1209	Ogden	UT	E	1,500	\$7.38		77,226
1210	Orem	UT	E	2,700	\$4.75	1996	84,324
1211	Payson	UT	E	2,700	\$5.43		16,748
1212	Provo	UT	E	3,200	\$4.63		105,166
1213	Riverdale	UT	E	2,600	\$2.20	2005	7,656
1214	Riverton	UT	E	2,744	\$7.00	2010	25,011
1215	Salt Lake City	UT	E	2,500	\$4.49	1991	181,743
1216	Sandy	UT	E	2,816	\$6.00		88,418
1217	Santa Clara	UT	E	3,500	\$9.25	2004	4,630
1218	South Jordan	UT	E	4,752	\$8.50	2011	55,934
1219	Spanish Fork	UT	E	3,956	\$6.42		20,246
1220	Springville	UT	E	3,800	\$3.96	2007	25,998
1221	Sunset City	UT	E	9,000	\$2.00	2012	5,213
1222	Taylorsville	UT	E	3,800	\$4.00	2007	58,620
1223	West Jordan	UT	E	10,890	\$4.02	2011	68,336

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1224	West Point	UT	E	2,500	\$4.00	2010	6,033
1225	West Valley City	UT	E	2,830	\$4.00	2001	108,869
1226	Woods Cross	UT	E	3,000	\$3.00	2004	6,419
1227	Arlington County	VA	E	2,762	\$2.17		189,453
1228	Blacksburg	VA	E	3,300	\$6.00	2014	42,620
1229	Charlottesville	VA	E	500	\$1.20	2013	43,511
1230	Chesapeake	VA	E	2,112	\$7.35	1992	222,209
1231	Colonial Heights	VA	E	2,656	\$2.00		16,897
1232	Falls Church	VA	E	200	\$1.50	2013	12,332
1233	Hampton	VA	E	2,429	\$6.99	1994	146,437
1234	James City County	VA	E	3,235	\$4.90	2007	48,102
1235	Lynchburg	VA	T	2,672	\$0.00	2012	76,504
1236	Manassas Park	VA	E	2,500	\$2.97	2010	6,734
1237	Newport News	VA	E	1,777	\$9.75	1993	180,150
1238	Norfolk	VA	E	2,000	\$10.24	1996	234,403
1239	Petersburg	VA	E	2,116	\$3.75	2013	32,420
1240	Portsmouth	VA	E	1,877	\$9.25	1995	100,565
1241	Prince William County	VA	T	1,000	\$0.00	1994	280,813
1242	Richmond	VA	T	1,425	\$3.75	2009	197,790
1243	Roanoke	VA	E	500	\$0.30	2013	97,032
1244	Stafford County	VA	V		\$0.00		
1245	Staunton	VA	T		\$0.00		23,853
1246	Suffolk	VA	E	3,200	\$3.95	2006	63,677
1247	Virginia Beach	VA	E	2,269	\$12.99	1993	425,257
1248	Burlington	VT	T	1,000	\$0.00	2009	38,889
1249	South Burlington	VT	T	2,700	\$5.94	2005	15,814
1250	Aberdeen	WA	F		\$6.69	1999	16,835
1251	Algona	WA	F		\$5.50	2004	2,460

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1252	Anacortes	WA	E	2,000	\$5.00	1999	15,941
1253	Arlington	WA	E	6,000	\$6.89	2006	18,154
1254	Asotin County	WA	E	3,700	\$6.00	2010	21,933
1255	Auburn	WA	T	2,600	\$0.00	1991	71,517
1256	Bainbridge Island	WA	E	3,000	\$12.23		23,262
1257	Battle Ground	WA	F		\$7.50	1982	17,893
1258	Bellevue	WA	F		\$5.10	1974	124,798
1259	Bellingham	WA	T		\$0.00	2001	81,862
1260	Black Diamond	WA	E	3,000	\$16.00	2008	4,273
1261	Blaine	WA	E	2,000	\$4.37	1999	4,684
1262	Bonney Lake	WA	E	2,600	\$14.00	1997	17,579
1263	Bothell	WA	T		\$12.42	1994	34,055
1264	Bremerton	WA	E	2,500	\$9.83	1994	39,051
1265	Brier	WA	E	2,000	\$6.50	1999	6,165
1266	Buckley	WA	E	8,000	\$19.10	1992	4,354
1267	Burien	WA	T		\$11.42	2008	33,977
1268	Burlington	WA	E	2,400	\$6.07	1994	8,474
1269	Camas	WA	E	3,218	\$9.71	1989	19,712
1270	Castle Rock	WA	T		\$0.00		1,982
1271	Centralia	WA	E	3,000	\$6.00	2004	16,432
1272	Chehalis	WA	E	3,000	\$7.95	1992	7,299
1273	Chelan County	WA	E	4,600	\$5.50	2008	73,477
1274	Clark County	WA	E	3,500	\$2.75	1980	433,418
1275	Des Moines	WA	T	3,450	\$0.00	1990	30,258
1276	Douglas County	WA	E	2,750	\$3.75	1998	38,971
1277	Duvall	WA	F		\$18.18	1981	6,828
1278	East Wenatchee	WA	E	2,750	\$2.92	1999	13,375
1279	Edgewood	WA	T		\$0.00	1996	9,499

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1280	Edmonds	WA	E	3,000	\$12.35	1998	40,215
1281	Ellensburg	WA	E	3,900	\$6.06	2009	18,468
1282	Everett	WA	E	900	\$13.06	2004	104,295
1283	Federal Way	WA	T		\$6.59	1990	91,085
1284	Ferndale	WA	E	10,000	\$11.00	2006	11,564
1285	Fife	WA	F		\$2.88	2004	9,281
1286	Friday Harbor	WA	E	2,000	\$12.70	1993	1,989
1287	Gig Harbor	WA	E	2,200	\$12.14	1984	7,208
1288	Hoquiam	WA	E	2,500	\$9.83	2005	8,696
1289	Ilwaco	WA	T		\$0.00	2011	936
1290	Issaquah	WA	E	2,000	\$14.08	1988	31,037
1291	Jefferson County	WA	E	3,000	\$0.00		29,924
1292	Kelso	WA	T		\$7.12	1993	11,934
1293	Kennewick	WA	V		\$5.46		76,224
1294	Kent	WA	E	2,500	\$12.22	1992	120,916
1295	King County	WA	T		\$0.00	1986	1,969,722
1296	Kirkland	WA	E	2,600	\$15.60		45,054
1297	Kitsap County	WA	E	4,200	\$5.82	1994	231,969
1298	La Conner	WA	E	2,100	\$15.08	2002	785
1299	Lacey	WA	T		\$8.03	1986	31,226
1300	Lake Forest Park	WA	T		\$0.00	1990	13,142
1301	Lake Stevens	WA	T		\$0.00	1997	6,361
1302	Liberty Lake	WA	E	3,160	\$10.00	2003	4,660
1303	Longview	WA	F		\$7.97	1999	34,660
1304	Lynden	WA	D		\$6.73		9,020
1305	Lynnwood	WA	E	2,900	\$20.20	1991	33,847
1306	Marysville	WA	E	3,200	\$10.82	1999	25,315
1307	Mason County	WA	V		\$0.00	2008	49,405

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1308	Mercer Island	WA	E	3,471	\$30.64	1995	22,036
1309	Mill Creek	WA	E	3,000	\$0.00	2001	11,525
1310	Milton	WA	E	2,800	\$12.75		5,795
1311	Monroe	WA	E	2,500	\$10.50	1996	17,304
1312	Montesano	WA	E	3,000	\$2.49	1999	3,312
1313	Moses Lake	WA	T		\$5.30		14,953
1314	Mountlake Terrace	WA	E	2,282	\$10.69	1999	20,362
1315	Mukilteo	WA	E	2,500	\$7.85	1988	18,019
1316	Normandy Park	WA	E	3,100	\$16.00	2003	6,392
1317	North Bend	WA	E	2,920	\$12.36	2001	4,746
1318	Oak Harbor	WA	E	3,300	\$7.70	1997	22,075
1319	Ocean Shores	WA	F		\$3.54	1980	5,569
1320	Olympia	WA	T		\$0.00	1986	46,478
1321	Omak	WA	T		\$0.00	1984	4,845
1322	Orting	WA	T		\$0.00	1997	6,746
1323	Pacific	WA	E	2,500	\$13.00	1999	6,737
1324	Pierce County	WA	T		\$8.89	1991	807,904
1325	Port Angeles	WA	E	4,000	\$12.00	2003	19,154
1326	Port Orchard	WA	E	3,000	\$7.00	2008	11,144
1327	Port Townsend	WA	E	3,000	\$6.59	1987	9,113
1328	Poulsbo	WA	E	3,000	\$10.57	1999	9,200
1329	Pullman	WA	E	3,500	\$7.00	2009	29,799
1330	Puyallup	WA	E	2,800	\$22.01		37,022
1331	Redmond	WA	R			1988	54,144
1332	Renton	WA	T		\$0.00	1987	92,812
1333	Richland	WA	E	3,000	\$3.85	1998	48,058
1334	San Juan County	WA	T		\$0.00	2006	15,844
1335	Seatac	WA	V		\$0.00	1992	26,909

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1336	Seattle	WA	T		\$26.58	1987	602,778
1337	Sedro-Woolley	WA	E	10,000	\$5.40	2007	10,540
1338	Shelton	WA	T		\$0.00	1995	8,442
1339	Skagit County	WA	T		\$0.00	1994	102,979
1340	Snohomish	WA	E	2,500	\$2.09	2004	9,098
1341	Snoqualmie	WA	E	2,600	\$4.00	1997	1,631
1342	Spokane	WA	D	43,560	\$3.84	2005	195,629
1343	Spokane County	WA	E	3,160	\$1.75	1993	417,939
1344	Steilacoom	WA	E	2,500	\$14.58	1994	6,049
1345	Sultan	WA	E	4,519	\$9.53		4,183
1346	Sumas	WA	T		\$1.50	2005	1,265
1347	Sumner	WA	E	2,400	\$2.50		8,504
1348	Sunnyside	WA	A		\$34.39		13,905
1349	Tacoma	WA	E	500	\$17.82	1984	193,556
1350	Thurston County	WA	T		\$0.00	2002	207,355
1351	Toppenish	WA	E	2,000	\$1.00	1991	8,946
1352	Tukwilla	WA	T		\$9.83	1989	17,181
1353	Tumwater	WA	E	3,250	\$7.15	1987	12,698
1354	University Place	WA	T		\$0.00	1995	29,933
1355	Vancouver	WA	E	2,500	\$7.10	1994	157,493
1356	Walla Walla	WA	E	5,000	\$6.90	1999	30,945
1357	Wenatchee	WA	E	3,000	\$7.05	1995	27,856
1358	West Richland	WA	T		\$0.00	2006	8,358
1359	Woodinville	WA	T		\$7.26	1993	9,194
1360	Woodway	WA	T		\$0.00		1,307
1361	Yakima	WA	E	3,600	\$3.58	2004	71,845
1362	Yelm	WA	T		\$2.50	1999	3,289
1363	Allouez	WI	E	3,663	\$7.00	2006	14,126

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1364	Altoona	WI	T	43,560	\$3.00	2007	6,789
1365	Appleton	WI	E	2,368	\$12.92	1995	73,243
1366	Ashwaubenon	WI	F		\$4.17	2012	16,973
1367	Baraboo	WI	E	2,379	\$4.10	2005	1,828
1368	Barron	WI	E	10,850	\$2.00	2005	3,425
1369	Bayside	WI	E	5,269	\$8.33	2009	4,411
1370	Beaver Dam	WI	E	2,637	\$4.05	2009	16,243
1371	Bellevue	WI	E	3,221	\$4.00	2002	14,742
1372	Beloit	WI	E	3,347	\$3.00	2006	36,913
1373	Brookfield (Town of, not City of)	WI	V		\$0.00		6,390
1374	Brown Deer	WI	E	3,257	\$7.66	2004	12,061
1375	Butler	WI	E	3,032	\$5.50	1999	1,846
1376	Cambridge	WI	D	43,560	\$2.33	2005	1,101
1377	Chetek	WI	F		\$2.25	2005	2,222
1378	Chippewa Falls	WI	F		\$3.00	2005	13,738
1379	Cudahy	WI	E	2,700	\$5.00	2001	18,359
1380	De Forest	WI	E	2,900	\$5.00	2005	9,085
1381	De Pere	WI	E	3,861	\$5.17	2003	20,560
1382	Delafield	WI	E	1,000	\$2.42	2004	7,100
1383	Denmark	WI	F		\$4.00	2007	2,148
1384	Durand	WI	E	3,300	\$3.00	2010	1,968
1385	Eau Claire	WI	E	3,000	\$6.92	1997	66,623
1386	Elm Grove	WI	E	4,660	\$5.46	2004	5,947
1387	Fitchburg (city)	WI	E	3,700	\$6.50	2002	25,665
1388	Fitchburg (rural)	WI	E	3,700	\$3.24	2002	4,000
1389	Fort Atkinson	WI	E	3,096	\$2.82	2009	12,407
1390	Fox Point	WI	T	2,988	\$0.00	2009	6,734

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1391	Franklin	WI	E	2,964	\$3.00		35,620
1392	Garner's Creek Watershed	WI	E	3,623	\$8.00	1998	
1393	Glendale	WI	E	3,200	\$3.50	1996	12,935
1394	Grand Chute	WI	E	3,283	\$8.32	1997	18,392
1395	Grantsburg	WI	F		\$1.50	2004	1,397
1396	Green Bay	WI	E	3,000	\$5.31	2004	105,809
1397	Greendale	WI	E	3,941	\$6.50	2004	14,117
1398	Greenfield	WI	E	3,630	\$4.15	2009	36,903
1399	Greenville	WI	E	4,510	\$5.42	1999	6,844
1400	Hales Corners	WI	E	3952	\$0.75	2008	7,730
1401	Harrison	WI	F		\$8.00	1998	5,800
1402	Hobart	WI	E	4,000	\$6.00	2007	6,254
1403	Holmen	WI	E	3,550	\$4.08	2007	9,081
1404	Howard	WI	E	3,301	\$3.67	2005	17,602
1405	Hudson	WI	E	2,890	\$2.50	2012	12,719
1406	Janesville	WI	E	3,200	\$3.31	2003	63,479
1407	Jefferson	WI	E	3,220	\$3.33		7,997
1408	Kaukauna	WI	E	2,944	\$5.50		12,983
1409	Kenosha	WI	E	2,477	\$5.00	2007	99,738
1410	Kimberly	WI	E	3,350	\$9.17	2006	6,508
1411	La Crosse	WI	E	2,841	\$4.49	2011	51,719
1412	Lake Delton	WI	E	1,685	\$1.50	1993	1,982
1413	Lancaster	WI	E	2,400	\$2.00	2008	3,868
1414	Lawrence	WI	V		\$0.00	2012	3,075
1415	Ledgeview	WI	E	5,800	\$3.33	2010	3,363
1416	Lisbon	WI	E	6,642	\$3.33	2007	1,020
1417	Little Chute	WI	E	2,752	\$8.00	1998	10,514
1418	Madison	WI	R		\$1.20	2001	236,901

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1419	Manitowoc	WI	E	3,167	\$6.00	2007	34,053
1420	Marinette	WI	E	3,105	\$0.00	2009	10,943
1421	Marshfield	WI	F		\$5.50	2004	19,220
1422	Mazomanie	WI	E	3,639	\$0.00	2013	1,652
1423	McFarland	WI	E	3,456	\$7.06	2007	7,937
1424	Menasha	WI	E	2,980	\$6.25	2009	17,442
1425	Menomonee Falls	WI	V		\$0.00		35,704
1426	Menomonie	WI	E	3,000	\$3.00	2008	14,937
1427	Milton	WI	E	4,081	\$5.24	2009	5,538
1428	Milwaukee	WI	E	1,610	\$5.38	2006	597,867
1429	Monona	WI	F		\$5.00	2004	7,658
1430	Monroe	WI	E	2,728	\$5.00	2006	10,843
1431	Mount Pleasant	WI	E	3,000	\$0.00	1998	26,601
1432	Mukwonago	WI	E	3,000	\$4.17	2006	8,519
1433	Neenah	WI	E	3,138	\$7.00	2003	25,501
1434	New Berlin	WI	E	4,000	\$5.00	2001	39,584
1435	New Glarus	WI	E	3,000	\$4.85	2009	2,111
1436	New Richmond	WI	E	12,632	\$2.39	2004	8,375
1437	North Fond du Lac	WI	E	3,123	\$4.67	2007	5,014
1438	Oak Creek	WI	E	2,964	\$4.67		34,451
1439	Onalaska (City)	WI	E	3,888	\$4.97	2009	17,736
1440	Onalaska (Town)	WI	E	3,709	\$2.00	2005	5,600
1441	Oshkosh	WI	E	2,817	\$8.97	2003	66,083
1442	Outagamie County	WI	E	8,000	\$0.00		177,913
1443	Palmyra	WI	F		\$9.39		2,911
1444	Pewaukee	WI	E	2010	\$10.00	2010	13,195
1445	Pleasant Prairie	WI	E	2,000	\$1.25	2006	19,719
1446	Poynette	WI	E	3,550	\$4.17	2006	2,266

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1447	Prairie du Sac	WI	E	43,560	\$3.62		3,231
1448	Racine	WI	E	2,844	\$6.00	2004	78,860
1449	Raymond	WI	S		\$0.00	2007	3,516
1450	Reedsburg	WI	E	3,024	\$3.83	2008	8,594
1451	Rhineland	WI	E	3,305	\$1.08	2012	7,756
1452	Rice Lake	WI	F		\$4.89	2011	8,438
1453	River Falls	WI	F		\$3.14	1998	14,889
1454	Saint Francis	WI	E	2,500	\$4.00	2001	9,365
1455	Salem	WI	E	3,000	\$5.00	2010	9,871
1456	Scott	WI	E	4,250	\$3.75		3,712
1457	Sheboygan	WI	E	2,215	\$3.00	2001	50,792
1458	Shorewood Hills	WI	E	2,941	\$0.00	2007	1,732
1459	Silver Lake	WI	E	3,870	\$0.00	2008	2,497
1460	Slinger	WI	E	4,300	\$3.33	2007	5,068
1461	South Milwaukee	WI	E	2,964	\$3.00		21,256
1462	Stevens Point	WI	E	3,364	\$4.90		26,748
1463	Stoughton	WI	E	3,105	\$3.75	2012	12,817
1464	Sturtevant	WI	V		\$0.00	2008	6,941
1465	Sun Prairie	WI	E	3,468	\$7.50	2003	29,364
1466	Superior	WI	E	1,907	\$5.90	2004	27,368
1467	Sussex	WI	E	3,897	\$5.00	2005	10,518
1468	Two Rivers	WI	E	3,015	\$0.00	2014	11,716
1469	Union Grove	WI	E	4,000	\$7.24	2009	4,884
1470	Vernon	WI	E	6,904	\$2.67	2006	7,227
1471	Verona	WI	E	2,842	\$4.42	2009	10,619
1472	Washburn	WI	F		\$4.00	2005	2,280
1473	Watertown	WI	E	2,900	\$6.33	2005	22,824
1474	Waupun	WI	E	3,204	\$8.00	2005	11,340

No.	Community	State	Fee Type	ERU (ft ²)	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1475	Wauwatosa	WI	E	2,174	\$6.56	1999	47,271
1476	West Allis	WI	E	1,827	\$6.43	1997	61,254
1477	West Milwaukee	WI	E	1,956	\$3.00	2003	4,142
1478	West Salem	WI	E	2,400	\$1.33	2007	4,837
1479	Weston	WI	E	3,338	\$3.98	2004	14,904
1480	Whitewater	WI	E	3,850	\$4.08	2007	14,769
1481	Wind Point	WI	E	3,857	\$8.80	2008	1,717
1482	Wisconsin Rapids	WI	E	2,620	\$2.33	2008	18,217
1483	Beckley	WV	D	1,000	\$3.75	2007	17,606
1484	Fairmont	WV	D	1,000	\$5.50	2006	18,737
1485	Hurricane	WV	D	1,000	\$1.50	2005	6,359
1486	Milton	WV	D	1,000	\$4.00		2,498
1487	Morgantown	WV	D	1,000	\$5.88	2011	31,000
1488	Moundsville	WV	D		\$5.00	2010	8,887
1489	Oak Hill	WV	D		\$5.00	2003	7,713
1490	Saint Albans	WV	V		\$0.00	2011	10,973
1491	Vienna	WV	F		\$4.00	2010	10,686

Appendix A3. Canadian Stormwater Utilities

No.	Community	Province	Fee Type	ERU	Monthly Fee	Year Created	Population
1	Halifax	NS	E	1	\$2.78	2013	297,943
2	London	ON	T		\$13.78	1996	366,151
3	Aurora	ON	T		\$4.78	1998	53,203
4	Saint Thomas	ON	T		\$7.39	2000	37,905
5	Kitchener	ON	T		\$10.17	2011	219,153
6	Waterloo	ON			\$5.39	2011	98,780
7	Richmond Hill	ON	D		\$3.97	2013	185,541
8	Regina	SA	T		\$13.20	2001	193,100
9	Saskatoon	SA	E	256	\$4.40	2012	261,000
10	Calgary	AL	M		\$9.20	1994	1,096,833
11	Edmonton	AL			\$7.00	2003	812,201
12	Saint Albert	AL	T		\$15.72	2003	61,466
13	Strathcona County	AL	F		\$2.00	2007	92,490
14	Pitt Meadows	BC			\$6.50	2009	17,736
15	Richmond	BC	T		\$10.80		190,473
16	West Vancouver	BC	T		\$12.82		44,000
17	Surrey	BC	D		\$16.75		468,251
18	White Rock	BC			\$19.00		19,339
19	Langley	BC					25,081

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