

Supreme Court Of The State Of New York
Appellate Division: Fourth Judicial Department

In The Matter of the Application of the Sierra Club; People for a Healthy Environment, Inc.;
Coalition to Protect New York; John Marvin; Theresa Finneran;
Michael Finneran; Virginia Hauff; and Jean Wosinski;

Petitioners,

-Against-

The Village of Painted Post, Painted Post Development, LLC;
SWEPI, LP; and Wellsboro and Corning Railroad, LLC.

Respondents.

Docket # CA 13-01558

AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF

Submitted January 6, 2014 by:

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Steuben County Index No.: 2012/00810

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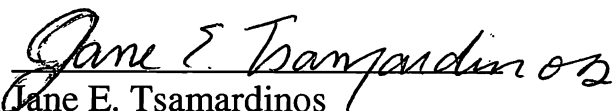
SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

- I. AFFIRMING THE TRIAL COURT'S DECISION WILL IMPAIR MUNICIPAL WATER AGREEMENTS ACROSS NEW YORK STATE.
 - A. THE TRIAL COURT'S HOLDING DISRUPTS THE "HARD LOOK STANDARD" WIDELY APPLIED IN CASE LAW AND WILL LEAD TO UNNECESSARY AND DUPLICATIVE SEQRA REVIEWS.
 - B. THE TRIAL COURT'S HOLDING WILL HAVE A CHILLING EFFECT ON MUNICIPAL WATER AGREEMENTS.
- II. AFFIRMING THE TRIAL COURT'S DECISION WILL EXPOSE MUNICIPALITIES TO WIDESPREAD LITIGATION WHERE THE COURT CONFERRED STANDING ON PETITIONERS CITING ONLY GENERALIZED GRIEVANCES.

CONCLUSION

FOR THE FOREGOING REASONS, THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, STEUBEN COUNTY SHOULD BE REVERSED.

Dated: January 6, 2014
Albany, New York


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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

The New York State Conference of Mayors and Municipal Officials respectfully submits this memorandum of law amicus curiae in support of the Respondent, the Village of Painted Post. Sound public policy dictates that the decision of the Supreme Court, Steuben County, must be reversed.

Specifically, the court's classification of the use of 1,000,000 gallons per day (gpd) of water as an Unlisted action necessitating environmental review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) is incorrect because the Village had already completed the requisite SEQRA review for the construction of the transloading facility to transport the surplus water. If the decision of the lower court is affirmed, the day-to-day operations of municipally-owned water systems will be subject to unnecessary, heightened scrutiny beyond what is required by the SEQRA statutory provisions. The court's holding would require municipalities to perform unnecessary, duplicative SEQRA reviews of surplus water agreements where the court arbitrarily decided that the use of 1,000,000 gpd was the threshold for classifying these agreements as Unlisted actions. Furthermore, the trial court granted standing to petitioners that cited only generalized grievances not distinct from the public at large, thereby opening the floodgates of litigation against municipalities by inspiring litigants to initiate similar and equally unwarranted lawsuits against local governments.

INTEREST OF AMICI

NYCOM is a not-for-profit, voluntary membership association consisting of 580 of the State's 614 cities and villages, thereby representing the vast majority of such municipalities. This case involves a matter of statewide concern to all cities and villages. The trial court's holding should be overturned, as it amounts to a drastic departure from well-settled

interpretations of SEQRA and will have a profoundly damaging impact on municipalities across this state. By holding in favor of the Petitioners and overturning the Village's approval of the Agreement, the trial court incorrectly held that the mere *use* of 1,000,000 gpd from a water supply that had been constructed over 100 years ago, fully permitted under applicable law for a daily capacity well in excess of the combined village customer demand and amount needed for the proposed sale, is an Unlisted action necessitating further SEQRA review. This decision, in essence, now requires municipalities to perform SEQRA review for any action involving the use of surplus water where they otherwise would not be required to undertake a SEQRA review. While the agreement at issue involves the use of 1,000,000 gpd or more, this holding could apply in equal force to other surplus municipal water agreements across this state, regardless of whether the water source has already been constructed and the use of water has been permitted and authorized. In granting the relief requested by the petitioners, the court stepped into the shoes of the legislature, creating a new standard not found in any state law or regulation.

While local governments value SEQRA as a powerful tool to ensure that all potential environmental and community impacts of a proposed action are considered, municipalities are frequently sued based on alleged SEQRA violations. As such, municipalities have a vested interest in ensuring that the courts give proper deference to their determinations under SEQRA and adhere faithfully to the intricate regulatory scheme crafted by the State Legislature and DEC. All of the municipalities represented by the Conference of Mayors have the authority to enter into agreements to sell surplus water to public and private entities, the profits of which may be used for any municipal purpose. These water agreements are a significant source of revenue for local governments that are struggling financially during the current economic crisis faced by municipalities across this state. By requiring municipalities to perform a SEQRA review of the

sale of surplus water from already constructed and permitted water supplies with approved capacities in excess of what is required to meet the needs of current users and the sale and without making any physical modifications to the wells, the court has imposed an unfunded mandate on local governments struggling to do more with less on a daily basis. A holding in favor of the petitioners would have a chilling effect on such agreements across the State.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Conference of Mayors adopts the statement of facts presented by Respondents.

ARGUMENT

POINT I

AFFIRMING THE TRIAL COURT'S DECISION WILL IMPAIR MUNICIPAL WATER AGREEMENTS ACROSS NEW YORK STATE

The decision of the Supreme Court, Steuben County is contrary to sound public policy and, if upheld, will have a deleterious impact on municipal water agreements across New York. In this case, the Petitioners challenged the sale of surplus water from the Village to SWEPI. Specifically, the Village had agreed to sell 1,000,000 gallons of surplus water per day to SWEPI for use in hydraulic fracturing in Pennsylvania. Inexplicably, the trial court determined that the Respondent's classification of the agreement, which merely fixed the economic terms of the sale of surplus water, as a Type II action was arbitrary and capricious, asserting that the DEC has "implicitly designated a water use of 1,000,000 gallons per day as an Unlisted action" (*Sierra Club v Village of Painted Post*, No. 2012/00810 [Sup Court, Steuben County Apr. 8, 2013]). However, neither state law, regulations, or the cases cited by the court stand for such a proposition. The two cases cited by the court below, and which petitioners now cite in support

of their proposition, *City Council of City of Watervliet v Town Board of Town of Colonie*, 3 NY3d 508 [2004] and *Cross Westchester Dev. Corp v Town Board of Town of Greenburgh*, 141 AD2d 796 [2d Dept 1988], did not concern water usage, but involved the annexation of real property, which pursuant to DEC regulations, is considered a Type I action under certain circumstances (see 6 NYCRR § 617.4[b][4]; 617.5[c][25]). The Village was simply not required to conduct a SEQRA review for the water agreement at issue because 1) it conducted the requisite SEQRA review when it reviewed the Lease of the Facility used to convey the surplus water onto railcars for shipment to Pennsylvania, 2) the wells were permitted over five decades ago with a capacity of 4,000,000 gpd before SEQRA was the law of the land (R.346-47), and 3) the water agreement set only the economic terms of the sale of water and did not authorize the withdrawal or conveyance of water by the village, nor use of it, as those were previously authorized under applicable law.

The court's holding is detrimental to municipalities for a number of reasons. First, the court's determination that the water agreement was an Unlisted action because the DEC "impliedly" classified it as Unlisted compromises the integrity of SEQRA review where the court effectively created a new standard for the use of 1,000,000 gpd of water without any legal support for that proposition. The trial court's holding effectively dismantles the "hard look standard" for SEQRA review relied upon by the judiciary in assessing a lead agency's determination, creating a scenario where municipalities must complete additional, unnecessary SEQRA reviews for surplus water agreements or other high volume uses within the municipality involving existing, permitted water systems with demonstrated sufficient capacity. Second, imposing SEQRA reviews on the mere use of surplus water where there is no new construction or physical modification associated with the proposed use will have a chilling effect on the

creation of municipal water agreements, a significant source of revenue for municipalities struggling to survive amidst a statewide financial crisis.

A. THE TRIAL COURT'S HOLDING DISRUPTS THE "HARD LOOK STANDARD" WIDELY APPLIED IN CASE LAW AND WILL LEAD TO UNNECESSARY AND DUPLICATIVE SEQRA REVIEWS

The "hard look" doctrine requires that a court limit its substantive review of a lead agency's determination of environmental significance under SEQRA to consideration of whether "the agency identified the relevant areas of environmental concern, took a 'hard look' at them, and made a 'reasoned elaboration' of the basis for its determination" (*Jackson v New York State Urban Development Corp.*, 67 N.Y.2d 400 [1986] (citation omitted)). The trial court's holding runs afoul of this standard because it imposed a SEQRA review for the Village's water agreement, which merely fixed the terms and conditions of the sale of surplus water, even though the Village had already completed SEQRA review for the lease and the facility used to load surplus water onto railcars for transport to Pennsylvania (*see* Respondent's Brief p. 25). The Village's SEQRA review considered environmental impacts concerning the construction and operation of the Facility (to the extent not preempted by other laws) and the impact of the Facility on water pressure (*id.*). Furthermore, the wells in question had been constructed and permitted with a capacity of 4,000,000 gpd decades prior to the State's adoption of SEQRA. It is unclear how the court's holding regarding the sale of up to 1,000,000 gpd to one user can be differentiated from the sale of 1,000,000 gpd to thousands of different users. The water agreement was simply not an action necessitating SEQRA review and the court's holding must be overturned.

This holding has important public policy implications for all local governments in New York State, as they frequently serve as the lead agencies for the purpose of SEQRA review. The court's holding would require unnecessary, duplicative SEQRA reviews for the mere use of surplus water, even when the municipality is utilizing previously constructed and permitted wells having sufficient capacities for such use and any sale was fully authorized under applicable law. More importantly, this holding could apply in full force and effect to any use of surplus municipal water from an existing permitted well or system, a routine transaction for local governments. To require a separate SEQRA review for the day-to-day operations of municipal water systems imposes undue administrative and financial burdens on local governments with no actual benefit to the community.

This brief does not seek to undermine the value of SEQRA, nor does the Conference of Mayors suggest that localities view SEQRA only as an administrative burden. To the contrary, municipalities value SEQRA as a tool by which they can protect the environmental integrity of their communities, and the Conference of Mayors has advocated for legislation to ensure that municipalities retain lead agency status (*see* NYCOM Memorandum In Support, attached). However, the SEQRA review process imposes a significant financial burden on municipalities. Most municipalities do not have the resources to conduct SEQRA reviews on their own. Rather, they must rely on consultants, engineers, and other professionals to conduct the review, at a hefty cost to the local governments and their taxpayers. With this in mind, it is crucial that judicial review of a lead agency's actions under SEQRA are limited to the procedural and substantive requirements set forth in law and regulations, as opposed a new standard for SEQRA created by the courts. Thus, in order to preserve the integrity of SEQRA and prevent municipalities from

having to undergo unnecessary and duplicative SEQRA reviews, the trial court's decision must be reversed as contrary to the law and sound public policy.

B. THE TRIAL COURT'S HOLDING WILL HAVE A CHILLING EFFECT ON MUNICIPAL WATER AGREEMENTS

Pursuant to Village Law § 11-1120 and General Municipal Law § 118-a, villages and cities are empowered to sell surplus water to consumers outside of their municipal boundaries, the proceeds of which may be used for any municipal purpose. These surplus water agreements are purely voluntary, and a municipality which supplies water to outside consumers may validly refuse to furnish water to additional prospective users (*see* 19 Op. St. Compt. 232 [1963]). Furthermore, if a municipality's supply is insufficient or supplying additional outside consumers with water would jeopardize the municipality's supply of water, a municipality must curtail or terminate its service to outside users (*see Kane v Red Hook*, 10 AD2d 960 [2d Dept 1960]). The wells in the Village of Painted Post have a permitted capacity of 4,000,000 gpd (R. 346-47), far exceeding the needs of the community where the average daily use of water by Village residents is 230,000 gpd (R. 551-52). Thus, in an effort to raise revenue for capital improvements and to lower taxes for its residents, the Village relied on its authority under the Village Law to enter into the agreement with SWEPI for the sale of 1,000,000 gpd of its surplus water capacity (R. 339-40). The trial court improperly held that the agreement, which merely fixed the economic terms of the sale of the water, was an Unlisted action under SEQRA by erroneously concluding that the DEC impliedly designated the use of 1,000,000 gpd of water as Unlisted.

Municipalities across this state frequently rely on the sale of surplus water as a source of revenue. The Conference of Mayor's most recent Water and Sewer Survey shows that municipal water suppliers hold thousands of accounts with outside users for the supply of surplus water

(see 2007 NYCOM Water and Sewer Rate Report, attached). If the court's holding is affirmed, the ability of a municipality to enter into agreements for existing, permitted water supplies with permitted excess capacities, without having to expend significant time and resources on additional (and unnecessary) reviews, will be severely impaired.

The trial court's decision will ultimately subject all sales of surplus municipal water to SEQRA review because the court failed to cite any legitimate rationale or standard for their determination that the use of 1,000,000 gpd is the threshold that transforms a Type II action into an Unlisted action as opposed to the use of a 500,000 gpd, 100,000 gpd, 50,000 gpd, or even the use of 10,000 gpd. If the holding below stands, municipalities seeking to raise much-needed revenue by selling surplus water will have to conduct a SEQRA review, even if the sale involves no construction or modification of wells and involves wells with permitted capacities in excess of the proposed use; this will inevitably create unnecessary obstacles to entering into these types of agreements. Thus, the trial court's arbitrary holding will have a chilling effect on municipal water agreements. Amidst the financial crisis impacting local governments across New York, our members can simply not afford to endure another costly and unnecessary directive affecting their daily operations. The trial court's holding must be reversed to prevent yet another unfunded mandate on local governments and their taxpayers.

POINT II

AFFIRMING THE TRIAL COURT'S DECISION WILL EXPOSE MUNICIPALITIES TO WIDESPREAD LITIGATION WHERE THE COURT CONFERRED STANDING ON PETITIONERS CITING ONLY GENERALIZED GRIEVANCES.

In order to establish standing, a petitioner must demonstrate that it "would suffer direct harm, injury that is in some way different from that of the public at large and that such injury falls within the zone of interests, or concerns sought to be promoted or protected by the statutory

claimants. According to data from the Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy, local governments spend \$1 billion on judgments and other costs from lawsuits (Rick Karlin, “Lawsuits extract \$1B from localities a year,” Times Union Online, July 26, 2012). In a recent study, the Rockefeller College found that these judgment costs frequently absorb a significant portion of the local government’s budget (Rockefeller College of Public Affairs & Policy, “Assessing the Fiscal Impact of Lawsuits on New York State Municipalities,” February 2011). For instance, the Village of Broadalbin in Fulton County incurred judgment costs of approximately \$175,000, which amounts to an astronomical 17% of their total annual budget (id.). The Rockefeller College also found that that “a substantial percentage of local governments have to work annually to resolve (42%) and pay claims (25%)” (Rockefeller College of Public Affairs & Policy, “Assessing the Fiscal Impact of Lawsuits on New York State Municipalities,” Report Draft Two, February 2012). The impact of municipal liability on taxpayers is demonstrable: the per capita cost of the median payment by a municipality incurring liability ranges from \$1.34 to \$58.78 per person (id.). For local governments facing claims of liability, “the burden of the local government share of these payments can be significant for local residents” (id.)).

The trial court’s decision to confer standing to John Marvin was improper because the grievances alleged were generalized and suffered by the public at large. This holding defies well-established principals governing standing and defies sound public policy, as the court’s relaxed interpretation of what constitutes particularized harm will inevitably open the floodgates of litigation against municipalities that are frequently sued based on alleged SEQRA violations. Therefore, the holding must be reversed to protect local governments and their taxpayers from the astronomical costs of excessive and unwarranted litigation.


CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Amicus respectfully requests that this Court reverse the Supreme Court's decision and dismiss the complaint in its entirety. The record in this case establishes that none of the petitioners had standing to sue the Village and the mere use of 1,000,000 gpd of surplus water from existing, permitted wells with sufficient capacity to supply such use, is not an Unlisted action under SEQRA. To hold otherwise would run afoul of public policy and have deleterious effects on municipalities across this state. If the lower court's unprecedented and overly expansive interpretation of SEQRA is upheld and the long-held principles of standing are not clearly applied, this case will serve as an invitation to advocates to use the SEQRA process in a way not intended, allowing them to wield SEQRA as a sword rather than the shield that it is intended to be.

Dated: Albany, New York

January 6, 2014

Respectfully Submitted,



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Memorandum in SUPPORT

May 10, 2012

A. 9541, by M. of A. Schimel

S. 6525, by Sen. Marcellino

AN ACT to amend the Environmental Conservation Law, in relation to the designation of lead agency for environmental quality review purposes in certain cases

The Conference of Mayors has considered this legislation and recommends that it be approved by the State Legislature.

This bill would amend the Environmental Conservation Law to provide that where a project is subject to review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and has a profound local impact, the lead agency shall be a local agency.

Projects with a regional significance should be reviewed by agencies that have the keenest understanding of how such projects could impact surrounding communities. State agencies removed from the geographic location of a project are not in the best position to assess whether or not a project governed by SEQRA would have a negative impact on the region. This bill would ensure that local agencies, as the most qualified entities to conduct review of regionally-significant projects, remain lead agencies for SEQRA review.

Under current Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) regulations, the commissioner of DEC is given ultimate authority to select the lead agency in the event of a controversy over which agency should be given this responsibility. Thus, in the event that a project is deemed to be regionally significant by a state or local entity, the commissioner could still select the DEC as the lead agency, in an attempt to control a project that is in furtherance of state policy, but may be at odds with local viewpoints. In this scenario, as the lead agency, the DEC could move forward with a project without subjecting it to review at a public hearing and without any public input. Thus, this legislation is vital to ensure that a local agency retain foremost authority to review projects that would have a strong impact on the community.

For all of the forgoing reasons, the Conference of Mayors supports this legislation and recommends its enactment into law.

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Lawsuits extract \$1B from localities a year

Capital Region cities are among those facing "fiscal shock" from big settlements, Rockefeller College finds

By Rick Karlin

Published 11:42 pm, Thursday, July 26, 2012

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ALBANY — Localities in the state spend at least \$1 billion a year on judgments and other costs of lawsuits, according to preliminary data from Rockefeller College.

Taxpayers in Albany, Schenectady and Troy have been stuck paying hefty settlements in cases ranging from a death during a police pursuit, criminal conduct by a school manager and violation of First Amendment rights.

While lawsuits aren't unusual in some municipalities, the cost has not been tallied statewide.

Part of that is due to the lack of a master list: Lawsuits can be filed in any number of courts around the state, and judgments aren't always made public.

The state comptroller collects some information on municipal lawsuit costs but that paints a partial picture and needs lots of analysis, said Sydney Cresswell, director of the college's Local and Intergovernmental Studies program, which is conducting the study.

"No one has taken the time to understand and use the data," she said.

Wishing to get a handle on the cost, the Lawsuit Reform Alliance of NY commissioned the survey. The study is ongoing, but researchers have issued a preliminary report with a final survey expected to come out this fall.

The Reform Alliance is made up of business groups and medical professionals who want to reform what they say is the state's burdensome legal system which they say drives up costs on a number of fronts including property taxes.

Rockefeller Institute researchers stressed they are not wading into the debate over tort reform, but are simply attempting to quantify the cost of lawsuits to local governments.

So far, they have tallied about \$880 million annually, but that's not counting several other categories of costs that aren't yet quantified.

Researchers have tracked lawsuit costs from municipalities' general funds as well as from self-insurance programs that some local governments use. They've also counted up the costs associated with NYMIR, a non-profit insurance firm owned by participating municipalities.

But it's not yet known how much commercial insurers pay out each year, or how much comes from bond sales that are sometimes needed to pay off litigation costs. Those are likely to be

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substantial — thus the estimate that lawsuits cost at least \$1 billion.

So far, researchers have learned that counties spend more on lawsuits than other municipalities such as towns or cities.

Any number of disputes or accidents can spark a lawsuit. Motorists have sued municipalities claiming that the roads were poorly plowed in winter, leading to accidents.

In one western New York case, a construction worker sued the Town of Amherst after he fell off a ladder while inspecting a public building. The suit forced the town to borrow to cover the costs.

That's an example of what reformers term the Scaffold Law, which says a property owner is responsible for injuries on a property regardless of who is at fault.

Trial lawyers defend the law, saying it offsets what they say are inadequate safety inspections and enforcement at construction sites.

The lawyers have also produced research indicating the number of tort cases such as medical malpractice suits has actually decreased in recent years.

Trial lawyers are major campaign donors, and those pushing tort reform have long noted that the state Assembly has done relatively little in the way of reforms to the system. At the same time, Assembly Democratic Majority Speaker Sheldon Silver is an of counsel member of Weitz & Luxenberg, a major personal injury law firm.

Legal judgments can turn into what the Rockefeller College study termed a "fiscal shock" for small municipalities, such as the \$175,000 judgment that Broadalbin in Fulton County was hit with in 2006 — equal to 17 percent of its budget. More details were not immediately available.

The Capital Region has seen its share of payouts.

In Albany, city officials earlier this year agreed to pay \$200,000 to the parents of a 17-year-old who was killed by a woman whose vehicle hit the teen's car while the woman was being pursued by police in a high-speed chase four years ago.

And in Schenectady, school district officials agreed to pay \$250,000 to a former employee who said he was forced to retire after being harassed by notorious former buildings and grounds chief Steven Raucci.

Raucci is in prison after being convicted on arson, conspiracy and weapons charges, which stemmed from what prosecutors said were years of terrorizing employees under his supervision.

The settlement came from one of several lawsuits stemming from what employees said were years of abuse and illegal activity by Raucci — all while higher-ups in the school system, including former Superintendent Eric Ely, looked the other way.

Earlier this month, Troy's Sanctuary for Independent Media received \$50,000 from the city to settle a lawsuit filed after city officials shut down a 2008 anti-war exhibit that included a video game depicting President George W. Bush being hunted by a terrorist.

Troy Public Works Director Bob Mirch, now retired, had protested against the exhibit. He shut it down alleging code violations.

Sanctuary members sued, saying the closure violated their First Amendment rights.

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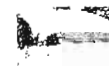
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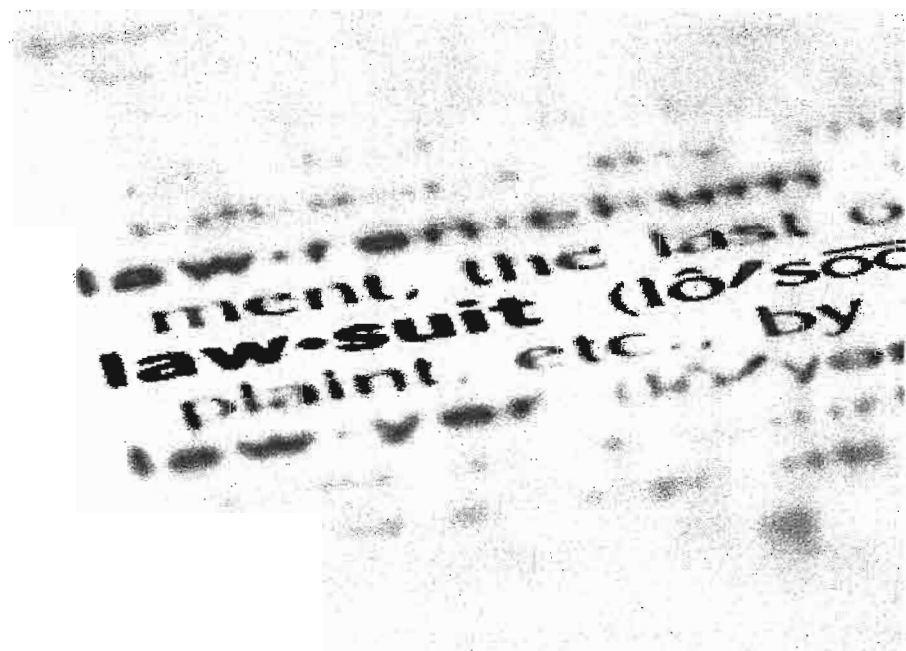
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Assessing the Fiscal Impact of Lawsuits on New York State Municipalities



A Research Project of:

Program on Local and Intergovernmental Studies

Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy

University at Albany

Assessing the Fiscal Impact of Lawsuits on New York State Municipalities

October 2011

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Overview

This report is the first piece of a 3-part study examining the fiscal impact of lawsuits against municipalities in New York State, a cost area for local governments that has received little sustained public attention. The difficulty of assembling the pertinent fiscal data on lawsuits may be the chief reason that attention to this expense category has been sporadic. Even so, local officials, local government associations, and issue advocates tell us that municipalities (and by extension, the public) pay a heavy cost for legal actions brought against them, and that sensible reforms are needed. Without relevant data, both fiscal and contextual, the case for making policy reforms will be difficult to argue.

As a first step in addressing the existing information gap, the Program on Local and Intergovernmental Studies (POLIS) at the University at Albany, has examined available fiscal data on municipal lawsuits in New York State. Although the focus of the work is to estimate outlays for lawsuit costs, the POLIS team would like to develop a more complete understanding of operational costs incurred in responding to legal actions against local governments. Future planned research activities may yield important insights and information about these less visible consequences. The study series is supported in part with funding from the Lawsuit Reform Alliance of New York (LRANY), although the findings and opinions in this report, unless expressly attributed to others, are those of POLIS.

I. Introduction

The protracted economic recovery in the U.S. is powering an unprecedented, close examination of government spending. After several years of belt tightening, federal, state, and local officials have largely exhausted traditional budget reduction tools. This has forced or provided the rationale for the fiscal focus to move to programs and services traditionally exempt from review. There are a number of high profile examples of such efforts. Public officials have made deep cuts in long-protected programs and services (k-12 education, poverty programs, and environmental protection, for example), rewritten the terms of public employment benefits and practices to reduce costs, and openly challenged the terms of security net programs. In these cases, government officials are taking exceptional and politically controversial actions.

In a less charged and obtrusive way, policymakers are also looking at forms of government spending that usually escape systematic scrutiny. The list has grown to include expenditures for programs or services that are difficult to assess, items tightly linked to historical concerns and values, and expenses that are relatively inconsequential in fiscal terms. These trends are particularly evident at the local level. Communities that have already weathered difficult service reductions now find voters willing to merge or abolish public safety services, restructure relatively low cost areas like justice courts, and even vote jurisdictions out of existence.

With such a wide-ranging search for savings, finding cost areas that remain unexplored is becoming difficult. However, one cluster of expenditures that has not been studied comprehensively in New York State is the cost of municipal lawsuits.¹ At first glance, there is no reason that lawsuit costs should be overlooked. We should know how much local governments spend annually to counter and settle adverse legal actions. It is also important to determine whether all such expenses are simply the cost of a fair and balanced judicial system or the result of policy failures. Regrettably, an examination of the subject is exceedingly difficult because much of the information pertaining to these lawsuits is neither centralized nor public. The lack of data or guidelines for reporting this data suggests that to date, the state has not found sufficient merit in knowing the full cost of judgments or settlements reached in municipal lawsuits.

¹ For this study, *municipal* is intended to include all categories of local government: counties, cities, towns, and villages.

This report is a first step in assembling cost information about municipal lawsuits in New York State. It provides a summary of local government expenditures for judgments and claims over a five year period. A secondary, but related expenditure category on legal costs is also discussed. As background, the report provides a brief explanation of the process needed to capture the full fiscal measure of municipal lawsuits, and the difficulties in acquiring the essential data.

II. The Insurance Puzzle

Knowing how municipalities spend local resources on lawsuits requires some basic information on how municipal insurance works. Municipalities insure to cover health insurance benefits for employees, to safeguard assets, and to protect against losses tied to liability claims. This study addresses the latter, the costs of liability-based lawsuits. Municipalities obtain insurance in one of three ways, 1) through private companies, 2) through the New York State Insurance Reciprocal (NYMIR), a municipally owned non-profit insurance company, or 3) by becoming self-insured. In liability matters, insurers cover judgments and claims up to a specified limit for their clients and hire litigators to handle lawsuits. Insurers also work assiduously to help municipalities avoid lawsuits by conducting risk assessments and providing risk management education.

When a lawsuit is lodged against a local government and either adjudicated in court or settled out of court, the payouts are likely to be split by the municipality and their insurer. Municipalities can have deductibles for claims in the same way that individual insurance policy holders do, which makes municipalities responsible for a portion of the payout set within their policies. The insurer is responsible for paying claims that exceed the deductible up to the policy cap. For very large claims that exceed their coverage, municipalities incur the cost of paying the overage. They may cover these judgments and claims with reserve funds or may borrow the needed sums. In any case, an examination of the costs for municipal lawsuits must include the moneys spent by local governments and their insurers.

The self-insured municipalities incur additional expenses. Generally speaking, an insurer has reserve funds to cover the cost of claims up to a certain threshold. Insurers protect themselves against the possibility of having to cover claims or judgments that exceed their reserves by purchasing reinsurance. These are policies purchased from other insurance companies to cover payouts that could exceed the insurers' reserves. For self-insured municipalities, the purchase of reinsurance is another local expense, while for those with outside insurance, the costs are absorbed by the insurer and reflected in premiums charged.

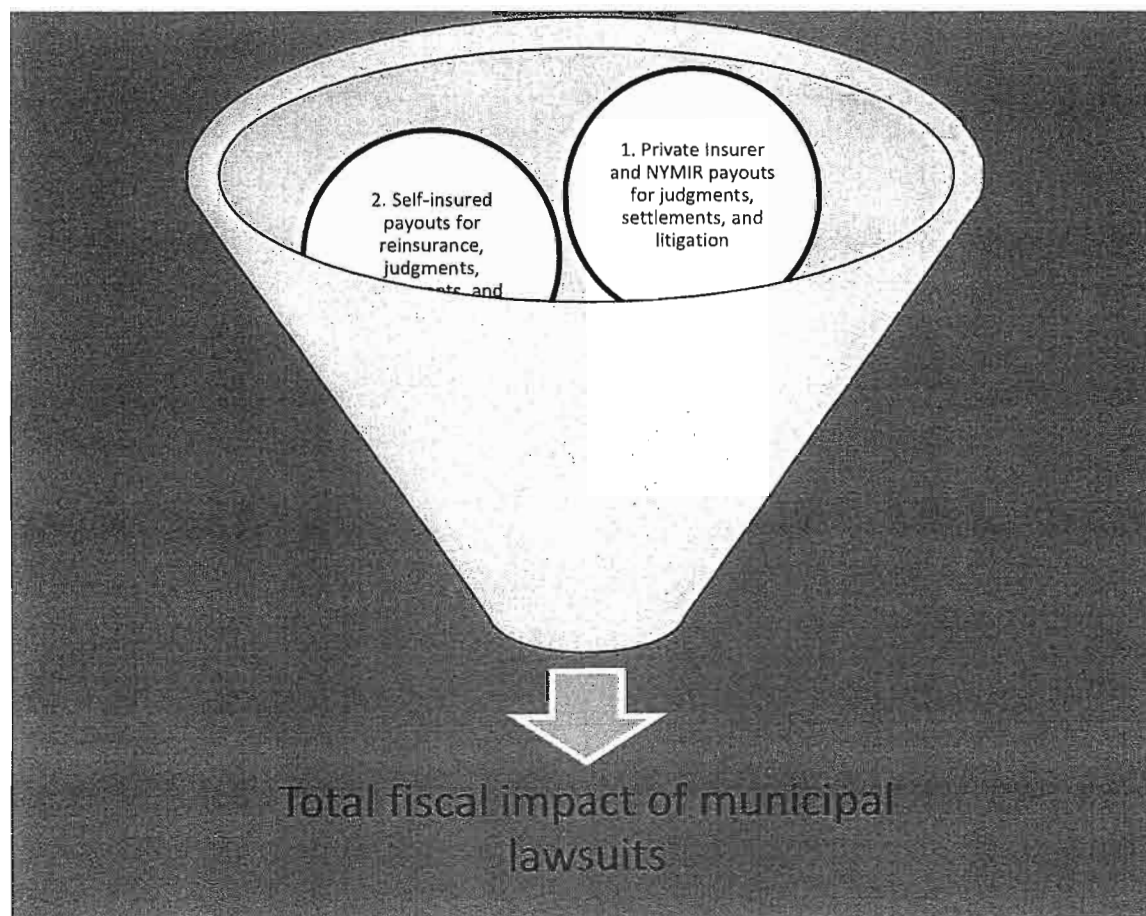
Risk management is a second cost that self-insured municipalities must cover. A key part of the insurer's role is to actively help the local government manage and assess risks. For instance, insurers assess highway safety and practices, including road conditions, maintenance activities, signage, and traffic controls, with the goals of limiting injury and property damage, and helping municipalities avoid liability for accidents. Insurers also stay attuned to changes in case law, statutes, and practices that affect public employment, public safety, etc. They provide training on appropriate practices and safeguards to local officials and their staff to minimize adverse actions that could be brought against the municipalities. These adverse actions can include lawsuits brought by employees for improper employment practices, and by the public for a number of problems that include personal injury, property damage, and harm caused by the decisions or actions of public employees. A NYMIR official commented that while automobile and slip-and-fall cases are the most frequently lodged cases against municipalities in New York State, the most expensive lawsuits that confront municipal insurers stem from law enforcement activity.

In summary, the net costs for externally insured local governments for protection against lawsuits are the initial costs of insurance, and the payment of deductibles and judgments or claims that exceed the coverage limits of their insurance. The self-insured have to establish necessary reserves, cover the cost of litigation in adverse actions, cover the costs of claims management and risk assessment, and either provide or pay for risk management training services.

III. Difficulties of Assembling the Data on Lawsuits

In order to have a complete picture of the fiscal impact of municipal lawsuits in New York, information from several sources needs to be collected. First, information from primary external insurers (private companies and NYMIR) would be necessary. This would include total liability expenditures made on behalf of New York State municipal clients for judgments (court determined payments) and settlements (out-of-court determined payments) over a multiyear span. Ideally, the insurers would also provide summary data on the litigation costs associated with settling these adverse actions. Second, self-insured municipalities would need to provide similar data covering lawsuit payouts for judgments and settlements and related litigation costs, and also supply reinsurance expenses. And third, municipalities would need to provide information on payments for deductibles, legal fees, and liability awards in excess of insurance limits. **Figure 1** depicts the assembly of data that would accurately assess the full cost of lawsuits for New York State local governments.

Figure 1. Data Needed to Assemble a True Picture of Lawsuit Costs



Unfortunately, the only data in this set that was publicly accessible (without FOI or special requests) pertains to municipal judgments and claims (Circle 3). The New York State Office of the State Comptroller (OSC) publishes Level 2 data² on undifferentiated judgment and claim information for individual municipalities, derived from annual financial reports. The data does not isolate legal fees; that information is aggregated in a broad administrative cost category. By requesting specific data codes from OSC, it is possible to unpack the judgment and claims information across the many categories and purposes of expenditure that comprise the totals, and to separate legal fees out of administrative costs. Summary tables with this information are presented in Section IV.

The data on self-insured municipalities (Circle 2) were available from OSC through special data requests, but will require additional background work to understand how this group of municipalities reports the desired information. An examination of current Level 2 data shows discrepancies in entries for expenditure codes associated with self-insurance. These discrepancies will be examined in future reports that summarize data on self-insured local governments over the same 5-year period covered by the tables below.

The likelihood of acquiring data from external insurers (Circle 1) is the least certain. At present, the POLIS team is investigating options for accessing and including NYMIR and private insurer payouts for New York State local governments. If successful in gaining the cooperation of the principals, subsequent reports will summarize insurer payouts for municipal lawsuits.

IV. Data and Analytic Methods

In this section, municipal costs in expenditure categories for 'judgments and claims' and 'law' were examined. For the purposes of this study, judgment and claims costs can be more directly tied to the cost of lawsuits, and are discussed in greater detail. Law costs, though interesting, include all municipal expenditures for legal counsel, advice that may be predominantly focused on administrative and operational matters.

Judgment costs (reporting code 1930) were reported by category of municipality and geographic location (using a county designation). Law costs (reporting code 1420) were examined only by municipal category. The data on judgments and claims were constructed using a combination of information available on the website of OSC (Level 2 Data) and data provided under a special request. The law data were also provided under a special request.

Data for these expenditure categories were collected for 5 years covering the period 2005 to 2009, for all municipalities in New York State. Legal costs for New York City were not provided, but will be requested for later use. Separate data on counties, towns, villages, and cities were aggregated along municipal and geographic lines by POLIS team members.

There are important limits to convey about this data. Judgment costs can speak to a range of cases and claims. With respect to judgment and law costs, municipalities do not record the specific breakdown of these expenditures, and thus the OSC data remains undifferentiated. Municipalities do provide some detail on the nature of judgment and claims expenditures in accompanying notes in the financial report, but this information is not included in OSC data. The proportion of these costs that follow from lawsuits covering a particular matter, e.g., labor law, is undetectable in this dataset.

Also, it is important to note that annual expenditures for judgments and claims can be misleading as markers for the total lawsuit costs in a given year, and can underestimate or overestimate the full cost of a judgment or claim.

² Level 2 data offers more detailed revenue and expenditure data in this dataset.

Municipal officials show caution and pragmatism when dealing with judgments and claims that may be decided against the municipality, setting aside funds to cover a case that is nearing resolution, but not yet settled. Lawsuits can take years, sometimes a decade before reaching finality. As resolution nears, legal counsel will often suggest putting aside funds to cover the expected outlay of funds. In the case of a judgment or claim that a municipality does pay, the one year expenditure will underestimate the total amount that has been held in reserve to cover the payment. And, although admittedly less likely, if a case is not expected to be decided in favor of a municipality but does, reserved funds will not be used, and the record of expenditures in previous years of precautionary savings will overstate judgment and claims payments. As a result, assessing judgment and claims data is likely to yield a more accurate picture if aggregated in multiyear clusters.

Law costs are even more broad and varied. They are incurred each year by virtually all municipalities. And with municipal legal activity and costs speaking to a wide range of operations (including costs related to judgments and claims), the data provided by municipalities to OSC is too aggregated to be of value in assessing lawsuit costs.

V. Findings

Frequency Data. The data in **Table 1** show that for each year examined, county and city governments are more likely to incur expenses relating to judgments and claims than towns and villages. Counties generally cover larger geographic areas, contain a broader tax base, manage larger operational and administrative operations, and encompass greater populations. Cities are likely to be more densely populated, and contain more heavily used assets and infrastructure than other municipalities. These differences need to be remembered when thinking about the likelihood and impacts of judgment costs on different kinds of municipalities.

In a typical year over this 5-year span, 73% of county governments report expenditures for judgments and claims. Those figures for cities, towns, and villages respectively are 74%, 18%, and 23%. These numbers represent the number of municipalities reporting such costs, but do not necessarily reflect the full set of cases, claims, and costs experienced by municipalities.

As municipalities vary considerably in terms of demographics, infrastructure, and commerce, these factors are presumably important determinants of municipal lawsuit and cost levels. Comparing costs on the basis of municipal type is an important angle, but not the only one. POLIS is in the process of coding judgment costs on the basis of income, municipal classification (as stipulated by OSC), population, and region. Findings will be reported later in the research process.

Table 1 Frequency of Judgments and Claims

Number of Municipalities Paying Judgment and Claims Payments* (excluding New York City)					
Government ¹	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Counties (57)	43	41	40	42	42
Cities (61)	47	45	46	44	43
Towns (932)	170	159	173	175	167
Villages (556)	122	134	125	130	136
Total (1606)	382	379	384	391	388

* Data from the NYS Office of the State Comptroller 2005-09

¹ Number of governments appearing in 2009 OSC Level 2 Data

Expenditure Data. When looking at actual expenditures, counties spend more on judgments and claims than any other kind of municipality, suggestive of a greater number of cases or more costly cases. Table 2 reveals that, in the aggregate, county governments also experience the most variability year to year. While cities, towns, and villages also experience a degree of fluidity, it is much less marked. While good guesses can be made, and variability is inherent to judgments and claims, subsequent data and analysis for this project may shed light on the specific sources of this variability.

Table 2 Judgment and Claims Expenditures

Judgment and Claims Expenditures By Municipal Category* (excluding New York City)						
Government	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Counties	311,926,722	48,513,565	74,794,449	133,964,010	78,358,110	647,556,856
Cities	21,306,162	20,085,960	22,124,494	28,136,390	34,736,493	126,389,499
Towns	23,354,423	23,692,692	50,781,894	36,861,267	32,027,765	166,718,041
Villages	15,462,000	16,732,284	22,374,934	27,056,408	22,605,340	104,230,966
Total	372,049,307	109,024,501	170,075,771	226,018,075	167,727,708	1,044,895,362

* Data from the NYS Office of the State Comptroller 2005-09

As a percentage of total municipal budgets, judgment expenditures represented a relatively small portion for each type of local government. For counties, judgment costs were about .5% of overall budgetary outlays for the period 2005 to 2009. For cities, that number was .6%. Towns and villages, respectively, were at .5% and .8%.

While judgment costs were generally low in proportion to total expenditures, in some cases individual municipalities and counties experienced higher costs on a sustained or intermittent basis. This can be quite a fiscal shock for a small local government. In 2007, the Town of Haverstraw in Rockland County incurred judgment costs of nearly \$27 million, or 47% of the entire town budget that year. The town budget virtually doubled as a result of judgment and claims payments. The previous year (2006), the Village of Broadalbin in Fulton County incurred judgment costs equaling 17% of overall expenditures, approximately \$175,000 in a village with a budget of just over \$1 million (in all other years between 2005 and 2009, Broadalbin had no judgment costs). Haverstraw and Broadalbin's experiences are outliers in the data, but a number of other local governments have experienced less dramatic spikes in judgment costs (to around 5% or 6% of total expenditures). The Town of Amherst, for example, saw its judgment costs increase nearly 6-fold in 2009 to over \$7 million, or 5% of their total annual expenditures that year. Other local governments carry regular annual judgment costs that can reach 5% or 6% of total fiscal outlays, including Cattaraugus County.

In contrast, many municipalities recorded no judgment costs in any of the five years evaluated for this study. These municipalities almost certainly incurred some judgment and claims costs, indicating that expenditures are recorded in other categories. Case studies that will be produced in the coming months may provide insight into instances where municipalities appear to be outliers.

Legal Data. The 5-year total of legal expenditures for all municipalities in New York State (excluding New York City) is roughly equivalent to that for judgments and claims in the same period. It is a much more static expenditure, however, most likely because it reflects regular local needs for legal counsel. And again, only a portion of legal expenditures (and very likely a small one) are related to the types of judgments and claims this study is exploring.

Table 3 Legal Expenditures by Municipal Category

Legal Expenditures By Municipal Category* (excluding New York City)						
Government	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Counties	105,466,487	119,106,544	112,793,294	97,664,206	96,575,196	531,605,727
Cities	24,751,222	25,233,681	26,258,464	27,149,854	26,677,581	130,070,802
Towns	54,215,827	56,195,202	58,693,593	59,608,426	61,368,386	290,081,434
Villages	22,353,476	23,712,284	26,823,535	28,141,267	26,052,246	127,082,808
Total	206,787,012	224,247,711	224,568,886	212,563,753	210,673,409	1,078,840,771

* Data from the NYS Office of the State Comptroller 2005-09

County By County Expenditures. When examining municipal judgment and claims costs on a geographic basis, including all municipalities in a county, significant variability is observed both county to county and year to year. This is partly a function of the lower rate of judgment and claims costs for towns and villages, and partly a function of occasional large spikes for county and city governments. Again, given the different plans and policies available

to municipalities, these costs are not necessarily complete or comparable. Self-insurance and private insurance costs are generally not captured below. While they have not been provided in the body of this report, POLIS has built judgment cost tables for each county, listing annual and five-year totals for the cities, towns, and villages in the county. This will be provided electronically to LRANY.

Table 4a Countywide Expenditures

Judgment and Claims Cost, All Municipalities Within the County* (excluding New York City)						
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Albany	1,937,414	1,154,639	1,229,439	764,890	1,519,837	6,606,219
Allegany	86,629	64,511	0	73,960	95,444	320,544
Broome	112,515	97,747	1,037,019	253,068	2,184,135	3,684,484
Cattaraugus	9,202,277	9,677,143	10,588,391	12,491,510	12,146,817	54,106,138
Cayuga	601,872	345,513	278,397	301,451	632,939	2,160,172
Chautauqua	577,551	133,569	297,405	138,651	61,815	1,208,991
Chemung	85,455	8,944	39,585	1,805	19,076	154,865
Chenango	15,661	18,240	45,147	45,403	64,679	189,130
Clinton	60,395	89,589	23,746	41,677	91,105	306,512
Columbia	16,720	2,846	19,262	7,971	11,238	58,037
Cortland	16,580	19,242	12,360	5,748	23,330	77,260
Delaware	9,661	8,812	15,103	406,244	10,629	450,449
Dutchess	610,878	587,082	761,707	188,774	789,531	2,937,972
Erie	9,931,425	9,873,112	9,136,384	20,337,602	21,643,812	70,922,335
Essex	170,373	162,038	101,953	216,759	161,643	812,766
Franklin	15,533	22,193	7,459	37,881	4,813	87,879
Fulton	7,996	192,962	9,373	30,664	77,769	318,764
Genesee	42,523	53,775	46,487	101,192	57,771	301,748
Greene	111,244	88,137	105,110	68,102	565,967	938,560
Hamilton	26,107	10,703	1,861	6,350	180,500	225,521
Herkimer	12,896	35,777	302,663	116,270	46,905	514,511
Jefferson	77,345	141,245	32,040	87,700	167,534	505,864
Lewis	227,747	37,450	168,400	80,730	5,964	520,291
Livingston	6,904	5,817	4,071	24,175	28,000	68,967
Madison	300,794	1,077	809,699	623,607	1,116,165	2,851,342
Monroe	4,322,518	747,048	1,536,737	2,474,418	5,535,750	14,616,471

Judgment and Claims Cost, All Municipalities Within the County*						
(excluding New York City)						
Montgomery	237,665	3,581,653	260,921	200,483	120,973	4,401,695
Nassau	277,014,659	19,649,894	35,553,464	109,998,159	21,515,241	463,731,417
Niagara	4,492,730	512,438	633,856	1,114,122	189,394	6,942,540
Oneida	1,983,755	903,440	1,047,063	1,001,650	1,067,452	6,003,360
Onondaga	3,504,943	(4,207,346)	6,349,711	3,433,334	6,123,293	15,203,935
Ontario	49,855	31,524	(58,381)	62,328	19,986	105,312
Orange	3,532,020	3,649,871	1,370,264	7,472,947	7,494,189	23,519,291
Orleans	3,178	47,822	78,240	34,286	54,348	217,874
Oswego	788,688	233,966	375,281	49,556	43,315	1,490,806
Otsego	8,065	4,930	6,639	21,666	17,057	58,357
Putnam	471,012	343,694	387,331	606,505	812,979	2,621,521
Rensselaer	211,271	280,941	671,924	647,438	305,995	2,117,569
Rockland	3,703,954	11,265,573	37,117,429	4,138,572	4,283,047	60,508,575
St. Lawrence	95,296	104,745	131,682	99,602	199,105	630,430
Saratoga	309,746	527,384	171,183	240,719	138,619	1,387,651
Schenectady	316,843	181,913	217,940	265,367	313,902	1,295,965
Schoharie	89,207	213,823	4,854	23,880	19,633	351,397
Schuyler	\$18,844	\$27,018	\$19,437	\$2,279	\$5,000	\$72,578
Seneca	\$0	\$0	\$233	\$150	\$8,347	\$8,730
Steuben	183,869	(5,794)	486,145	197,979	843,824	1,706,023
Suffolk	10,461,316	7,766,904	7,370,006	6,332,220	6,598,399	38,528,845
Sullivan	206,749	142,789	577,933	594,923	121,853	1,644,247
Tioga	142,703	57,276	40,886	21,902	21,171	283,938
Tompkins	239,429	294,956	221,362	189,187	542,746	1,487,680
Ulster	220,596	435,562	267,170	326,275	1,529,957	2,779,560
Warren	18,614	221	500	0	11,198	30,533
Washington	11,824	16,907	11,337	44,146	27,314	111,528
Wayne	418,564	184,196	140,300	179,320	213,754	1,136,134
Westchester	34,686,227	39,173,273	49,943,955	49,750,680	67,814,385	241,368,520
Wyoming	1,741	70	0	408	366	2,585
Yates	38,934	25,556	67,308	41,502	27,701	201,001
Total	372,049,310	109,024,410	170,075,771	226,018,187	167,727,711	1,044,895,389

* Data from the NYS Office of the State Comptroller 2005-09; county level distribution calculated by the POLIS team

New York City Data. The data on New York City data is maintained separately in OSC files, and its judgment and claims costs are being reported in a standalone table below. It is important to note that New York City's expenditures in this category are smaller than some of the smallest counties and municipalities in New York State. This is not indicative of any unusually safe work conditions, good luck, or great legal representation, but rather the

fact that New York City, like many municipalities, is not recording all related expenditures in judgments and claims. Data on self-insured municipalities in the next report, which includes New York City, will surely increase the total cost of judgments and settlements paid by the city.

Table 5 Judgments and Claims for New York City

Judgments and Claims for New York City*					
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
590,294.00	516,801.00	564,037.00	625,395.00	623,192.00	2,919,719

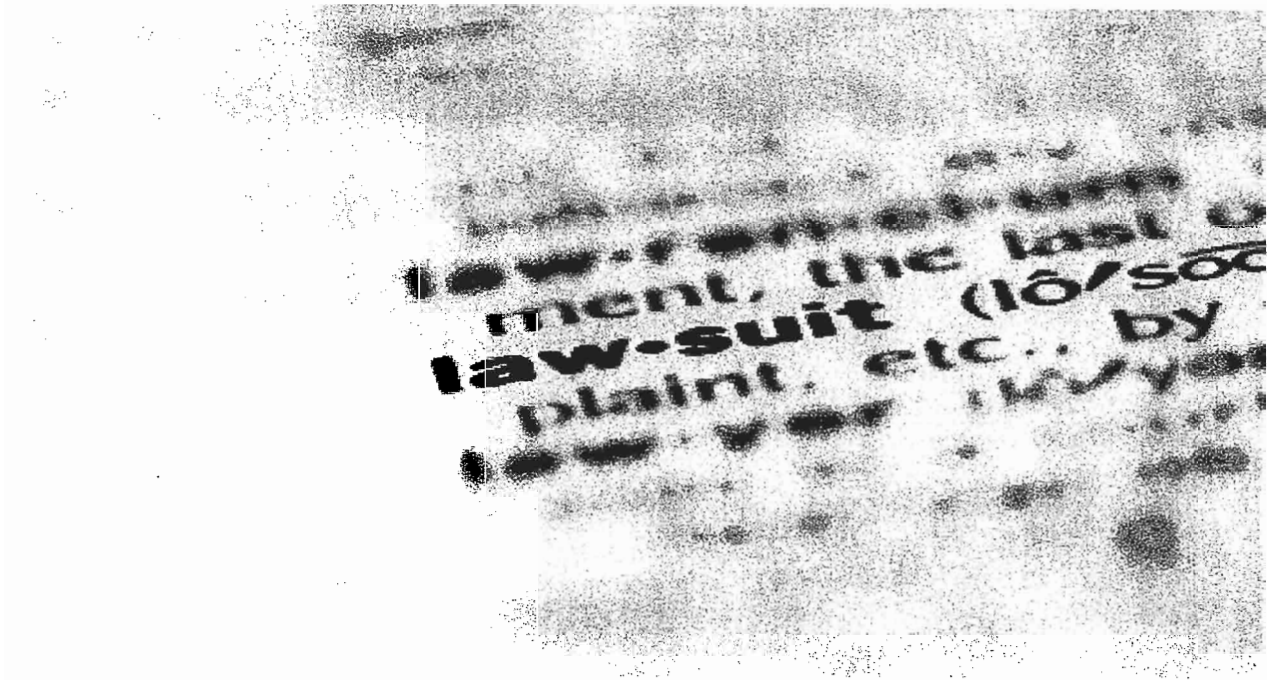
* Data from the NYS Office of the State Comptroller 2005-09

VI. Concluding Comments

This report is part of a larger study effort seeking to understand the aggregate fiscal impact of liability lawsuits brought against municipalities in New York State. The data presented here captures annual municipal payouts for judgments and settlements, figures that may overstate liability costs slightly because small amounts for non-liability claims are comingled in the totals. At the same time, the totals dramatically understate the overall expenditures for lawsuits when insurer payouts are taken into account. Nevertheless, this report is an appropriate and important starting point for the research project. The study outlines and captures to the degree possible, a key part of the cost universe, spells out the hurdles in assembling needed data, and brings us a step closer in being able to determine whether the overall cost of municipal lawsuits is serious enough to be addressed through the policy process.

Assessing the Fiscal Impact of Lawsuits on New York State Municipalities

Report Two Draft



A Research Project of:

Program on Local and Intergovernmental Studies

Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy

University at Albany

Draft

Municipal Lawsuit Survey

February 2012

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Executive Summary

Program on Local & Intergovernmental Studies

Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy

January, 2012

Introduction

This report summarizes findings from the 2011 Municipal Lawsuit Survey in New York State. In the survey local officials were asked about municipal lawsuit activity for their fiscal years ending in 2010. This survey is the first of its kind on this important topic and will serve as a benchmark for future municipal lawsuit monitoring and evaluation. The survey is one component of a multipart investigation of municipal lawsuit activity in New York State conducted by POLIS for LRANY.

Survey Overview

POLIS partnered with two of New York's statewide municipal associations in developing this survey effort, The New York Conference of Mayors and the Association of Towns of the State of New York. Town, village and city officials were contacted by email and asked to complete the survey online through a web accessible link in December of 2011. County finance professionals were contacted directly by an email from POLIS staff. New York State has just over 1,600 general purpose local governments. About 10% (157) of New York counties, cities, towns and villages responded to the Municipal Lawsuit Survey. A small number of municipal respondents completed only a portion of the survey. The survey response was regionally diverse within the state. One or more municipalities from 45 (75%) of New York's 57 counties responded to the survey (outside of New York City). As a consequence the respondent sample provides representation from all the major regions of the state. The respondent sample is skewed toward the higher population quartiles, with only 25% of respondents from the bottom 50% of the distribution.

Key Survey Findings

The results indicate that a substantial percentage of local governments have to work annually to resolve (42%) and pay claims (25%). Property damage claims (59%) and personal injury claims (26%) constitute the vast majority of the claims resolved by municipalities in New York in fiscal year 2010. While this survey addresses only a portion of the costs for resolving municipal liability claims, the costs summarized here can be material on a per capita basis for affected communities. Municipalities primarily utilize current year budgeted resources to pay such claims, while a minority of local governments use resources from fund balance and reserves. While most local governments use Commercial Insurance companies and NYMIR (79%) to insure against municipal liability claims, a smaller percent have some form of self-insurance (20%). Respondents indicated that, in addition to claim awards, municipalities experienced other related stress on fiscal and personnel resources due to processing claims or anticipating them in the future. Tort reform was highlighted as an area of needed state policy reform by municipal respondents.

Introduction

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Municipal Insurance: Concepts and Practices ¹

Municipalities insure to cover health insurance benefits for employees, to safeguard assets, and to protect against losses tied to liability claims. This study addresses the latter, the costs of liability-based lawsuits. Municipalities obtain insurance in one of three ways, 1) through private companies, 2) through the New York State Insurance Reciprocal (NYMIR), a municipally owned non-profit insurance company, or 3) by becoming self-insured. NYMIR was created by the state's three major municipal associations, the Conference of Mayors, Association of Towns and the Association of Counties. In liability matters, insurers cover judgments and claims up to a specified limit for their clients and hire litigators to handle lawsuits. Insurers also work assiduously to help municipalities avoid lawsuits by conducting risk assessments and providing risk management education.

When a lawsuit is lodged against a local government and either adjudicated in court or settled out-of-court, the payouts are likely to be split by the municipality and their insurer. Municipalities can have deductibles for claims in the same way that individual insurance policy holders do, which makes municipalities responsible for a portion of the payout set within their policies. The insurer is responsible for paying claims that exceed the deductible up to the policy cap. For very large claims that exceed their coverage, municipalities incur the cost of paying the overage. They may cover these judgments and claims with current year budgeted amounts, reserve funds (including unappropriated fund balances) or may borrow the needed sums. In any case, an examination of the costs for municipal lawsuits must include the moneys spent by local governments and their insurers.

The self-insured municipalities incur additional expenses. Generally speaking, an insurer has reserve funds to cover the cost of claims up to a certain threshold. Insurers protect themselves against the possibility of having to cover claims or judgments that exceed their reserves by purchasing reinsurance. These are policies purchased from other insurance companies to cover payouts that could exceed the insurers' reserves. This practice is common among all insurers including commercial companies and co-ops like NYMIR. The difference is that the purchase of reinsurance is a direct local expense for self-

¹ Excerpted from **Assessing the Fiscal Impact of Lawsuits on New York State Municipalities, 2011**

insured municipalities, and an indirect expense reflected in premiums charged for those with outside insurance.

Risk management is a second cost that self-insured municipalities must cover. A key part of the insurer's role is to actively help the local government manage and assess risks. For instance, insurers assess highway safety and practices, including road conditions, maintenance activities, signage, and traffic controls, with the goals of limiting injury and property damage, and helping municipalities avoid liability for accidents. Insurers also stay attuned to changes in case law, statutes, and practices that affect public employment, public safety, etc. They provide training on appropriate practices and safeguards to local officials and their staff to minimize adverse actions that could be brought against the municipalities. These adverse actions can include lawsuits brought by employees for improper employment practices, and by the public for a number of problems that include personal injury, property damage, and harm caused by the decisions or actions of public employees. A NYMIR official commented that while automobile and slip-and-fall cases are the most frequently lodged cases against municipalities in New York State, the most expensive lawsuits that confront municipal insurers stem from law enforcement activity.

In summary, the net costs for externally insured local governments for protection against lawsuits are the initial costs of insurance and the payment of deductibles and judgments or claims that exceed the coverage limits of their insurance. Self-insured municipalities have to establish necessary reserves, cover the cost of litigation in adverse actions, handle the costs of claims management and risk assessment, and either provide or pay for risk management training services.

Survey Administration

POLIS partnered with two of New York's statewide municipal associations in developing and administering this survey, The New York Conference of Mayors and the Association of Towns of the State of New York. Drafts of the survey instrument were reviewed for content by staff from the partner municipal associations and by municipal professionals experienced with the subject matter. The survey instrument was pretested with a sample of county, town and village officials in early December of 2011.

Town, village and city officials were contacted by email and asked to complete the web accessible survey online in December 2011. The email distribution was sourced through the respective statewide municipal associations. A copy of the survey items was attached to the email for municipalities to review in preparing to complete the survey online. Other pertinent instructions about the survey were included in this initial email. For example, it was recommended that the municipalities direct the survey to the chief financial officer for completion. County finance professionals were contacted directly by email from POLIS staff in January 2012. Survey response was closed the third week of January 2012.

New York State has just over 1,600 general purpose local governments. About 10% (157) of New York counties, cities, towns and villages responded to the Municipal Lawsuit Survey. A small number of municipal respondents completed only a portion of the survey. The survey response was regionally diverse within the state. One or more municipalities from 45 (79%) of New York's 57 counties

responded to the survey (outside of New York City). As a consequence, the respondent sample provides representation from all the major regions of the state.

Table 1, below, provides an indicator of the number of relative larger and relatively smaller municipalities that responded to the survey. The quartile range separates municipalities in New-York into four quarters, from smallest (Quartile 1) to largest (Quartile 4), based on their total population. With 1,600 local governments, there are about 400 in each quartile. If our sample mirrored well the statewide population profile, we would expect about 25% in each quartile grouping. The respondent sample is skewed toward the higher population quartiles, with only 25% of respondents from the bottom two quartiles. This in part reflects the survey strategy which utilized municipal association email lists that contained a smaller percentage of those municipalities in the lower size range.

**Table 1: Population Size Distribution
of Local Government Survey Respondents by
Quartile Range**

Quartile (size range of all New York municipalities in the quartile)	Percent of respondents in the quartile
1 (6,886 – 1,419,369)	33%
2 (2667 – 6875)	42%
3 (1285 -2,666)	18%
4 (11- 1,285)	7%

Survey Design

The Municipal Lawsuit Survey is a preliminary effort to understand lawsuit activity, payments, and coverage strategies in New York State. Municipalities were asked to identify the number and type of claims resolved during the 2010 fiscal year, and to specify how these claims were resolved (in court judgment or out-of-court settlement). Second, municipalities were asked to identify payments made on municipal claims in 2010. If payments were made, they were asked to report on the total dollar value of claims and the method of payment for municipal claims. All municipalities were asked to identify how they are insured against municipal liability claims. Two open-ended questions were added at the end of the survey, asking respondents: (1) in what ways lawsuits affected government operations beyond judgments and claims expenditures and (2) what key policy changes at the state level would benefit municipalities.

The items in the survey provide an annual snapshot of the volume of municipal liability lawsuits and the annualized costs of those claims for local governments in New York State. The survey did not determine

the full current liability for local governments in the sample. A number of these governments may have financial responsibility for a portion of liability judgments or settlements that far exceed their annual payment level reflected in the survey. While the approach used in the survey does not provide an estimate of this “full liability” it does provide a reliable estimate of the annualized burden of this activity on local government finances.

The survey does not attempt to measure three important areas of local cost associated with liability claims and settlements. First, we do not collect information about the cost of insurance premiums, self-insurance and reinsurance. Second, we do not inquire about municipal legal fees related to liability claims. Third, we do not ask about the cost of risk management activities that are conducted by the municipality. Each of these is an important municipal liability cost component. In the next section, the survey results are presented and summarized.

Results

Municipal Liability Claims in 2010

The actual incidence of liability claims against municipalities and the number of claims resolved is important baseline information in understanding impacts on local governments. In this instance, municipalities were asked to report municipal liability claims *resolved* in 2010. Figure 1 below contains the results. Forty-two percent of municipalities reported that they had municipal liability claims resolved during this period. Based on our response rate we would expect the actual statewide percent to be within 4 percentage points of this estimate, plus or minus. Acknowledging the nature of our sample in terms of municipal population size, the actual percentage may be lower. The percent of counties and cities with claims in 2010 appears to be higher than the statewide average while the percentage of towns appears to be somewhat lower.

Chart 1: Did You Have any Municipal Liability Claims Resolved During the 2010 Fiscal Year?

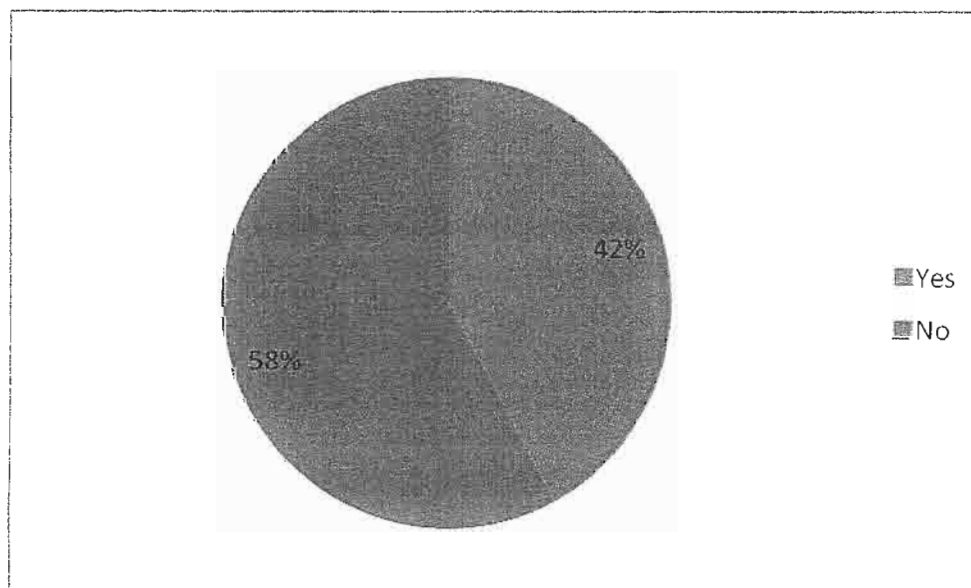


Table 2 below shows the distribution of claims for those municipalities responding to the survey. Just under half (44%) reported only one claim. One-third indicated between two and nine claims, while 13% indicated that they resolved between ten and 24 claims. Only 9% resolved 25 or more liability claims during the period. It is important to note that the number of claims resolved in 2010 is strongly related to population size. As indicated in the last column of Table 2, on average the number of claims resolved increases with total population. The mean population of municipalities indicating that they resolved no claims in 2010 was 5,268, less than half the average population of those resolving a single claim in 2010.

Table 2: Number of Claims Resolved by Municipalities in 2010 Fiscal Year

Number of Claims resolved	Percent of Municipalities	Average population size
1	44%	10,664
2-9	33%	16,735
10-24	13%	27,603
25 or more	9%	63,200
	100%	

The amount of money to be paid by a municipality to a successful plaintiff can be determined inside or outside of the court system. Table 3 categorizes local governments and their municipal claims into groups similar to those in Table 2. Respondents indicated that only 38% of all (322) reported claims were determined in court. Roughly one third (32%) of claims were resolved in court by municipalities with only one claim. This group of municipalities had about two-thirds (68%) settled out of court. The other two groups of municipalities with less than 25 claims resolved almost all their claims out of court. Those with over 25 claims resolved the majority (61%) of their claims in court. Larger municipalities, with high numbers of claims, exhibit a greater propensity to go to court, rather than resolve them out of court.

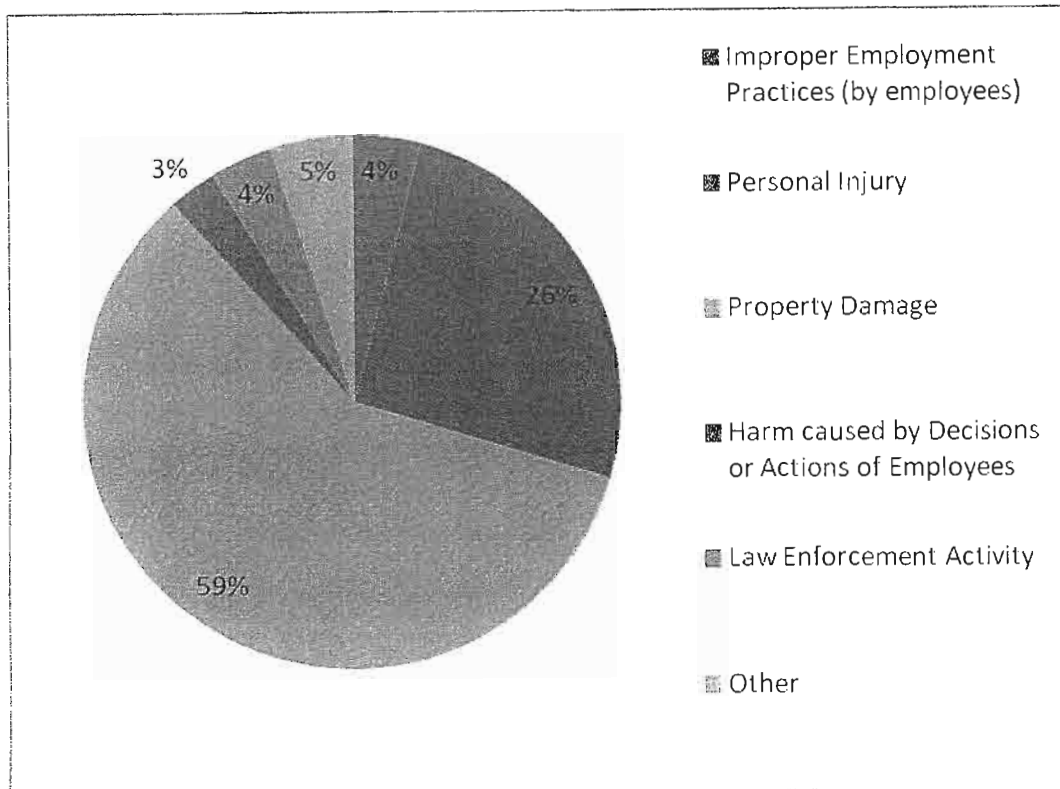
Table 3: Number of Claim Settlements Resolved "In Court" and "Out of Court" By Group Based on Number of Claims in 2010 Fiscal Year

Municipalities Grouped by Number of Claims resolved	Claims Settled in Court		Claims Settled Out of Court		Average population size for Municipal Group
	Total Number of Claims	Percent for Group	Total Number of Claims	Percent for Group	
1	6	32%	13	68%	10,664
2-9	6	11%	49	89%	16,735
10-24	0	0%	66	100%	27,603
25 or more	111	61%	71	39%	63,200
Total Claims	123	38%	199	62%	

Types of Municipal Liability Claims in 2010

The sources or types of liability claims are important for municipal risk management. Chart 2 contains a summary of the types of municipal liability claims reported by survey respondents. Property damage (59%) and personal injury (26%) claims were most numerous constitute 85% of the claims reported in the survey. The other four categories combined to represent only 15% of survey responses. Subgroups of the larger and smaller municipalities among survey respondents follow the same general pattern exhibited by the total sample.

Chart 2: Percent Distribution of Municipal Liability Claims by Type



Payments on Municipal Liability Claims

Settled municipal liability claims and payments are not necessarily synchronous. The amount of claim can be resolved during one fiscal year, but the municipality can pay the claim in a lump sum in the same year or another year or through a schedule of payments over multiple years. One-quarter (25%) of survey respondents indicated that they made payments on liability claims during 2010. This contrast with the 42 percent of respondents who reported resolving claims in 2010. Table 4 below contains a summary of liability claim payments made in the 2010 fiscal year. Among respondents, over five million dollars in claims were paid. Of the payment totals reported, 31% were covered by insurers and 69% by the municipalities from their own sources. Over three-quarters (79%) of the municipalities in the

survey that paid claims in 2010 covered a portion of their claims from municipal sources. Of the total payments made by municipalities from local sources, half of them were twelve thousand dollars or less (see median figures).

The burden of these payments on municipal residents is an important consideration. The last column in table below provides information on per capita burdens from liability claim payments. The per capita cost of the median payment by a municipality in the survey is \$1.34, while the maximum reported in the survey was \$58.78 per person. For municipalities facing liability claims, the burden of the local government share of these payments can be significant for local residents.

Table 4: Municipal Liability Claim Payments made by Survey Respondents in Fiscal 2010**

	All Payments (in dollars)	Payments by Insurer (in dollars)	Payments by Municipality (in dollars)	Per Capita Burden of Payments by Municipality (in dollars)
Total	5,063,722	1,589,683	3,474,039	4.54
Percent of Total	100%	31%	69%	
Percent With Payments	100%	66%	79%	
Median Payment Totals*	32,600	13,944	12,000	1.34
Maximum Payment Totals*	1,289,686	694,456	1,170,862	58.78

**Payments by Insurer" and "Payment by Municipality" will not combine to total "All Payments" for Median and Maximum Payment. The median and maximum values were selected for each payment type.

**Source: 2010 Municipal Lawsuit Survey, All figures in dollars, except percentages.

Municipal Financial Resources Used for Liability Claim Payments

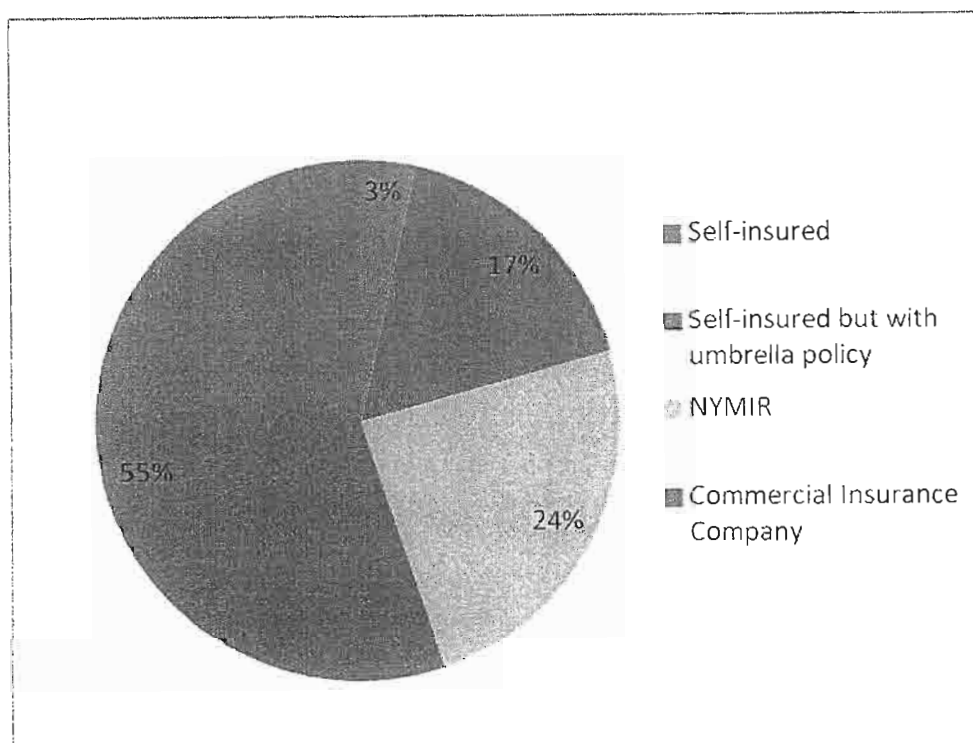
Municipalities were asked to indicate how they paid for the municipal portion of claims paid in 2010. The great majority of those responding (85%) indicated the use of current year budgeted funds to cover such payments. Only fifteen percent used fund balance and eight percent used reserves. No municipalities reported using borrowings for these payments. Two communities reported a combination of sources for such payments.

Method of Insurance Against Municipal Liability Claims

Over half (55%) of New York's municipalities in the survey have a commercial insurance company to handle their insurance against liability claims. Another quarter (24%) insure with NYMIR for these claims. The remaining 20% of municipalities are self-insured, and 17% of these have an umbrella policy. Based on the survey sample size, these percentages are accurate estimates of the actual statewide

percent within a 3-4 percent margin of error. The self-insured percent estimate is accurate with a 1 percent margin of error.

Chart 3: How Are You Insured Against Municipal Liability Claims?



Other Impacts on Municipal Operations

Respondents were asked to identify other ways that municipal lawsuits have impacted municipal operations (e.g. in addition to expenditures for judgments and claims). There were a substantial number of comments in two areas (see Question 13 responses attached): improved risk management or other management practices and the drain on municipal resources. Municipal officials noted that lawsuits have led directly to improved risk management practices and policy and changes in other municipal practices and operations that would reduce risk or vulnerability. A substantial number of comments indicated that lawsuit activity had resulted in direct budgetary set asides for future claims or a drain on the time of particular employees. A large group of respondents indicated that there were no substantial additional impacts.

Recommended State Policy Changes

A substantial number of respondents called for state policy change ((see Question 14 responses attached). Tort reform was mentioned most often among the needed policy changes identified. While some respondents referred specifically to "tort reform" others noted a particular dimension of tort

reform, including, the need for caps on awards, higher barriers for claimants, and limiting access to jury trials. A number of respondents had no suggestions for state policy change.

Summary

This survey report summarizes municipal liability claims activity for a single fiscal year, 2010. The results indicate that a substantial percentage of local governments have to work annually to resolve (42%) and pay claims (25%). Property damage claims (59%) and personal injury claims (26%) constitute the vast majority of the claims resolved by municipalities in New York in fiscal year 2010. While this survey addresses only a portion of the costs for resolving municipal liability claims, the costs summarized here can be material on a per capita basis for affected communities. Municipalities primarily utilize current year budgeted resources to pay such claims, while a minority of local governments use resources from fund balance and reserves. While most local governments use Commercial Insurance companies and NYMIR (79%) to insure against municipal liability claims, a smaller percent have some form of self-insurance (20%). Respondents indicated that, in addition to claim awards, municipalities experienced other related stress on fiscal and personnel resources due to processing claims or anticipating them in the future. Tort reform was highlighted as an area of needed state policy reform by municipal respondents.

Question 13. In what ways have lawsuits affected government operations beyond judgments and claims expenditures? - Open-Ended Response

Improved Risk Management or other Municipal Practices

1. Caused the Board to develop better policies to protect ourselves including personnel issues.
2. The cause of the lawsuit is addressed and in certain situations result in giving priority to repairs.
3. Complaints of damaged roads, sidewalks etc. repaired more quickly
4. Policy review with each case
5. Risk management process is much more inclusive and in-depth now
6. Keep very accurate prior notice files.
7. Better risk management, qrtly employee safety meetings and public safety meetings and workplace violence
8. We are never sure when a claim will come in - money needs to be budgeted for a "rainy day"
9. Government Officials need to be more aware of what employees are doing and saying at all times.
10. Towns need to keep current with NYS recommended policies, i.e. - Violence in the Workplace Policy
11. Become more aware of liabilities, creating a safe as possible environment for our residents, react quickly to any and all complaints where safety and quality of life is involved.
12. More risk management and assessment

Drain on Limited Municipal Resources (staff time, budgeting for claims, etc.)

1. time consuming
2. Time commitment to resolve
3. Employees tied up in proceedings in town's defense
4. Amount of time to send lawsuit, state law and discuss with insurance carrier, follow up with employees involved.
5. Additional costs incurred to prevent exposure to claims - public entities are lawsuit targets.
6. Time spent by Corporation Counsel and expense of outside legal counsel
7. Chilling effect on government or its employees to provide services in light of possible exposure to claims
8. Generally, time wasted by staff dealing with unnecessary (frivolous) lawsuits.
9. Two previous nuisance lawsuits cost many hours of lost time for highway employees,

supervisor and highway superintendent. Also, legal costs of defense.
10. Directly -No impact, Indirectly the "threat" of a lawsuit is cause to increase expenditure lines and increase levy amounts to assure that there are funds with which to use in case of a lawsuit.
11. Time; aggravation
12. attorney fees and employee time in paperwork and court appearances
13. Time Commitment in Village Clerk's Office, with Mayor, etc.
14. Excessive legal fees
15. having to budget additional funds to be prepared for increases in insurance payments
16. We paid \$70,181.41 in 15 tax certiorari claims
17. They consume time and people resources in providing information under FOI requests and for our carrier.
Other
1. WE ARE AT THE MERCY OF AMBULANCE CHASERS
2. We have not had any experience with this type of liability.
3. Bitter disagreements within the governing body
4. they are a nuisance but have not affected our decision making or operations
5. All claims go through our insurance carrier
6. We haven't had any since I've been here (2007)
13. Our Insurance Carrier defended us from any lawsuits, and paid out any settlements (amounts unknown)
Claims have had no negligible effect, or no claims processed during the year
None – 14 times, NA - 16 times, no lawsuit – 3, other similar statements – 7, total = 40

Question 14: What are the key policy changes at the state level regarding judgments and claims that would benefit municipalities? - Open-Ended Response
Tort Reform or Other Specific Change in Law or Policy
1. Tort Reform
2. tort reform; repeal GMC Section 207c; complete overhaul of workers compensation law
3. Tort reform and the ability to recover from the plaintiff attorneys' fees for frivolous suits ultimately dismissed by the court.
4. Tort Reforms would be beneficial.
5. need strong tort reform
6. Simplification of process; limiting tort claims
7. To hold them harmless to legislative and administrative errors committed or fostered by the state.
8. caps
9. unsuccessful claimants to pay all costs of suit
10. Municipality is pulled into many lawsuits that they should not be part of and then have to spend time and money getting the lawsuit dismissed. Changes as to who can sue who would be great.
11. Prohibit ridiculous claims that have no merit.
12. Legislation to reclassify/clarify ministerial actions to discretionary actions, to expand immunity from liability
13. Towns are seen as having deep pockets. Lawsuits are often filed with the hope the town will settle rather than incur the higher expense of defense. Make plaintiffs responsible for defendant's legal fees if they lose the suit.
14. Make it harder for someone to file a claim against local government when there is no way we are responsible
15. Enactment of "Hold Harmless" legislation that would put more responsibility on the individual rather than the government unit would help.
16. Limiting jury trials- State government isn't subject to jury trials for similar lawsuits
17. To recoup deductibles from frivolous lawsuits
18. Courts not allowing or restricting frivolous lawsuits
19. a cap or limit on tax certs would be helpful
Other Suggestions
1. Police activities

2. We rely on the NYCOM staff to identify those opportunities that will benefit municipalities.
3. WOMENS RIGHTS HIGHLY EXAGGERATED
4. The suit in question involves utilities in the right of way. Require proof that easements are accurate
5. NY
6. Rated on risk assessment ,continually monitoring accidents and review of OSHA log, community rating which effects their premium
7. Stay out of Town's affairs and remove all mandates.
8. Key policy changes would be on the Public service commission's / State Legislature making policies/ laws that require state unfunded mandates live to the same tax cap level we have to adhere to.
9. Make New York City the 51st State.
No Suggestions or not applicable
None – 4 times, NA –6 times, other similar comments -12

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New York State Conference of Mayors and Municipal Officials

by
Donna Giliberto, NYCOM General Counsel
Lynn Flansburg, NYCOM Special Projects and
David Vona, NYCOM Intern

FOREWORD

Water and sewer rent revenues are important components of city and village budgets. To assist you in determining how your rate structure compares to other communities, earlier this year NYCOM surveyed its membership for this vital information. As a result of your participation in this effort, for which we thank you, NYCOM is pleased to present you with a copy of the NYCOM *2007 NYS Water and Sewer Rate Report*.

This document provides information on rates for water and sewer usage for residential, commercial, and outside customers as well as the number of accounts per municipality. For your convenience, municipalities are listed in alphabetical order by county. Since villages and cities use a variety of systems to measure use, we have included an extensive section in the back of the publication with notes and more in-depth information.

This comprehensive publication represents the considerable efforts of several NYCOM staff members: Donna Giliberto, who had overall responsibility for the project; Lynn Flansburg, who prepared the survey; and David Vona, who analyzed and compiled the data from the survey responses. Through their combined efforts, you now have a one-of-a-kind report that provides you with a statistical snapshot of the water and sewer rates of villages and cities in New York State. It can also serve as a tool to better assess your municipality's rate structure vis-à-vis similarly situated municipalities.

The NYCOM *2007 Water and Sewer Rate Report* is another example of our commitment to helping village and city officials efficiently create and enhance quality places to live, work and play. I hope that you find this publication a useful addition to your library of municipal publications.

Peter A. Baynes
Executive Director

2006-07 PARTICIPANTS

The following municipalities responded to our survey, but currently do not provide water or sewer services:

Broome County:	Lisle	Tioga County:	Spencer
Cayuga County:	Meridian	Tompkins County:	Lansing
Chautauqua County:	Bemus Point, Celoron, Falconer, Lakewood	Westchester County:	Ardsley, Bronxville, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Rye
Chemung County:	Elmira Heights	Wyoming County:	Gainesville
Erie County:	Depew, Hamburg, Lackawanna, Sloan		
Jefferson County:	Ellisburg		
Livingston County:	Livonia		
Madison County:	Wampsville		
Montgomery County:	Ames		
Nassau County:	Atlantic Beach, Baxter Estates, Bellerose, Centre Island, East Hills, East Rockaway, Floral Park, Great Neck Estates, Hewlett Harbor, Island Park, Kensington, Kings Point, Lake Success, Laurel Hollow, Massapequa Park, Matinecock, Mill Neck, Munsey Park, Muttontown, New Hyde Park, Old Brookville, Oyster Bay Cove, Plandome Heights, Port Washington North, Roslyn Estates, Roslyn Harbor, Russell Gardens, Saddle Rock, South Floral Park, Stewart Manor, Thomaston, Upper Brookville, Westbury		
Oneida County:	Bridgewater, New Hartford, New York Mills, Sylvan Beach, Yorkville		
Onondaga County:	Solvay		
Orange County:	South Blooming Grove, Woodbury		
Rockland County:	Airmont, Chestnut Ridge, Kaser, Montebello, New Hempstead, Piermont, Pomona, Sloatsburg, South Nyack, Spring Valley, Upper Nyack, West Haverstraw		
Saratoga County:	Galway, Waterford		
Schoharie County:	Esperance		
St Lawrence County:	Richville		
Steuben County:	Savona		
Suffolk County:	Amityville, Belle Terre, Bellport, Brightwaters, Huntington Bay, Lindenhurst, Lloyd Harbor, Nissequoque, North Haven, Old Field, Poquott, Quogue, Sag Harbor, Shoreham, Southampton		

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WATER RATES

Municipality	Pop	Rates Set	Inside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow
Albany														
Cohoes	16000	1/2007	4000	Q	3.25	1000 G	40.63	12500 G	7	Q	3.25	1000 G	40.63	12500 G
Colonie*	8000	7/2006	2916	SA	3.19	1000 G	79.75		2	SA	5.42	1000 G	135.5	
Green Island	2400	5/2004	734						288					
Menands*	3850	11/2004	871	SA	2.64	1000 G	132	50000 G	871					
Ravena*	3369	2001	914	SA			100		247	SA			150	
Voorheesville*	2705	2004	1042	A	2.25	1000 G	70	25000 G	111	A	4.5	1000 G	140	25000 G
Allegany														
Bolivar	1200	1998	416	Q	0.105	100 G	52.5	5000 G	50	Q	0.12	100 G	45.5	5000 G
Canaseraga	594	3/2004	259	Q			37.5		12	Q			47.5	
Cuba*	1609	6/2006	728	Q	1.76	1000 G	31.52	1000 G	85	Q	2.09	1000 G	41.37	5000 G
Richburg	500	1994	200	Q			91		30	Q			91	
Wellsville*	5171	1994	1896	M	0.54	100 CF	14	0 CF	169	M	1.35	100 CF	21	0 CF
Broome														
Deposit*	1670	1/2007	589	Q			49.44	9000 G	6	Q			74.16	9000 G
Endicott*	13000	6/2003	13003	SA	1.73	100 CF								
Johnson City*	15535	7/2006	5255	Q	1.68	100 CF	20	1000 CF	300	Q	2.27	100 CF	30	1000 CF
Port Dickinson	1700	2/2007	580	SA	1.9	100 CF	47.5							
Windsor*	901	2005	348	SA	1.32	1000 G	36.33	20000 G		SA	2.04	1000 G	55.86	20000 G
Cattaraugus														
Allegany*	1883	7/2006	724	Q	13.85	1000 CF			22	Q	20.78	1000 CF		
Cattaraugus	1075	1985	472	Q	2.25	1000 G	75	8000 G	25	Q	2.25	1000 G	75	8000 G
Delevan*	1190	6/2006	362	Q		Outlet	13.75		14	Q		Outlet	20.625	
Gowanda	2842	2/2006	1304	Q	3.8	1000 G	25	5000 G	89	Q	7.6	1000 G	50	6000 G
Limestone	411	8/2002	128	BM			38.5							
Perrysburg	395	6/2006	136	Q	2.8	1000 G	15	0 G	4	Q	2.8	1000 G	15	0 G
Salamanca*	6097	6/2005	2385	M	1.09	100 CF	8.2	200 CF	155	M	1.91	100 CF	14.32	200 CF
South Dayton	642	2003	260	Q	1.5	1000 G	50	5000 G	4	Q	1.5	1000 G	50	5000 G
Cayuga														
Auburn	28574	7/2006	8493	Q	1.4	100 CF	14	1000 CF		Q	2.45	100 CF	24.5	1000 CF
Aurora*	720	1999	173	Q	4.5	1000 G	10		5	Q	4.5	1000 G	10	
Cato*	600	8/2002	266	Q	2.25	1000 G	35	5000 G	41	Q	2.25	1000 G	55	5000 G
Cayuga	600	7/2006	240	Q	3.3	1000 G	49.5		3	Q	5.66	1000 G	49.5	
Fair Haven*	884	2005	650	Q	1.9	1000 G	25	0 G	86	Q	1.9	1000 G	37.5	0 G
Moravia*	1363	2000	504	Q	2	1000 G	12		63	Q	3	1000 G	18	
Port Byron	1397	6/2006	452	Q	7.99	1000 G	79.9		32	Q	8.75	1000 G	87.5	
Union Springs*	1074	2001	400	Q	2.25	1000 G	15	0 G	243	Q	2.5	1000 G		
Weedsport	2017	2/2005	642	Q	2.9	1000 G	20	0 G	100	Q	4.35	1000 G	30	0 G
Chautauqua														
Brocton	1500	4/2006	704	Q	1.95	1000 G	8.3	6000 G	28	Q	4.63	1000 G		
Cassadaga	690	3/2006	334	SA	2.3	1000 G	60	15000 G	21	SA	3.45	1000 G	90	15000 G
Dunkirk*	13800	1/2007	5061	Q	2.62	1000 G	18.5	5000 G	603	Q	4.59	1000 G	32.38	5000 G
Forestville*	725	2007	300	SA			80		40	SA			160	
Jamesstown*	31730	1/2006	10631	M	1.66	1000 G	3.42	0 G	4338	M	2.49	1000 G	5.13	0 G
Mayville*	1636	9/2002	803	Q	3.14	1000 G	54.75	0 G	31	Q	4.71	1000 G	82.13	0 G
Sherman	714	2004	315	Q	2	100 CF	10	500 CF	15	Q	2	100 CF	10	500 CF
Sinclairville	750	1/2001	220	Q	1.25	1000 G	32.5	5000 G						
Westfield*	3841	6/2006	1244	BM	3.5	1000 G	39	4000 G	223	BM	5.25	1000 G	56	4000 G
Chemung														
Elmira	65000	2/2007	8695	BM	2.89	100 CF	17.34	600 CF	8475	BM	4.31	100 CF	25.86	600 CF
Horseheads*	6452	5/2005	2229	Q	2.35	1000 G	40.41	6000 G	775	Q	3.53	1000 G	30.58	6000 G
Van Etten	581													

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Municipality	Inside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Num Emp	Avg Yrs	Late Fee
Albany															
Cohoes	450	Q	3.25	1000 G	40.63	12500 G	3	Q	3.25	1000 G	40.63	12500 G	5	20	1.50%
Colonie*	247	SA	5.5	1000 G	100								1	24	10%
Green Island													4	13	5%
Menands*	132	SA	3.93	1000 G	170	50000 G	27						1	18	2%
Ravena*	100	SA	3	1000 G	120	40000 G	32	SA	4.5	1000 G	180	40000 G	2	14	5%
Voorheesville*	57	A	2.25	1000 G	70	25000 G	4	A	4.5	1000 G	140	25000 G	3	17	5%
Allegany															
Bolivar	66	Q	0.105	100 G	52.5	5000 G							2		5%
Canaseraga	11	Q			37.5								1	6	10%
Cuba*													5	5	5%
Richburg	6	Q			91								1	1	\$25
Wellsville*	195	M	0.54	100 CF	14	0 CF	23	M	1.35	100 CF	21	0 CF	6	15	10%
Broome															
Deposit*	67	Q			49.44	9000 G	7	Q			74.16	9000 G	1	12	10%
Endicott*													18	19	10%
Johnson City*	300	Q	1.68	100 CF	20	1000 CF	10	Q	2.27	100 CF	30	1000 CF	10	15	12%
Port Dickinson	10	SA	1.9	100 CF	47.5								2	15	15%
Windsor*		SA	1.52	1000 G	41.78	20000 G		SA	2.35	1000 G	64.24	20000 G	2	10	10%
Cattaraugus															
Allegany*	72	Q	13.85	1000 CF			3	Q	20.78	1000 CF			2	11	10%
Cattaraugus	20	Q	2.25	1000 G	80.5	8000 G		Q	2.25	1000 G	80.5	8000 G	3	5	10%
Delevan*	16	Q		Outlet	38.75			Q		Outlet	58.125		3	12	10%
Gowanda	89	Q	7.6	1000 G	50	6000 G							3	23	10%
Limestone	14	BM			40.5								1	10	
Perrysburg	8	Q	2.8	1000 G	15	0 G							1	10	10%
Salamanca*	107	M	1.09	100 CF	8.2	200 CF	1	M	1.91	100 CF	14.32	200 CF			1.5%
South Dayton	4	Q	1.5	1000 G			1	Q	2	1000 G			2	5	10%
Cayuga															
Auburn													8	15	5%
Aurora*	24	Q	4.5	1000 G	10								2		10%
Cato*													1	16	10%
Cayuga	4	Q	3.3	1000 G	49.5								2	13.5	20%
Fair Haven*	44	Q	1.9	1000 G	25	0 G	5	Q	1.9	1000 G	37.5	0 G	2	19	20%
Moravia*													2		10%
Port Byron	11	Q	7.99	1000 G	79.9								4	10	10%
Union Springs*	43	Q	2.25	1000 G	15	0 G		Q	2.5	1000 G			2	8	10%
Weedsport	22	Q	2.9	1000 G	20	0 G		Q	4.35	1000 G	30	0 G	6		20%
Chautauqua															
Brocton													3	15	5%
Cassadaga	20	SA	2.3	1000 G	60	15000 G	1	SA	3.45	1000 G	90	15000 G	2	8	10%
Dunkirk*	68	Q	2.62	1000 G	18.5	5000 G	21	Q	4.59	1000 G	32.38	5000 G	4	10	5%
Forestville*	15	SA	2	1000 G	120	50000 G	1	SA			120		2	4.25	10%
Jamestown*	719	M	1.66	1000 G	3.42	0 G	537	M	2.49	1000 G	5.13	0 G	18		1.50%
Mayville*		Q	3.14	1000 G	54.75	0 G		Q	4.71	1000 G	82.13	0 G	14	12	1.5%
Sherman													1	6	10%
Sinclairville													2	35	
Westfield*	119	BM	3.5	1000 G	39	4000 G	24	BM	5.25	1000 G	56	4000 G	5	21	
Chemung															
Elmira	117	BM	2.89	100 CF	17.34	600 CF	128	BM	4.31	100 CF	25.86	600 CF	45	11.5	3%
Horseheads*	379	Q	2.35	1000 G	40.41	6000 G	33	Q	3.53	1000 G	30.58	6000 G	3	18	\$25
Van Etten															

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Municipality	Pop	Rates Set	Inside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow
Chenango														
Afton	836	2004	350	SA			142.5							
Bainbridge	1350	1995	535	Q	1.5	1000 G	15	3000 G	42	Q	1.9	1000 G	15	3000 G
Greene	1701	9/2005	522	Q	2	1000 G	10	5000 G	76	Q	2.5	1000 G	12.5	5000 G
New Berlin	1129	2004	350	Q	2.4	1000 G	40	8000 G	10	Q	3	1000 G	50	8000 G
Norwich*	7355	1/2007	2208	Q	3.23	100 CF	37.35	1000 CF	9	Q	3.78	100 CF	43.92	1000 CF
Oxford	1600	4/2006	549	Q	3.1	1000 G	34	4000 G	40	Q	3.3	1000 G	36.5	4000 G
Sherburne*	1455	11/2005	403	Q	3.6	1000 G	25	9000 G	30	Q	5.4	1000 G	37.5	9000 G
Smyrna	241	1989	92	Q	2	1000 G	20	9000 G	7	Q	2	1000 G	47.68	9000 G
Clinton														
Champlain	1250	6/2006	561	Q	2.73	1000 G	25.5	0 G	32	Q	4.66	1000 G	45	0 G
Dannemora*	4001	5/2006	394	SA	37.5	Unit	9		2					
Keeseville	1850			Q			57.15			Q			117.29	
Plattsburgh	18816	3/2006	4339	M	4.4	1000 G	8.85	2000 G						
Rouses Point	2377	6/2006	1161	M			20.98		9	M			41.96	
Columbia														
Chatham*	1758	10/1992	663	Q	0.02016	CF	22.26	1000 CF	131	Q	0.06125	CF	63.7	1000 CF
Hudson	7524	11/2006	1600	Q			47		9	Q	5.4	1000 G	105.75	10000 G
Kinderhook	1275	2005	535	SA	1.6	1000 G	25		20	SA	3.2	1000 G	50	
Philmont	1420	2004	520	Q	3	1000 G	30	10000 G	15	Q	6	1000 G	60	20000 G
Valatie*	1712		618	Q	2	1000 G	14	7500 G	98	Q	3.3	1000 G	33	7500 G
Cortland														
Homer*	3368	4/2003	1137	Q	2.1	1000 G	20.25	5000 G	2	Q	2.1	1000 G	20.25	5000 G
Marathon	1000	2003	281	M	0.003	G	9.45	650	13	M	0.0039	G	12.29	650
McGraw	1000	6/2002	330	Q	2.1	1000 G	21	10000 G						
Delaware														
Delhi*	2583	6/2004		Q	4.51	Unit	5	0 Unit						
Hobart	376	2005	148	Q	5	1000 G	40	8000 G	1	Q	7.5	1000 G	60	8000 G
Margaretville	635	4/2006	217	Q	5.25	1000 G	25	5000 G						
Sidney	4800	6/2005	1340	Q			27.95		20	Q			36.34	
Stamford	1265	6/2005	346	Q	35.79	10000 G	35.79		5	Q	53.69	10000 G	53.69	
Walton*	3070	1998	1211	Q	2.85	1000 G	10.82	0 G		Q	2.85	1000 G	10.82	0 G
Dutchess														
Fishkill	1735	1/2007	521	Q	8.13	1000 CF	12.5	1000 CF	630	Q	16.25	1000 CF	25	1000 CF
Poughkeepsie	29000	10/2006							5600	Q	2.42	100 CF	17.18	
Red Hook*	1864	1977	815	Q	12	1000 CF	30	750 CF		Q	24	1000 CF	60	750 CF
Rhinebeck*	3077	8/2006	1104	Q	6	1000 G	54	9000 G	449					
Tivoli	1165	2/2006	460	Q	5.06	1000 G	50.6	10000 G	9	Q	5.87	1000 G	58.7	10000 G
Erie														
Akron	3085	7/2006	1258	Q	5.85	1000 G	29.25	5000 G	43	Q	6.95	1000 G	40	5000 G
Alden	2666	5/2004	1164	Q	2.3	1000 G				Q	4.6	1000 G		
Angola*	2266	11/2004	778	BM	5.55	1000 G	29.1	6000 G	453	BM	3.05	1000 G	35.05	6000 G
Blasdell*	2900	7/2006	898	Q	4.81	1000 G			268	Q	5.43	1000 G		
East Aurora*	6700	9/2006	2574	Q	2.55	100 CF	15	0 CF	35	Q	3.82	100 CF	22.5	0 CF
Farnham	322	1/2004	143	Q	4.19	1000 G	26	6000 G	22	Q	5.83	1000 G	44	6000 G
Kenmore	16426	6/2006	6520	Q	2.52	1000 G	28	8000 G						
North Collins	1079	6/2006	474	Q	2.75	1000 G	37.5	5000 G	36	Q	4.75	1000 G	47.5	5000 G
Orchard Park	3294		1002	Q	4.36	1000 G	26.16							
Springville	4252	8/2003	1465	M	2.15	1000 G	13		32	M	4.3	1000 G	26	
Tonawanda	16000													
Williamsville	5573	1/2007	1980						20					

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	Inside Com Bill				Min	Usage		Outside Com Bill				Min	Usage		Num	Avg	Late
Municipality	Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow		Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow		Emp	Yrs	Fee
Chenango																	
Afton	12	SA			274.5										5	8	10%
Bainbridge	14	Q	1.5	1000 G	15	3000 G			Q	1.9	1000 G	15	3000 G		1	20	10%
Greene	53	Q	2	1000 G	10	5000 G		3	Q	2.5	1000 G	12.5	5000 G		2	7	5%
New Berlin	50	Q	2.4	1000 G	40	8000 G									1	12	10%
Norwich*	190	Q	3.23	100 CF	37.35	1000 CF		71	Q	3.78	100 CF	43.92	1000 CF		5.9	11	5%
Oxford															4	9	10%
Sherburne*	83	Q	3.6	1000 G	25	9000 G		4	Q	5.4	1000 G	37.5	9000 G		1	10	5%
Smyrna	1	Q	2	1000 G	20	9000 G									2	9	2%
Clinton																	
Champlain	45	Q	4.11	1000 G	59			19	Q	7.94	1000 G	115			4	8	5%
Dannemora*	37	SA	37.5	Unit											3	6.5	5%
Keeseville		Q			104.58				Q			152.93			2	1	10%
Plattsburgh	727	M	4.4	1000 G	8.85	2000 G									40		1.5%
Rouses Point	29	M	0.55	1000 G	20.98	0 G		4							5	12	
Columbia																	
Chatham*	40	Q	0.02016	CF	22.26	1000 CF		7	Q	0.06125	CF	63.7	1000 CF		4	8.25	10%
Hudson	200	Q	2.4	1000 G	47	10000 G									5	57	1.50%
Kinderhook	45	SA	1.6	1000 G	25			2	SA	3.2	1000 G	50			4	12.5	10%
Philmont															2	10	2%
Valatie*		Q	2	1000 G	14	7500 G			Q	3.3	1000 G	33	7500 G		2	12.5	10%
Cortland																	
Homer*	123	Q	2.1	1000 G	20.25	5000 G			Q	2.1	1000 G	20.25	5000 G		4	15	10%
Marathon	37	M	0.003	G	9.45	650		2	M	0.0039	G	12.29	650		3	9.5	10%
McGraw	10	Q	2.1	1000 G	21	10000 G									1	3.5	10%
Delaware																	
Delhi*															4	15	10%
Hobart	28	Q	5	1000 G	40	8000 G									2	6.5	5%
Margaretville	57	Q	5.25	1000 G	25	5000 G									3	10	10%
Sidney	237	Q	2.236	1000 G	27.97			3	Q	2.907	1000 G	36.34					10%
Stamford	101	Q	35.79	10000 G	35.79										2	15	5%
Walton*		Q	2.85	1000 G	10.82	0 G			Q	2.85	1000 G	10.82	0 G		3	15	10%
Dutchess																	
Fishkill	21							27							5		12%
Poughkeepsie								1100	Q	2.42	100 CF	137			10	15	
Red Hook*		Q	12	1000 CF	30	750 CF			Q	24	1000 CF	60	750 CF		2	18	5%
Rhinebeck*		Q	6	1000 G	75	12500 G									3	6	10%
Tivoli	9	Q	5.06	1000 G	50.6	10000 G									1	25	15%
Erie																	
Akron															3	7	10%
Alden		Q	2.3	1000 G				1							3	16	10%
Angola*	51	BM	5.55	1000 G	29.1	6000 G		18	BM	3.05	1000 G	35.05	6000 G		2	6	10%
Blasdell*	86	Q	5.31	1000 G				5	Q	5.31	1000 G				1.5	8	10%
East Aurora*		Q	2.55	100 CF	15	0 CF			Q	3.82	100 CF	22.5	0 CF		4	20	10%
Famham															2		10%
Kenmore															3	18	10%
North Collins	20	Q	2.75	1000 G	37.5	5000 G		5	Q	4.75	1000 G	47.5	5000 G		2	10	5%
Orchard Park	56	Q	4.36	1000 G	26.16										10		10%
Springville	212	M	2.15	1000 G	13				M	4.3	1000 G	26			4	15	1.5%
Tonawanda																	
Williamsville	54							1							2	20	10%

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Municipality	Pop	Rates Set	Inside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow
Franklin														
Chateaugay*	850	3/2001	350	SA			125			SA			125	
Malone*	6075	6/2003	1908	Q			50		404	Q			80	
Tupper Lake*	3935		1409	Q			17		578	Q			24.2	
Fulton														
Broadalbin	1411	5/2005	484	SA	2.86	1000 G	35.75	15000 G	25	SA	5.72	1000 G	71.5	15000 G
Gloversville*	15000	6/2006	6043	SA	2.78	100 CF	30.28	1089 CF		SA	6.95	100 CF	67.4	1089 CF
Mayfield	800	2000	340	A	1.8	1000 G	95	36000 G	33	A	2.8	1000 G	130	36000 G
Genesee														
Alexander*	485	9/1995	163	Q	2.55	1000 G	24	6000 G	100	Q	2.55	1000 G	24	6000 G
Bergen	1240													
Corfu	800													
Elba	706	1984	245	Q	1.55	1000 G	17.7	0 G	10	Q	2.33	1000 G	26.55	0 G
Le Roy	4884													
Oakfield	1805	5/2007	593	Q	3	1000 G	20		110	Q	3	1000 G	20	
Greene														
Athens*	1695	12/2003	460	Q	3	1000 G	65	15000 G	33	Q	3.3	1000 G	65	15000 G
Catskill*	4392	10/2005	1483	Q	2.7	100 CF	25	1000 CF	617	Q	5.4	100 CF	50	1000 CF
Coxsackie	2895	4/1989	917	Q	2.85	1000 G	40	10000 G	130	Q	5.7	1000 G	80	10000 G
Hunter	400	2002	528	SA			150		240	SA			150	
Hamilton														
Speculator	348	6/2006		Q	3.7	1000 G	8.11	0 G						
Herkimer														
Dolgeville*	2166	7/2002	911	Q			55		64	Q			65	
Frankfort*	2537		935	M	3.85	1000 G	14.45	3000 G	463	M	5.775	1000 G	20.43	3000 G
Herkimer*	7498	6/2006	2050	Q	2.63	100 CF	16		145	Q	4.6	100 CF	28	
Ilion*	9704	1966	2768	Q	4.28	1000 G	42.84	9000 G		Q	6.42	1000 G	64.26	9000 G
Mohawk*	2660		868	M	1.6	100 CF	19.67	0 CF	16	M	2.4	100 CF	29.505	0 CF
Newport	640		243	Q	0.21	100 G	30	5000 G	24	Q	0.28	100 G	50	5000 G
Poland*	461	6/1964	161	Q	3.26	100 CF	35.86							
Jefferson														
Adams*	1701	6/2006	617	Q	2.33	1000 G	25.33	8000 G	102	Q	5.83	1000 G	63.34	8000 G
Alexandria Bay	1088	4/2006	450	Q	3	1000 G	18	4000 G	2					
Antwerp	765	6/2005	297	Q	7.5	500 CF	14	500 CF						
Brownville	1200	2/2007	393	Q	2.5	1000 G	15	7500 G	229	Q	2.85	1000 G		
Cape Vincent	706		404	Q	0.8	1000 G	35	6000 G	29	Q	2.5	1000 G	45	6000 G
Carthage	3700	2006	1046	Q	3.3	100 CF	23.1	700 CF	84	Q	3.55	100 CF	42.6	1200 CF
Deferiet	350	1982	115											
Dexter	1010	6/2005	395	Q	2.75	1000 G	68.75	7500 G		Q	3.43	1000 G	85.94	7500 G
Evans Mills	605	2004	230	Q	0.00125	G	25	8000 G	4	Q	0.00125	G	50	8000 G
Glen Park	487	6/2005	170	Q	3	1000 G	26.3	7500 G						
Herrings*	143			A										
Mannsville	400	10/2006	142	Q	0.6	1000 G	30	10000 G						
Philadelphia	1500	2003	279	Q	1.5	1000 G	34		59	Q	1.5	1000 G	68	
Sackets Harbor	3000	4/2007	600	Q	1.5	1000 G	90	3000 G						
Watertown*	26700	1967	7000	Q	35.59	1000 CF	32.03	900 CF	42	Q	50.67	1000 CF	45.62	900 CF
West Carthage	2100	6/2005	640	Q	2.65	100 CF	10.5		30	Q	3.96	100 CF	22	
Lewis														
Castorland*	370	1982	105	SA			45							
Croghan	665	2004	307	A	0.072	1000 G	125	0 G		A	0.9	1000 G	156	0 G
Harrisville	653	6/2006	240	Q			39		15	Q			58.5	
Lowville*	3476	11/1998	1279	SA	1.8	100 CF	52.5	1000 CF	210	SA	2.7	100 CF	65.63	1000 CF

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Municipality	Inside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Num Emp	Avg Yrs	Late Fee
Franklin															
Chateaugay*	37	SA			105		25						1	37	5%
Malone*	136	Q	1	1000 G	18		40	Q	1.5	1000 G	27		5	14	6%
Tupper Lake*	140	Q			17		24	Q			24.2		8	19.5	1.50%
Fulton															
Broadalbin	34	SA	3.43	1000 G	57.2	15000 G	1	SA	6.86	1000 G	114.4	15000 G			20%
Gloversville*	10	SA	2.78	100 CF	30.28	1089 CF		SA	6.95	100 CF	67.4	1089 CF	14	18	5%
Mayfield	25	A	1.8	1000 G	95	36000 G							1	15	10%
Genesee															
Alexander*													2	16	10%
Bergen															
Corfu															
Elba	10	Q	1.55	1000 G	17.7	0 G	15	Q	2.33	1000 G	26.55	0 G	1	25	10%
Le Roy															
Oakfield	53	Q	3	1000 G	20		8	Q	3	1000 G	20		3	9.5	10%
Greene															
Athens*	10	Q	3	1000 G	65	15000 G	10	Q	3.3	1000 G	65	15000 G			15%
Catskill*													5	11.5	5%
Coxsackie	50						50						2.5		5%
Hunter	9	SA			150			SA			150		3		7%
Hamilton															
Speculator		Q	3.7	1000 G	8.11	0 G							3	13	5%
Herkimer															
Dolgeville*	59	Q					1						1	14	10%
Frankfort*	83	M	3.85	1000 G	14.45	3000 G	16	M	5.775	1000 G	20.43	3000 G			1.5%
Herkimer*	564	M	3.29	100 CF	20		3	Q	5.75	100 CF	35				10%
Ilion*	146	Q	4.28	1000 G	42.84	9000 G		Q	6.42	1000 G	64.26	9000 G	12	20	\$15
Mohawk*	81	M	1.6	100 CF	19.67	0 CF		M	2.4	100 CF	29.505	0 CF	6	13.5	
Newport	1	Q	0.21	100 G	200	100000 G							1	8	10%
Poland*	18	Q	3.26	100 CF	35.86								2	5	6%
Jefferson															
Adams*	38	Q	2.33	1000 G	25.33	8000 G	15	Q	5.83	1000 G	63.34	8000 G	3	12	10%
Alexandria Bay	114	Q	3.5	1000 G	72	12000 G							2	10.5	5%
Antwerp													2	15	10%
Brownville													3	12	10%
Cape Vincent	50	Q	0.8	1000 G	35	6000 G							2	17	20%
Carthage	64	Q	3.3	100 CF	23.1	700 CF		Q	3.55	100 CF	42.6	1200 CF	2	10	10%
Deferiet	2												2	5	5%
Dexter	2	Q	2.75	1000 G	68.75	7500 G							2	25	10%
Evans Mills													2	17	10%
Glen Park							1	Q	3	1000 G	150.2	30000 G	2	8	
Herrings*													1	2	
Mannsville													1	3	10%
Philadelphia	16	Q	1.5	1000 G	34		6	Q	1.5	1000 G	68		4	8	4.5%
Sackets Harbor	20	Q	1.5	1000 G	90	3000 G							5	8	5%
Watertown*	1099	Q	35.59	1000 CF	32.03	900 CF	15	Q	50.67	1000 CF	45.62	900 CF	33	15.3	10%
West Carthage	25	Q	2.65	100 CF			1	Q	3.96	100 CF	22		2	20	10%
Lewis															
Castorland*	1	SA			65								1		15%
Croghan	32	A	0.072	1000 G	125	0 G	1	A	0.9	1000 G	156	0 G	1	4	5%
Harrisville	6	Q			78		1	Q			117		2	16	
Lowville*		SA	1.8	100 CF	52.5	1000 CF		SA	2.7	100 CF	65.63	1000 CF	1	11	6%

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Municipality	Pop	Rates Set	Inside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow
Port Leyden	665	1996	396	Q			60.5			Q			68	
Turin*	150	12/1971	107	SA	2.8	1000 G	40	5000 G	24	SA		1000 G	50	5000 G
Livingston														
Caledonia	2327	4/2006	802	Q	2.25	1000 G	20	0 G		Q	4	1000 G	20	0 G
Dansville*	5002	7/2006	2287	Q	1.39	1000 G	68.53	0 G	285	Q	1.85	1000 G	83.75	0 G
Geneseo*	7579	8/2003	914	Q	1.85	100 CF	18.5	1000 CF	1	Q	1.85	100 CF		
Leicester	469	2004	196	Q	2.5	1000 G	55	4000 G	85	Q	3	1000 G	72	4000 G
Lima	2459	1/2007	646	Q	3.59	1000 G	42.4	10000 G	47	Q	4.39	1000 G	53.9	10000 G
Mount Morris*	3103	7/2006	914	Q	2.75	1000 G	36	3000 G	5					
Madison														
Canastota	4425													
Chittenango	5100													
De Ruyter*	550	6/2006	230	SA	1.5	1000 G	58.5	5999 G	8	SA	2	1000 G	200	5999 G
Madison	310	8/1995	110	Q	1.3	1000 G	60	8000 G	38	Q	1.3	1000 G	60	8000 G
Monroe														
Brockport	8103	1/2005	1676	Q	3.63	1000 G	15	4133 G	26	Q	4.67	1000 G	20	4283 G
Churchville	1800													
East Rochester	6650													
Fairport	5740													
Hilton*	5856	1/2006	1800	Q	2.58	1000 G	10.95		5	Q	3.04	1000 G	11.86	
Webster	5200	5/2006	1643	M	2.15	1000 G	3.65							
Montgomery														
Canajoharie*	2257	6/2006	838	SA	4.18	1000 G	55.17		37	SA	6.22	1000 G	82.1	
Fonda*	810	4/1999	352	SA	1.96	1000 G	40.95	20000 G	125	SA	3.92	1000 G	81.9	20000 G
Fort Johnson	500													
Fort Plain*	2200		750	SA	5	1000 G	87.5	17500 G	30	SA	7.5	1000 G	131.25	17500 G
Palatine Bridge	706	2006	251	SA	6.25	1000 G	75		13	SA	8	1000 G	96	
St. Johnsville*	1675	3/2006	716	SA	2.5	100 CF	62.5	2500 CF	6					
Nassau														
Bayville*	9000	11/2004	2318	SA	1.65	1000 G	50	10000 G	10	SA	1.65	1000 G	50	10000 G
East Williston*	2503	9/2006	827	SA	2.94	1000 G								
Freeport*	43000	2001	10000	Q	1.65	1000 G	20	0 G		Q	1.65	1000 G	20	0 G
Glen Cove*	26600	8/2004	7566	Q	2.36	1000 G	21.24	9000 G	17	Q	2.36	1000 G	21.24	9000 G
Lawrence	6522													
Mineola*	20500	2005	4800	SA	1.7	1000 G	20	10000 G						
Rockville Centre*	24568	6/2006	6074	SA	1.76	1000 G	64.61	18000 G						
Niagara														
Barker*	577	4/2003	200	Q	2.5	1000 G	30	5000 G						
Lewiston	2781	10/2004	1090	Q	2.8	100 CF								
Lockport*	21000	10/2006	7363	Q	2.5	100 CF	30	0 CF						
Middleport*	1917	1/2006	557	Q	4.3	1000 G	27.81	5000 G	4	Q	8.6	1000 G	55.62	5000 G
Wilson	1305	7/2006	487	Q	2.35	1000 G	14.1							
Youngstown	2021	7/2005	781	Q	3.3	1000 G	9.9							
Oneida														
Barneveld	395	12/1999	93	Q	3.75	1000 G	37.5	10000 G	44	Q	6	1000 G	60	10000 G
Boonville*	2300	1992	810	Q	1.829	1000 G	15.22	5000 G	45	Q	1.829	1000 G	15.22	5000 G
Camden*	2288	5/2003	965	3/Year	1.5	1000 G	25	15000 G		3/Year	2.25	1000 G	37.5	15000 G
Clayville	445	1994	160						3					
Holland Patent	461													
Oriskany Falls*	698	5/2000	242	Q	2.5	1000 G	6.25	2500 G	36	Q	3.75	1000 G	9.38	2500 G
Prospect	330	6/2006							108	Q			40.33	
Utica	60000													

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Municipality	Inside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Num Emp	Avg Yrs	Late Fee
Port Leyden		Q			60.5			Q			68		2	13	5%
Turin*	7						12						1	2	10%
Livingston															
Caledonia	100	Q	2.25	1000 G	20	0 G		Q	4	1000 G	20	0 G	5	43	10%
Dansville*	12	Q	0.83	1000 G	68.53	0 G	5	Q	1.1	1000 G	83.75	0 G	5	13	10%
Geneseo*	280	Q	1.85	100 CF	18.5	1000 CF		Q	1.85	100 CF			5	19	10%
Leicester	5	Q	3.6	1000 G			2	Q	3.6	1000 G			1		10%
Lima	29	Q	3.59	1000 G	42.4	10000 G		Q	4.39	1000 G	53.9	10000 G	5	4	10%
Mount Morris*	101												4	5	10%
Madison															
Canastota															
Chittenango															
De Ruyter*	10	SA	1.5	1000 G	58.5	5999 G	2	SA	2	1000 G	200	5999 G	1	8	5%
Madison	13	Q	1.3	1000 G	62	8000 G	4	Q	1.3	1000 G	62	8000 G	2	10	10%
Monroe															
Brockport	45	M	3.63	1000 G	15	4133 G	4	M	4.67	1000 G	20	4283 G	4	12	10%
Churchville															
East Rochester															
Fairport															
Hilton*	131	Q	2.58	1000 G	10.95										10%
Webster	235														15%
Montgomery															
Canajoharie*	27	M	2.73	1000 G									2	17	10%
Fonda*													3	6	10%
Fort Johnson															
Fort Plain*	8	Q	1.62	1000 G	496.03	273000 G							3	10	0.50%
Palatine Bridge	38	SA	6.25	1000 G	75								1	6	10%
St. Johnsville*		SA	2.5	100 CF	62.5	2500 CF							1		10%
Nassau															
Bayville*	104	SA	1.65	1000 G	50	10000 G							4	12.5	
East Williston*													3	7.5	
Freeport*		Q	1.65	1000 G	20	0 G		Q	1.65	1000 G	20	0 G	20	14	
Glen Cove*	189	M	2.95	1000 G	39	15000 G		M	2.95	1000 G	39	15000 G	7	10	10%
Lawrence															
Mineola*	1000	M	1.7	1000 G	75	0 G							7	14	2%
Rockville Centre*	669	SA	1.76	1000 G	64.61	18000 G							9.5	8.7	10%
Niagara															
Barker*	12	Q	2.5	1000 G	30	5000 G							4	10	10%
Lewiston	100	Q	2.8	100 CF									10	15	10%
Lockport*	370	Q	2.65	100 CF	30	0 CF	11	Q	3.975	100 CF	45	0 CF	27	26	10%
Middleport*	64	Q	4.3	1000 G	27.81	5000 G							1	19	10%
Wilson	27	Q	2.35	1000 G	14.1								2	25	10%
Youngstown													3	17	10%
Oneida															
Barnesville	27	Q	3.75	1000 G	37.5	10000 G	5	Q	6	1000 G	60	10000 G	2	15	10%
Boonville*	30	Q	1.829	1000 G	15.22	5000 G	3	Q	1.829	1000 G	15.22	5000 G	1	20	11.1%
Camden*		3/Year	1.5	1000 G	25	15000 G		3/Year	2.25	1000 G	37.5	15000 G	2	20	10%
Clayville													1	15	8%
Holland Patent															
Oriskany Falls*	5	Q	2.5	1000 G	6.25	2500 G		Q	3.75	1000 G	9.38	2500 G	1	8	\$15 + 10%
Prospect							36	Q			45.94		1	20	10%
Utica															

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Municipality	Pop	Rates Set	Inside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow
Waterville*	1721	4/2002	520	Q	2.7	1000 G	15		129	Q	2.7	1000 G	15	
Onondaga														
Baldwinsville*	7053	9/2004	2800	Q	1.01	100 CF	11.87	1000 CF	1000	Q	1.37	100 CF	15.96	1000 CF
Camillus	1250													
Elbridge	1095	4/1993	391	Q	1.4	100 CF	14	1000 CF	109	Q	2.8	100 CF	28	1000 CF
Fayetteville	4190													
Jordan	1325	1995	440	Q	1	1000 G	23	5000 G	141	Q	2	1000 G	40	5000 G
Marcellus*	1826	5/2004	655	Q	2.44	1000 G	18.4	5000 G	30	Q	2.78	1000 G	22.38	5000 G
North Syracuse	6800													
Skaneateles	2616	2004	1121	M	0.0198	CF	5.5	350 CF	75	M	0.0011	CF		
Syracuse*	141683	7/2006	36382	Q	2.02	100 CF	26.25	1300 CF	201	Q	3.03	100 CF	39.38	1300 CF
Tully*	924	2005	260	SA	0.0066	G	46.2	3000 G	6	SA	0.0132	1000 G	92.4	3000 G
Ontario														
Bloomfield	1263	5/2006	399	Q	1.9	1000 G	13	0 G	14	Q	1.9	1000 G	25	0 G
Canandaigua*	11264	1/2007	2880	Q	2.3	1000 G	25.81	11220 G	179	Q	3.33	1000 G	37.36	11220 G
Clifton Springs	2223	2/2004	608	Q	4.7	1000 G	30	5000 G	15	Q	8.93	1000 G	57	5000 G
Geneva*	13617	1/2007	3651	Q	2.74	100 CF	30	500 CF	190	Q	3.88	100 CF	39.75	500 CF
Manchester*	1492	11/2005	707	Q	3.5	1000 G	24	6000 G	14	Q	3.5	1000 G	24	6000 G
Naples	1072	8/2006	343	Q	6.75	1000 G	35	5000 G	82	Q	6.75	1000 G	35	5000 G
Phelps*	1969	7/2006	738	Q	4.05	100 CF	20.25	500 CF	22	Q	6.08	100 CF	30.4	500 CF
Rushville*	621	2000	230	Q	1.65	1000 G	20	6000 G	25	Q	5.775	1000 G	70	6000 G
Shortsville*	1320	5/1997	481	Q	22	1000 CF			39	Q	33	1000 CF		
Victor	2433	7/2005	866	Q	4.65	1000 G	25	5000 G	12	Q	6	1000 G	37.5	5000 G
Orange														
Cornwall-on-Hudson	3100	3/2006	1200	BM	7.94	1000 G			1350	BM	11.98	1000 G		
Goshen*	5676	5/2007	1588	Q	4.8	1000 G	30	5000 G	8	Q	5.75	1000 G	35	5000 G
Greenwood Lake*	3400	3/2005	1170	SA	3.5	1000 G								
Harriman*	2252			Q	2.5	1000 G				Q	6	1000 G		
Highland Falls	3678	4/2006	1140	SA	3.64	1000 G	66.15	5000 G		SA	5.46	1000 G	99.22	5000 G
Maybrook	3100	10/2006	865	Q	2.65	1000 G	5		13	Q	4.25	1000 G	25	
Middletown	26000	1987	6138	3/YR	4.26	1000 G	6.65		273	3/YR	4.26	1000 G	6.65	
Newburgh*	27000	2000	6487	Q	3.97	1000 G	35.73	9000 G	82	Q	5.9	1000 G	53.1	9000 G
Port Jervis	9000		2790											
Unionville*	536	7/2003	202	Q	0.045	1000 G	32	8000 G						
Walden	6750	4/2005	2213	Q	2.75	100 CF				Q	5.5	100 CF		
Warwick*	6412	3/2006	2388	Q	2.96	1000 G	9.95		24	Q	5.15	1000 G	9.95	
Washingtonville	8000	8/2005	1704	Q	3.5	1000 G	24.5	7000 G	4	Q	4.726	1000 G		
Orleans														
Albion	5982	8/2005	2091	Q	2.86	1000 G	16.04	5610 G	20	Q	3.75	1000 G	21.04	5610 G
Holley	1802	11/2006	666	M	0.00425	G	10	1500 G	78	M	0.005	G	14	1500 G
Lyndonville	900	3/2006	429						76					
Medina*	6700	6/2004	2286	Q	3.84	1000 G	42.9	5049 G	56	Q	6.14	1000 G	68.64	5049 G
Oswego														
Central Square	1671													
Cleveland	850	2007	368	Q	50	Unit	50	1 Unit	102	Q	66.5	Unit	66.5	1 Unit
Fulton*	12000	2003	4300	Q	1.81	1000 G	23	0 G	130	Q	2.26	1000 G	23	0 G
Hannibal*	5229	2000	284	Q	1.8	1000 G	19.5	8000 G	99	Q	1.8	1000 G	19.5	8000 G
Mexico	1572	9/2004	458						82					
Oswego*	17954	2005	5818	Q			65		10					
Parish*	512			Q	125	Unit	125	1 Unit						
Phoenix*	2800		706	Q	2.22	1000 G	19.93	8000 G	116	Q			75.9	
Pulaski*	2398	5/2003	586	A			170.1		62	A			340.2	

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Municipality	Inside Com		Bill		Min	Usage	Outside Com		Bill		Min	Usage	Num	Avg	Late
	Accts	Freq	Rate	Per			Accts	Freq	Rate	Per					
Waterville*	20	Q	2.7	1000 G	15		10	Q	2.7	1000 G	15		2	25	15%
Onondaga															
Baldwinsville*													3	17	5%
Camillus															
Elbridge	35	Q	1.4	100 CF	14	1000 CF	10	Q	2.8	100 CF	28	1000 CF	1	19	10% or \$3
Fayetteville															
Jordan	18	Q	1	1000 G	23	5000 G	7	Q	2	1000 G	40	5000 G	3	10	10% or \$3
Marcellus*													2		18%
North Syracuse															
Skaneateles													1	15	1.50%
Syracuse*	629	Q	2.02	100 CF	26.25	1300 CF		Q	3.03	100 CF	39.38	1300 CF	18	6.5	5%
Tully*	30	SA	0.0066	G	92.4	3000 G	3	SA	0.0132	1000 G	184.8	3000 G	3	17	10%
Ontario															
Bloomfield	40	Q	1.9	1000 G	13	0 G	1	Q	1.9	1000 G	25	0 G	4	19.75	12%
Canandaigua*	567	Q	2.3	1000 G	25.81	11220 G							13	20.3	15%
Clifton Springs	75	Q	4.7	1000 G	30	5000 G	1	Q	8.93	1000 G	57	5000 G	1	23	10%
Geneva*	168	Q	2.74	100 CF	30	500 CF	11	Q	3.88	100 CF	39.75	500 CF	12	15	5%
Manchester*	35	Q	3.5	1000 G	24	6000 G							5	20	10%
Naples	47	Q	6.75	1000 G	35	5000 G	4	Q	6.75	1000 G	35	5000 G	3	8	10%
Phelps*													3	16	10%
Rushville*	29	Q	1.65	1000 G	20	6000 G	3	Q	5.775	1000 G	70	6000 G	1	6	10%
Shortsville*		Q	22	1000 CF				Q	33	1000 CF			3	15	10%
Victor	110	Q	4.65	1000 G	25	5000 G		Q	6	1000 G	37.5	5000 G	2	30	10%
Orange															
Comwall-on-Hudson	33	BM	7.94	1000 G				BM	11.98	1000 G			7	10	5%
Goshen*													3	6	10%
Greenwood Lake*	70	SA	3.5	1000 G									1	10	
Harriman*		Q	2.5	1000 G				Q	6	1000 G			5	17	\$30
Highland Falls													3	20	10%
Maybrook	45	Q	3.05	1000 G	7								6	12	\$25
Middletown	479	3/YR	4.26	1000 G	6.65		34	3/YR	4.26	1000 G	6.65		17		5%
Newburgh*		Q	3.97	1000 G	35.73	9000 G		Q	5.9	1000 G	53.1	9000 G	22	10	5%
Port Jervis	110														5%
Unionville*	10	Q	0.045	1000 G	32	8000 G							3	8	10%
Walden	21	Q	2.75	100 CF				Q	5.5	100 CF			4	13	10%
Warwick*		Q	2.96	1000 G	9.95								3	19	5%
Washingtonville	96	Q	3.5	1000 G	24.5	7000 G							3	24	2%
Orleans															
Albion	155	Q	2.86	1000 G	16.04	5610 G	3	Q	3.75	1000 G	21.04	5610 G			10%
Holley													5	15	10%
Lyndonville	15						2						3		10%
Medina*	113	Q	3.84	1000 G	42.9	5049 G		Q	6.14	1000 G	68.64	5049 G	3	12	10%
Oswego															
Central Square															
Cleveland	7	Q	50	Unit	200	4 Unit	4	Q	66.5	Unit	133		4	7.75	3%
Fulton*	150	Q	1.81	1000 G	23	0 G							13	17.5	10%
Hannibal*													3	5	\$5
Mexico	94						4						3	17.5	10%
Oswego*	400	Q			45	900 CF							10	20	5%
Parish*		Q	125	Unit	125	1 Unit									
Phoenix*													2		10%
Pulaski*	226	SA	2	1000 G	105	50000 G	2	SA	4	1000 G	210	50000 G	6	13	10%

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Otsego														
Cherry Valley*	600	6/2006	248	SA	5.95	1000 G	119	20000 G						
Cooperstown	2039	7/2006	800	Q	4.54	100 CF	22.7	500 CF	75	Q	9.08	100 CF	45.4	500 CF
Oneonta*	13000	2006	3200	A	12.05	1000 CF	95	5000 CF	725	A	18.08	1000 CF	143	5000 CF
Otego	1056	4/2006	450	SA	3.25	1000 G	58	25000 G	7	SA	3.25	1000 G	87	25000 G
Putnam														
Cold Spring*	1983	6/2004	1277	Q	3.05	1000 G	56.25	0 G	279	Q	3.05	1000 G	84.38	0 G
Rensselaer														
Nassau*	1150	8/2006	431	SA	10	Person	100		7	SA	15	Person	150	
Rensselaer	7800	10/2006	3800	SA	4.95	1000 G	75	15000 G						
Schaghticoke*	676	2001		SA	4.3	20000 G	100	20000 G		SA	8.6	20000 G	200	20000 G
Troy	50000	12/2006		Q	6.125	1000 G	41.275	5000 G						
Rockland														
Hillburn	1000	2/2003	275	SA	2.09	100 CF	59.3	100 CF						
Nyack*	14000	6/2006	1500	Q	35.2	1000 CF	14.08	400 CF	1400	Q	42.25	1000 CF	16.9	400 CF
Suffern*	11000		2029	SA	2.09	Unit	30	10 Units	39	SA	3.16	Unit	50	10 Unit
Saratoga														
Ballston Spa*	5556	7/2006	1820	SA	1.07	1000 G	36	30000 G	530	SA	3.21	1000 G	108	30000 G
Corinth	2474	6/2006	1242	Q			31		367	Q			54	
Round Lake*	625	6/2006	305	SA	3.53	1000 G			2	SA	3.53	1000 G		
Saratoga Springs*	27000	3/2007	9000	Q	9.4	1000 CF	7	0 CF		Q	28.2	1000 CF	7	0 CF
South Glens Falls	3400		3333	SA			73.5		15	SA			122.5	
Stillwater	1644		598	SA	1.95	1000 G	19.5	10000 G	18	SA	3.83	1000 G	38.3	10000 G
Victory	544	6/2007	1009	Q	112.5	Unit	112.5	1 Unit	74	Q	168.75	Unit	168.75	1 Unit
Schenectady														
Delanson*	385	2003	107	Q			100		13	Q			150	
Schenectady*	61821	2007	21954	SA	1.417	100 CF	86.51			SA	1.719	100 CF	103.3	
Scolia*	7900	7/2006	2629	SA	14.12	1000 CF	105.92	6000 CF	1163	SA	19.2	1000 CF	144.06	6000 CF
Schoharie														
Cobleskill	4533	6/2006	1031	Q	4.42	1000 G	22.1	5000 G	21	Q	6.63	1000 G	33.15	5000 G
Richmondville*	786	9/2004	288	Q	5.85	1000 G	58.5	10000 G						
Schoharie	1010	6/2005	386	Q			70.74							
Sharon Springs*	547	1990	247	A	0.76	\$1000 AV			7	A	0.76	\$1000 AV		
Schuyler														
Burdett	357	6/2006	132	BM	0.35	100 G	46.67	10000 G		BM	0.53	100 G	70.01	10000 G
Montour Falls	1797	6/2006	467	BM	0.287	100 G	1.8		5	BM	0.574	100 G	3.6	
Odessa*	617	7/2004	332	BM	0.57	1000 G	47	0 G		BM	0.57	1000 G	47	0 G
Watkins Glen*	2149	9/1996	941	M	3.6	100 CF	9	300 CF	115	M	5.4	100 CF	13.5	300 CF
Seneca														
Interlaken	652	7/2006	246	Q	6.5	1000 G	40	5000 G	33	Q	8	1000 G	50	5000 G
Waterloo*	5111	6/1989	1702	BM	4.22	1000 G	25.32	6000 G	533	BM	4.96	1000 G	29.76	6000 G
St Lawrence														
Canton*	2300	7/2006	1195	Q	3.68	1000 G	18.4			Q	7.36	1000 G	36.8	
Edwards	450	2000	148	Q			55.5							
Gouverneur*	4263	1997	1600	Q			63.92			Q			113.83	
Heuvelton*	804	5/2006	318	Q	60	EDU	60	1 EDU	4	Q	63.75	EDU	63.75	1 EDU
Morristown*	456	2002	280	Q	5.35	1000 G								
Norwood*	1879	2/2003	742	Q			60		8	Q			91	
Ogdensburg	12300	12/2006	3900						2					
Potsdam	8000	9/2005	1373	Q	4.41	1000 G	17.64	4000 G	9	Q	8.82	1000 G	35.28	4000 G
Rensselaer Falls	337													
Waddington	957	1998	353	A			130							

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Municipality	Inside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Num Emp	Avg Yrs	Late Fee
Otsego															
Cherry Valley*		SA	5.95	1000 G	119	20000 G							4	11.25	5%
Cooperstown	200	Q	4.54	100 CF	22.7	500 CF	25	Q	9.08	100 CF	45.4	500 CF	2	13.5	2%
Oneonta*													29		\$5 + 1%
Otego	7	SA	3.25	1000 G	58	25000 G	1	SA	3.25	1000 G	87	25000 G	2	8	10%
Putnam															
Cold Spring*		Q	3.05	1000 G	56.25	0 G		Q	3.05	1000 G	84.38	0 G	1		12%
Rensselaer															
Nassau*	32	SA											2	20	10%
Rensselaer	33	M	4.95	1000 G	45								5		10%
Schaghticoke*		SA	4.3	20000 G	100	20000 G		SA	8.6	20000 G	200	20000 G	2	2	10%
Troy		Q	6.125	1000 G	41.275	5000 G							57		5%
Rockland															
Hillburn	40	SA	2.09	100 CF	59.3	100 CF							4	13	10%
Nyack*	100	Q	35.2	1000 CF	14.08	400 CF	300	Q	42.25	1000 CF	16.9	400 CF	15	15	10%
Suffern*	300	SA	2.09	Unit	30	10 Units							7	11	
Saratoga															
Ballston Spa*													2	15	1%
Corinth													3	15	\$25
Round Lake*													3	19.5	5%
Saratoga Springs*		Q	9.4	1000 CF	7	0 CF		Q	28.2	1000 CF	7	0 CF	7	6	6%
South Glens Falls	144	SA			73.5			SA			122.5		1		10%
Stillwater							2	M	3.83	1000 G			2	9	15%
Victory	120	Q	112.5	Unit	112.5	1 Unit		Q	168.75	Unit	168.75	1 Unit	8	10	10%
Schenectady															
Delanson*	10	Q			240								2	5	\$10
Schenectady*		SA	1.417	100 CF	86.51			SA	1.719	100 CF	103.3		14	12.5	1.75%
Scotia*													2	15	
Schoharie															
Cobleskill	37	Q	4.42	1000 G	22.1	5000 G	2	Q	6.63	1000 G	33.15	5000 G	3		5%
Richmondville*	8	Q	5.85	1000 G	58.5	10000 G							2.3	6	10%
Schoharie													3	30	10%
Sharon Springs*	46	A	0.76	\$1000 AV									2	24	5%
Schuyler															
Burdett	10	BM	0.45	100 G	46.67	10000 G		BM	0.68	100 G	70.01	10000 G	1	4	30%
Montour Falls	89	BM	0.287	100 G	1.8								6	10	10%
Odessa*		BM	0.57	1000 G	47	0 G		BM	0.57	1000 G	47	0 G	2	7	15%
Watkins Glen*		M	3.6	100 CF	9	300 CF		M	5.4	100 CF	13.5	300 CF	3	9	10%
Seneca															
Interlaken	1	Q	6.5	1000 G	40	5000 G							1	8	10%
Waterloo*													5	15	10%
St Lawrence															
Canton*	190	Q	3.68	1000 G	18.4			Q	7.36	1000 G	36.8		2		10%
Edwards	23	Q			55.5								2	16	
Gouverneur*								Q	5.35	1000 G	113.83	20000 G	2	11	10%
Heuvelton*	6	Q	1.25	1000 G	37.5	0 G	1	Q	1.5	1000 G	37.5	0 G			10%
Morristown*		Q	5.35	1000 G									2	6.5	10%
Norwood*	351	Q			51								1	20	2%
Ogdensburg	180						8						7	16	10%
Potsdam	322	Q	4.41	1000 G	17.64	4000 G		Q	8.82	1000 G	35.28	4000 G	4	25	5%
Rensselaer Falls															
Waddington	50	A			260								1	15	10%

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Municipality	Rates		Inside Res	Bill		Per	Min Usage		Outside Res	Bill		Per	Min Usage	
	Pop	Set		Accts	Freq		Rate	Charge		Allow	Accts		Freq	Rate
Steuben														
Addison*	1797	7/2003	591	M	1.5	1000 G	14	2000 G						
Arkport	835	2000		Q			60			Q			90	
Avoca*	1033	1998	417	Q	3	1000 G	15	5000 G	3	Q	3	1000 G	15	5000 G
Canisteo	2336	7/2005	944	SA	3.25	1000 G	25		51	SA	3.25	1000 G	25	
Cohocton*	854	1986	336	SA	3.05	1000 G	55	16000 G	3	Q	4	1000 G	71.25	16000 G
Hammondsport*	731	12/2006	456	Q	0.047	CF	47	1000 CF		Q	0.047	CF	47	1000 CF
Homell*	10000	4/2006	2819	SA			120		451	Q	9.04	1000 G	90.64	10000 G
Painted Post	1849		679	Q	1.77	100 CF	11.88	712 CF	8	Q	2.65	100 CF	28.13	712 CF
Riverside*	594	1983	209	Q	2.42	995 G	13.2	5498 G						
Wayland	1893	7/2003	653	Q	2.55	1000 G	17.85	7000 G	31	Q	2.55	1000 G	17.85	7000 G
Suffolk														
Greenport*	2070	2006	936	M	2.63	1000 G	14.62	2000 G						
Patchogue	11919													
Saltaire	43	2005	412	A			275							
Sullivan														
Jeffersonville	424	2/2007	180	Q	4.45	1000 G	60	2000 G	10	Q	4.45	1000 G	60	2000 G
Liberty*	4128	6/2006	1308	Q	5.28	1000 G	38.02	7200 G	192	Q	7.31	1000 G	52.63	7200 G
Woodridge*	902	6/2006	747	Q	4.2	1000 G	50.4	12000 G	46	Q	8.4	1000 G	100.8	12000 G
Wurtsboro*	1234	1/2003	405	SA	5	Tap	250							
Tioga														
Candor*	855	9/2005	469	Q	0.0329395	CF	34.1	500 CF	38	Q	0.0395274	CF	40.92	500 CF
Newark Valley	1071	7/2006	388	SA	0.0328	CF	54	1000 CF	34	SA	0.03936	CF	64.8	1000 CF
Owego	3911													
Waverly*	4607	2006	1639	Q	1.67	100 CF	27	800 CF	5	Q	2.0875	100 CF	33.75	800 CF
Tompkins														
Dryden*	1832	10/2003	660	Q	2.9	1000 G	18	1250 G	5	Q	2.9	1000 G	18	1250 G
Freeville	500													
Groton	2470	1994	675	Q	3.1	100 CF	15.5		10	Q	6.2	100 CF	31	
Trumansburg	1581	6/2005	663	Q	3.3	1000 G	24.75	1000 G	115	Q	4.95	1000 G	37.5	1000 G
Ulster														
Ellenville	4130	10/2006	1065	Q	3	1000 G	20	5000 G	6	Q	6.75	1000 G	45	5000 G
Kingston*	23456	1/2007	6804	Q	2.2	100 CF	31.22	400 CF	40	Q	2.42	100 CF	34.34	400 CF
Saugerties	4900	7/1999	1450	Q	2.72	100 CF	34			Q	2.9	100 CF	37.25	
Warren														
Lake George*	985	11/2005	634	SA	90.03	1000 G	90.03	22000 G	791	SA	4.44	1000 G	96.86	22000 G
Washington														
Argyle*	289	2002	127	SA			115							
Fort Ann	540	4/1993	214	SA			47.5		49	SA			95	
Fort Edward	3141	3/2004	1130	SA	2.25	1000 G	50	15000 G	35					
Granville*	2644	2006	1161	A			120		37	A			240	
Greenwich*	1902	2002	838	Q	2.4	1000 G	18		56	Q	3.6	1000 G	27	
Hudson Falls	6900	1/2007	2479	SA	2.9	1000 G	67.5	20000 G	620	SA	2.9	1000 G	67.5	20000 G
Salem*	964	2003	394	A	1.32	1000 G	271	80000 G	1	A	5.3	1000 G	340	80000 G
Whitehall*	2667	1/2004	1025	Q	2.81	1000 G	17.07	6000 G	96	Q	8.84	1000 G	53.74	6000 G
Wayne														
Clyde*	2300	12/2004	853	Q	3	1000 G	10	0 G	38	Q	4.5	1000 G	15	0 G
Lyons	3800	7/2006	1314	Q	4.7	1000 G	33		98	Q	6.5	1000 G	53	
Macedon	1496	1/2007	492						48					
Newark	9700	6/2005	3800	Q	2	1000 G	10	5000 G		Q	3.8	1000 G	19	5000 G
Palmyra*	3500	6/2003	1250	Q	2	100 CF	20	500 CF	4	Q	3	100 CF	30	500 CF
Red Creek	521		297	Q	2.05	1000 G	25	6250 G	60	Q	2.05	1000 G	50	6250 G

Municipality	Inside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Num Emp	Avg Yrs	Late Fee
Steuben															
Addison*		M	1.5	1000 G	14	2000 G							2	10.5	10%
Arkport		Q			60								2	10	5%
Avoca*	25	Q	3	1000 G	15	5000 G	7	Q	3	1000 G	15	5000 G	3	8.5	10%
Canisteo													5	18	15%
Cohocton*													2	13.5	10%
Hammondsport*															
Hornell*	197	Q	2.99	1000 G	61.8	10000 G	66	Q	9.04	1000 G	90.64	10000 G	14	15	15%
Painted Post	27	Q	1.77	100 CF	11.88	712 CF	27	Q	2.65	100 CF	28.13	712 CF	1	8	20%
Riverside*	23	Q	2.42	995 G	13.2	5498 G							1	3	10%
Wayland	55	Q	2.55	1000 G	17.85	7000 G	11	Q	2.55	1000 G	17.85	7000 G	4	7.5	10%
Suffolk															
Greenport*	34	M	2.63	1000 G	35.09	9000 G									1.50%
Patchogue															
Saltaire													3	20	5%
Sullivan															
Jeffersonville	35	Q	4.45	1000 G	60	2000 G		Q	4.45	1000 G	60	2000 G	3	20	
Liberty*	123	Q	5.28	1000 G	38.02	7200 G	21	Q	7.31	1000 G	52.63	7200 G	4	10	10%
Woodridge*	22	Q	4.2	1000 G	50.4	12000 G							1	5	1.50%
Wurtsboro*	60	SA	5	Tap	300								2	1	5%
Tioga															
Candor*	40	Q	0.0329395	CF	34.1	500 CF	2	Q	0.0395274	CF	40.92	500 CF	1	6	10%
Newark Valley													3	10	10%
Owego															
Waverly*													3	20	2%
Tompkins															
Dryden*	20	Q	2.9	1000 G	18	1250 G	9	Q	2.9	1000 G	18	1250 G	2	18	10%
Freeville													1	8	
Groton	75	Q	3.1	100 CF	15.5								4	14	10%
Trumansburg													4	12.25	10%
Ulster															
Ellenville	306	Q	3.5	1000 G	40	5000 G	4	Q	7.88	1000 G	90	5000 G	7	10	10%
Kingston*	888	Q	2.2	100 CF	31.22	400 CF	1	Q	2.42	100 CF	34.34	400 CF	28	19	10%
Saugerties		Q	2.72	100 CF	34			Q	5.44	100 CF	68		6	13	10%
Warren															
Lake George*		SA	90.03	1000 G	90.03	22000 G		SA	4.44	1000 G	96.86	22000 G	5	10	1.50%
Washington															
Argyle*	9	SA			92								2		5%
Fort Ann	4	SA			47.5								1	12	6%
Fort Edward													2	20	10%
Granville*	32	A			240		3	M	6.6	1000 G	14.3		1	7	5%
Greenwich*													3	24	\$2
Hudson Falls	33	SA	2.3	1000 G	50	20000 G	2	SA	2.5	1000 G	50	20000 G	4.5		12%
Salem*		A	1.32	1000 G	271	80000 G		A	5.3	1000 G	340	80000 G	2	3	5%
Whitehall*	53	M	2.81	1000 G	22.72	8000 G	19	M	2.81	1000 G	22.72	8000 G	2	24	5%
Wayne															
Clyde*		Q	3	1000 G	10	0 G		Q	4.5	1000 G	15	0 G	3	18	10%
Lyons	114	Q	4.7	1000 G	33								2	5	10%
Macedon	48						9						6	13	10%
Newark		Q	2	1000 G	10	5000 G		Q	3.8	1000 G	19	5000 G	2	15	10%
Palmyra*		Q	2	100 CF	20	500 CF		Q	3	100 CF	30	500 CF			10%
Red Creek		Q	2.05	1000 G	25	6250 G		Q	2.05	1000 G	50	6250 G	2		\$25

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Municipality	Pop	Rates Set	Inside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow
Sodus	1735	1/2007	839	Q	1.85	1000 G	14.7	5000 G	128	Q	3.7	1000 G	29.4	5000 G
Wolcott	1702	4/2002	620	Q	2.75	1000 G	10		330	Q	4.81	1000 G	17.5	
Westchester														
Briarcliff Manor	8800	6/2006	2377	Q	71.19	1000 CF			356	Q	106.79	1000 CF		
Croton-on-Hudson*	7606	6/2006	2373	SA	4.014	CF	36.12	900 CF						
Elmsford*	4619	8/2004	891	Q	5	1000 G	15	3000 G		Q	5.25	1000 G	26.25	5000 G
Irvington*	6631	6/2006	1450	Q	3.35	100 CF	6		30	Q	5.55	100 CF	6	
Mount Kisco*	9983	4/2005	2038	SA	69.83	1000 CF	15	0 CF	150	SA	139.66	1000 CF		
Mount Vernon	68381	10/2006	8518	Q	1.75	100 CF								
Peekskill	22000	1/2007	5300	Q	0.5381	100 G	60.6	11250 G						
Pleasantville	7000	2001		Q	50.09527	1000 CF				Q	76.6085	1000 CF		
Scarsdale*	17823	5/2006	5477	Q	1.6	100 CF	5	0 CF	119	Q	2.2	100 CF	5	0 CF
Sleepy Hollow*	9212	5/2006	1348	Q	33	1000 CF	18	500 CF						
Wyoming														
Attica	2600	1991	949	Q		1000 G	6	6000 G						
Castile	1050	2006	356	Q	2	1000 G	25	5000 G	32	Q	2.25	1000 G	31.5	5000 G
Perry	4000	3/2007	1002	Q	3	1000 G	20		4	Q	3.74	1000 G	15	
Silver Springs	840	7/2005	331	M	4	1000 G	9	2000 G	2	M	4	1000 G	10	2000 G
Warsaw	3814	6/2004	1500	Q	2.81	1000 G	16.86	6000 G		Q	4.22	1000 G	25.32	6000 G
Yates														
Dresden	307	5/2004	135	BM	6.75	1000 G	18.75		74	Q	8.75	1000 G	20.75	
Dundee	1690	6/2003	539	Q	3	1000 G	20	7000 G	25	Q	3	1000 G	50	7000 G
Penn Yan*	3300	6/2006	2210	M	3.2	1000 G	12	0 G	15	M	4.68	1000 G	15	0 G

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Municipality	Inside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Num Emp	Avg Yrs	Late Fee
Sodus	6	Q	1.85	1000 G	14.7	5000 G									10%
Wolcott	53	Q	2.75	1000 G	10			Q	4.81	1000 G	17.5		2	10.5	5% + \$10
Westchester															
Briarcliff Manor	36	Q	71.19	1000 CF			5	Q	108.79	1000 CF			6	15	10%
Croton-on-Hudson*	40	SA	4.014	CF	36.12	900 CF							4	12	5%
Elmsford*	310	Q	5.25	1000 G	26.25	5000 G		Q	5.25	1000 G	26.25	5000 G			10%
Ivington*	80	Q	3.35	100 CF	6			Q	5.55	100 CF	6		3	9	10%
Mount Kisco*	325	SA	69.83	1000 CF	15	0 CF	45	SA	139.66	1000 CF			3	16	10%
Mount Vernon	1333	Q	1.75	100 CF									23	10	
Peekskill	200	Q	0.5381	100 G	60.6	11250 G							18	14	7.50%
Pleasantville													4	8	10%
Scarsdale*	110	Q	1.6	100 CF	5	0 CF	23	Q	2.2	100 CF	5	0 CF	10	12	5%
Sleepy Hollow*	198	Q	33	1000 CF	18	500 CF							7	9	10%
Wyoming															
Attica	20												2	20	10%
Castile	24	Q	2	1000 G	25	5000 G	5	Q	2.25	1000 G	31.5	5000 G			10%
Perry		Q	3	1000 G	20								4	15	
Silver Springs		M	4	1000 G	9	2000 G		M	4	1000 G	10	2000 G	3	20	5%
Warsaw	14	Q	2.81	1000 G	16.86	6000 G									10%
Yates															
Dresden	9	BM	6.75	1000 G	18.75		7	Q	8.75	1000 G	20.75		3	7	10%
Dundee	1	M	3	1000 G									2	20	10%
Penn Yan*													5	15	1.5%

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SEWER RATES

Municipality	Pop	Rates Set	Inside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow
Albany														
Cohoes	16000	1/2007	3900	Q	3.25	1000 G	40.63	12500 G	7	Q	3.25	1000 G	40.63	12500 G
Colonie*	8000	1973	2987	SA			62.5		14	SA			106.25	
Green Island	2400	5/2004	734	Q	7.54	1000 CF	7.54	1000 CF						
Menands*	3850	10/2004	843	SA	1.188	1000 G	59.4	50000 G						
Ravena	3369	1992	862	SA			88							
Voorheesville*	2705	2003	289	Q			135							
Allegany														
Bolivar	1200	1998	415	Q			57.5		15	Q			57.5	
Canaseraga	594	1/2007	145	Q			56.25							
Cuba*	1609	6/2006	719	Q	2.54	1000 G	38.99	5000 G	1	Q	3.18	1000 G	48.74	5000 G
Richburg	500													
Wellsville	5171	1994	1891	M	1.22	100 CF	4.32	0 CF	42	M	3.05	100 CF	10.8	0 CF
Broome														
Deposit*	1670	1/2007	589	Q			112.69		2	Q			169.04	
Endicott	13000	6/1996	13003	SA	1.25	1000 G								
Johnson City	15535	7/2005	5009	Q	2.25	100 CF	40	1000 CF						
Port Dickinson	1700	2/2007	580	SA	3.23	100 CF	80.75							
Windsor	901													
Cattaraugus														
Allegany*	1883	7/2006	724	Q	27.7	1000 CF			10	Q	41.56	1000 CF		
Cattaraugus*	1075	1985	202	Q	1.25	1000 G	55.75	5000 G						
Delevan	1190													
Gowanda	2842	12/2006	1310	Q	1.8	1000 G	12	6656 G	16	Q			25	
Limestone	411	8/2002	129	BM			44							
Perrysburg	395	6/2006	129	Q	5.85	1000 G	15	0 G						
Salamanca*	6097	6/2005	2352						52					
South Dayton	642	2003	125	Q	2.75	1000 G								
Cayuga														
Auburn	28574	1/2006	8493	Q	3.95	100 CF	39.5	1000 CF						
Aurora	720	1999	173	Q	5	1000 G								
Cato	600													
Cayuga	600	7/2005	195	Q			70	20000 G						
Fair Haven	884													
Moravia*	1363	2002	517	Q	8	1000 G			1	Q	1.88	1000 G		
Port Byron*	1397	3/2002	452	Q	4.5	1000 G								
Union Springs*	1074	2005	400	Q	80	Unit	80	1 Unit	243	Q	104	Unit	104	1 Unit
Weedsport	2017	2/2007	42	Q	3	1000 G	54	18000 G	9	Q	6	1000 G	108	18000 G
Chautauqua														
Brocton	1500	7/2001	704	Q	2.53	1000 G								
Cassadaga	690													
Dunkirk*	13800	1/2003	5061	Q	2.4	1000 G			603	Q	4.8	1000 G		
Forestville	725													
Jamestown*	31730	1/2007	10631	M	2.86	1000 G	3.3	0 G	1156	M	4.62	1000 G	4.88	0 G
Mayville	1636													
Sherman	714	2005	315	Q	5.25	100 CF	26.25	500 CF	5	Q	5.25	100 CF	26.25	500 CF
Sinclairville	750													
Westfield	3841	5/1996	1209	BM	2.8	1000 G	21.2	4000 G	101	BM	2.8	1000 G	21.2	4000 G
Chemung														
Elmira	65000													
Horseheads	6452													
Van Etten	581													

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Municipality	Inside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Num Emp	Avg Yrs	Late Fee
Albany															
Cohoes	400	Q	3.25	1000 G	40.63	12500 G	3	Q	3.25	1000 G	40.63	12500 G	4	20	1.50%
Colonie*	255	SA	5.5	1000 G	100		12	SA	9.35	1000 G	170		1	24	10%
Green Island													4	13	5%
Menands*	143	SA	1.7685	1000 G	76.5	50000 G									2%
Ravena	97														5%
Voorheesville*	2												3	17	500%
Allegany															
Bolivar	65	Q			57.5								3		5%
Canaseraga	15	Q			56.25								1	0	10%
Cuba*													5	8.5	5%
Richburg															
Wellsville	192	M	1.22	100 CF	4.32	0 CF	19	M	3.05	100 CF	10.8	0 CF	2	17	10%
Broome															
Deposit*	67	Q			112.69		3	Q			169.04		2	15	10%
Endicott													16	15	10%
Johnson City	286	Q	2.25	100 CF	40	1000 CF							9	14	12%
Port Dickinson	10	SA	3.23	100 CF	80.75								2		15%
Windsor															
Cattaraugus															
Allegany*	72	Q	27.7	1000 CF			3	Q	41.56	1000 CF			1	11	10%
Cattaraugus*	15	Q	1.25	1000 G	55.75	5000 G							1	20	10%
Delevan															
Gowanda	90	Q	3.6	1000 G	24	6656 G	1						5	17	10%
Limestone	14	BM			50								3	4.5	
Perrysburg	8	Q	5.85	1000 G	15	0 G							1	10	10%
Salamanca*	98						1								1.5%
South Dayton	4	Q	2.75	1000 G									2	16	10%
Cayuga															
Auburn													8.5	20	5%
Aurora	23	Q	5	1000 G									2		10%
Cato															
Cayuga	37	Q			70	20000 G							2	13.5	20%
Fair Haven															
Moravia*													2		10%
Port Byron*	11	Q	4.5	1000 G									4	10	10%
Union Springs*	43	Q	80	Unit	80	1 Unit							3	8	10%
Weedsport	22	Q	3	1000 G	54	18000 G	3	Q	6	1000 G	108	18000 G	6		20%
Chautauqua															
Brocton													2	15	5%
Cassadaga															
Dunkirk*	68	Q	2.4	1000 G			21	Q	4.8	1000 G			12	15	5%
Forestville															
Jamestown*	715	M	2.86	1000 G	3.3	0 G	121	M	4.62	1000 G	4.88	0 G	20		1.50%
Mayville															
Sherman													2	25	10%
Sinclairville															
Westfield	114	BM	2.8	1000 G	21.2	4000 G	3	BM	2.8	1000 G	21.2	4000 G	5	5	
Chemung															
Elmira															
Horseheads															
Van Etten															

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Municipality	Rates		Inside Res		Bill		Min		Usage		Outside Res		Bill		Min		Usage	
	Pop	Set	Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow			Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow		
Chenango																		
Afton	836																	
Bainbridge	1350	2004	543	Q	2.3	1000 G	30	3000 G										
Greene*	1701	9/2005	515	Q	3.6	1000 G	18	5000 G			9	Q	4.5	1000 G	22.5	5000 G		
New Berlin	1129																	
Norwich*	7355	1/2007	2208	Q	2.57	100 CF						A			70000			
Oxford	1600	4/2006	478	Q	5.7	1000 G	31	4000 G										
Sherburne	1455	5/2000	678	M	24	Unit	24	1 Unit				M	24	Unit	24	1 Unit		
Smyrna	241	1998	92	Q	1	1000 G	25	9000 G										
Clinton																		
Champlain	1250	6/2006	554	Q	4.1	1000 G	37.5	0 G										
Dannemora*	4001	5/2006	392	SA	137.5	Unit	88				47	SA	137.5	Unit				
Keeseville	1850			Q			60.76											
Plattsburgh	18816	3/2006	4323	M	6.41	1000 G	19.23	3000 G										
Rouses Point	2377	10/2005	1161	M			29.76				2	M			29.76			
Columbia																		
Chatham	1758	7/1997		Q	0.02	CF	15	1000 CF			2							
Hudson	7524	11/2006	1600	Q			43				3	Q	4.5	1000 G	96.75	10000 G		
Kinderhook	1275																	
Philmont	1420	2004	506	Q	7	1000 G	70	10000 G			4	Q	7	1000 G	70	10000 G		
Valatie	1712																	
Cortland																		
Homer	3368	4/2006	1399	Q	1.25	1000 G	52	15000 G				Q	1.88	1000 G	78	15000 G		
Marathon	1000	2003	274	M			37											
McGraw	1000	6/2001	330	Q	3.6	1000 G												
Delaware																		
Delhi*	2583	6/2004		Q	2.28	Unit	5	0 Unit										
Hobart*	376	1994	147	Q	4.75	1000 G	80	8000 G			4	Q	7.125	1000 G	120	8000 G		
Margaretville	635																	
Sidney	4800	6/2006	1340	Q			44.95				25	Q			58.44			
Stamford	1265	6/2003	332	Q			66				1	Q			99			
Walton*	3070	2004	1225	Q	0.86	1000 G	16.5	0 G				Q	0.86	1000 G	16.5	0 G		
Dutchess																		
Fishkill	1735	1/2007	521	Q	3.95	100 CF	26.04	600 CF			610	Q	7.9	100 CF	52.08	1000 CF		
Poughkeepsie	29000	10/2006									5600	Q	2.38	100 CF	16.9			
Red Hook	1864																	
Rhinebeck*	3077	8/2006		Q	10	1000 G	90	9000 G										
Tivoli	1165	2/2006		Q	3.64	1000 G	36.4	10000 G				Q	4.22	1000 G	42.2	10000 G		
Erie																		
Akron	3085	7/2006	1175	Q	3.25	1000 G	16.25	5000 G										
Alden	2666	5/2004	1154	Q	4.8	1000 G												
Angola	2266																	
Blasdell	2900																	
East Aurora	6700																	
Farnham	322																	
Kenmore	16426	1/2003	6520	Q	2.32	1000 G	2.25	0 G										
North Collins	1079																	
Orchard Park	3294																	
Springville	4252	8/2003	1465	M	2.29	1000 G	12.26											
Tonawanda	16000	1981	6000	A	3.2	1000 G	89.6	28000 G										
Williamsville*	5573	6/2006	1980	Q	2.68	1000 G					29	Q	2.68	1000 G				

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Municipality	Inside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Num Emp	Avg Yrs	Late Fee
Chenango															
Afton															
Bainbridge	14	Q	2.3	1000 G	30	3000 G							1	20	10%
Greene*	52	Q	3.6	1000 G	18	5000 G	2	Q	4.5	1000 G	22.5	5000 G	2	9	5%
New Berlin															
Norwich*	190	Q	2.57	100 CF				A			70000		4.3	13	5%
Oxford													1	17	10%
Sherburne	568	M	24	Unit	24	1 Unit	32	M	24	Unit	24	1 Unit	1	12	1.5%
Smyma	1	Q	1	1000 G	25	9000 G							2	9	2%
Clinton															
Champlain	45	Q	7.13	1000 G	63		20	Q	14.26	1000 G	125		1	13	5%
Dannemora*	37	SA	137.5	Unit									2	11.5	5%
Keeseville		Q			111.2								2	1	10%
Plattsburgh	714	M	6.41	1000 G	19.23	3000 G							40		1.5%
Rouses Point	29						4						3	21	
Columbia															
Chatham		Q	0.02	CF	15	1000 CF							4	8.25	10%
Hudson	200	Q	2	1000 G	43	10000 G							4	43	1.50%
Kinderhook															
Philmont													2	10	2%
Valatie													2	12.5	10%
Cortland															
Homer	142	Q	1.25	1000 G	52	15000 G		Q	1.88	1000 G	78	15000 G	4	15	10%
Marathon	33	M			37								3	9.5	10%
McGraw	10	Q	3.6	1000 G									1	3.5	10%
Delaware															
Delhi*													5	9	10%
Hobart*	28	Q	4.75	1000 G	80	8000 G							3	6.5	5%
Margaretville															
Sidney	237	Q	3.596	1000 G	44.95		3	Q	4.675	1000 G	58.44				10%
Stamford	101	Q			66										5%
Walton*		Q	0.86	1000 G	16.5	0 G		Q	0.86	1000 G	16.5	0 G			10%
Dutchess															
Fishkill	21						21						5		12%
Poughkeepsie							1100	Q	2.38	100 CF	135		8	15	
Red Hook															
Rhinebeck*	29	Q	10	1000 G	125	12500 G	84						3	12	10%
Tivoli		Q	3.64	1000 G	36.4	10000 G							1	25	10%
Erie															
Akron													2	4	10%
Alden		Q	4.8	1000 G									3	16	10%
Angola															
Blasdell															
East Aurora															
Farnham															
Kenmore													3	21	10%
North Collins															
Orchard Park															
Springville	212	M	2.29	1000 G	12.26								2	7	1.5%
Tonawanda	400	A	3.2	1000 G	89.6	28000 G							2	17	10%
Williamsville*	54	Q	2.68	1000 G			2	Q	2.68	1000 G			2	20	10%

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Municipality	Rates		Inside Res		Bill		Min		Usage		Outside Res		Bill		Min		Usage	
	Pop	Set	Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow			Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow		
Franklin																		
Chateaugay	850	10/1980	350	SA			71					SA			71			
Malone	6075	6/2004	1905	Q			40.9				38	Q			65.44			
Tupper Lake*	3935		1398	Q			22				373	Q			27.2			
Fulton																		
Broadalbin	1411	5/2006	496	SA	4.55	1000 G	48.9	15000 G										
Gloversville*	15000		6043															
Mayfield	800	2001	220	A	4.7	1000 G	200	36000 G			1							
Genesee																		
Alexander*	485	4/2004	159	Q	50	15000 G	14	0 G										
Bergen*	1240	2004	428	Q			95											
Corfu	800	2003	270	Q	6	1000 G	30											
Elba	706	1987		Q	2.2	1000 G	33	5000 G				Q	3.3	1000 G	49.5	5000 G		
Le Roy*	4884	6/1982	1935	Q	5.81	1000 G												
Oakfield	1805	5/2007	592	Q	3.5	1000 G	16				18	Q	3.5	1000 G	16			
Greene																		
Athens	1695		427	Q	62.32	Unit	62.32	1 Unit			310	Q	62.32	Unit	62.32	1 Unit		
Catskill*	4392	10/2005	1473	Q	2.8	100 CF	25	1000 CF			53	Q	5.6	100 CF	50	1000 CF		
Coxsackie	2895	7/1985	890	Q	1.91	1000 G	26	13610 G			30	Q	2.87	1000 G	39	13610 G		
Hunter	400	2005	522	A			100				51	A			100			
Hamilton																		
Speculator	348	6/2006		Q	4.4	1000 G	28.48	0 G										
Herkimer																		
Dolgeville*	2166	8/2004	911	Q			90				7	Q			100			
Frankfort*	2537		931	M			3.5				67	M			3.5			
Herkimer*	7498	6/2006		Q	2.84	100 CF	18					Q	4.97	100 CF	21			
Ilion	9704																	
Mohawk	2660		868								10							
Newport	640																	
Poland	461																	
Jefferson																		
Adams	1701	6/2006	614	Q	4.1	1000 G	32.8	8000 G			21	Q	5.1	1000 G	40.8	8000 G		
Alexandria Bay	1088	4/2006	448	Q	4.75	1000 G	18	4000 G			2							
Antwerp	765	6/2005	272	Q	11	500 CF	22	500 CF										
Brownville	1200	2/2007	380	Q	4	1000 G	24	7500 G			176	Q	5	1000 G				
Cape Vincent	706	1996	386	Q	0.3	1000 G	65	6000 G			35	Q		1000 G	97.5	6000 G		
Carthage	3700	2006	1046	Q	3.63	100 CF	25.41	700 CF										
Deferiet	350	1982	115	Q			50											
Dexter*	1010	7/2003	362	Q	1.5	1000 G	58.5	7500 G			2	Q	0.5	1000 G	35	0 G		
Evans Mills*	605	2000	213	Q	45	Unit	45	1 Unit			3	Q	90	Unit	90	1 Unit		
Glen Park	487	12/1999	170	Q	5.25	1000 G	46.025	7500 G										
Herrings	143	2001	35	Q	100.75	BDU	100.75	1 EDU										
Mannsville	400																	
Philadelphia	1500	2004	251	Q	1.45	1000 G	40				3	Q	1.45	1000 G	80			
Sackets Harbor*	3000	4/2007	600	Q			110											
Watertown*	26700	1967	6894	Q	32.54	1000 CF	29.27	900 CF			40	Q						
West Carthage	2100	6/2005	640	Q	2.95	100 CF	11					Q	3.96	100 CF	22			
Lewis																		
Castorland	370																	
Croghan	665	11/2002	208	A			370					A			462.5			
Harrisville	653																	
Lowville*	3476	5/2006	1253	SA	1.7	100 CF	60.77	1000 CF			56	SA	2.55	100 CF	75.96	1000 CF		

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	Inside Com		Bill		Min		Usage		Outside Com		Bill		Min		Usage		Num		Avg		Late	
Municipality	Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow			Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow			Emp	Yrs			Fee	
Franklin																						
Chateaugay	37								25								1	37			5%	
Malone	132	Q			40.9				15	Q			65.44				5	17			6%	
Tupper Lake*	137	Q			22				10	Q			27.2				8	19.5			1.50%	
Fulton																						
Broadalbin	34	SA	5.33	1000 G	74.84	15000 G															20%	
Gloversville*	10																				5%	
Mayfield	12	A	4.7	1000 G	200	36000 G											4	5			10%	
Genesee																						
Alexander*																	2	16			10%	
Bergen*		Q			155												1	20			10%	
Corfu	20	Q	6	1000 G	30																0.1	
Elba		Q	2.2	1000 G	33	5000 G			Q	3.3	1000 G		49.5	5000 G			1	25			10%	
Le Roy*																	3	30			10%	
Oakfield	53	Q	3.5	1000 G	16				3	Q	3.5	1000 G	16								10%	
Greene																						
Athens		Q	62.32	Unit	62.32	1 Unit			10	Q	62.32	Unit	62.32	1 Unit							15%	
Catskill*																	1	28			5%	
Coxsackie	50								45								4.5				5%	
Hunter	75	A	337.21	EDU	337.21	1 EDU			A	337.21	EDU	337.21	1 EDU				3				5%	
Hamilton																						
Speculator		Q	4.4	1000 G	28.48	0 G											3	13			5%	
Herkimer																						
Dolgeville*	59	Q															2	10			10%	
Frankfort*	82	M			3.5				5	M			3.5								1.5%	
Herkimer*		Q	3.55	100 CF	23				Q	6.21	100 CF		26								10%	
Ilion																						
Mohawk	81																6	13.5				
Newport																						
Poland																						
Jefferson																						
Adams	38	Q	4.1	1000 G	32.8	8000 G			12	Q	5.1	1000 G	40.8	8000 G			3	15			10%	
Alexandria Bay	111	Q	5.25	1000 G	72	12000 G			1								2	17			5%	
Antwerp																	2	12			10%	
Brownville																	2	9			10%	
Cape Vincent	96	Q	0.3	1000 G	65	6000 G											2	17			20%	
Carthage	64	Q	3.63	100 CF	25.41	700 CF											1	16			10%	
Deferiet	2	Q			50												2	1			5%	
Dexter*		Q	1.5	1000 G	58.5	7500 G			2								2	25			10%	
Evans Mills*																	2	17			10%	
Glen Park																	2	8				
Herrings	2																2	6			0.05	
Mannsville																						
Philadelphia	16	Q	1.45	1000 G	70				10	Q	1.45	1000 G	80				4	8			0.05	
Sackets Harbor*	20	Q			110												5	8			10%	
Watertown*	1057	Q	32.54	1000 CF	29.27	900 CF			2	Q							26	15.5			10%	
West Carthage	25	Q	2.95	100 CF					1	Q	3.96	100 CF	22				2	30			10%	
Lewis																						
Castorland																	1					
Croghan	32	A			370				1	A			462.5				1	4			5%	
Harrisville																					\$1.95	
Lowville*		SA	1.7	100 CF	60.77	1000 CF			SA	2.55	100 CF	75.96	1000 CF				1	7			6%	

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Municipality	Pop	Rates Set	Inside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow
Port Leyden	665	1996	229	Q			61.5							
Turin	150													
Livingston														
Caledonia	2327													
Dansville*	5002	7/2006	2287	Q	1.65	1000 G	25.65	0 G	95	Q	2.18	1000 G	38.97	0 G
Geneseo	7579	8/2005	914	Q	45	Unit	45	1 Unit	5	Q	64	Unit	64	1 Unit
Leicester	469													
Lima*	2459	1/2002	508	Q	14	5000 G	70	29000 G		Q	16.2	5000 G	81	29000 G
Mount Morris	3103	7/2006	900	Q	1.25	1000 G	65	17000 G						
Madison														
Canastota	4425	5/2006		Q	6.25	1000 G	4			Q	6.88	1000 G	4	
Chittenango	5100		1600											
De Ruyter	550													
Madison	310													
Monroe														
Brockport	8103													
Churchville*	1800	1990	971	M			28		25	M			35	
East Rochester*	6650	2006		A					30	A	210	60000 G	210	60000 G
Fairport*	5740	6/2006		A										
Hilton	5856	6/2006	1800	Q			13.5		9					
Webster	5200													
Montgomery														
Canajoharie	2257	6/2006	838	SA	4.25	1000 G	56.1							
Fonda*	810	4/2003	352	SA	3.7	1000 G	77.35	20000 G	8	SA	7.4	1000 G	154.7	20000 G
Fort Johnson	500		248											
Fort Plain	2200	4/1994	740	SA	1.03	1000 G	18.03	0 G		SA	1.03	1000 G	43.03	0 G
Palatine Bridge*	708	2006	251	A	0.55	1000 G								
St. Johnsville*	1675	3/2006	716	SA	3.75	100 CF	93.75	2500 CF						
Nassau														
Bayville	9000													
East Williston	2503													
Freeport*	43000	1986	18											
Glen Cove*	26600	8/2004							68	A	600	Unit	600	1 Unit
Lawrence*	6522	6/2006	1500	SA	46	Outlet	345	10 Outlets						
Mineola	20500													
Rockville Centre	24568													
Niagara														
Barker	577													
Lewiston	2781	6/2007	1090	Q	3.95	100 CF								
Lockport	21000	12/2004	7273	Q	2.25	100 CF	45	0 CF						
Middleport*	1917	1/2006	557	Q	4.3	1000 G	27.81	5000 G	12	Q	8.6	1000 G	55.62	5000 G
Wilson	1305	7/2006	487	Q	5.1	1000 G	30.6		2					
Youngstown	2021	7/2005	767	Q	4.23	1000 G	12.69							
Oneida														
Barneveld	395													
Boonville	2300	2005	805	Q	2.02	1000 G	25.22	5000 G	20	Q	2.2	1000 G	25.22	1000 G
Camden*	2288	4/2005	955	3/Year	2.75	1000 G	35	10000 G		3/Year	3.16	1000 G	40.25	10000 G
Clayville	445	2007	160						2					
Holland Patent	461	2006	196	Q	1	1000 G	35	1000 G	2	Q	1	1000 G	35	1000 G
Oriskany Falls	698	5/2000	239	Q			100			Q			100	
Prospect	330													
Utica	60000	3/2006												

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Municipality	Inside Com		Bill		Min	Usage		Outside Com		Bill		Min	Usage		Num	Avg	Late
	Accts	Freq	Rate	Per		Charge	Allow	Accts	Freq	Rate	Per		Charge	Allow			
Port Leyden		Q			61.5										2	13	5%
Turin																	
Livingston																	
Caledonia																	
Dansville*	12	Q	1.61	1000 G	25.65	0 G		4	Q	2.12	1000 G	38.97	0 G		2	20	10%
Geneseo	280	Q	45	Unit	45	1 Unit			Q	64	Unit	64	1 Unit		5	19	10%
Leicester																	
Lima*	39	Q	14	5000 G	70	29000 G		12	Q	16.2	5000 G	81	29000 G		1	20	10%
Mount Morris	101														4	9	10%
Madison																	
Canastota		Q	6.25	1000 G	4										8	20	
Chittenango																	10%
De Ruyter																	
Madison																	
Monroe																	
Brockport																	
Churchville*		M			28				M			35					20%
East Rochester*		A						4	A	210	60000 G	210	60000 G				
Fairport*		A															
Hilton	131	Q	11	15000 G											12	19	
Webster																	
Montgomery																	
Canajoharie	27	M	4.25	1000 G											6	15	10%
Fonda*																	5%
Fort Johnson															2	3	
Fort Plain		SA	1.03	1000 G	70.56	0 G											0.50%
Palatine Bridge*	38	A	0.55	1000 G											1	6	10%
St. Johnsville*		SA	3.75	100 CF	93.75	2500 CF											10%
Nassau																	
Bayville																	
East Williston																	
Freeport*															4	11.5	
Glen Cove*	182	M	1.18	1000 G		30000 G		27	A	1200	Unit	1200	1 Unit		2	30	10%
Lawrence*		SA	69	Outlet	690	10 Outlets									8	18	
Mineola															3	12	
Rockville Centre																	
Niagara																	
Barker																	
Lewiston	100	Q	3.95	100 CF											10	15	10%
Lockport	356	Q	2.25	100 CF	45	0 CF									25	25	10%
Middleport*	64	Q	4.3	1000 G	27.81	5000 G									1.5	15.5	10%
Wilson	27	Q	5.1	1000 G	30.6										3	12	10%
Youngstown															3	17	10%
Oneida																	
Barneveld																	
Boonville	28	Q	2.02	1000 G	25.22	5000 G		1	Q	2.2	1000 G	25.22	1000 G		2	23.5	11.1%
Camden*		3/Year	2.75	1000 G	35	10000 G			3/Year	3.16	1000 G	40.25	10000 G		2	20	10%
Clayville															1	15	10%
Holland Patent															1	1	10%
Oriskany Falls	4	Q			100				Q			100			1	0.5	\$15 + 10%
Prospect																	
Utica															10	17.3	0.05

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Municipality	Pop	Rates Set	Inside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow
Waterville	1721	4/2006	520	Q			85							
Onondaga														
Baldwinsville*	7053	9/2004	2800	Q	1.06	100 CF	12.46	1000 CF	1000	Q			28.25	
Camilius*	1250	2007	578.5	A	25	Unit			3					
Elbridge	1095													
Fayetteville*	4190	4/2006							49	A	40	Unit	40	1 Unit
Jordan	1325	1995	365	Q	4	1000 G	57.5	5000 G						
Marcellus*	1826	6/2004	622	Q	3.84	1000 G	43.26	5000 G						
North Syracuse*	6800	6/2006		A	20	Unit	20	1 Unit						
Skaneateles	2616	2004	1121	M	0.0425	CF			75	M	0.0425	CF		
Syracuse	141683	7/2006	36382	Q	0.65	100 CF				Q	0.65	100 CF		
Tully	924	2001	260	SA	116.25	Unit	116.25	1 Unit						
Ontario														
Bloomfield*	1263	5/2006	396	Q	75	Unit	56.25	30000 G	5	Q	85	Unit	63.75	30000 G
Canandaigua*	11264	1/2007	2871	Q	2.17	1000 G	24.27	11220 G						
Clifton Springs	2223	5/1998	600	Q	70	Unit	70							
Geneva*	13617	1/2007	3651	Q	3.14	100 CF	40	500 CF		Q	4.19	100 CF	66.4	500 CF
Manchester*	1492	11/2004	706	Q	6.5	1500 G	55	15000 G	1	Q	6.5	1500 G	55	15000 G
Naples	1072													
Phelps*	1969	8/2006	694	Q			46.5		4	Q			46.5	
Rushville*	621		230	Q	70	Unit	70	1 Unit						
Shortsville*	1320	5/2006	496	Q	60	2000 CF			14	Q	90	2000 CF		
Victor	2433	7/2004	864	Q	69	Unit	69	1 Unit	298	Q	69	Unit	69	1 Unit
Orange														
Cornwall-on-Hudson	3100	3/2006	1150	BM	5.984	1000 G								
Goshen*	5676	5/2007	1554	Q	4.8	1000 G	30	5000 G	8	Q	5.75	1000 G	35	5000 G
Greenwood Lake	3400													
Harriman	2252													
Highland Falls	3678	4/2006	1142	SA	6.37	1000 G	115.76	5000 G		SA	13.65	1000 G	248.05	5000 G
Maybrook	3100	10/2006	865	Q	2.25	1000 G	6.25		1	Q	2.19	1000 G	6.25	
Middletown	26000	1987		3/YR	4.26	1000 G	6.65							
Newburgh*	27000	2000	6487	Q	3.97	1000 G	35.73	9000 G	50	Q	5.9	1000 G	53.1	9000 G
Port Jervis	9000													
Unionville	536													
Walden	6750	4/2005	2213	Q	2.75	100 CF				Q	5.5	100 CF		
Warwick*	6412	3/2006	2369	Q	3.2	1000 G	9.95							
Washingtonville*	8000	8/2005	1704	Q	4.9	1000 G	34.3	7000 G						
Orleans														
Albion	5982	8/2005	2091	Q	2.86	1000 G	16.04	5610 G	21	Q	3.75	1000 G	21.04	5610 G
Holley	1802	1/1991	595	M	0.001	G	10							
Lyndonville	900	3/2006	341											
Medina	6700	6/2004	2181	Q	3	100 CF	26.5	0 CF	14	Q	4.8	100 CF	42.4	0 CF
Oswego														
Central Square	1671	7/2000	590	Q	82	Unit	82	1 Unit	115	Q	82	Unit	82	1 Unit
Cleveland	850	2007	360	Q	102.25	Unit	102.25		12	Q	112.48	Unit	112.48	1 Unit
Fulton	12000	1989	4300	Q	3.75	1000 G		5000 G	50					
Hannibal	5229													
Mexico	1572	9/2003	415						14					
Oswego*	17854	2005	5818	Q			26							
Parish	512	6/2006	187											
Phoenix*	2800		706	Q	4.4	1000 G	39.6	8000 G						
Pulaski*	2398	6/2002	581	Q	67.5	Unit	67.5	1 Unit						

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Municipality	Inside Com		Bill		Min		Usage		Outside Com		Bill		Min		Usage		Num		Late
	Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow	Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow	Charge	Allow	Emp	Avg	Yrs	Fee	
Waterville	20	Q			85										2	25		15%	
Onondaga																			
Baldwinsville*															3	14		5%	
Camillus*		A	25	Unit														Tax Fee	
Elbridge																			
Fayetteville*							1	A			6100							0.05	
Jordan	18	Q	4	1000 G	57.5	5000 G									3	10	10%	or \$3	
Marcellus*															2			18%	
North Syracuse*																		0.05	
Skaneateles																		1.50%	
Syracuse	629	Q	0.65	100 CF														5%	
Tully	30	SA	116.25	Unit	116.25	1 Unit	3	SA	116.25	Unit	116.25	1 Unit			3	17		10%	
Ontario																			
Bloomfield*	40	Q	75	Unit	56.25	30000 G		Q	85	Unit	63.75	30000 G			4	19.75		12%	
Canandalgua*	557	Q	2.17	1000 G	24.27	11220 G									8	19		15%	
Clifton Springs	75	Q	70	Unit	70										1	27		10%	
Geneva*	168	Q	3.14	100 CF	40	500 CF		Q	4.19	100 CF	66.4	500 CF			11	16.5		5%	
Manchester*	35	Q	6.5	1500 G	55	15000 G									5	20		10%	
Naples																			
Phelps*															2	33		10%	
Rushville*	29	Q	70	Unit	70	1 Unit									1	4		10%	
Shortsville*		Q	60	2000 CF				Q	90	2000 CF					3	15		10%	
Victor	101	Q	69	Unit	69	1 Unit	10	Q	69	Unit	69	1 Unit			3	20		10%	
Orange																			
Cornwall-on-Hudson	4																	5%	
Goshen*															3	6		10%	
Greenwood Lake																			
Harriman																			
Highland Falls															3	25		10%	
Maybrook	45	Q	2.6	1000 G	6.25										6	12			
Middletown															15			5%	
Newburgh*		Q	3.97	1000 G	35.73	9000 G		Q	5.9	1000 G	53.1	9000 G						5%	
Port Jervis																		5%	
Unionville																			
Walden	21	Q	2.75	100 CF				Q	5.5	100 CF					3	17		10%	
Warwick*		Q	3.2	1000 G	9.95										2	18		5%	
Washingtonville*	96	Q	4.9	1000 G	34.3	7000 G									3	4		2%	
Orleans																			
Albion	155	Q	2.86	1000 G	16.04	5610 G	11	Q	3.75	1000 G	21.04	5610 G						10%	
Holley	39	M	0.00224	G	16.67													10%	
Lyndonville	15														3			10%	
Medina	113	Q	3	100 CF	26.5	0 CF		Q	4.8	100 CF	42.4	0 CF			3	12		10%	
Oswego																			
Central Square	79	Q	82	Unit	82	1 Unit		Q	82	Unit	82	1 Unit			2	24		10%	
Cleveland	8	Q	102.25	Unit	204.5		4	Q	153.36	Unit	153.36	1 Unit			4	7.75		3%	
Fulton	150	Q	3.75	1000 G		5000 G									15	13.5		10%	
Hannibal																			
Mexico	93						1											10%	
Oswego*	400	Q			18	9000 CF												5%	
Parish	16																	15%	
Phoenix*															1.5			10%	
Pulaski*	227	Q	67.5	Unit	67.5	1 Unit									6	13		0.05	

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Municipality	Pop	Rates Set	Inside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Res Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow
Otsego														
Cherry Valley	600													
Cooperstown	2039	7/2006	800	Q	5.66	100 CF	28.3	500 CF	2	Q	11.32	100 CF	56.6	500 CF
Oneonta*	13000	2006	3060	A	11.55	1000 CF	105	1000 CF	10	A	17.33	1000 CF	157	5000 CF
Otego	1056													
Putnam														
Cold Spring*	1983	6/2006	1334	Q	60.3	Unit	60.3	1 Unit	20	Q	60.3	Unit	60.3	1 Unit
Rensselaer														
Nassau	1150													
Rensselaer	7800													
Schaghticoke	676													
Troy	50000	11/2006		Q	6.125	1000 G	41.275	5000 G						
Rockland														
Hillburn	1000													
Nyack	14000													
Suffern	11000		2029	SA	4.47	Unit			3	SA	5	Unit		
Saratoga														
Ballston Spa*	5556	6/1997	1820	SA	0.62	1000 G	20	30000 G	30	SA	1.86	1000 G	60	30000 G
Corinth	2474	6/2006	1206	Q			54.5		24	Q			82	
Round Lake	625	6/2006	257	SA			131			SA			131	
Saratoga Springs*	27000	3/2007	8700	Q	17	1000 CF	20	0 CF		Q	34	1000 CF	20	0 CF
South Glens Falls	3400		3333	SA			67.5		2	SA			67.5	
Stillwater	1644		549	SA	3	1000 G	30	10000 G	10	SA	191.56	Unit	191.56	1 Unit
Victory*	544	6/2007	246	SA					1					
Schenectady														
Delanson	385													
Schenectady*	61821	2007		SA	1.568	100 CF	85.05			SA	1.73	100 CF	94.72	
Scotia	7900	7/2006	2624	SA	29.4	1000 CF	147		713	SA	29.4	1000 CF	147	
Schoharie														
Cobleskill	4533	12/2006	1004	Q	4.9	1000 G	24.5	5000 G		Q	7.35	1000 G	36.75	5000 G
Richmondville*	786	9/2004	275	Q	6.1	1000 G	61	10000 G						
Schoharie	1010	6/2005	347	Q			67.65							
Sharon Springs*	547	1990	223	A	1.03	\$1000 AV								
Schuyler														
Burdett	357													
Montour Falls	1797	6/2006	401	BM	0.283	100 G	1.8							
Odessa	617													
Watkins Glen*	2149	8/2004	875	M	4.1	100 CF	12.5	300 CF	115	M	6.15	100 CF	18.75	300 CF
Seneca														
Interlaken	652	7/2006	12	Q	3.25	1000 G	20	5000 G						
Waterloo*	5111	6/2004	1661	BM	4.79	1000 G	14.37	3000 G	90	BM	4.79	1000 G	14.37	3000 G
St Lawrence														
Canton*	2300	7/2006	1110	Q	3.15	1000 G	15.75			Q	6.3	1000 G	31.5	
Edwards	450	2005	148	Q			71							
Gouverneur	4263	1997		Q			50.69							
Heuvelton*	804	5/2006	322	Q	113	EDU	113	1 EDU	4	Q	117.5	EDU	117.5	1 EDU
Morristown*	456	2002	310	Q			75							
Norwood*	1879	2/2007	732	Q			84		1	Q			126.5	
Ogdensburg	12300	12/2006	3900											
Potsdam	8000	6/2006	1202	Q	4.61	1000 G	18.44	4000 G	3	Q	9.22	1000 G	36.88	4000 G
Rensselaer Falls	337	1998	129						4					
Waddington	957	1998	345	A			363							

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Municipality	Inside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Num Emp	Avg Yrs	Late Fee
Otsego															
Cherry Valley															
Cooperstown	200						15						2	8.5	2%
Oneonta*													29		0.01
Otego															
Putnam															
Cold Spring*													1		12%
Rensselaer															
Nassau															
Rensselaer															
Schaghticoke															
Troy		Q	8.125	1000 G	41.275	5000 G							15		5%
Rockland															
Hillburn															
Nyack															
Suffern	290	SA	4.47	Unit									6	14	
Saratoga															
Ballston Spa*															1%
Corinth													2	16	\$25
Round Lake													3	19.5	5%
Saratoga Springs*		Q	17	1000 CF	20	0 CF		Q	34	1000 CF	20	0 CF	7	6	6%
South Glens Falls	137	SA			141			SA			67.5		9		10%
Stillwater							1	M	31.93	Unit	383.16	12 Units	2	2	15%
Victory*													2	20	6%
Schenectady															
Delanson															
Schenectady*		SA	1.568	100 CF	85.05			SA	1.73	100 CF	94.72				1.75%
Scotia													0		
Schoharie															
Cobleskill	38	Q	4.9	1000 G	24.5	5000 G		Q	7.35	1000 G	36.75	5000 G	3		5%
Richmondville*		Q	6.1	1000 G	61	10000 G							2.3	6	10%
Schoharie													3	30	10%
Sharon Springs*	46	A	1.03	\$1000 AV									4	13.5	5%
Schuyler															
Burdett															
Montour Falls	61	BM	0.283	100 G	1.8								6	10	10%
Odessa															
Watkins Glen*		M	4.1	100 CF	12.5	300 CF		M	6.15	100 CF	18.75	300 CF	3	18	10%
Seneca															
Interlaken	1	Q	3.25	1000 G	20	5000 G							1	8	10%
Watertown*													3	12	10%
St Lawrence															
Canton*	180	Q	3.15	1000 G	15.75			Q	6.3	1000 G	31.5		2		10%
Edwards	23	Q			71								2	16	
Gouverneur													2	11	10%
Heuvelton*	6	Q	2.5	1000 G	65.25	0 G	1	Q	2.75	1000 G	65.25	0 G			10%
Morristown*		Q			75								2	6.5	10%
Norwood*	349	Q			69								1	20	2%
Ogdensburg	180						8						8	12	10%
Potsdam	322	Q	4.61	1000 G	18.44	4000 G		Q	9.22	1000 G	36.88	4000 G	4	25	5%
Rensselaer Falls													2	9	10%
Waddington	47	A			726								1	15	10%

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Municipality	Rates		Inside Res Accts	Bill		Rate	Per	Min		Usage Allow	Outside Res		Bill		Rate	Per	Min		Usage Allow
	Pop	Set		Freq	Charge			Allow	Accts		Freq	Charge	Allow						
Steuben																			
Addison*	1797	7/2003	633	M	0.5	1000 G		20.5	5000 G										
Arkport	835																		
Avoca	1033																		
Canisteo	2336	7/2005	908	SA	3.25	1000 G		25			16	SA	3.5	1000 G			30		
Cohocton	854																		
Hammondsport	731																		
Homell*	10000	4/2003									19	Q	2.9	1000 G			29	10000 G	
Painted Post	1849		679	Q	1.77	100 CF		11.87	712 CF			Q	2.65	100 CF			28.12	712 CF	
Riverside*	594	1983	209	Q	2.79	1000 G		15.18	5500 G										
Wayland	1893	7/2003	657	Q	3.84	1000 G		35.7	9300 G		27	Q	3.84	1000 G			35.7	9300 G	
Suffolk																			
Greenport	2070	2006	932	M	8	1000 G		26.68	4000 G		68	M	12	1000 G			40.03	4000 G	
Patchogue*	11919	4/2006	56	A	0.004789	G													
Saltaire	43																		
Sullivan																			
Jeffersonville*	424	2/2007	365	A	496.99	Unit		496.99	1 Unit		3	A	496.99	Unit			496.99	1 Unit	
Liberty*	4128	6/2006	1353	Q	4.69	1000 G		4.5	7200 G			Q	4.69	1000 G			4.5	7200 G	
Woodridge*	902	6/2006	747	Q	6.25	1000 G		75	12000 G		208	Q	9.38	1000 G			112.56	12000 G	
Wurtsboro	1234																		
Tioga																			
Candor	855																		
Newark Valley	1071																		
Owego	3911		1629	Q	3.99	100 CF		47.93			1	Q	4.62	100 CF			133.2		
Waverly	4607	2003	1570	Q	1.45	100 CF					5	M	1.81	100 CF					
Tompkins																			
Dryden*	1832	5/2007	620	Q	2.9	1000 G		37	1250 G		11	Q	2.9	1000 G			37	1250 G	
Freeville*	500	6/2006	150	SA															
Groton	2470	1998	650	Q	1.8	100 CF		27											
Trumansburg	1581	6/2000	629	Q				56.92			5	Q					85.37		
Ulster																			
Ellenville*	4130	10/2006	1193	Q	4	1000 G		24	5000 G										
Kingston	23456	1/2007	6800	Q	3.89	100 CF													
Saugerties	4900	6/2004		Q	3.21	100 CF		40.12				Q	3.52	100 CF			43.96		
Warren																			
Lake George	985																		
Washington																			
Argyle	289																		
Fort Ann	540	11/1987	214	SA				100			6	SA					200		
Fort Edward*	3141			A				535.36											
Granville*	2644	2004	1153	A				252			2	A					504		
Greenwich	1902	2006	260	Q				79											
Hudson Falls	6900																		
Salem	984																		
Whitehall*	2667	11/2006	891	Q	6.16	1000 G		37.39	6000 G										
Wayne																			
Clyde*	2300	5/1995	859	Q	54	Unit													
Lyons	3800	7/2006	1308	Q	5.25	1000 G		33			15	Q	8.5	1000 G			42		
Macedon	1496	9/2006	492								85								
Newark	9700	6/2007	3800	Q	6	1000 G		30	5000 G										
Palmyra*	3500	6/2003	1700	Q	1.5	1000 CF		35	0 CF		1	Q	2.25	100 CF			52.5	0 CF	
Red Creek	521		40	Q				65				Q					65		

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Municipality	Inside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Outside Com Accts	Bill Freq	Rate	Per	Min Charge	Usage Allow	Num Emp	Avg Yrs	Late Fee
Steuben															
Addison*		M	0.5	1000 G	20.5	5000 G							2	15.5	10%
Arkport															
Avoca															
Canisteo													5	18	15%
Cohocton															
Hammondsport															
Homell*	179	Q	0.45	1000 G		50000 G	32	Q	2.9	1000 G	29	10000 G	13	11	15%
Painted Post	27	Q	1.77	100 CF	11.87	712 CF	27	Q	2.65	100 CF	28.12	712 CF	1	1.5	20%
Riverside*	23	Q	2.79	1000 G	15.18	5500 G							1	3	10%
Wayland	55	Q	3.84	1000 G	35.7	9300 G	7	Q	3.84	1000 G	35.7	9300 G	2	15	10%
Suffolk															
Greenport	46	M	8	1000 G	26.68	4000 G	69	M	12	1000 G	40.03	4000 G			1.50%
Patchogue*	50	A	0.004789	G	531	0 G							2		
Saltaine															
Sullivan															
Jeffersonville*		A	496.99	Unit	496.99	1 Unit		A	496.99	Unit	496.99	1 Unit	3	19	
Liberty*	184	Q	4.69	1000 G	4.5	7200 G		Q	4.69	1000 G	4.5	7200 G	3	18	10%
Woodridge*	22	Q	6.25	1000 G	75	12000 G							1	5	1.50%
Wurtsboro															
Tioga															
Candor															
Newark Valley															
Owego	43	Q	3.99	100 CF	47.93		16	Q	4.62	100 CF	133.2		5	17	0.03
Waverly													3	11	2%
Tompkins															
Dryden*	15	Q	2.9	1000 G	37	1250 G	29	Q	2.9	1000 G	37	1250 G	2	18	10%
Freeville*															10%
Groton	75	Q	1.8	100 CF	27								1	26	10%
Trumansburg													4	12.25	10%
Ulster															
Ellenville*	136	Q	4.5	1000 G	45	5000 G	1						7	10	10%
Kingston	888	Q	3.89	100 CF											10%
Saugerties		Q	3.21	100 CF	40.12			Q	6.42	100 CF	80.24		6	10	10%
Warren															
Lake George													6	11	
Washington															
Argyle															
Fort Ann	4	SA			100								1	12	6%
Fort Edward*															
Granville*	32	A			504		3	M	14.44	1000 G	50.49		4	18	5%
Greenwich													2	25	10%
Hudson Falls															
Salem															
Whitehall*	50	M	6.16	1000 G	49.81	8000 G							1	15	5%
Wayne															
Clyde*		Q	54	Unit									2	16	\$40
Lyons	106	Q	5.25	1000 G	33								2	7	10%
Macedon	48						32						6	13	10%
Newark		Q	6	1000 G	30	5000 G							3	10	10%
Palmyra*		Q	1.5	1000 CF	35	0 CF		Q	2.25	100 CF	52.5	0 CF			10%
Red Creek		Q			65			Q			65				

* See Notes Section

A = Annual, Q = Quarterly, M = Monthly
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Municipality	Rates		Inside Res		Bill		Min		Usage		Outside Res		Bill		Min		Usage	
	Pop	Set	Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow			Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow		
Sodus*	1735	4/1993	717	Q	5.75	1000 G	34.5	1000 G			4	Q	5.75	1000 G	34.5	1000 G		
Wolcott*	1702	4/2002	620	Q	4	625 G	26.5	2500 G										
Westchester																		
Briarcliff Manor	8800																	
Croton-on-Hudson*	7606	6/2006	1892	SA	0.3717	CF												
Elmsford	4619																	
Irvington*	6631	6/2006	1400	Q	0.33	100 CF	0.43					Q	0.53	100 CF	0.43			
Mount Kisco*	9983	10/2006	1964	SA	12.6	1000 CF												
Mount Vernon	68381																	
Peekskill	22000	1/2007	5270	Q	0.010396	100 G	11.77	11250 G										
Pleasantville	7000																	
Scarsdale	17823																	
Sleepy Hollow*	9212	5/2006	1348	Q	5.4945	1000 CF	2.997	500 CF										
Wyoming																		
Attica	2600	1991	897	Q	15													
Castile	1050																	
Perry	4000	3/2007	1492	Q	3.68	1000 G	20					Q	4.23	1000 G	22.75			
Silver Springs	840																	
Warsaw	3814	6/1999	1300	Q	3.05	1000 G	18.3	6000 G										
Yates																		
Dresden	307																	
Dundee	1690	6/2003	539	Q	5.75	1000 G	20	7000 G			12	Q	5.75	1000 G	50	7000 G		
Penn Yan*	3300	6/2006	2094	M	3.2	1000 G	12	0 G			3	M	4.65	1000 G	12	0 G		

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Municipality	Inside Com		Bill		Min		Usage		Outside Com		Bill		Min		Usage		Num		Late
	Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow			Accts	Freq	Rate	Per	Charge	Allow			Emp	Yrs	
Sodus*																			10%
Wolcott*	53	Q	4	625 G	26.5	2500 G											3	4.5	0.05
Westchester																			
Briarcliff Manor																			
Croton-on-Hudson*	22	SA	0.3717	CF													4	12	5%
Elmsford																			
Irvington*	80	Q	0.33	100 CF	0.43				Q	0.53	100 CF	0.43					3	9	10%
Mount Kisco*	331	SA	12.6	1000 CF															10%
Mount Vernon																			
Peekskill	200	Q	0.010396	100 G	11.77	11250 G													7.50%
Pleasantville																			
Scarsdale																			
Sleepy Hollow*	198	Q	5.4945	1000 CF	2.997	500 CF											7	9	10%
Wyoming																			
Attica	20																3	22	10%
Castile																			
Perry		Q	3.68	1000 G	20												4	13	
Silver Springs																			
Warsaw	14	Q	3.05	1000 G	18.3	6000 G													10%
Yates																			
Dresden																			
Dundee	1	M	5.75	1000 G													2	15	10%
Penn Yan*																	5	15	1.5%

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SURVEY RESULTS

Does your Municipality have a Water Conservation Policy?

No	220	74%
Yes	79	26%

Is there a one-time fee to enter the system?

No	115	36%
Yes	208	64%

Does your Municipality offer discounts or exemptions on water/sewer service?

No	297	91%
Yes	30	9%

Do your rates include Operation and Maintenance or is it a separate charge?

Included	297	94%
Separate	19	6%

Do your rates include a capital charge for infrastructure or is it a separate?

Included	240	76%
Separate	76	24%

What Billing Software do you use?

Williamson Law Book	55
Harris Computer Systems	38
KVS	38
Executive Office Systems	18
In House	15
NOS - Water Works	10
Quick Books	9
El Dorado Softworld	8
Gemini Systems	7
Munis	7
Continental Utility Solutions, Inc.	6
Impact	6
MS Excel	6
SCA Utility Billing System	5
UBPro	5
United Systems Technology - Asyst	5
Other (Any Product with < 3)	58

Does your Municipality enforce its “shut off” policies?

No	86	33%
Yes	176	67%

How many shut offs does your Municipality perform per year?

Average	33.3
Median	7
Mode	2
Minimum	0
Maximum	2800

What is the fee to turn the service back on?

Average	\$31.9
Median	\$25
Mode	\$25
Minimum	\$5
Maximum	\$150

Breakdown of Billing Periods:

Water

Population < 1000		
A	7	9%
BM	4	5%
M	1	1%
Q	49	61%
SA	19	24%

Population 1000 to 10000		
3/Year	1	1%
A	3	2%
BM	5	3%
M	13	7%
Q	129	72%
SA	29	16%

Population > 10000		
3/Year	1	3%
A	1	3%
BM	1	3%
M	2	6%
Q	22	67%
SA	6	18%

Sewer

Population < 1000		
A	7	15%
BM	1	2%
Q	31	67%
SA	7	15%

Population 1000 to 10000		
3/Year	1	1%
A	6	4%
BM	4	3%
M	12	8%
Q	115	73%
SA	19	12%

Population > 10000		
3/Year	1	4%
A	3	12%
M	2	8%
Q	17	65%
SA	3	12%

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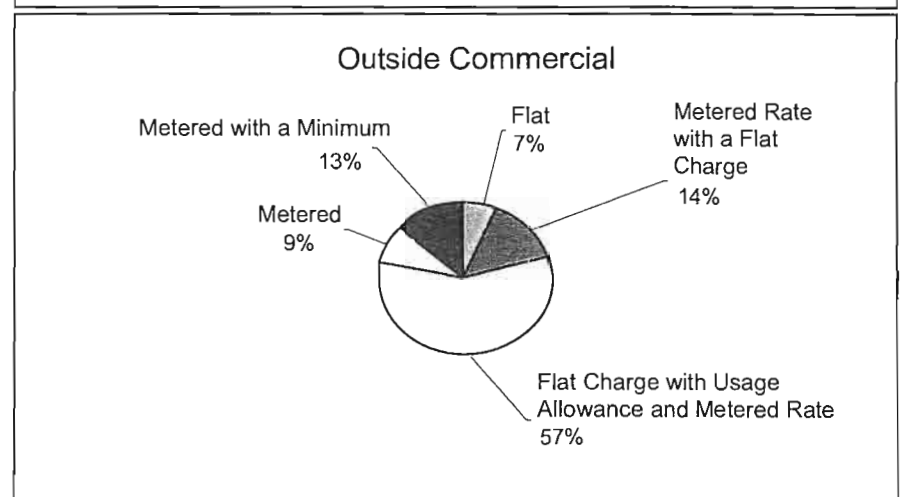
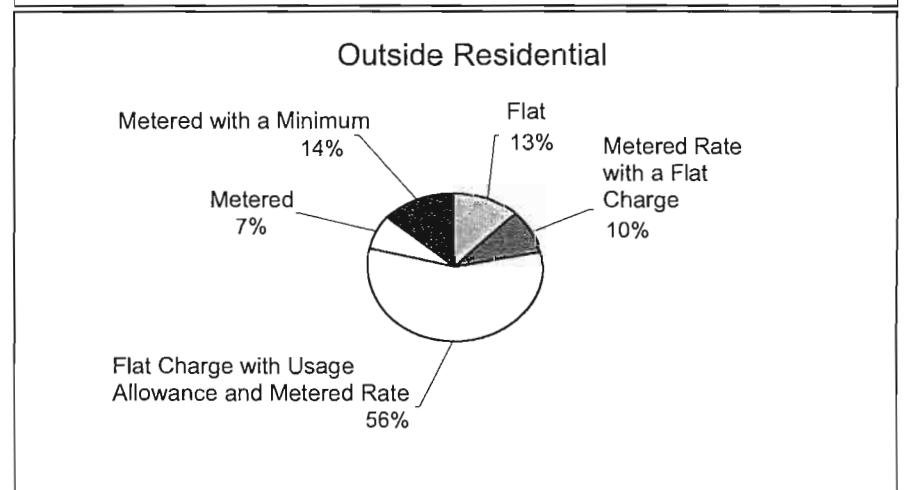
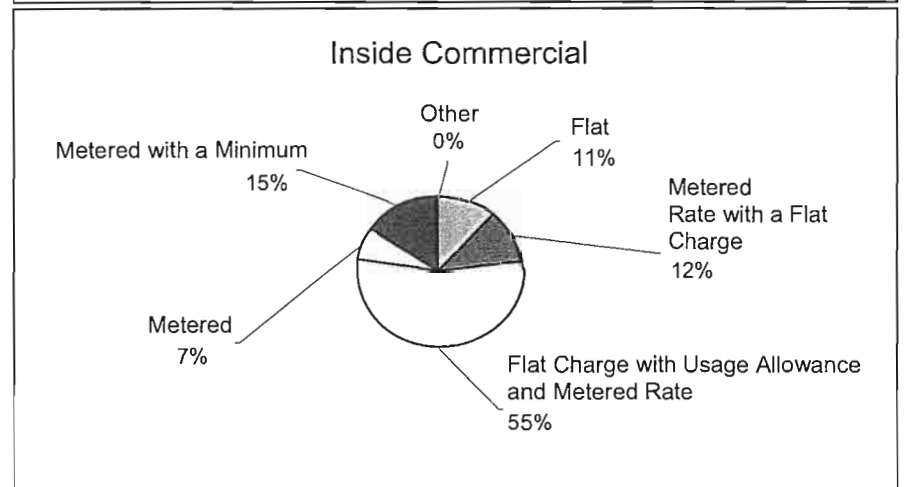
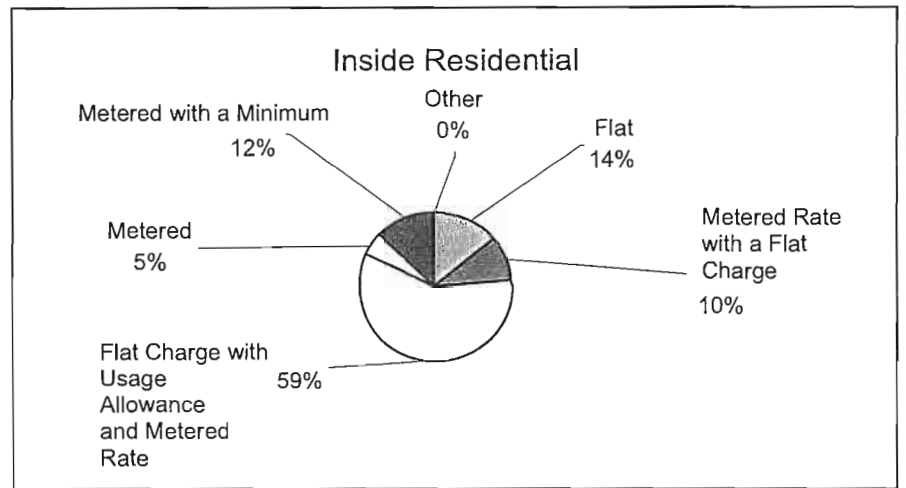
38 Water Rate Structures by Customer Type

Inside Residential	
Flat	27
Metered w/ Flat	28
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	129
Metered	17
Metered w/ Minimum	35
Other	1

Inside Commercial	
Flat	43
Metered w/ Flat	29
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	171
Metered	16
Metered w/ Minimum	37
Other	1

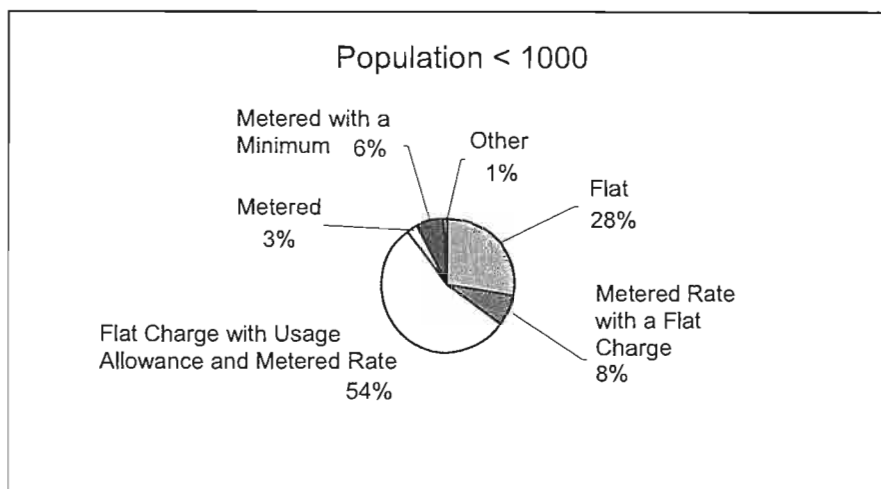
Outside Residential	
Flat	30
Metered w/ Flat	23
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	137
Metered	17
Metered w/ Minimum	33

Outside Residential	
Flat	10
Metered w/ Flat	21
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	85
Metered	13
Metered w/ Minimum	20

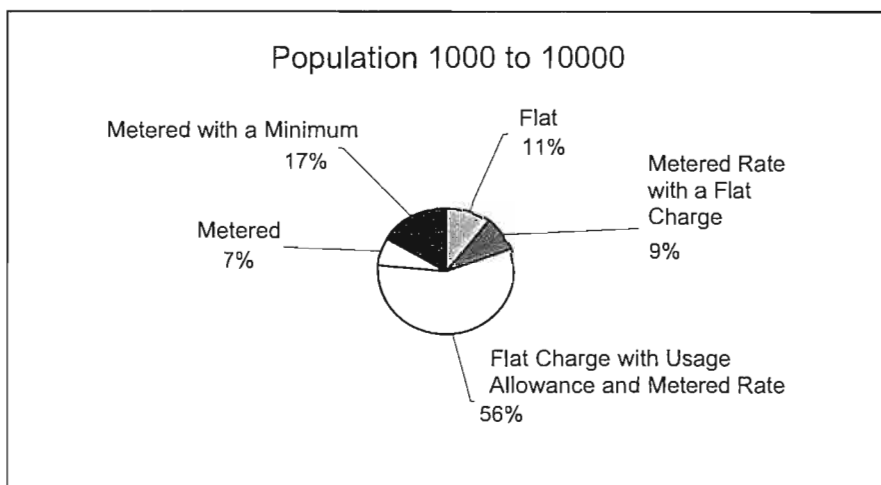


Water Rate Structures by Population

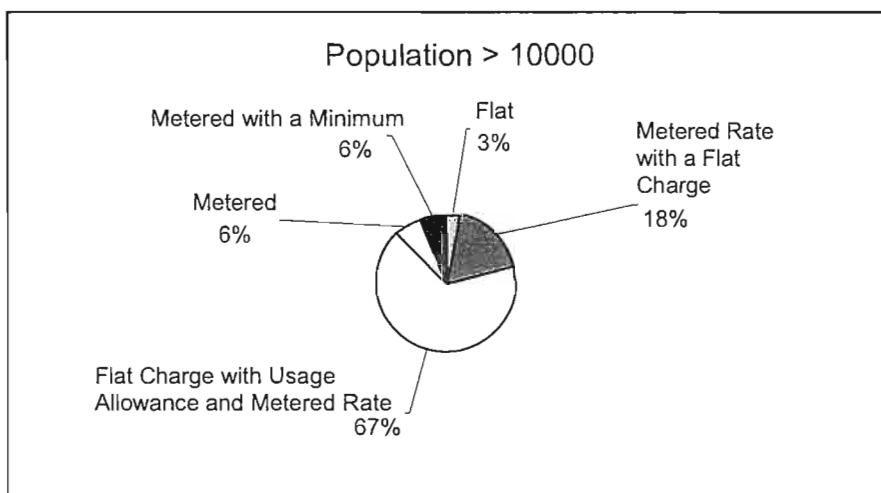
Population < 1000	
Flat	22
Metered w/ Flat	6
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	44
Metered	2
Metered w/ Minimum	5
Other	1



Population 1000 to 10000	
Flat	19
Metered w/ Flat	17
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	102
Metered	12
Metered w/ Minimum	30



Population > 10000	
Flat	1
Metered w/ Flat	6
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	22
Metered	2
Metered w/ Minimum	2



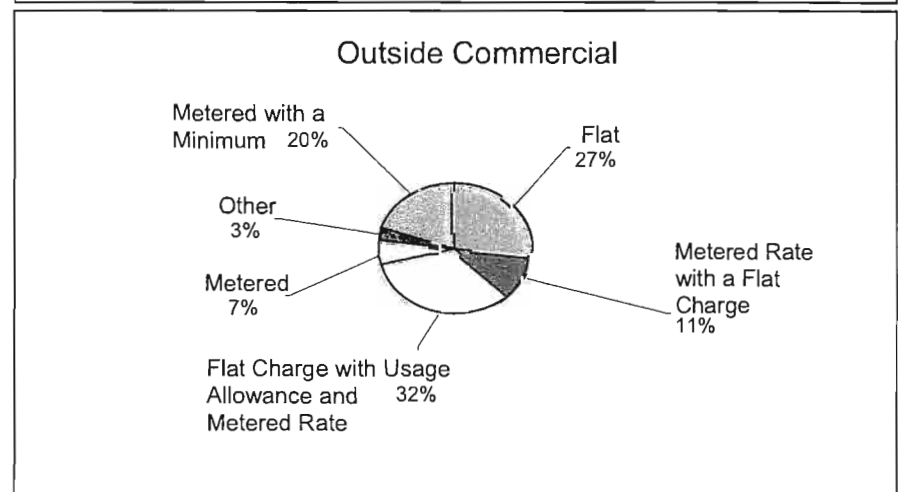
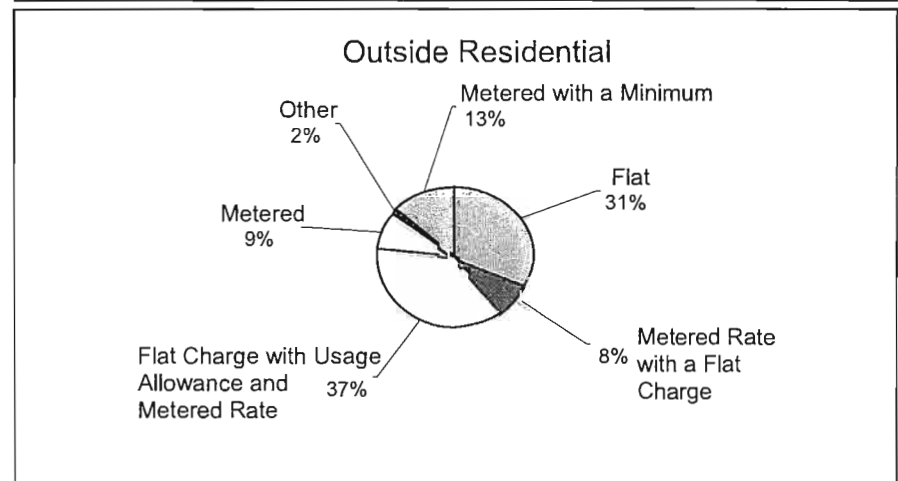
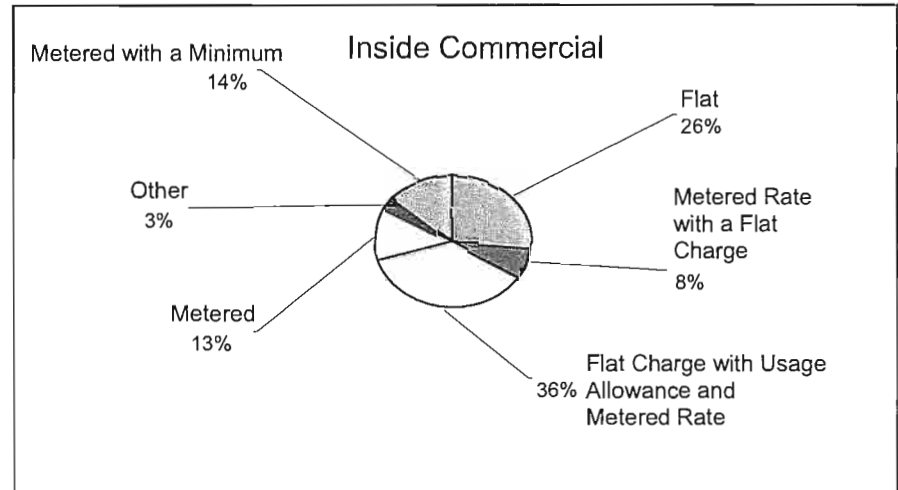
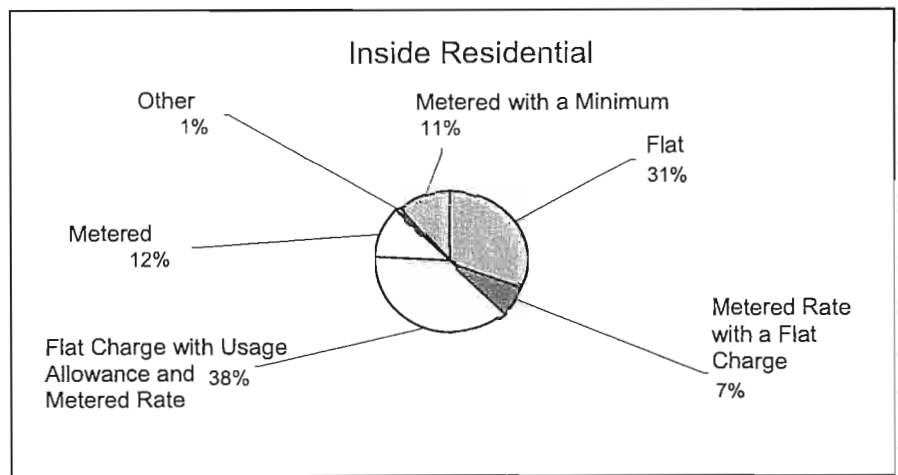
Sewer Rate Structures by Customer Type

Inside Residential	
Flat	71
Metered w/ Flat	16
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	89
Metered	27
Metered w/ Minimum	26
Other	3

Inside Commercial	
Flat	45
Metered w/ Flat	13
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	63
Metered	22
Metered w/ Minimum	24
Other	5

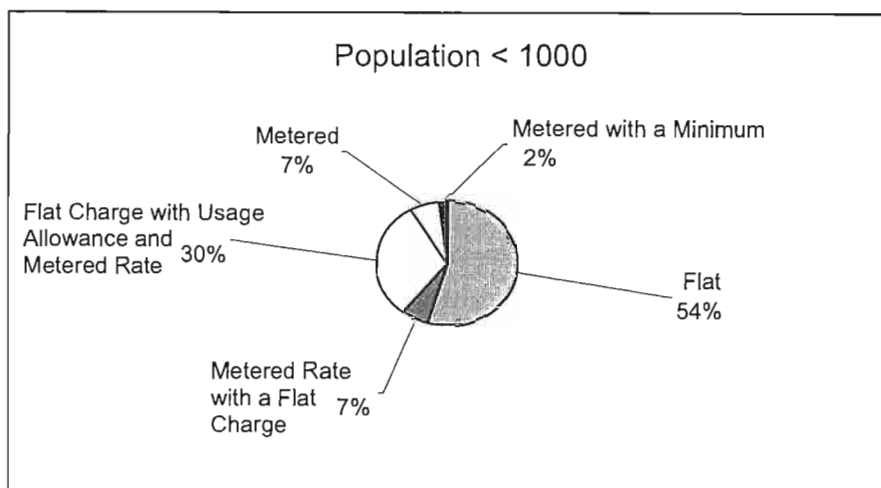
Outside Residential	
Flat	40
Metered w/ Flat	10
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	48
Metered	11
Metered w/ Minimum	17
Other	2

Outside Commercial	
Flat	20
Metered w/ Flat	8
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	25
Metered	5
Metered w/ Minimum	15
Other	2

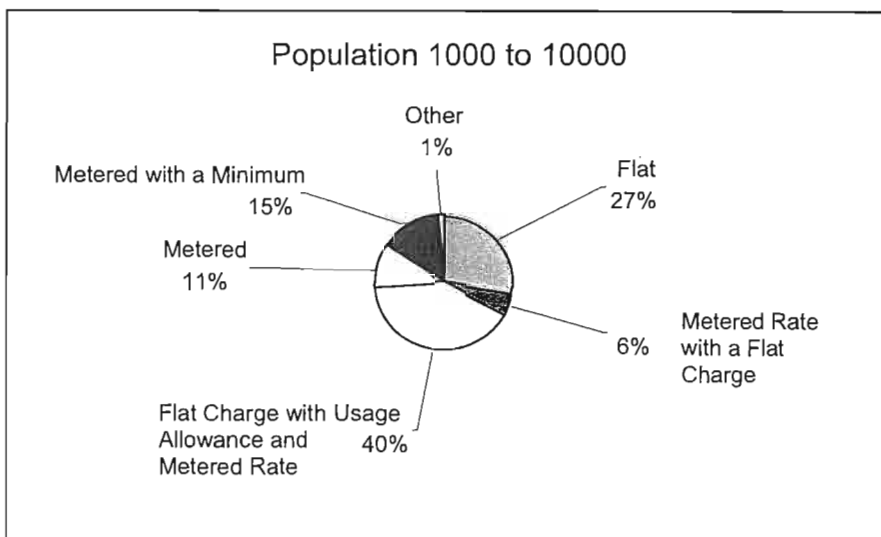


Sewer Rate Structures by Population

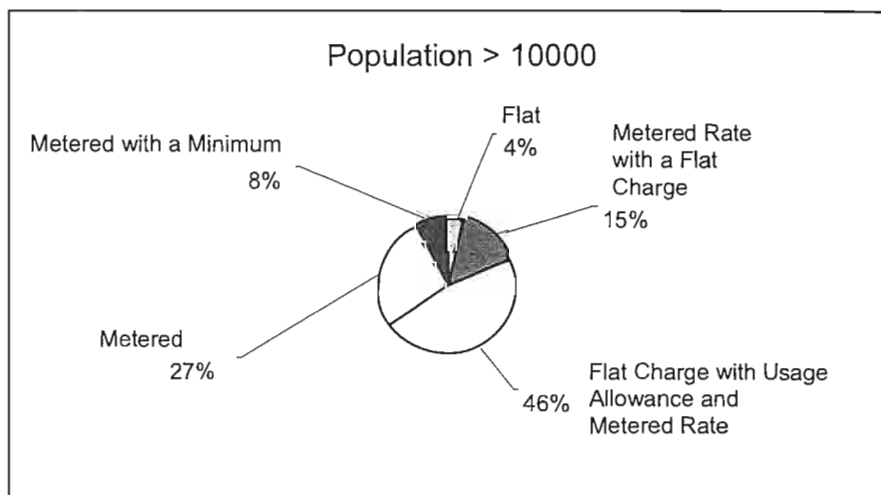
Population < 1000	
Flat	25
Metered w/ Flat	3
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	14
Metered	3
Metered w/ Minimum	1



Population 1000 to 10000	
Flat	43
Metered w/ Flat	9
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	63
Metered	17
Metered w/ Minimum	23
Other	2



Population > 10000	
Flat	1
Metered w/ Flat	4
Flat w/ Usage Allowance and Metered	12
Metered	7
Metered w/ Minimum	2



WATER RATE NOTES

Adams	The IRC usage rates change to \$1.97 for use over 100,000 G. The ORC usage rates change to \$4.93 for use over 100,000 G.
Addison	The IR account number includes IC.
Alexander	The Residential usage rates decrease to \$2.50 for use over 10,000 G and \$2.45 for use over 20,000 G.
Allegany	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$11.37 for use over 40,000 CF and \$9.20 for use over 100,000 CF. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$17.05 for use over 40,000 G.
Angola	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$4.88 for use over 200,000 G. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$5.38 for use over 200,000 G.
Argyle	There are 3 separate Commercial flat rates depending on the type of business. The three rates are \$92, \$138 and \$184.
Athens	The minimum charges are per unit.
Aurora	The Village also serves Wells College.
Avoca	There is also a \$35 charge to cover the current debt service.
Baldwinsville	The IR usage rate ranges from the initial \$1.01 down to \$.84, decreasing as usage increases. The OR usage rate ranges from the initial \$1.37 down to \$1.10, decreasing as usage increases.
Ballston Spa	The IR usage rate decreases to \$1.02 for use over 50,000 G, then \$.96 for use over 100,000 G, then \$.86 for use over 150,000 G and then \$.84 for all use over 200,000 G. The OR usage rate decreases to \$3.06 for use over 50,000 G, then \$2.88 for use over 100,000 G, then \$2.58 for use over 150,000 G and then \$2.52 for all use over 200,000 G. The outside rates are x3 the inside rates, except for Westwind Hills, which is x4. The IR account number includes IC. The OR account number includes OC.
Barker	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$1.75 for use over 35,000 G and then \$1.30 for use over 100,000 G.
Bayville	The Residential and IC usage rates increase to \$2.20 for use over 70,000 G, then \$2.75 for use over 135,000 G and then \$3.30 for all use over 205,000 G.
Blasdell	The IR usage rate increases to \$5.18 for use over 10,000 G. The OR usage rate increases to \$7.47 for use over 10,000 G.
Boonville	The usage rates decrease to \$1.522 for use over 20,000 G and \$1.217 for use over 50,000 G.
Camden	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$1.35 for use over 65,000 G and \$1.20 for use over 115,000 G. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$2.03 for use over 65,000 G and \$1.80 for use over 115,000 G. The IR account number is all inclusive.
Canajoharie	The IC usage rate drops to \$4.18 and the minimum charge to \$55.17 for untreated water.
Canandaigua	The IC account number includes II.
Candor	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$.02089087 for use over 5,000 CF. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$.025069044 for use over 5,000 CF.
Canton	The IRC usage rates increase to \$3.80 for usage over 50,000 G and \$3.93 for use over 75,000 G. The ORC usage rates increase to \$7.60 for usage over 50,000 G and \$7.86 for use over 75,000 G. There are also quarterly meter fees, which increase with the size of the meter.
Castorland	The IR minimum charge increases to \$65 when there are 2 or more residents at the location.
Cato	The Residential usage rates increase to \$2.75 for use over 250,000 G.
Catskill	The IR usage rate increases to \$2.90 for use over 2,000 CF and then \$3 for use over 4,000 CF. The OR usage rate increases to \$5.80 for use over 2,000 CF and then \$6 for use over 4,000 CF.
Chateaugay	The IC rate listed is the business rate. The minimum charge can be changed for high or low usage customers.
Chatham	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$.01778 for use over 2,000 CF, then \$.01652 for use over 3,000 CF, then \$.01526 for use over 8,000 CF, then \$.01288 for use over 18,000 CF, then \$.00938 for use over 28,000 CF and then \$.006 for all use over 38,000 CF.
Cherry Valley	The IR account number includes IC and OR.
Clyde	The IR account number includes IC and II. The OR account number includes OC and OI.
Cohocton	The IR usage rate decreases to \$2.76 for use over 40,000 G and \$2.42 for use over 200,000 G. The OR usage rate decreases to \$3.60 for use over 40,000 G and \$3.15 for use over 200,000 G.
Cold Spring	The minimum charge is per unit. The IR account number includes IC. The OR account number includes OC.
Colonie	The IC account number includes II.
Croton-on-Hudson	Large users are given special rates.
Cuba	IR usage rates range from the initial \$1.76 down to \$.95, decreasing as usage increases. OR usage rates range from the initial \$2.09 down to \$1.18, decreasing as usage increases.
Dannemora	OR charges are based on a point system
Dansville	The Commercial minimum charges can be increased by a specific multiplier depending on the customer.
De Ruyter	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$1.38 for use over 39,999 G. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$1.88 for use over 39,999 G.
Delanson	Inside multiple family residences are charged \$200. Outside multiple family residences are charged \$300.

I/O = Inside/Outside
R/C/I/W = Residential/Commercial/Industrial/Wholesale

Delevan	Charges are based on the number and type of outlets.
Delhi	The IR usage rate increases to \$4.74 for use over 9 units, then \$4.96 for use over 19 units, then \$5.17 for use over 29 units, then \$5.41 for use over 39 units and then \$6.44 for all use over 99 units.
Deposit	The minimum charge is broken down as follows, \$11.82 for Debt and \$37.62 for O&M. The ORC minimum charge is broken down as follows, \$17.73 for Debt and \$56.43 for O&M.
Dolgeville	The IC charge varies depending on the type of business.
Dryden	The usage rates increase to \$3.35 for use above 15,000 G, then \$3.60 for use above 40,000 G, then \$3.85 for use above 60,000 G and then \$4.10 for all use over 100,000 G.
Dunkirk	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$2.03 for usage above 20,000 G, then \$1.77 for usage above 200,000 G and then \$.94 for all usage above 12,000,000 G. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$3.55 for usage above 20,000 G, then \$3.09 for usage above 200,000 G and then \$1.64 for all usage above 12,000,000 G. Some customers are billed monthly, their usage rates stay the same, but the minimum charges and usage ceilings are proportionately lower.
East Aurora	The IRC usage rates increase to \$3.55 for use over 600 CF and then decrease to \$3.30 for use over 1000 CF. The ORC usage rates increase to \$5.32 for use over 600 CF and then decrease to \$4.95 for use over 1000 CF. The IR account number includes IC and II.
East Williston	The IR usage rate increases to \$3.05 for use over 100,000 G.
Elmsford	The Commercial and OR usage rates increase to \$5.55 for use over 100,000 G, then \$5.75 for use over 200,000 G, then \$6.25 for use over 300,000 G, then \$6.75 for use over 400,000 G and then \$7.25 for all use over 500,000 G.
Endicott	The IR usage rate decreases to \$1.50 for use over 1,800 CF, then \$1.08 for use over 10,000 CF, then \$.81 for use over 60,000 CF and then \$.53 for all use over 120,000 CF.
Fair Haven	The minimum charge is per unit, standard residences are only 1 unit.
Fonda	The IR usage rate decreases to \$1.87 for use over 45,000 G, then \$1.76 for use over 70,000 G, then \$1.67 for use over 95,000 G, then \$1.60 for use over 120,000 G and then \$1.22 for all use over 145,000 G. The OR usage rate decreases to \$3.74 for use over 45,000 G, then \$3.52 for use over 70,000 G, then \$3.34 for use over 95,000 G, then \$3.20 for use over 120,000 G and then \$2.44 for all use over 145,000 G. Included in all of the listed rate figures is a filtration surcharge, which is 1.25 times the basic water rate. The IR account number includes IC.
Forestville	The minimum charge for stores and offices is \$40. The minimum charge for beauty shops is \$60.
Fort Plain	The IC usage rate decreases to \$1.38 for use over 546,000 G.
Frankfort	The minimum charges increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 1". The IRC usage rates decrease to \$3 for use over 10,000 G, then \$2.45 for use over 15,000 G, then \$1.65 for use over 50,000 G and then \$1.25 for all use over 300,000 G. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$4.50 for use over 10,000 G, then \$3.675 for use over 15,000 G, then \$2.475 for use over 50,000 G and then \$1.875 for all use over 300,000 G.
Freeport	The IR account number is all inclusive.
Fulton	The OR rate can also be \$3.17, depending on the maintenance arrangement.
Geneseo	Outside Wholesale customers are Town of York (water only) and Town of Geneseo. Village also provides services for state buildings and dorms, which combined use 179,271 gpd.
Geneva	The minimum charges and usage allowances increase with the meter size, the listed rates are for 1/2". There is also a \$3 meter reading charge for ORC accounts.
Glen Cove	The Residential minimum charges and usage allowances increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 5/8". The Residential usage rates increase to \$2.66 for use over 45,000 G and \$2.95 for use over 90,000 G. The Commercial usage rates increase to \$3.25 for use over 30,000 G and then decrease to \$2.86 for use over 1,122,000 G.
Gloversville	The minimum charges and usage allowances increase with the meter size, the listed rates are for 5/8". The IRC rates change to \$2.69 for use over 5,000 CF. The ORC rates change to \$6.73 for use over 5,000 CF and \$3.09 for use over 15,000 CF. The IC account number includes II.
Goshen	The IR usage rate increases to \$5.80 for use over 50,000 G, then \$7.70 for use over 100,000 G and then \$8.75 for all use over 500,000 G. The OR usage rate increases to \$7 for use over 50,000 G, then \$9.20 for use over 100,000 G and then \$10.50 for all use over 500,000 G. There is also a \$10 per unit capital assessment charge on Residential accounts each quarter.
Gouverneur	The IR account number includes IC, II, OR, OC and OI.
Granville	The IC minimum charge varies depending on the business, but it is generally x2 to x3 the residential rate of \$120. The OC usage rate decreases to \$4.50 for use over 10,000 G, then \$3 for use over 50,000 G, then \$1.34 for use over 200,000 G and then \$1 for all use over 500,000 G.
Greenport	The IRC usage rates increase to \$3.83 for use over 19,000 G.
Greenwich	The IR usage rate decreases to \$2.06 for use over 7,500 G, then \$1.74 for use over 50,000 G and then \$1.24 for all use over 100,000 G. The OR usage rate decreases to \$3.10 for use over 7,500 G, then \$2.61 for use over 50,000 G and then \$1.86 for all use over 100,000 G.
Greenwood Lake	The IRC usage rates increase to \$4 for use over 40,000 G, then \$4.50 for use over 60,000 G and then \$5 for all use over 80,000 G. IRC accounts without a meter are charged a flat rate of \$125.
Hammondsport	The IR account number includes IC.
Hannibal	The Residential minimum charges and usage allowances increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 5/8". The Residential usage rates increase to \$1.95 for use over 23,000 G and then \$1.98 for all use over 49,000 G.
Harriman	The IRC usage rates increase to \$4.50 for use over 50,000 G, then \$6.50 for use over 100,000 G and then \$8 for all use over 250,000 G. The ORC usage rates increase to \$7 for use over 50,000 G, then \$8 for use over 100,000 G and then \$9 for all use over 250,000 G.
Herkimer	The minimum charges increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 5/8". The IR usage rate decreases to \$2.19 for use over 3,000 CF, then \$2.02 for use over 6,000 CF, then \$1.66 for use over 10,000 CF and then \$1.15 for all use over 17,500 CF. The OR usage rate decreases to \$3.83 for use over 3,000 CF, then \$3.54 for use over 6,000 CF, then \$2.91 for use over 10,000 CF and then \$2.01 for all use over 17,500 CF. The IC usage rate decreases to

I/O = Inside/Outside

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	\$2.74 for use over 3,000 CF, then \$2.53 for use over 6,000 CF, then \$2.08 for use over 10,000 CF and then \$1.44 for all use over 17,500 CF. The OC usage rate decreases to \$4.79 for use over 3,000 CF, then \$4.42 for use over 6,000 CF, then \$3.63 for use over 10,000 CF and then \$2.52 for all use over 17,500 CF.
Herrings	IR Water charges are part of the tax levy.
Heuvelton	The Commercial minimum charge is per EDU.
Hilton	The actual IRC minimum charge is \$.12 per day, which is roughly \$10.95. The actual OR minimum charge is \$.13 per day, which is roughly \$11.86.
Homer	The usage rate decreases to \$1.65 for use over 160,000 G.
Hornell	The IC usage rate decreases to \$1.65 for use over 50,000 G. The ORC usage rate lowers to \$4.78 for use over 50,000 G. Listed are the standard Outside rates. North Hornell users are given a larger allowance of 15,000 G and rates of \$6.03 and \$3.63 respectively.
Horseheads	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$1.76 for use over 10,000 G, then \$1.39 for use over 20,000 G and then \$1.11 for all use over 50,000 G. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$2.65 for use over 10,000 G, then \$2.07 for use over 20,000 G and then \$1.65 for all use over 50,000 G.
Ilion	The minimum charges and usage allowances increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 5/8". The IRC usage rates decrease to \$3.89 for use over 60,000 G, then \$3.58 for use over 300,000 G and then \$3.33 for all use over 1,000,000 G. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$5.83 for use over 60,000 G, then \$5.37 for use over 300,000 G and then \$4.99 for all use over 1,000,000 G. The IC account number includes II.
Irvington	The IRC usage rates increase to \$8.39 for use over 10,000 CF. The ORC usage rates increase to \$13.86 for use over 10,000 CF.
Jamestown	Each district outside the city has their own rates. Minimum charges range from \$5.13 to \$15.24, usage rates from \$2.49 to \$4.98. The listed information is for District 2 (Falconer).
Johnson City	The IRC usage rate decreases to \$1.55 for use over 7000 CF and then \$.92 for all use over 2,000,000 CF. The ORC usage rate decreases to \$2.05 for use over 7000 CF and then \$.92 for all use over 2,000,000 CF.
Kingston	The minimum charges and usage allowances increase with the meter size, the listed rates are for 5/8". The IRC usage rates decrease to \$2 for use over 2,000 CF, then \$1.79 for use over 4,000 CF, then \$1.40 for use over 10,000 CF and finally \$1.03 for use over 10,000 CF. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$2.20 for use over 2,000 CF, then \$1.97 for use over 4,000 CF, then \$1.54 for use over 10,000 CF and finally \$1.13 for use over 10,000 CF.
Lake George	The IRC usage rates increase to \$4.47 for usage over 100,000 G. The ORC usage rates increase to \$4.85 for usage over 100,000 G. The IR account number includes IC. The OR account number includes OC.
Liberty	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$5.17 after 45,000 G and then \$5.04 after 180,000 G. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$7.20 after 45,000 G and then \$7.07 after 180,000 G.
Lockport	The IR and Commercial minimum charges increase with the size of the meter, the listed rates are for 5/8".
Lowville	The minimum charges increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 3/4". The IRC usage rates decrease to \$1.75 for use over 8,000 CF and then \$1.65 for use over 100,000 CF. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$2.63 for use over 8,000 CF and then \$2.48 for use over 100,000 CF. The IR account number includes IC. The OR account number includes OC.
Malone	The Commercial minimum charges increase with the meter size, the listed rates are for all meters up to 3/4". The IC rate decreases to \$.60 for use over 100,000 G and \$.50 for use over 300,000 CF. The OC rate decreases to \$.90 for use over 100,000 G and \$.75 for use over 300,000 CF.
Manchester	The Village also has a \$2 per quarter meter rent charge.
Marcellus	The IR usage rate changes to \$2.98 for use over 23,000 G, then \$2.19 for use over 39,000 G and finally \$1.92 for use over 600,000. The OR usage rate changes to \$3.38 for use over 23,000 G, then \$2.48 for use over 39,000 G and finally \$2.20 for use over 600,000.
Mayville	IR account number includes IC, II and IW. OR account number includes OC, OI and OW.
Medina	The IRC rates decrease to \$3.66 for use over 25,245 G, then \$3.30 for use over 45,441 G, then \$2.46 for use over 146,421 G, then \$2.22 for use over 1,156,221 G and finally \$1.90 for any additional use over 3,175,821 G. The ORC rates decrease to \$5.86 for use over 25,245 G, then \$5.28 for use over 45,441 G, then \$3.94 for use over 146,421 G, then \$3.55 for use over 1,156,221 G and finally \$3.04 for any additional use over 3,175,821 G.
Menands	The IC rate decreases to \$3.78 for use over 100,000 G, then \$3.60 for use over 200,000 G, then \$3.44 for use over 300,000 G, then \$3.27 for use over 600,000 G, then \$3.12 for use over 1,200,000 G, then \$2.96 for use over 1,800,000 G, then \$2.82 for use over 4,200,000 G, then \$2.74 for use over 9,000,000 G and finally \$2.67 for use over 15,000,000 G.
Middleport	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$3 for use over 75,000 G. The OR usage rate decreases to \$6 for use over 75,000 G.
Mineola	The IR usage rate increases to \$2.20 for use over 20,000 G, then \$2.45 for use over 30,000 G, then \$2.70 for use over 40,000 G and then \$2.95 for all use over 75,000 G. Category C commercial accounts are billed semi-annually. The IC minimum charge increases with the size of the meter, the listed rates are for 5/8" to 1". The IC usage rate increases to \$2.20 for use over 20,000 G, then \$2.70 for use over 40,000 G, then \$3.20 for use over 60,000 G and then \$3.70 for all use over 80,000 G.
Mohawk	The minimum charges are for service/capital improvement. The meter charges increase with the size of the meter, the listed rates are for 5/8".
Moravia	The IR account number includes IC.
Morristown	The IR account number includes IC.
Mount Kisco	The IRC minimum charges are meter fees and increase with the size of the meter. The listed rates are for 5/8". The IR usage rate increases to \$76.81 for use over 4,000 CF, then \$83.82 for use over 7,000 CF, then \$90.80 for use over 10,000 CF and finally \$97.79 for use over 15,000 CF. The OR usage rate increases to \$153.62 for use over 4,000 CF, then \$167.64 for use over 7,000 CF, then \$181.60 for use over 10,000 CF and finally \$195.58 for use over 15,000 CF. The IC usage rate increases to \$76.81 for use over 4,000 CF, then \$83.82 for use over 7,000 CF and

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	then \$87.29 for all use over 10,000 CF. The OC usage rate increases to \$153.62 for use over 4,000 CF, then \$167.64 for use over 7,000 CF and then \$174.58 for all use over 10,000 CF.
Mount Morris	The IR usage rate increases to \$3 for use over 10,000 G.
Nassau	Commercial rates change based on the type of business.
Newburgh	The IR account number includes IC, II and IW. The OR account number includes OC, OI and OW.
Norwich	The IRC usage rates increase to \$3.34 for use over 13,000 CF and \$3.45 for use over 50,000 CF. The ORC usage rates increase to \$3.91 for use over 13,000 CF and \$4.03 for use over 50,000 CF.
Norwood	The \$51 Commercial charge is for an office, each type of business has its own rate.
Nyack	The IRC usage rates change to \$28.15 for use over 50,000 CF. The ORC usage rates change to \$33.80 for use over 50,000 CF.
Odessa	The minimum charge is per unit. The IR account number includes IC.
Oneonta	Large users are billed monthly or quarterly. The IR rate increases to \$12.91 for use over 7,000 CF, \$13.79 for use over 10,000 CF, \$14.63 for use over 13,000 CF, \$15.51 for use over 26,000 CF, \$16.38 for use over 40,000 CF, \$17.24 for use over 53,000 CF, \$18.07 for use over 66,000 CF, \$18.94 for use over 80,000 CF, \$19.82 for use over 93,000 CF, \$20.68 for use over 106,000 CF, \$21.54 for use over 120,000 CF and finally \$22.41 for use over 133,000 CF. The OR rate increases to \$19.37 for use over 7,000 CF, \$20.69 for use over 10,000 CF, \$21.95 for use over 13,000 CF, \$23.27 for use over 26,000 CF, \$24.57 for use over 40,000 CF, \$25.86 for use over 53,000 CF, \$27.11 for use over 66,000 CF, \$28.41 for use over 80,000 CF, \$29.73 for use over 93,000 CF, \$31.02 for use over 106,000 CF, \$32.31 for use over 120,000 CF and finally \$33.62 for use over 133,000 CF.
Oriskany Falls	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$2 for use over 500,000 G and then \$.70 for all use over 3,500,000 G. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$3 for use over 500,000 G and then \$1.05 for all use over 3,500,000 G.
Oswego	Metered Residential customers have a minimum charge of \$45 and are charged separately for any use over 900 CF.
Palmyra	The IR account number includes IC, II and IW.
Parish	The IRC minimum charges are per unit.
Penn Yan	The Residential minimum charges are meter fees. The charges increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 5/8". The IR usage rate increases to \$4.43 for use over 5000 G. The OR usage rate increases to \$6.54 for use over 5000 G.
Phelps	The IR account number includes IC, II and IW. The OR account number includes OC, OI and OW.
Phoenix	The IR account number includes IC, II and IW. The OR account number includes OC, OI and OW.
Poland	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$3.12 for use over 5,000 CF, then \$2.91 for use over 10,000 CF, then \$2.79 for use over 30,000 CF and then \$2.67 for all use over 50,000 CF.
Pulaski	Commercial non-metered accounts have an annual flat rate that is dependent on their type of business.
Ravena	The OR flat rate increases to \$200 for users outside the Town of Coeymans. The minimum charge and usage allowance for Commercial rates increase with meter size, the listed rate is for 1/2" up to 1". IC accounts without a meter are charged a flat rate of \$120. The OC usage rate increases to \$6 and the minimum charge to \$240 for users outside the Town of Coeymans.
Red Hook	The IRC usage rates increase to \$18 for use over 3,000 CF and \$20 for use over 5000 CF. The ORC usage rates increase to \$36 for use over 3,000 CF and \$40 for use over 5000 CF. The IR account number is all inclusive.
Rhinebeck	Inside high use users (over 50,000 G per quarter) are billed monthly. The IR account number includes IC and II. The OR account number includes OC and OI.
Richmondville	The IRC minimum charges increase with meter size, the listed rates are for all meters under 3/4".
Riverside	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$1.76 for use over 10,898 G and \$1.65 for use over 20,899 G.
Rockville Centre	The minimum charges increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 5/8" and 3/4". The IRC usage rates increase to \$2.38 for use over 54,000 G, then \$3.23 for use over 100,000 G and then \$3.57 for all use over 1,000,000 G.
Round Lake	Non-metered Residential accounts are charged \$180 semi-annually.
Rushville	The IRC usage rates increase to \$1.80 for use over 30,000 G and \$2.20 for use over 50,000 G. The ORC usage rates increase to \$6.30 for use over 30,000 G and \$7.70 for use over 50,000 G.
Salamanca	The minimum charges increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 5/8" and 3/4". The IRC usage rates decrease to \$1.08 for use over 30,000 CF, then \$1.07 for use over 60,000 CF and then \$1.06 for all use over 100,000 CF. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$1.89 for use over 30,000 CF, then \$1.87 for use over 60,000 CF and then \$1.85 for all use over 100,000 CF. The IC account number includes II and IW. The OC account number includes OI and OW.
Salem	The IRC usage rates increase to \$1.58 for use over 100,000 G. The ORC usage rates increase to \$6.36 for use over 100,000 G. The IR account number includes IC, II and IW. The OR account number includes OC, OI and OW.
Saratoga Springs	The IRC usage rates change to \$11.15 for use over 2,000 CF, then \$11.40 for use over 8,000 CF, then \$11.50 for use over 25,000 CF, then \$11.35 for use over 75,000 CF, then \$11.15 for use over 100,000 CF, then \$10.90 for use over 125,000 CF, then \$10.80 for use over 150,000 CF, then \$9.10 for use over 175,000 CF, then \$8.65 for use over 225,000 CF, then \$8.25 for use over 750,000 CF, then \$7.35 for use over 1,000,000 CF, and finally \$3.75 for use over 2,000,000 CF. The ORC usage rates change to \$33.45 for use over 2,000 CF, then \$34.20 for use over 8,000 CF, then \$34.50 for use over 25,000 CF, then \$34.05 for use over 75,000 CF, then \$33.45 for use over 175,000 CF, then \$32.70 for use over 125,000 CF, then \$32.40 for use over 150,000 CF, then \$27.30 for use over 175,000 CF, then \$25.95 for use over 225,000 CF, then \$24.75 for use over 750,000 CF, then \$22.05 for use over 1,000,000 CF, and finally \$11.25 for use over 2,000,000 CF. The IR account number includes IC and II.
Scarsdale	The minimum charges increase with the size of the meter, the listed rates are for 5/8". The IRC usage rates increase to \$5.60 for use over 5,000 CF. The ORC usage rates increase to \$7.70 for use over 5,000 CF.
Schaghticoke	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$3.40 for use over 40,000 G, while non-metered customers are charged a flat rate of \$100. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$6.80 for use over 40,000 G, while non-metered customers are charged a flat rate of \$200.

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Schenectady	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$1.372 for use over 300,000 CF, then \$1.306 for use over 1,000,000 CF. Inside users without a meter are charged a once a year flat rate. The base rate is \$83.03 with additions for various amounts of bathtubs, toilets, etc. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$1.677 for use over 5,000,000 CF, then \$1.629 for use over 10,000,000 CF and finally \$1.563 for use over 15,00,000 CF. The IR account number is all inclusive.
Scotia	The IR usage rate changes to \$13.07 for use over 18,000 CF and \$15.21 for all use over 75,000 CF. The OR usage rate changes to \$17.79 for use over 18,000 CF and \$20.68 for all use over 75,000 CF.
Sharon Springs	There are also flat fees for various fixtures, bathrooms, sinks, dishwashers, toilets, etc.
Sherburne	The IRC usage rates increase to \$3.90 for use over 15,000 G, then \$4.20 for use over 25,000 G, then \$4.50 for use over 75,000 G and then \$5 for all use over 250,000 G. Users without a meter are charged a flat rate of \$50. The ORC usage rates increase to \$5.85 for use over 15,000 G, then \$6.30 for use over 25,000 G, then \$6.75 for use over 75,000 G and then \$7.50 for all use over 250,000 G. Users without a meter are charged a flat rate of \$75.
Shortsville	The IR account number includes IC, II and IW. The OR account number includes OC, OI and OW.
Sleepy Hollow	The IRC usage rates increase to \$40 for use over 3,000 CF and \$80 for use over 20,000 CF.
St. Johnsville	The IRC rates decrease to \$1.70 for use over 20,000 CF, then \$1.40 for use over 80,000 CF and then \$.25 for all use over 200,000 CF.
Suffern	The IRC rates increase to \$2.40 for use over 70 units.
Syracuse	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$1.50 for use over 30,000 CF, then \$1.27 for use over 60,000 CF and then \$.88 for all use over 3,000,000 CF. The ORC rates decrease to \$2.24 for use over 30,000 CF, then \$1.91 for use over 60,000 CF and then \$1.32 for all use over 3,000,000 CF. Some customers are billed monthly with their flat charge and rate ceilings proportionately lower. The OR account number includes OC.
Tully	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$.0061 for usage over 10,000 G, then \$.0055 for use over 17,000 G and then \$.0044 for all use over 24,000 G. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$.0121 for usage over 10,000 G, then \$.011 for use over 17,000 G and then \$.0088 for all use over 24,000 G.
Tupper Lake	The IC flat rate varies from \$17 to \$75.60 depending on the type of business. The OC flat rate varies from \$24.20 to \$108.50 depending on the type of business.
Turin	The rate changes to \$1.20 for use over 20,000 G, then \$1 for use over 50,000, then \$2 for use over 100,000 G, then \$2.54 for all use over 200,000 G.
Union Springs	The IRC minimum charges are per unit. The OR account number includes OC.
Unionville	There is also a \$12 user unit charge added to IRC accounts.
Valatie	The IR account number is all inclusive. The OR account number is all inclusive.
Voorheesville	The IRC usage rates increase to \$2.50 for use over 100,000 G, then \$2.75 for use over 200,000 G, then \$3 for use over 300,000 G, then \$3.5 for use over 400,000 G and then \$4 for all use over 500,000 G. The ORC usage rates increase to \$5 for use over 100,000 G, then \$5.50 for use over 200,000 G, then \$6 for use over 300,000 G, then \$7 for use over 400,000 G and then \$8 for all use over 500,000 G.
Walton	The IR account number is all inclusive.
Warwick	The IRC usage rates increase to \$5.10 for use over 100,000 G. The IR account number includes IC.
Waterloo	The IR usage rate decreases to \$1.63 for use over 80,000 G. The OR usage rate decreases to \$2.04 for use over 80,000 G. Some customers are billed monthly instead of bi-monthly.
Watertown	The minimum charges increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 5/8". The IRC usage rates decrease to \$25.84 for use over 1,200 CF, then \$19.19 for use over 9,900 CF, then \$15.19 for use over 99,900 CF. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$45.93 for use over 4,000 CF, then \$41.22 for use over 25,000 CF. Commercial and Industrial Accounts can be billed monthly.
Waterville	The usage rates decrease to \$2.60 for use over 100,000 G and \$2.50 for use over 500,000 G.
Watkins Glen	There is also a \$3 water rent charge for IRC accounts and \$4.50 for ORC accounts. The IR account number includes IC, II and IW. The OR account number includes OC, OI and OW.
Waverly	The minimum charges increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 5/8". The IR usage rate decreases to \$1.13 for use in excess of 5,000 CF. The OR usage rate decreases to \$1.4125 for usage in excess of 5,000 CF.
Wellsville	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$3.68 for use over 300 CF, then \$2.54 for use over 5,000 CF, then \$2.27 for use over 10,000 CF and then \$1.32 for all use over 15,000 CF. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$9.20 for use over 300 CF, then \$6.35 for use over 5,000 CF, then \$5.68 for use over 10,000 CF and then \$3.30 for all use over 15,000 CF.
Westfield	The minimum charges increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 5/8". The IRC usage rates decrease to \$2.50 for use over 60,000 G. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$3.75 for use over 60,000 G.
Whitehall	The IR usage rate decreases to \$2.10 for use over 10,500 G, then \$1.92 for use over 16,500 G, then \$1.63 for use over 22,500 G, then \$1.38 for use over 38,500 G, then \$1.10 for use over 74,500 G, then \$.98 for use over 162,500 G and then \$.83 for all use over 258,500 G. The OR usage rate decreases to \$6.61 for use over 10,500 G, then \$6.04 for use over 16,500 G, then \$5.14 for use over 22,500 G, then \$4.32 for use over 38,500 G, then \$3.48 for use over 74,500 G, then \$3.08 for use over 162,500 G and then \$2.58 for all use over 258,500 G. The Commercial usage rates decrease to \$2.10 for use over 10,000 G, then \$1.92 for use over 12,667 G, then \$1.63 for use over 15,334 G, then \$1.38 for use over 22,445 G, then \$1.10 for use over 38,445 G, then \$.98 for use over 77,555 G and then \$.83 for all use over 120,222 G.
Windsor	The IR usage rate increases to \$1.42 for use over 40,000 G and \$1.57 for use over 80,000 G. The OR usage rate increases to \$2.18 for use over 40,000 G and \$2.43 for use over 80,000 G. The IC usage rate increases to \$1.63 for use over 40,000 G and \$1.81 for use over 80,000 G. The OC usage rate increases to \$2.51 for use over 40,000 G and \$2.79 for use over 80,000 G.
Woodridge	There is also a \$142 capital charge per year per unit for Residential and IC accounts.
Wurtsboro	The tap fee increases to \$7 for restaurants and \$15 for laundry sites.

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SEWER RATE NOTES

Addison	The IR account number includes IC.
Alexander	The IR minimum charge is per unit.
Allegany	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$22.74 for use over 40,000 CF and \$18.40 for use over 100,000 CF. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$34.10 for use over 40,000 G.
Baldwinsville	The IR usage rate ranges from the initial \$1.06 down to \$.88, decreasing as usage increases.
Ballston Spa	The IR usage rate decreases to \$.58 for use over 50,000 G, then \$.55 for use over 100,000 G, then \$.48 for use over 150,000 G and then \$.47 for all use over 200,000 G. The OR usage rate decreases to \$1.74 for use over 50,000 G, then \$1.65 for use over 100,000 G, then \$1.44 for use over 150,000 G and then \$1.41 for all use over 200,000 G. The outside rates are x3 the inside rates, except for Westwind Hills, which is x4. The IR account number includes IC. The OR account number includes OC.
Bergen	Listed is the low usage rate. IR customers who use over 20,000 G annually are charged \$110 and those who use over 80,000 G annually are charged \$120. IC customers who use over 40,000 G annually are charged \$175 and those who use over 100,000 G annually are charged \$230. The IR account number is all inclusive.
Bloomfield	1 Unit is 100,000 G. Charges are added in steps of 1/4 of a unit at a time.
Camden	The IRC usage rates increase to \$2.90 for use over 30,000 G, then \$3.25 for use over 50,000 G and then \$4.35 for all use over 100,000 G. The ORC usage rates increase to \$3.34 for use over 30,000 G, then \$3.74 for use over 50,000 G and then \$5 for all use over 100,000 G. The IR account number is all inclusive.
Camillus	The amount of units per customer is set by the county. The IR account number includes IC.
Canandaigua	The IC account number includes II.
Canton	The IRC usage rates increase to \$3.44 for usage over 50,000 G and \$3.53 for use over 75,000 G. The ORC usage rates increase to \$6.88 for usage over 50,000 G and \$7.06 for use over 75,000 G. There are also quarterly meter fees, which increase with the size of the meter.
Catskill	The IR usage rate increases to \$3.10 for use over 2,000 CF and then \$3.30 for use over 4,000 CF. The OR usage rate increases to \$6.20 for use over 2,000 CF and then \$6.60 for use over 4,000 CF.
Cattaraugus	The IRC minimum charges are made up of a flat fee, a water allowance and a connection charge. There is also a \$.26 charge per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.
Churchville	The IR account number includes IC and II. The OR account number includes OC and OI.
Clyde	The IR account number includes IC and II.
Cold Spring	The IR account number includes IC. The OR account number includes OC.
Colonie	The IC account number includes II.
Croton-on-Hudson	Charges are based on water consumption
Cuba	IR Usage rates range from the initial \$2.54 down to \$1.56, decreasing as usage increases. OR Usage rates range from the initial \$3.18 down to \$1.96, decreasing as usage increases.
Dannemora	OR and IC charges are based on a point system
Dansville	The Commercial minimum charges can be increased by a specific multiplier depending on the customer.
Delhi	The IR usage rate increases to \$2.34 for use over 9 units, then \$2.40 for use over 19 units, then \$2.46 for use over 29 units, then \$2.52 for use over 39 units then \$2.88 for use over 99 units.
Deposit	The IRC minimum charges are broken down as follows, \$35.72 for Debt and \$76.97 for O&M. The ORC minimum charges are broken down as follows, \$53.58 for Debt and \$115.46 for O&M.
Dexter	The OR minimum charge is per unit per month.
Dolgeville	The IC charge varies depending on the type of business.
Dryden	The usage rates increase to \$3.35 for use above 15,000 G, then \$3.60 for use above 40,000 G, then \$3.85 for use above 60,000 G and then \$4.10 for all use over 100,000 G.
Dunkirk	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$.81 for usage over 4,000,000 G. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$1.62 for usage over 4,000,000 G.
East Rochester	IRC sewer charges are part of the tax levy.
Ellenville	The IRC usage rates increase to \$4.50 for use over 30,000 G.
Evans Mills	Different types of residences are assigned different numbers of units. For example, a 3 family residence is 2.5 units.
Fairport	IRC sewer charges are part of the tax levy.
Fayetteville	There are 5 OR accounts billed at \$90 per unit.
Fonda	The IR usage rate decreases to \$3.53 for use over 45,000 G, then \$3.32 for use over 70,000 G, then \$3.15 for use over 95,000 G, then \$3.02 for use over 120,000 G and then \$2.30 for all use over 145,000 G. The OR usage rate decreases to \$7.06 for use over 45,000 G, then \$6.64 for use over 70,000 G, then \$6.30 for use over 95,000 G, then \$6.04 for use over 120,000 G and then \$4.60 for all use over 145,000 G. The IR account number includes IC.
Fort Edward	\$133.47 of the IR minimum charge is for debt service.
Frankfort	The listed rate is for 1 family residences. 2 family residences are \$4.50 and then each additional family is \$.50.
Freeport	The IR account number is all inclusive.

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Freeville	The flat rate is determined according to the type of building/residence.
Geneva	The minimum charges and usage allowances increase with the meter size, the listed rates are for 1/2".
Glen Cove	The IC usage rate increases to \$2.36 for use over 100,000 G.
Gloversville	The IC account number includes II.
Goshen	The IR usage rate increases to \$5.80 for use over 50,000 G, then \$7.70 for use over 100,000 G and then \$8.75 for all use over 500,000 G. There is also a \$10 per unit capital assessment each quarter. The OR usage rate increases to \$7 for use over 50,000 G, then \$9.20 for use over 100,000 G and then \$10.50 for all use over 500,000 G. There is also a \$70 per unit capital assessment each quarter.
Granville	The IC minimum charge varies depending on the business, but it is generally x2 to x3 the residential rate of \$120. The OC usage rate decreases to \$10.16 for use over 10,000 G, then \$6.36 for use over 50,000 G, then \$2.80 for use over 200,000 G and then \$2.16 for all use over 500,000 G.
Greene	Sewer billing is based on water consumption.
Herkimer	The minimum charges increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 5/8". The IR usage rate decreases to \$2.36 for use over 3,000 CF, then \$2 for use over 6,000 CF, then \$1.65 for use over 10,000 CF, then \$1.19 for use above 17,500 CF and then \$1.03 for all use over 30,000 CF. The OR usage rate decreases to \$4.13 for use over 3,000 CF, then \$3.50 for use over 6,000 CF, then \$2.89 for use over 10,000 CF, then \$1.91 for use above 17,500 CF and then \$1.80 for all use over 30,000 CF. The IC usage rate decreases to \$2.95 for use over 3,000 CF, then \$2.50 for use over 6,000 CF, then \$2.06 for use over 10,000 CF, then \$1.49 for use above 17,500 CF and then \$1.29 for all use over 30,000 CF. The OC usage rate decreases to \$5.16 for use over 3,000 CF, then \$4.38 for use over 6,000 CF, then \$3.61 for use over 10,000 CF, then \$2.60 for use above 17,500 CF and then \$2.25 for all use over 30,000 CF.
Heuvelton	The Commercial minimum charge is per EDU.
Hobart	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$4.25 for use over 50,000 G and \$3.75 for use over 100,000 G. The OR usage rate decreases to \$6.375 for use over 50,000 G and \$5.625 for use over 100,000 G.
Hornell	The ORC usage rates change to \$1.80 for use over 50,000 G.
Irvington	The IRC usage rates increase to \$.83 for use over 10,000 CF. The ORC usage rates increase to \$1.32 for use over 10,000 CF.
Jamestown	Each area outside the city has their own rates. Minimum charges are either \$4.88 or \$4.95, usage rates are \$4.62 or \$4.29. The listed information is for Falconer.
Jeffersonville	A standard residence is 1 unit. The IR account number includes IC.
Lawrence	The IR account number includes IC.
Le Roy	Sewer billing is based on water consumption
Liberty	The \$4.50 base charge is a maintenance fee.
Lima	IRC usage under 5000 G for the quarter is only charged \$35. ORC usage under 5000 G for the quarter is only charged \$40.50.
Lowville	The minimum charges increase with meter size, the listed rates are for 3/4". The IR account number includes IC. The OR account number includes OC.
Manchester	The Village also has a \$2/qtr meter rent.
Marcellus	The IR usage rate changes to \$4.88 for use over 23,000 G, then \$3.31 for use over 39,000 G and finally \$2.77 for use over 600,000.
Menands	The IC usage rate decreases to \$1.6875 for use over 100,000 G, then \$1.62 for use over 200,000 G, then \$1.548 for use over 300,000 G, then \$1.4715 for use over 600,000 G, then \$1.404 for use over 1,200,000 G, then \$1.332 for use over 1,800,000 G, then \$1.269 for use over 4,200,000 G, then \$1.233 for use over 9,000,000 G and finally \$1.2015 for use over 15,000,000 G.
Middleport	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$3 for use over 75,000 G. The OR usage rate decreases to \$6 for use over 75,000 G.
Moravia	The IR account number includes IC.
Morristown	The IR account number includes IC.
Mount Kisco	The IC usage rate increases to \$13.59 for use over 7,000 CF, then \$14.38 for use over 10,000 CF and then \$16.22 for all use over 15,000 CF.
Newburgh	The IR account number includes IC, II and IW. The OR account number includes OC, OI and OW.
North Syracuse	A normal single family residence is 1 unit.
Norwich	Sewer charges are based on water usage. The Town of Norwich is billed in aggregate. The billing is based on a complex formula; charges have ranged from \$32,000 to \$114,000.
Norwood	The \$69 minimum charge is for an office, each type of business has its own rate.
Oneonta	Large users are billed monthly or quarterly. The IR usage rate increases to \$12.37 for use over 7,000 CF, \$13.21 for use over 10,000 CF, \$14.02 for use over 13,000 CF, \$14.85 for use over 26,000 CF, \$15.69 for use over 40,000 CF, \$16.52 for use over 53,000 CF, \$17.33 for use over 66,000 CF, \$18.15 for use over 80,000 CF, \$18.96 for use over 93,000 CF, \$19.80 for use over 106,000 CF, \$20.64 for use over 120,000 CF and finally \$21.45 for use over 133,000 CF. The OR usage rate increases to \$18.56 for use over 7,000 CF, \$19.82 for use over 10,000 CF, \$21.03 for use over 13,000 CF, \$22.28 for use over 26,000 CF, \$23.54 for use over 40,000 CF, \$24.78 for use over 53,000 CF, \$26 for use over 66,000 CF, \$27.23 for use over 80,000 CF, \$28.44 for use over 93,000 CF, \$29.70 for use over 106,000 CF, \$30.96 for use over 120,000 CF and finally \$32.18 for use over 133,000 CF.
Oswego	Metered Residential customers have a minimum charge of \$18 with a usage allowance of 900 CF.
Palatine Bridge	The IRC minimum charges are based on assessment.

I/O = Inside/Outside

R/C/I/W = Residential/Commercial/Industrial/Wholesale

Palmyra	The IR account number includes IC, II, and IW.
Patchogue	IRC accounts an additional charge, \$2.6210 per \$100 of assessed value.
Penn Yan	The IR usage rate increases to \$3.50 for use over 5000 G. The OR usage rate increases to \$5.10 for use over 5000 G.
Phelps	The IR account number includes IC, II and IW. The OR account number includes OC, OI and OW.
Phoenix	The IR account number includes IC, II and IW.
Port Byron	The sewer billing is based on water usage.
Pulaski	IRC properties with high levels of usage can be assigned additional units.
Rhinebeck	High use IRC users (over 50,000 G per quarter) are billed monthly.
Richmondville	The IRC minimum charges increase with meter size, the listed rates are for all meters under 3/4".
Riverside	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$2.03 for use over 10,900 G and \$1.90 for use over 20,900. Sewer usage is 110% of water meter reading.
Rushville	The \$70 IRC minimum charge is per unit.
Sackets Harbor	IRC vacant lots are charged \$27.50.
Salamanca	The IC account number includes II and IW. The OC account number includes OI and OW.
Saratoga Springs	The IRC usage rates change to \$26.50 for use over 2,000 CF, then \$23.75 for use over 8,000 CF, then \$22.85 for use over 25,000 CF, then \$22.15 for use over 75,000 CF, then \$20.65 for use over 100,000 CF, then \$19.35 for use over 125,000 CF, then \$16.10 for use over 150,000 CF, then \$13.90 for use over 175,000 CF, then \$12.65 for use over 225,000 CF, then \$11.20 for use over 750,000 CF, then \$8.10 for use over 1,000,000 CF, and finally \$6.90 for use over 2,000,000 CF. The ORC usage rates change to \$53 for use over 2,000 CF, then \$47.50 for use over 8,000 CF, then \$45.70 for use over 25,000 CF, then \$44.30 for use over 75,000 CF, then \$41.30 for use over 100,000 CF, then \$38.70 for use over 125,000 CF, then \$32.20 for use over 150,000 CF, then \$27.80 for use over 175,000 CF, then \$25.30 for use over 225,000 CF, then \$22.40 for use over 750,000 CF, then \$16.20 for use over 1,000,000 CF, and finally \$13.80 for use over 2,000,000 CF. The IR account number includes IC and II.
Schenectady	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$1.535 for use over 300,000 CF, then \$1.504 for use over 800,000 CF and finally \$1.472 for use over 1,000,000 CF. Users without a meter are charged a once a year flat rate. The base rate is \$104.55 with additions for various amounts of urinals, toilets, etc. The ORC usage rates decrease to \$1.677 for use over 300,000 CF, then \$1.666 for use over 800,000 CF and finally \$1.635 for use over 1,000,000 CF.
Sharon Springs	IRC accounts have are charged a flat fee that is 77.7% of the total water fixture charge.
Shortsville	The IR account number includes IC, II and IW. The OR account number includes OC, OI and OW.
Sleepy Hollow	The sewer charges are based on water usage. The IRC usage rates increase to \$6.66 for use over 3,000 CF and \$13.32 for use over 20,000 CF.
Sodus	The Residential usage rates change to \$8.05 for use over 2,000 G, then \$9.20 for use over 3,000 G, then \$11.50 for use over 4,000 G and then \$2.65 for all use over 5,000 G.
St. Johnsville	The IRC usage rates decrease to \$2.55 for use over 20,000 CF, then \$2.10 for use over 80,000 CF and then \$3.75 for all use over 200,000 CF.
Tupper Lake	The IC flat rate varies from \$22 to \$110 depending on the type of business. The OC flat rate varies from \$27.20 to \$128 depending on the type of business.
Union Springs	The OR account number includes OC.
Victory	The IR rate is a combination of a unit charge, assessed value and an operation/maintenance charge
Voorheesville	The listed charge is for users in district 1. Users in district 2 pay \$93 with two family units paying \$150.
Walton	The IR account number is all inclusive.
Warwick	The IRC usage rates increase to \$5.50 for all use over 100,000 G. The IR account number includes IC.
Washingtonville	IRC accounts also have a \$10 facility charge.
Waterloo	The Residential usage rates decrease to \$2.40 for use over 40,000 G.
Watertown	The minimum charge and usage allowance increase with meter size, the listed rate is for 5/8". The usage rate decreases to \$23.16 for use over 1,200 CF, then \$16.78 for use over 9,900 CF, then \$12.99 for use over 99,900 CF. Outside sewer rates are based on a formula that recovers a pro-rata share of costs based on usage. Commercial and Industrial Accounts can be billed monthly.
Watkins Glen	IRC accounts also have a \$5 Sewer Rent Charge. ORC accounts also have a \$7.50 Water Rent Charge. The IR account number includes IC, II, and IW. The OR account number includes OC, OI, OW.
Whitehall	The IR usage rate decreases to \$4.61 for use over 10,500 G, then \$4.21 for use over 16,500 G, then \$3.57 for use over 22,500 G, then \$3.03 for use over 38,500 G, then \$2.42 for use over 74,500 G, then \$2.14 for use over 162,500 G and then \$1.81 for all use over 258,500 G. The IC usage rate decreases to \$4.61 for use over 10,000 G, then \$4.21 for use over 12,667 G, then \$3.57 for use over 15,334 G, then \$3.03 for use over 22,445 G, then \$2.42 for use over 38,445 G, then \$2.14 for use over 77,555 G and then \$1.81 for all use over 120,222 G.
Williamsville	There is also an annual charge of \$.69 per \$1000 of assessed value.
Wolcott	IRC charges are based on water consumption. If usage is between 5,000 G and 25,000 G, the user is charged the flat fee of \$48. Usage over 25,000 G is \$1.25 per 1000 G.
Woodridge	Residential and IC accounts also have a \$34 capital charge per year per unit.

I/O = Inside/Outside

R/C/I/W = Residential/Commercial/Industrial/Wholesale

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