

DATA INSIGHT

U.S. Municipal Water & Sewer Rate Index

March 2026



bluefield
RESEARCH

Background & Summary

Bluefield Research offers a data-driven analysis of drinking water and sewer rates in 50 of the largest cities in the U.S. This analysis provides insights into how rising costs and increasing infrastructure demands are affecting residential utility bills over time. It highlights the crucial role of ratepayers as the cornerstone for funding municipal operating expenses and demonstrates the cascading effects of utility investments on American households.

The U.S. water sector, which includes approximately 50,000 community water systems and 24,000 wastewater treatment facilities, is facing mounting financial pressures. Factors such as aging infrastructure, urban growth, water quality regulations, and workforce challenges are driving consistent increases in operating expenditures (OPEX) and capital expenditures (CAPEX), trickling down into higher service charges for residents.

While national trends indicate a steady rise in rates, specific circumstances for each utility—including regional politics, climate impacts, and consumer behavior—intensify pricing disparities. Furthermore, long-term rate planning is complicated by local factors such as economies of scale, dependence on groundwater or surface water, population density, poverty rates, and geographic nuances.

Given this complexity, Bluefield Research emphasizes the critical need for innovative strategies that promote financial sustainability, equity, and resilience to ensure the delivery of essential water services amid unprecedented challenges.

This Data Insight provides a comprehensive overview of the 2025 water and sewer utility rate landscape across 50 of the largest U.S. cities. It offers insights into trends in infrastructure investment, affordability challenges, and regulatory requirements for the utilities that serve the water and wastewater needs of approximately 20% of the U.S. population.

Built on years of data and analysis, Bluefield Research's [U.S. & Canada Municipal Water Market Corporate Subscription](#) has become a key resource for companies across the value chain to identify the key verticals, trends, and opportunities that stand out in an already crowded field with increasing competition.

TAKEAWAYS

- **Increasing rates amid infrastructure needs:** From 2024 to 2025, the average combined household water and sewer bill increased by 5.1%. This rise was driven by escalating operational costs, inflation, and necessary capital investments to upgrade aging infrastructure. Over the past five years, the average combined water and sewer bill has surged by 24.2%, reflecting persistent cost pressures.
- **Sewer costs dominate bills:** In 2025, sewer charges comprised approximately 57% of the combined utility bills, often surpassing water charges due to higher maintenance and treatment expenses. On average, sewer costs have exceeded water provision costs by US\$19.23 per month since 2020.
- **Regional disparities in rates:** Among the municipalities analyzed, households in the Northeast faced the highest average combined bills in 2025, totaling US\$147.00 per month, while those in the South reported a lower average of US\$124.29. Based on a national consumption factor, monthly water and sewer bills varied significantly. While estimated water bills ranged from US\$25.27 in Memphis, Tennessee, to US\$129.15 in San Francisco, California, estimated sewer bills ranged from US\$12.14 in Long Beach, California, to US\$185.68 in Seattle, Washington.
- **Affordability challenges:** Affordability is a growing concern, with minimum-wage earners in certain cities needing to work over 20 hours to cover their monthly utility bills in 2025, compared to a national average of 11.5 hours. A number of major municipal utilities (e.g., Seattle, Washington; San Antonio, Texas; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) are implementing customer assistance programs (CAPs) and other affordability measures to support individuals based on factors such as income, age, and veteran status.
- **Evolving utility strategies:** To further address affordability and growing infrastructure needs, utilities are adopting tiered pricing and seasonal rate structures. Additionally, they are becoming more transparent about how ratepayer dollars are being spent on critical capital and operational expenses to justify rate adjustment decisions. However, these strategies vary considerably from city to city, reflecting the fragmented nature of the water sector.

Research Methodology

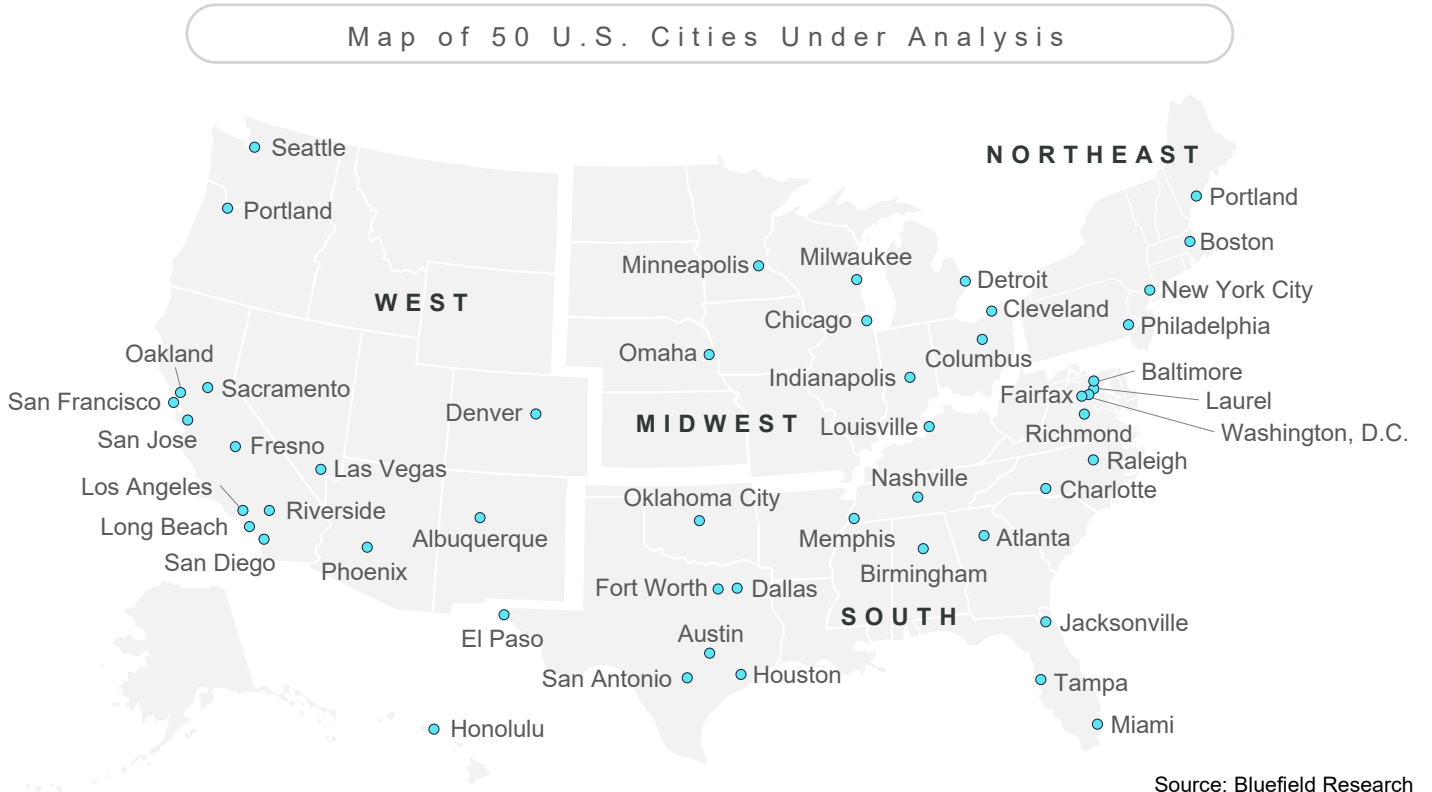
SCOPE

- Bluefield analyzed drinking water and sewer pricing in 50 U.S. metropolitan areas to identify key trends in municipal utility bills.
- The surveyed utilities provide potable water and wastewater collection and treatment services to approximately 20% of the U.S. population.
- Residential water and sewer bills were calculated based on a 30-day billing period for standard 5/8-inch or 3/4-inch water meters. These bills reflect new rates effective from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.*
- Bills were calculated using a benchmark national average consumption level, allowing for a range of comparative conclusions to be drawn.
- Cities were categorized into four regions based on U.S. Census Bureau classifications to identify relevant regional variations in water and sewer pricing.

Note: *Exceptions include the water and sewer rate schedules in Charlotte, North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, Los Angeles, California, and Sacramento, California (effective on 1 July 2025)

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- Monthly residential sewer usage was assumed to be 100% of potable water consumption unless otherwise specified by a utility.
- The most recently implemented rate schedule remains in effect if a utility has not posted a new schedule within the designated timeframe.
- A uniform monthly consumption rate was assumed for all residents within a metropolitan area where cities bill based on individual household winter average consumption or other seasonal averages.
- Sewer rates predominantly exclude charges for stormwater and/or impervious surface runoff, where applicable.



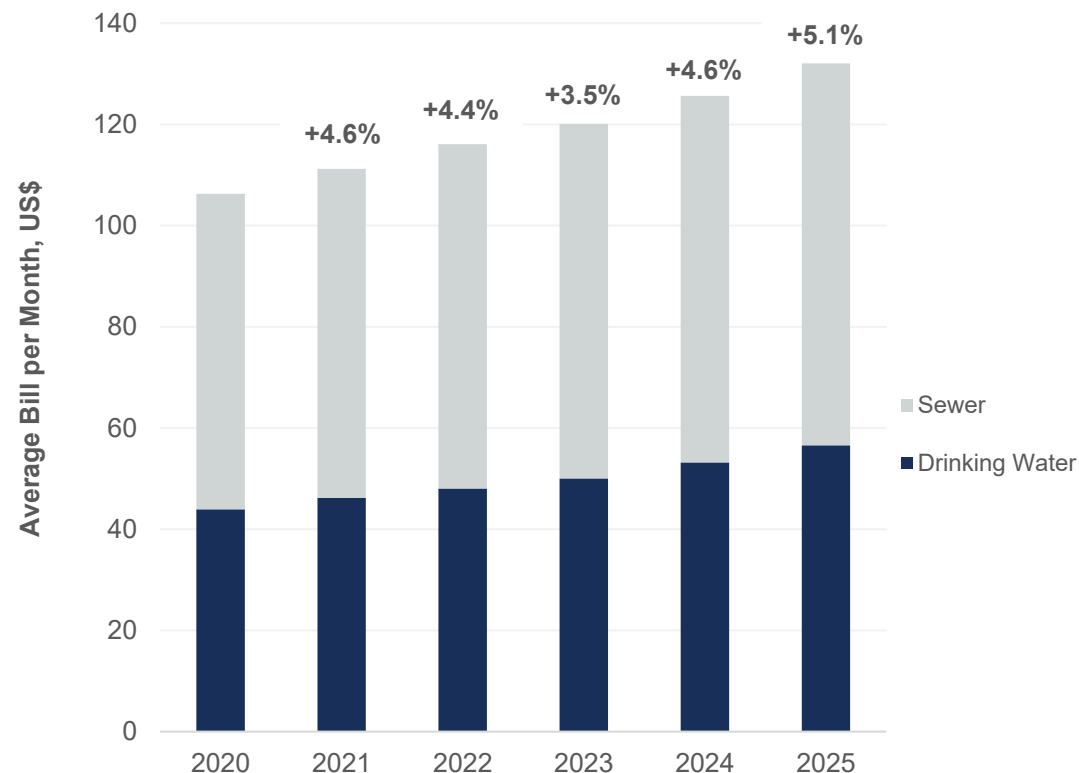
Source: Bluefield Research

Water and Sewer Bills for U.S. Cities, 2020–2025

In the past five years, the combined costs of drinking water and sewer services have increased by an average annual growth rate of 4.4%. This rise is attributed to growing OPEX and CAPEX, aging infrastructure, and resiliency efforts throughout the U.S.

- The average combined water and sewer bill in 2025 was 24.2% higher than it was in 2020.
- A 5.1% increase in 2025 marks the highest year-over-year rise in the past five years—underscoring persistent cost pressures caused by inflation, rising labor expenses, and increasing chemical and material prices.
- Sewer charges, comprising approximately 57% of combined bills in 2025, reflect the high costs of maintaining and upgrading aging wastewater systems. These charges surpassed the costs of water provision by an average of US\$18.89 per month in 2025.
- Only two cities—San Antonio, Texas, and Indianapolis, Indiana—observed declines in their combined bills in 2025. Portland, Oregon; Jacksonville, Florida; and Boston, Massachusetts, all saw declines in their wastewater bills.
- As rising wastewater treatment costs contribute to utility expenses, many utilities are prioritizing compliance and environmental upgrades. Ratepayer revenue is a commonly tapped source for essential system investments.
- Utilities are also facing higher wholesale water purchase prices and increased CAPEX, leading to intensified long-term rate pressures in most regions.

Household Water and Sewer Bills for 50 U.S. Cities, 2020–2025

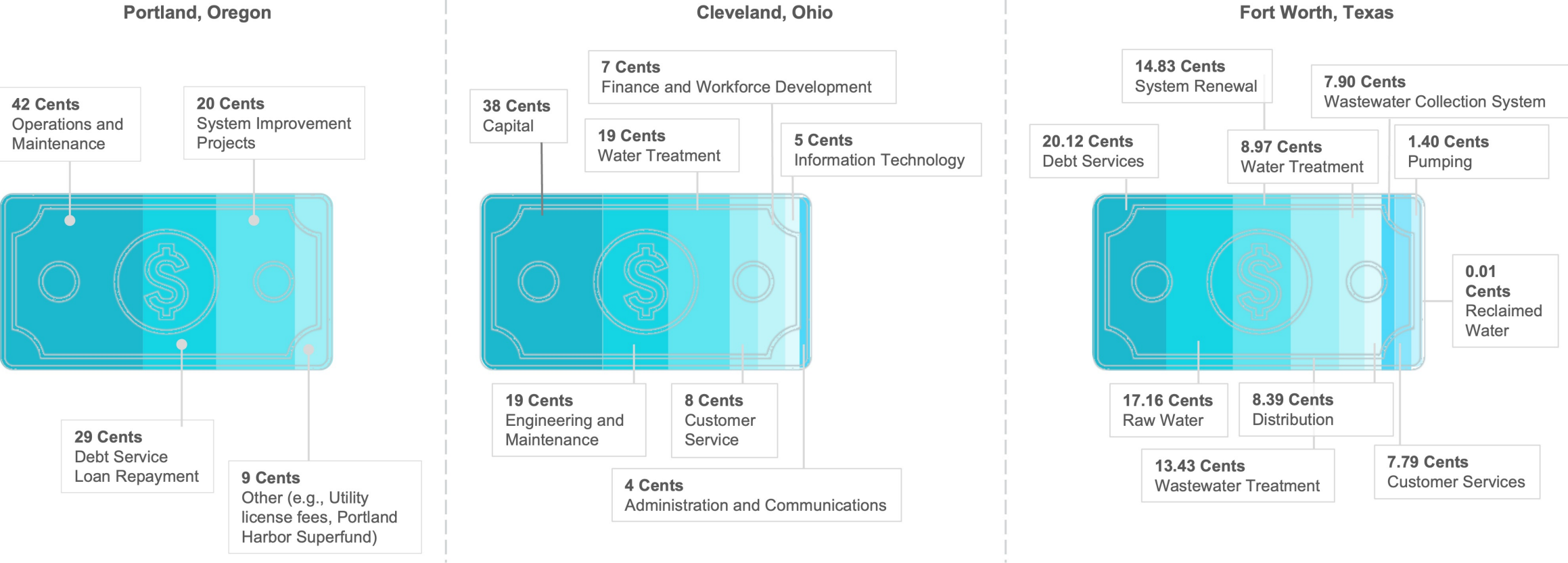


Note: 2022, 2020 only include 49 utilities due to data inconsistencies
Source: Utilities, Bluefield Research

How Utilities Allocate Ratepayer Revenues

Improving public awareness of the value of water sector systems and services was identified as one of the top five challenges facing the water sector in 2025, according to the American Water Works Association. Transparent reporting on the use of ratepayer dollars builds trust between municipal utilities and their customers. This transparency demonstrates accountability in responsible cost management while supporting mission-critical capital and operational investments.

Where Does Your Dollar Go? How Utilities Spend Their Ratepayer Revenues



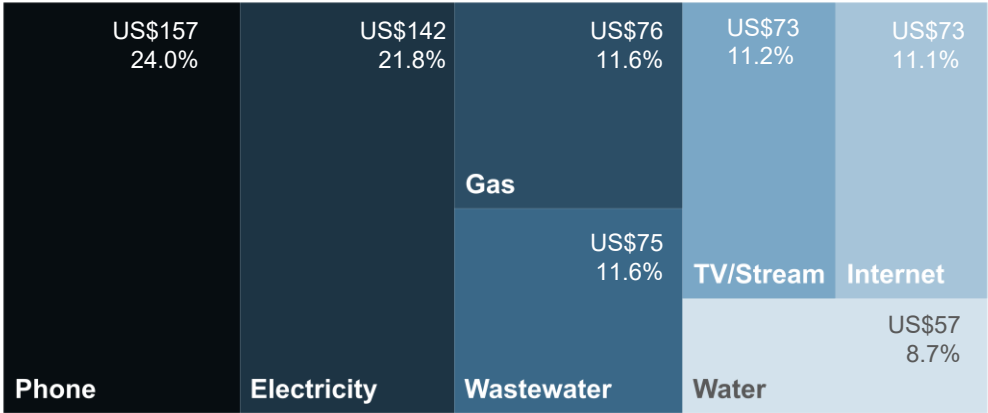
Source: American Water Works Association; cities of Portland, Cleveland, and Fort Worth; Bluefield Research

Average Residential Bill by Utility

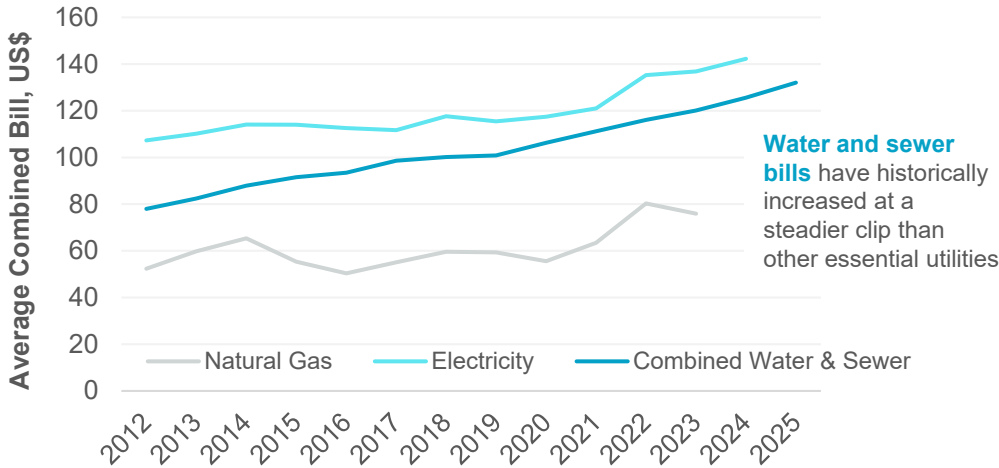
Essential water uses—drinking, hygiene, and sanitation—remain stable despite rising prices, reflecting greater insulation from price fluctuations compared to other household utilities.

- The average water and sewer bill is among the lower monthly household utility expenses. Water is typically the least expensive utility bill reported by those surveyed. In contrast, the average monthly wastewater bill is comparable to the costs of wireless internet (US\$73), gas (US\$76), and TV streaming services (US\$73).
- On average, wastewater treatment (US\$75) is more complex and expensive than water treatment (US\$57). Wastewater carries a diverse mix of materials such as food scraps, detergents, and biosolids. It can even include more unconventional items like tires, construction materials, and clothing that have entered the pipe networks. Additionally, wastewater systems typically rely more on gravity for transport and incur higher energy and chemical costs. Regulatory compliance costs (e.g., consent decrees) are also an influential factor.
- Unlike other household utilities, consumers generally cannot choose their water and wastewater providers due to the extensive infrastructure networks required.
- Over the past decade, the average combined water and sewer bill has increased at a more steady, gradual rate compared to other core utilities. Water prices have historically been low, but this issue is being increasingly addressed as the consequences of long-term deferred infrastructure maintenance worsen over time. Moreover, water pricing is governed by infrastructure investments, regulatory mandates, and localized supply constraints, enabling long-term rate planning without abrupt cost surges for consumers.
- Water utility bills are less susceptible to acute external forces that drive energy market swings, such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine, which caused a spike in natural gas prices. Electricity and natural gas prices are also intrinsically linked, given the key role that natural gas plays in power generation.

Average Residential Monthly Bill for Select Utilities, US\$



Average Residential Monthly Bill, 2012–2025



Note: Values in US\$. Most recent data from the American Gas Association is from 2023. Most recent data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration is from 2024. "Internet" reflects unbundled wireless internet, and "TV" reflects streaming services
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, American Gas Association, Mint Mobile, JD Power, Austin Water, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Charlotte Water, Boothbay Harbor Sewer District, Bluefield Research

Drivers of Rate Changes

Municipal water and sewer rates are heavily influenced by local narratives such as water supply availability, capital improvement needs, and the timing of election cycles.

Drivers of Rate Changes



Capital Improvements

Atlanta, Georgia: In March 2025, the city announced a US\$2 billion, 20-year initiative to overhaul its water system infrastructure.



Regulatory Compliance

Miami, Florida: Requirements of a federal consent decree to upgrade the water system, coupled with state law ending ocean outfall of wastewater, can't be met without a rate hike.



Climate Resilience

Seattle, Washington: The utility is funding US\$1.6 million for South Park Flood Control efforts, including planning and maintenance of temporary flood walls.



Municipal Debt

Baltimore, Maryland: Baltimore's sewer bond rating has been downgraded, along with its water and sewer debt ratings. Such downgrades have increased borrowing costs for the utility.



Environmental Protection

Cleveland, Ohio: Federally mandated Project Clean Lake, the largest obligation affecting rates since 2011, is a 25-year commitment to reduce combined sewer overflows.



Operations and Maintenance

Albuquerque, New Mexico: The utility reports a significant rise in operational costs. Expenses for fuel, power, and chemicals have increased, while construction costs are up to 70% higher than anticipated in some cases.



Inflationary Pressures

Nashville, Tennessee: Beginning in 2025, annual rate increases are based upon the greater of 2% or the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Customers.



Alternative Water Supplies

Austin, Texas: Beginning in November 2024, Austin Water started charging residents a fee of US\$0.15 per unit to support the expansion of the city's water reuse initiatives.



Affordability Programs

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: The utility's TAP-R surcharge, which finances its Tiered Assistance Program for lower-income consumers, rose from US\$0.15 per unit to US\$3.98 per unit in September 2024.



Political Influences

San Antonio, Texas: Both city utilities are reported to have taken measures to prevent rate-hike votes before upcoming city election years.

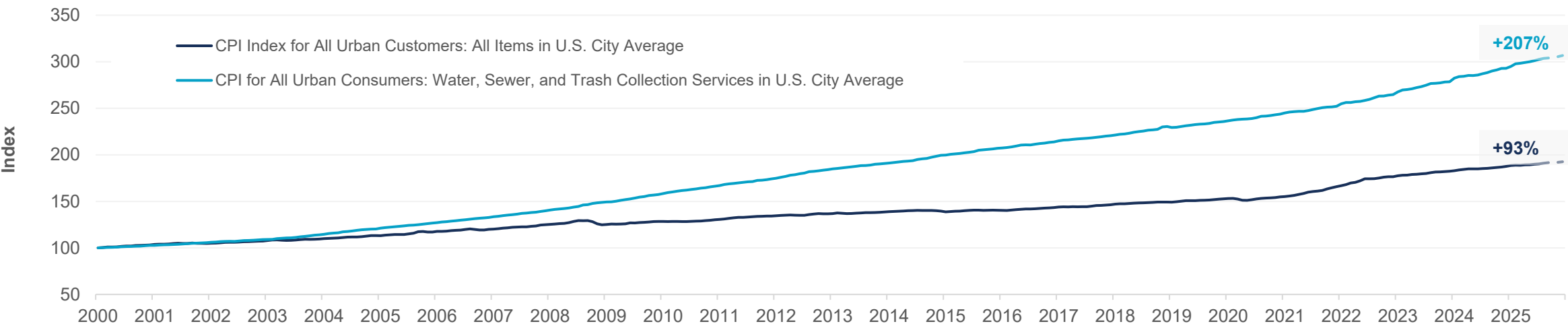
Source: Utilities, Miami Today, Fox 5 Atlanta, Baltimore Brew, KOAT 7 News, Kroll Bond Rating Agency, San Antonio Report, Bluefield Research

Inflationary Pressures

Inflation is often identified as a key factor behind rate increases, as it raises operational costs such as wages, water treatment chemicals, power, and construction.

- Since 2000, the rate of inflation for water, wastewater, and trash services has far exceeded the national inflation rate. From January 2000 to December 2025, consumer costs for water, sewer, and trash collection services rose by 207%, while all other commodities saw a 93% inflation increase.
- Some utilities adjust their rates according to inflation. The city of Houston, Texas, implements automatic annual adjustments for its water and wastewater rates based on the inflation rate.
- In 2025, Baltimore, Maryland, reported a 22% jump in the cost of water treatment chemicals and received a wastewater construction bid that was 14% higher than the engineering estimate. While construction contractors are entering 2026 with a sense of modest optimism about the water and sewer market segments, there are widespread concerns regarding workforce shortages and a potential economic slowdown.
- In November 2024, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, cited significant cost increases in recent years that are underpinning its upcoming rate adjustment schedule. This includes an 85% rise in electricity costs, a 155% increase in water treatment chemicals, and higher interest rates for financing infrastructure projects.

Measuring Inflation: Water, Wastewater, and Trash Services Against All Items, 2000–2025*



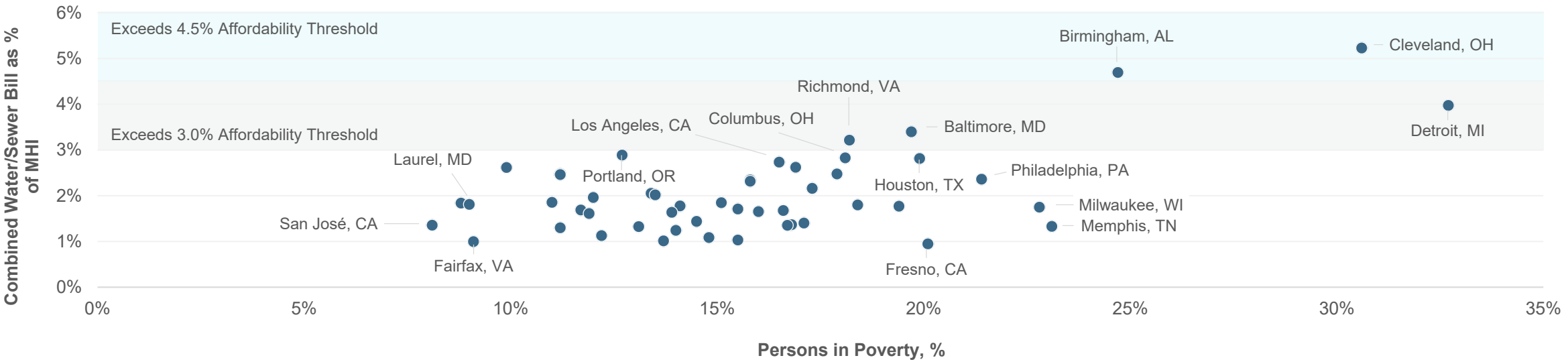
Note: *Custom index (1 January 2000 equals 100)
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, St. Louis Federal Reserve, Pacific Institute, city of Milwaukee, city of Houston, Baltimore Brew, Associated General Contractors of America, Oklahoma City, Bluefield Research

Assessing Water and Sewer Bill Affordability

There is no universally accepted method for assessing the affordability of water and sewer bills for residential customers. Many industry approaches rely on threshold values (e.g., 4.5% of median household income) to evaluate the economic burden on ratepayers and their communities; however, these metrics have critical limitations.

- One of the most common metrics used for assessing the affordability of water and sewer services is the 4.5% threshold. This threshold is crossed when a combined water and sewer bill exceeds 4.5% of an area's median household income (MHI). Another established metric is the 3.0% threshold, inspired by the 2023 Low-Income Water Customer Assistance Program Assessment Study and utilized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in its 2024 Water Affordability Needs Assessment.
- Among the 50 major municipalities analyzed, Cleveland, Ohio (5.2%), and Birmingham, Alabama (4.7%), exceed the 4.5% threshold. Meanwhile, Detroit, Michigan (4.0%); Baltimore, Maryland (3.4%); and Richmond, Virginia (3.2%), surpass the 3.0% threshold.
- While fixed-percentage benchmarks provide a more straightforward way to evaluate water and sewer affordability challenges, they can lead to overgeneralizations and may overlook local socioeconomic factors. For example, low-income households residing in areas with much higher costs of living may face more significant financial strains than a flat threshold can fully capture.

Benchmarking Affordability Burden: Combined Water and Sewer Bill

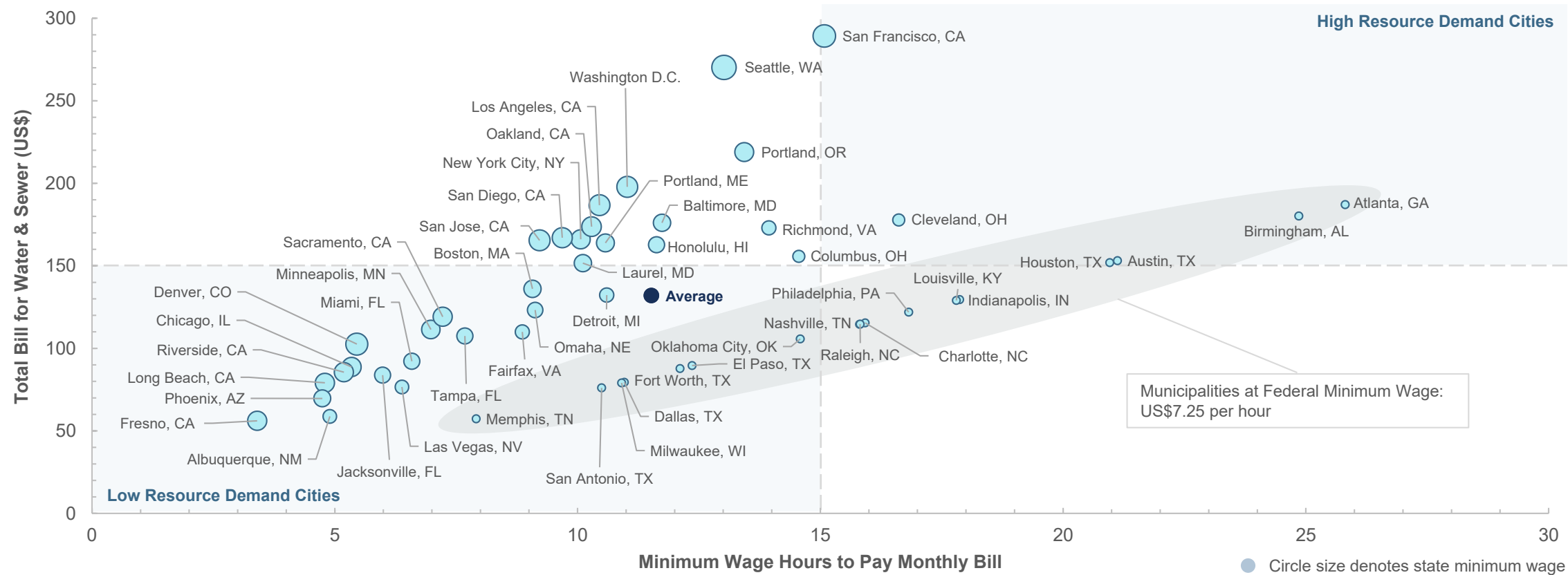


Note: Median household income is in 2024 U.S. dollars, 2020–2024
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Census Bureau, Duke University Nicholas Institute for Energy, Environment and Sustainability, National Association of Clean Water Agencies, Utilities, Bluefield Research

Intersection of Utility Bill Affordability with Wages

The affordability of water and wastewater services varies widely, with average combined bills ranging from US\$56 to over US\$200. Residents in cities paying the federal minimum wage (e.g., Birmingham, Alabama; Atlanta, Georgia; and Houston, Texas) may need to work over 20 hours at the US\$7.25 per hour minimum wage to cover their bills. The national average is 11.5 hours to pay for water and wastewater service.

Mapping Hours to Pay Month Water & Wastewater Bill Under Minimum Wage, 2025



Note: Most recent data from the American Gas Association is from 2023. Most recent data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration is from 2024. "Internet" reflects unbundled wireless internet, and "TV" reflects streaming services
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, American Gas Association, Mint Mobile, JD Power, Austin Water, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Charlotte Water, Boothbay Harbor Sewer District, Bluefield Research

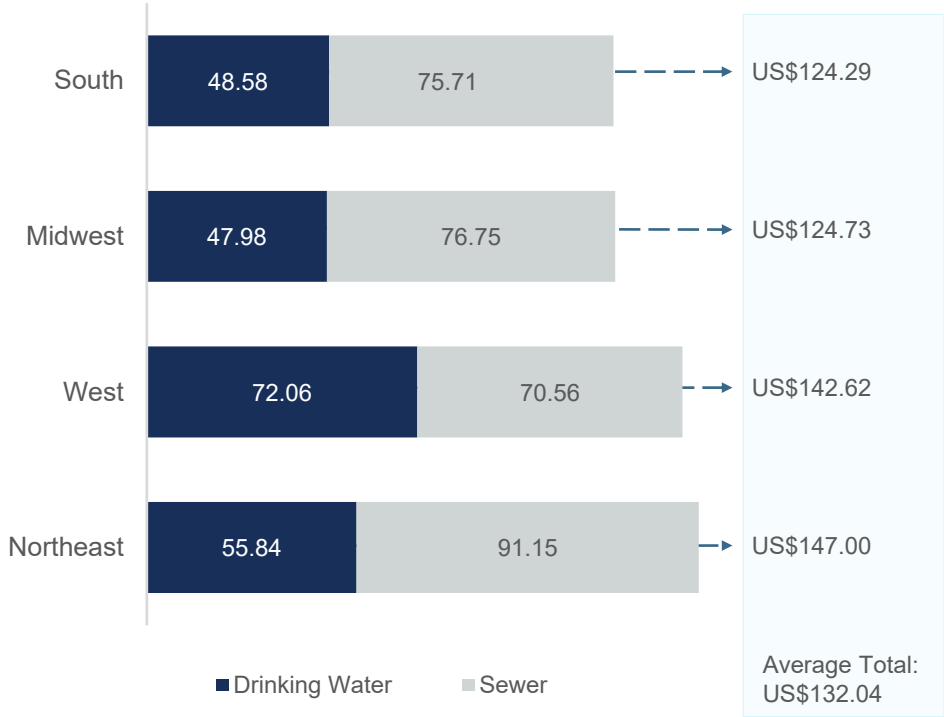
Regional Rate Comparison for Residential Drinking Water & Sewer Bills

Disparities in water and sewer rates across the U.S. highlight the distinctive water management challenges faced by various cities, including issues of resiliency, aging infrastructure, and affordability measures.

- Households in the Northeast faced the highest monthly average combined water bill in 2024–2025* at US\$147, followed closely by the West at US\$143. Aging infrastructure and sewer overflows disproportionately impact the Northeast, while the West struggles with water supply insecurity.
- Seasonal rate structures, such as those used in Los Angeles, California, and Phoenix, Arizona, encourage water conservation and help maintain revenue stability.
- Nine cities implement volumetric surcharges in their water and/or wastewater bills. These surcharges fund investments in areas such as CAPs and watershed protection.
- Based on a national consumption factor, average monthly water bills range from US\$25.27 in Memphis, Tennessee, to US\$129.15 in San Francisco, California. Sewer bills vary from approximately US\$12.14 in Long Beach, California, to US\$185.68 in Seattle, Washington.
- To address affordability, many utilities (e.g., Seattle, Washington; San Antonio, Texas; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) have implemented CAPs. However, not all utilities

have the authority to implement these programs. For instance, in Wisconsin, drinking water utilities cannot charge lower rates based on income, as this practice is considered discriminatory.

Average Residential Monthly Drinking Water & Sewer Bills by Region, 2025

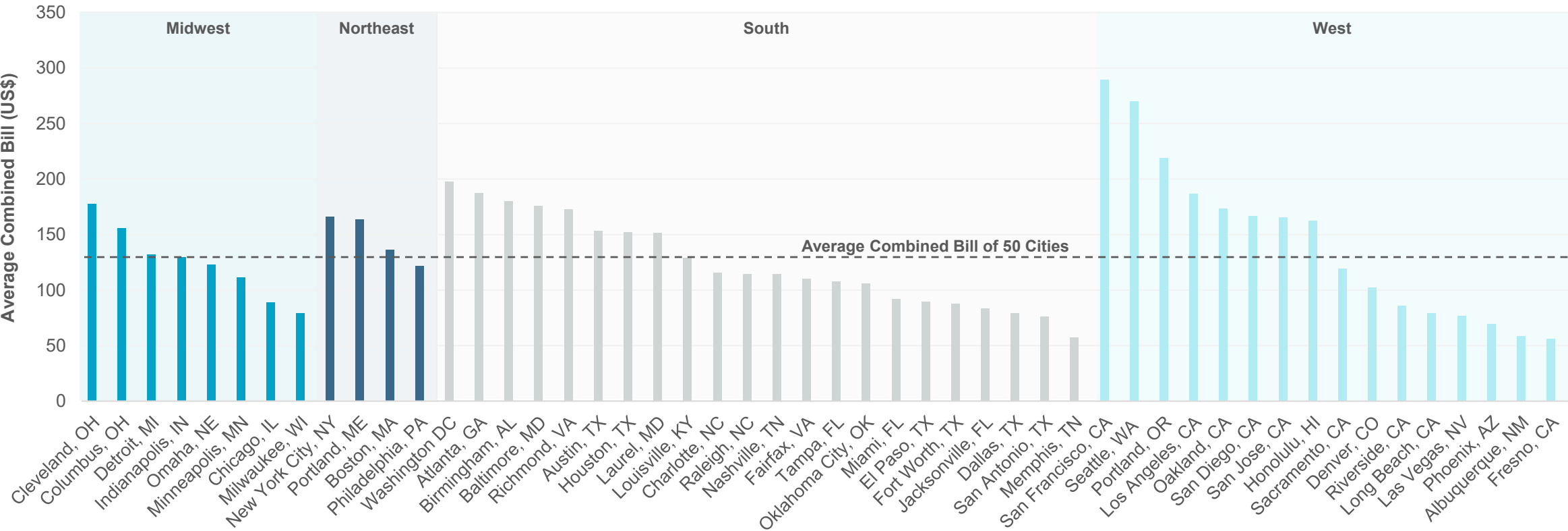


Note: *The Northeast is underpinned by a smaller sample of utilities relative to other regions, and this average should be interpreted with caution
Source: Utilities, Bluefield Research

Utility Bills by Region

The average combined water and sewer bill for a typical U.S. household across 50 municipalities is US\$132.04 per month. The three cities with the highest average combined water and sewer bills are San Francisco, California; Seattle, Washington; and Portland, Oregon—all of which are in the West.

Water and Sewer Rate Affordability: Comparing Against the National Average, 2025

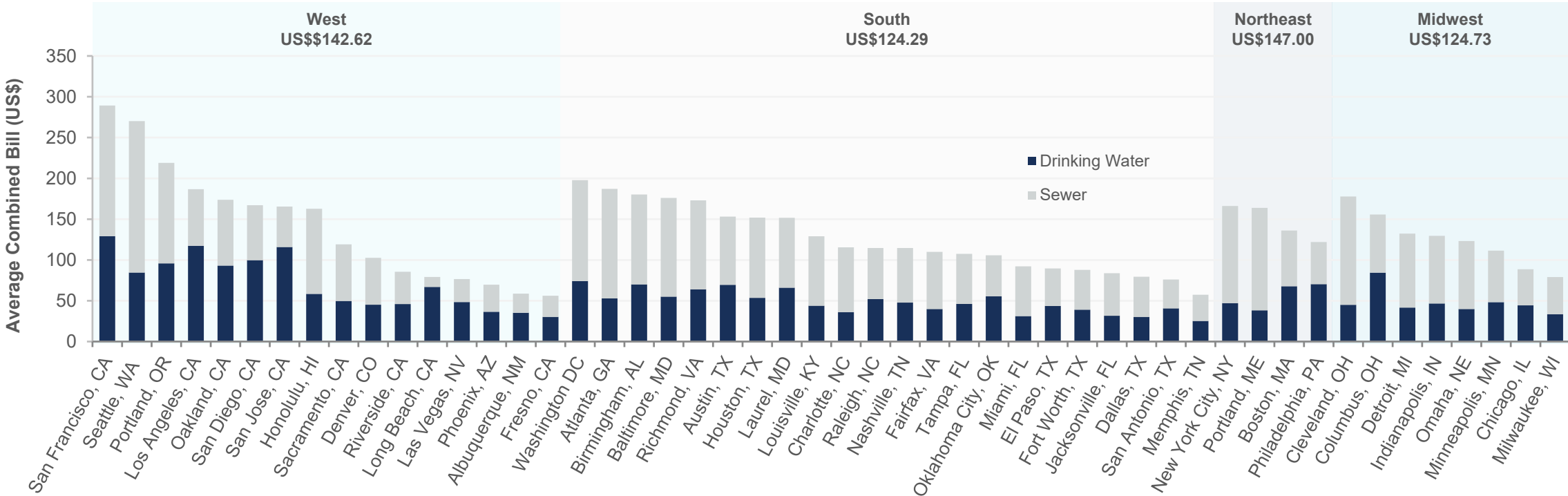


Source: Utilities, Bluefield Research

City Pricing Index for Drinking Water and Sewer

Across 50 major U.S. municipalities, sewer service charges account for approximately 57% of the average combined water and sewer bill. The highest percentages are found in Portland, Maine (~77% of the overall bill) and Cleveland, Ohio (~75%). In contrast, drinking water charges constitute a greater portion of the average combined bill in the West—led by Long Beach, California (~85%), and San José, California (~70%).

Residential Utility Drinking Water and Sewer Bills for 50 U.S. Cities, 2025



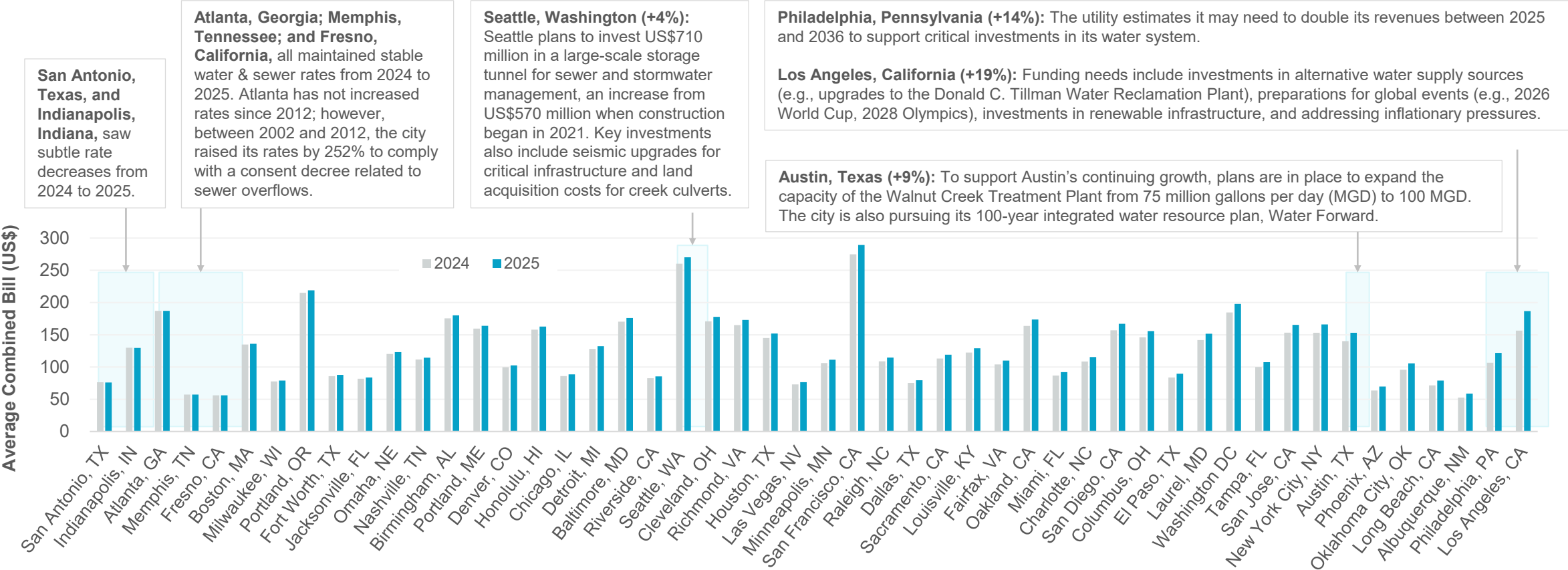
Note: Values in US\$. Most recent data from the American Gas Association is from 2023. Most recent data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration is from 2024. "Internet" reflects unbundled wireless internet, and "TV" reflects streaming services

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, American Gas Association, Mint Mobile, JD Power, Austin Water, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Charlotte Water, Boothbay Harbor Sewer District, Bluefield Research

Changes in Household Drinking Water & Sewer Bills, 2024–2025

In 2025, of the 50 cities analyzed, 45 cities increased their water and sewer rates. Three cities kept their rates the same, while two cities saw a reduction in their total bills. Notably, five cities—Albuquerque, New Mexico; Long Beach, California; Los Angeles, California; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—reported an overall increase in their bills of more than 10%.

Drinking Water & Sewer Combined Bill Changes from 2024 to 2025



Note: Based on the national average consumption of 27.37 cubic meters per month; sorted by percent increase in combined bill
Source: The Seattle Times, Utilities, Bluefield Research

Implementing Residential Municipal Water and Sewer Rate Increases

To address capital improvements and the rising costs of water treatment and distribution, utilities may adopt a range of strategies to price water and sewer services for residential customers.

Water and Sewer Pricing Mechanisms

Mechanism	Description
Volumetric Charges	- Customers pay an amount proportional to water usage and wastewater. Volumetric charges can be uniform across all amounts of water consumed, or they can be tied to an increasing or decreasing block tariff structure. - Among the utilities analyzed, commodity charges range from US\$0.00 to US\$12.14 per centum cubic feet (CCF) within the first block tariff for water, and from US\$0.00 to US\$19.21 per CCF within the first block tariff for wastewater. - Additional volumetric surcharges may be applied to customers based on their water usage or wastewater output. These surcharges can help offset environmental impacts through environmental protection fees and may also fund community assistance and affordability programs. - Nine cities—Austin, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; Las Vegas, Nevada; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Phoenix, Arizona; Portland, Oregon; Raleigh, North Carolina; San Antonio, Texas; and Washington, D.C.—have volumetric surcharges for water and/or wastewater, all less than US\$1.00 per CCF.
Fixed Fees	- Monthly charges paid by customers regardless of water and wastewater volumes. - Often include the costs associated with maintaining water and sewer infrastructure. In some states, the fixed fee also includes a monthly minimum charge for water usage. - Range from US\$0.00 to US\$68.59 for water and from US\$0.00 to US\$69.35 for sewer. - The following five cities do not have a fixed fee for water use: Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Los Angeles, California; Memphis, Tennessee; and New York City, New York. - The following eight cities do not have a fixed fee for sewer use: Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Los Angeles, California; Memphis, Tennessee; New York City, New York; Portland, Oregon; and Seattle, Washington.
Start-Up Service Fees	- Start-up service fees are paid one time when customers establish an account with the water or wastewater utility. - These fees are often associated with administrative costs (such as billing fees) and initial water meter readings. - Start-up service fees are not the same as connection fees, which are paid when new construction is integrated into an existing water utility's network.

Source: Bluefield Research

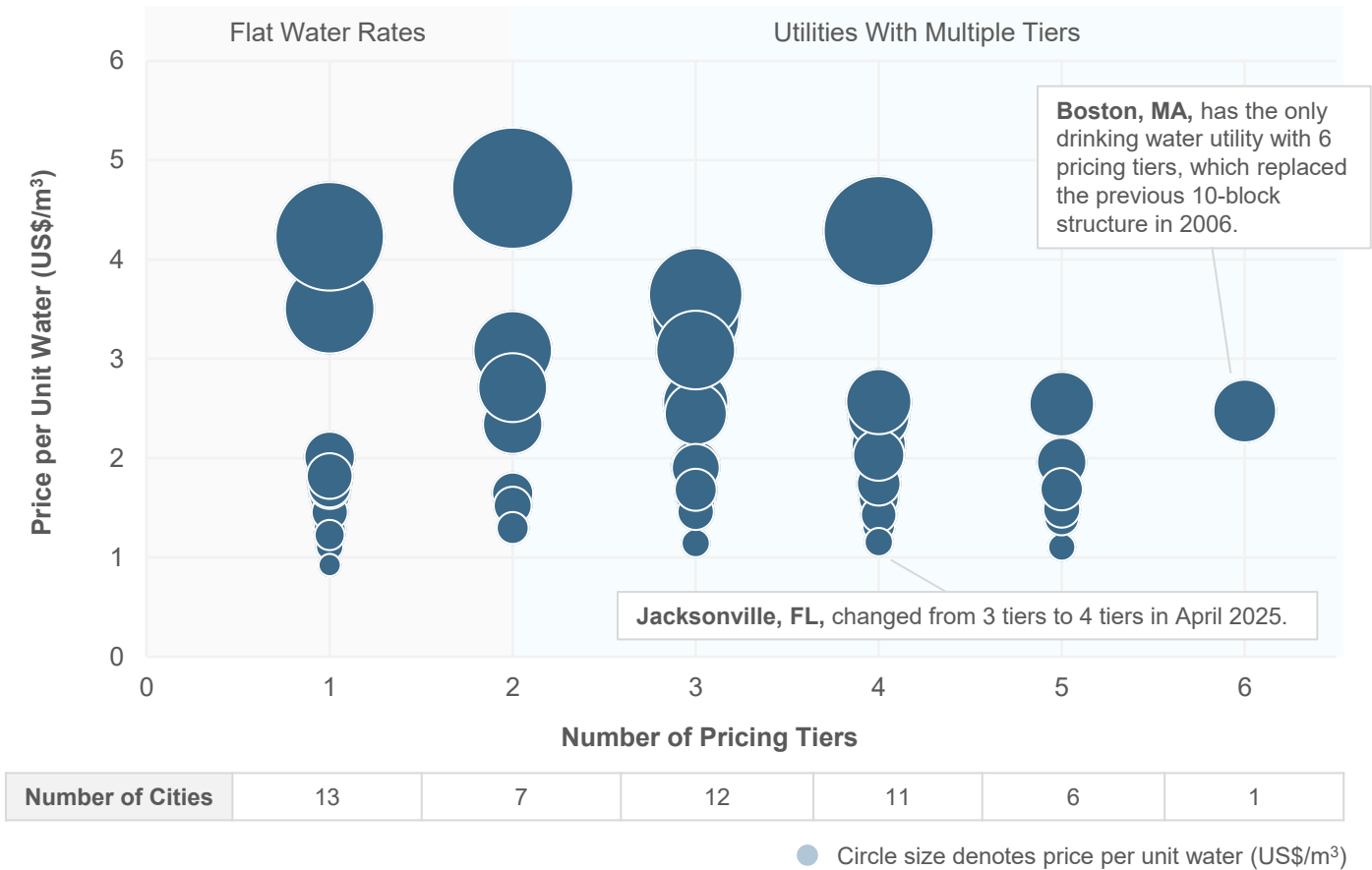


Utilities' Price Structure Complexity and Bill Size

U.S. water utilities use diverse pricing strategies to maintain stable revenue through fixed charges. Multitiered pricing is the predominate rate structure, often used to encourage conservation and ensure equity; however, there are some exceptions, such as declining rates in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Portland, Maine.

- The majority of utilities implement multitiered pricing to promote water conservation while keeping essential indoor water use affordable. For example, Boston, Massachusetts, employs a unique six-tier system that adjusts rates based on household size and type.
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Portland, Maine, are exceptions with declining rate structures that reduce costs with increased usage, which may contradict conservation efforts.
- Fixed volumetric allowances in places like El Paso, Texas (five CCF); Nashville, Tennessee (two CCF); and Phoenix, Arizona (seasonal thresholds), help stabilize utility revenues while accommodating changes in demand due to seasonal and efficiency factors.
- Regional disparities reveal the fragmented nature of the water industry. Utilities in the West charge the highest on average (US\$2.63 per cubic meter), with cost drivers including wholesale water supply agreements and infrastructure requirements. In contrast, the more water-rich Midwest observed the lowest price per unit (US\$1.75 per cubic meter), followed closely by the South (US\$1.77 per cubic meter).
- Sewer pricing is generally simpler, more often based on fixed and flat volumetric rates, reflecting utilities' focus on water conservation and cost recovery for sewer systems.

Utilities' Price of Water by Volume, 2025



Source: Utilities, Bluefield Research

Among the 50 cities analyzed, most use two or three pricing mechanisms for water and sewer services. Fixed fees and volumetric charges are the primary factors influencing changes in monthly bills.

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Water and Wastewater Utility by City (1/3)

City	Region	State	Water Utility	Wastewater Utility (if different from water utility)	Average Water Consumption (m ³ per month)
Albuquerque	West	New Mexico	Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority		26.37
Atlanta	South	Georgia	City of Atlanta, Department of Watershed Management		23.15
Austin	South	Texas	Austin Water		26.96
Baltimore	South	Maryland	City of Baltimore, Department of Public Works		30.18
Birmingham	South	Alabama	Central Alabama Water (formerly Birmingham Water Works)	Jefferson County Environmental Services	22.27
Boston	Northeast	Massachusetts	Boston Water and Sewer Commission		19.04
Charlotte	South	North Carolina	Charlotte Water		20.51
Chicago	Midwest	Illinois	City of Chicago, Department of Water Management		23.44
Cleveland	Midwest	Ohio	City of Cleveland, Division of Water (Cleveland Water)	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	19.34
Columbus	Midwest	Ohio	Columbus Water & Power		19.34
Dallas	South	Texas	Dallas Water Utilities		26.96
Denver	West	Colorado	Denver Water	City of Denver, Wastewater Management Division	32.52
Detroit	Midwest	Michigan	City of Detroit, Water and Sewerage Department		23.15
El Paso	South	Texas	El Paso Water		26.96
Fairfax	South	Virginia	Fairfax County Water Authority (Fairfax Water)		21.97
Fort Worth	South	Texas	City of Fort Worth, Water Department		26.96
Fresno	West	California	City of Fresno, Department of Public Utilities		31.64
Honolulu	West	Hawaii	City and County of Honolulu, Board of Water Supply	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Environmental Services	42.19
Houston	South	Texas	Houston Public Works		26.96
Indianapolis	Midwest	Indiana	Citizens Energy Group	CWA Authority, Inc.	22.27

Source: Utilities, Bluefield Research

Water and Wastewater Utility by City (2/3)

City	Region	State	Water Utility	Wastewater Utility (if different from water utility)	Average Water Consumption (m ³ per month)
Jacksonville	South	Florida	JEA		25.49
Las Vegas	West	Nevada	Las Vegas Valley Water District	City of Las Vegas, Department of Public Works	39.26
Laurel	South	Maryland	Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC Water)		30.18
Long Beach	West	California	Long Beach Utilities		31.64
Los Angeles	West	California	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Los Angeles Sanitation and Environment	31.64
Louisville	South	Kentucky	Louisville Water Company	Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District	19.63
Memphis	South	Tennessee	Memphis Light, Gas and Water	City of Memphis, Public Works Division	23.44
Miami	South	Florida	Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department		25.49
Milwaukee	Midwest	Wisconsin	Milwaukee Water Works	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District	14.94
Minneapolis	Midwest	Minnesota	City of Minneapolis, Public Works		18.17
Nashville	South	Tennessee	Metropolitan Government of Nashville & Davidson County, Metro Water Services		23.44
New York City	Northeast	New York	New York City Water Board		23.15
Oakland	West	California	East Bay Municipal Utility District	East Bay Municipal Utility District, City of Oakland, Public Works Department	31.64
Oklahoma City	South	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City Utilities Department		24.90
Omaha	Midwest	Nebraska	Metropolitan Utilities District of Omaha	City of Omaha, Public Works Department Services	27.83
Philadelphia	Northeast	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Water Department		17.29
Phoenix	West	Arizona	City of Phoenix, Water Services Department		43.07
Portland	Northeast	Maine	Portland Water District		16.11
Portland	West	Oregon	Portland Water Bureau	City of Portland, Bureau of Environmental Services	33.11

Source: Utilities, Bluefield Research

Water and Wastewater Utility by City (3/3)

City	Region	State	Water Utility	Wastewater Utility (if different from water utility)	Average Water Consumption (m ³ per month)
Raleigh	South	North Carolina	Raleigh Water		20.51
Richmond	South	Virginia	City of Richmond, Department of Public Utilities		21.97
Riverside	West	California	City of Riverside, Public Utilities Department		31.64
Sacramento	West	California	City of Sacramento, Department of Utilities	Sacramento Area Sewer District	31.64
San Antonio	South	Texas	San Antonio Water System		26.96
San Diego	West	California	City of San Diego, Public Utilities Department		31.64
San Francisco	West	California	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission		31.64
San José	West	California	San José Municipal Water System	San José—Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility	31.64
Seattle	West	Washington	Seattle Public Utilities		32.52
Tampa	South	Florida	City of Tampa Utilities		25.49
Washington, D.C.	Northeast	--	DC Water		21.97

Source: Utilities, Bluefield Research

Data Navigator

Our Data Navigator platform supports corporate subscription clients with direct access to a range of industrial water data through an interactive, flexible platform.

Become a Data Navigator seat holder.
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Data-driven decisions



Easy access



Saves time

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NORTH AMERICA: +1 617 910 2540

EUROPE: +34 932 716 546

waterexperts@bluefieldresearch.com | www.bluefieldresearch.com