

Chapter 325

SEWERS

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Village Board of the Village of Spring Green 7-24-2003 (Ch. 6 of the Village Code). Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Water and Sewer Committee — See Ch. 145.
Building construction — See Ch. 189.
Land division and subdivision — See Ch. 250.
Streets and sidewalks — See Ch. 342.
Water — See Ch. 390.

§ 325-1. Definitions and word usage.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated. "Shall" is mandatory; "may" is permissive.

AMMONIA — The sum of concentrations of both molecular ammonia NH₃ and ammonium ion NH₄ expressed as nitrogen; pH will determine the predominant species present as equilibrium.

APPROVING AUTHORITY — The Village Board, Village Engineer, the Superintendent of the Wastewater Treatment Facility (or other designated official) of the Village of Spring Green, or their duly authorized deputy, agent, or representative.¹

BOD (BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND) — The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five days at 20° C, expressed in milligrams per liter.

BUILDING DRAIN — That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer.

BUILDING SEWER — The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

CATEGORY A — Those sanitary sewer users who discharge wastewater with concentrations of BOD and/or suspended solids greater than 300 milligrams per liter.

COMBINED SEWER — A sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.

COMPATIBLE POLLUTANTS — Biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, phosphorus, pH, or fecal coliform bacteria, plus additional pollutants identified in the WPDES permit for the publicly owned treatment works receiving the pollutants.

GARBAGE — Solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and

1. Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

dispensing of food and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.

INCOMPATIBLE POLLUTANTS — Wastewater with pollutants that will adversely affect or disrupt the quality of wastewater treatment if discharged to a wastewater treatment facility.

INDUSTRIAL USER

- A. Any nongovernmental user of publicly owned treatment works identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, Office of Management and Budget, as amended and supplemented as of October 1, 1978, under the following divisions:
 - (1) Division A, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.
 - (2) Division B, Mining.
 - (3) Division D, Manufacturing.
 - (4) Division E, Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services.
 - (5) Division I, Services.
- B. A user in the division listed may be excluded if it is determined that it will introduce primarily segregated domestic wastes or wastes from sanitary conveniences.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES — The liquid waste from industrial manufacturing processes, trade or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRY — An industry that has:

- A. A flow of 25,000 gallons or more per average workday;
- B. A flow greater than 5% of the flow carried by the municipal system receiving the wastes;
- C. A material in its discharge included on a list of toxic pollutants identified pursuant to Wisconsin law; or
- D. A significant impact, either singularly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the treatment works or the quality of its effluent.

NATURAL OUTLET — Any outlet into a water source, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface water or groundwater.

NORMAL OR DOMESTIC STRENGTH WASTEWATER — Wastewater with concentrations of BOD and suspended solids no greater than 300 milligrams per liter and concentration of phosphorus no greater than 10 milligrams per liter.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS — Includes all costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities as well as the costs associated with periodic equipment replacement necessary for maintaining capacity and performance of wastewater collection and treatment facilities.

PARTS PER MILLION — A weight ratio; the parts per million value multiplied by the factor 8.34 shall be equivalent to pounds per million gallons of water.

PERSON — Any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group.

pH — The logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

PHOSPHORUS — Elemental phosphorus determined by and in accordance with procedures set forth in the most recent edition of Standards Methods.

PROPERLY SHREDDED GARBAGE — The waste from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that has been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than 1/2 inch in any dimension.

PUBLIC SEWER — Any sewer provided by or subject to the jurisdiction of the Village of Spring Green. It shall also include sewers within or outside the Village boundaries that serve one or more persons and ultimately discharge into the Village sanitary or combined sewer systems, even though those sewers may not have been constructed with Village funds.

REPLACEMENT COSTS — Expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories, or appurtenances which are necessary during the service life of the treatment works to maintain the capacity and performance for which such works were designed and constructed. Operation and maintenance costs include replacement costs.

RESIDENTIAL UNIT — The equivalent to an average residential household contributing 50,000 gallons of wastewater per year with BOD and suspended solids concentrations not greater than 300 milligrams per liter and phosphorus concentration no greater than 10 milligrams per liter.

RESIDENTIAL USER — A user whose contributions to the wastewater treatment works consist only of normal domestic strength waste originating from a house, apartment, or other living quarters by a person or persons constituting a distinct household.

SANITARY SEWAGE — A combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments.

SANITARY SEWER — A sewer that carries sanitary sewage and to which stormwater, surface water or groundwater is not intentionally admitted.

SEPTAGE — The wastewater or contents of septic or holding tanks, dosing chambers, grease interceptors, seepage beds, seepage pits, seepage trenches, privies or portable rest rooms.

SEWAGE — A combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT — Any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.

SEWAGE WORKS — All facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage.

SEWER — A pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

SEWER CONNECTION CHARGE — A charge assessed customers for connecting to public sanitary sewers that discharge to the Spring Green Wastewater Treatment Facility.

SEWER SERVICE CHARGE — A service charge levied on users of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities for payment of capital-related expenses as well as operation and maintenance costs of said facilities. (User charge, which covers operation and maintenance and

replacement costs, is a part of the sewer service charge.)

STANDARD METHODS — The examination and analytical procedures set forth in the most recent edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water, Sewage, and Industrial Wastes" published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Federation of Sewage and Industrial Wastes Associations.

STORM SEWER — A sewer which carries stormwater and surface water and drainage but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.

STORMWATER RUNOFF — That portion of the rainfall that is drained into the sewers.

SUSPENDED SOLIDS — Solids that either float on the surface of or are in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

UNPOLLUTED WATER — Water of quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

USER CHARGE — A charge levied on users of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities as a part of the sewer service charge for payment of operation and maintenance of said facilities.

VILLAGE — The Village of Spring Green.

WASTEWATER — The spent water of a community. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions together with any groundwater, surface water, and stormwater that may be present.

WASTEWATER FACILITIES — The structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS — An arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes, and sludge. Sometimes used as synonymous with "waste treatment."

WATERCOURSE — A channel in which a flow of water occurs either continuously or intermittently.

§ 325-2. Use of public sewers required.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the Village of Spring Green or in any area under the jurisdiction of said Village any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.
- B. It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the Village of Spring Green or in any area under the jurisdiction of said Village any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this chapter.
- C. It shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or

other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.

- D. The owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes situated within the Village and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or planned to be located a public sanitary sewer of the Village is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein and to connect such facilities directly with the public sanitary sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter within 90 days after date of official notice to do so.

§ 325-3. Building sewers and connections.

- A. No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the approving authority.²
- B. There shall be two classes of building sewer permits: (1) for residential and commercial service and (2) for service to establishments producing industrial wastes. In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the Village. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the approving authority.
- C. All costs and expense incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the Village for any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.
- D. A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building, except that where the building stands at the rear of another on an interior parcel and no public sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway, the building sewer from the building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer.
- E. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and testing by the approving authority, to meet all requirements of this chapter.
- F. The size, slope, alignment, materials or construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- G. Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.
- H. No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

2. Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

- I. The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight.
- J. The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the approving authority when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the approving authority.
- K. All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the Village.
- L. All property owners shall be responsible for their own sewer lateral from the house to the sewer main.³

§ 325-4. Use of public sewers.

- A. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.
- B. Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the Village Board. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process water may be discharged, on approval of the Village Board, to a storm sewer or natural outlet.
- C. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:
 - (1) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas.
 - (2) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant.
 - (3) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the sewage works.⁴
 - (4) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works, such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch

3. Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

4. Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, paper dishes, cups, and milk containers, either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

- D. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the Village Board that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or otherwise endanger life, limb or public property or constitute a nuisance. In forming its opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Village Board will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:
- (1) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150° F. (65° C.).
 - (2) Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 100 milligrams per liter or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32° and 150° F. (0° and 65° C.).
 - (3) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded.
 - (4) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances, or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such a degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment plant exceeds the limits established by the approving authority for such materials.
 - (5) Materials which exert or cause unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes.
 - (6) Materials which exert or cause unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to adversely affect the operation of the sewage treatment works.
 - (7) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment process employed or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
- E. If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers and such waters or wastes contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Subsection D of this section, and which in the judgment of the Village Board may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Village Board may reject the wastes; require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers; require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes. If the Village Board permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the Village Board and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws.

- F. The provisions of the Wisconsin Administrative Code describing and defining regulations with respect to grease interceptors are hereby adopted and by reference made a part of this chapter. Any act required to be performed or prohibited by an Administrative Code provision incorporated herein by reference is required or prohibited by this chapter. Any future amendments, revisions or modifications of the Administrative Code provisions incorporated herein are intended to be made part of this chapter. A copy of these Administrative Code provisions and any future amendments shall be kept on file in the Village Clerk-Treasurer's office.
- G. Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.
- H. When deemed necessary by the Village Board, a suitable control manhole shall be constructed on a building sewer carrying industrial wastes and such manhole shall contain such necessary meters, equipment, and other appurtenances to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. The construction costs and maintenance cost of the manhole shall be levied against the property as a special assessment and paid to the Village as stipulated by the Village Board.
- I. No statement contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the Village and any industrial concern whereby any industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the Village for treatment, subject to payment therefor by the industrial concern.

§ 325-5. Grease, oil and sand interceptors. ⁵

Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided at repair garages, gasoline stations, car washes and other industrial or commercial establishments for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, oil, flammable wastes, sand and other harmful ingredients. All interceptors shall be constructed in accordance with the Wisconsin Plumbing Code and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for easy cleaning and inspection. All grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be maintained by the owner, at his expense, in continuous, efficient operation at all times. Grease trap waste removal records shall be maintained on the premises. The interceptors and waste removal records shall be open to inspection by Village employees during normal business hours.

§ 325-6. Powers and authority of inspectors.

- A. The approving authority shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The approving authority shall have no authority to inquire into any industrial processes beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.
- B. While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in Subsection A above, the approving authority shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises

5. Editor's Note: Added at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

established by the company, and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the Village employees and the Village shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by its employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of gauging and sampling operations, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions.

- C. The approving authority shall be permitted to enter all private properties over which the Village has an easement for the purpose of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

§ 325-7. Basis for sewer service charges.

- A. Sewer users served by Water Utility water meters. There is hereby levied and assessed upon each lot, parcel of land, building, or premises having a connection with the wastewater facilities and being served with water solely by the Water Utility a wastewater treatment service charge based, in part, on the quantity of water used as measured by the Water Utility water meter used upon the premises.
- B. Sewer users served by private wells. If any person discharging sewage into the public sanitary sewer procures any part or all of his water from sources other than the Water Utility, all or part of which is discharged into the public sanitary sewer system, the person shall be required to have water meters installed for the purpose of determining the volume of water obtained from these sources. Where sewage meters are already installed, the water meters will not be required. The water meters may be furnished by the Water Utility and installed under its supervision, all costs, including the cost of the meter, being at the expense of the person requiring the meter.
- C. Credit for water not discharged into sewer. The wastewater treatment charge levied and assessed to a premises shall be reduced by that quantity of metered water that is not discharged into the sanitary sewer. In order to be eligible for this credit, a meter measuring such water not discharged into the sanitary sewer shall be installed in the interior of the premises. Upon installation of the necessary plumbing, the Village Public Works Department shall install the meter. The owner of the premises or the person ordering the installation of the meter shall pay all costs associated with the installation of the meter, including plumbing cost, and the cost of installation. Costs owing to the Village shall be a lien upon the property served pursuant to § 66.0821(4)(d), Wis. Stats., and shall be collected in the manner therein provided.

§ 325-8. Sewer service charge imposed

A sewer service charge is hereby imposed upon each lot, parcel of land, building, or premises served by the sewage system or otherwise discharging sewage, including industrial wastes, into the sewage system. Such sewer service charge shall be payable as hereinafter provided and in an amount determinable as follows.

A. The sewer service charge for any lot, parcel of land, building, or premises within the corporate limits, and for any lot, parcel of land, or any building outside the corporate limits which is connected to the sanitary sewer system, shall be based upon the quantity of water used therein or thereon and the quality of wastewater generated as measured by the water meter or sewage meter in use as follows:

(1) Category A is defined as normal or domestic strength wastewater having organic concentrations of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and suspended solids no greater than 300 milligrams per liter. The sewer service charge for Category A wastewater is as follows:⁶

(a) Fixed base charge: \$ 18.91 per billing period.

(b) Volume charge: \$ 4.26 per 1,000 gallons of water metered.

(2) Prairie Sanitary District. The Prairie Sanitary District shall establish sewer rates charges for its users. The Prairie Sanitary District shall be billed quarterly by the Village of Spring Green for the following:

(a) Plant capital cost.

[1] Original plant: \$943.90 per quarter (through 2003).

[2] Plant upgrade: \$805.75 per quarter (through 2016).

[3] Capital Improvement Charges (planned upgrades) \$1,128.75 per quarter (adjusted every 6 years)

The Village and PSD have suspended charges 1 & 2 until Attachment A of the Village of Spring Green and Prairie Sanitary District Agreement for Wasterwater Treatment and Billing is next revised.

(b) Plant operations cost: (Volume Charge \$ 2.46 per 1,000 gallons.

(c) Meter Reading, Testing, and bookkeeping.

(d) The Prairie Sanitary District shall pay meter reading, testing, billing, and bookkeeping costs at the hourly rate plus tax and benefit costs being paid by the Village of Spring Green. Mileage shall be charged at a rate no higher than the current IRS Standard Mileage Rate. Materials shall be at actual cost.

B. Reassignment of sewer users. The approving authority will reassign sewer users into appropriate sewer service charge categories if wastewater sampling programs and other related information indicate a change of categories is necessary. High-strength users shall install and maintain a sewage meter, sampling manhole and equipment so samples may be collected by the Public Works Department for analysis. The cost of the sampling manhole, equipment and analysis will be charged to the customer. For discharges containing concentrations greater than Category A wastewater, users will be charged a surcharge in

⁶. Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

addition to the rates in Subsection A.⁷

$$S = \frac{(\$0.39)(X \text{ mg/L} - 300 \text{ mg/L})(8.34) + (\$0.30)(Y \text{ mg/L} - 300 \text{ mg/L})(8.34) + (\$5.60)(Z \text{ mg/L} - 10 \text{ mg/L})(8.34)}{1000}$$

X = BOD concentration of wastewater (mg/l)

Y = TSS concentration of wastewater (mg/l)

Z = Phosphorus concentration of wastewater (mg/l)

S = Surcharge = Additional charge assessed per 1,000 gallons treated

- C. Septic tank sludge and holding tank sewage. Septic tank sludge and holding tank sewage shall not be accepted into the wastewater facilities.

§ 325-9. Payment of charges.

- A. Method of billing. The sewer service charge shall be payable to the Village Clerk-Treasurer in such manner as may be directed from time to time by the Board. Any change in the manner of payment shall be published in a newspaper in the form of display or commercial type rather than legal notice form no less than three consecutive weeks prior to the commencement of the new billing and paying procedures.
- B. Penalties. A penalty of 3% quarterly shall be added to all bills not paid by the date fixed for final payment in accordance with any administrative procedures of payment determined by the Village Board.
- C. Lien for charges. Sewerage service charges shall be a lien upon the property served pursuant to § 66.0821(4)(d), Wis. Stats., and shall be collected in the manner therein provided.

§ 325-10. Disposition of revenue.

- A. The rates and charges herein set forth shall be applicable to all services furnished and made available by said wastewater treatment facility to the Village and its inhabitants and all other persons, firms and corporations, both public and private, until modified by ordinance amendatory hereof or supplemental hereto, provided that such rates and charges as amended shall always be fixed, maintained and collected in such amounts as shall produce gross revenues adequate to pay as incurred all costs of the operation and maintenance of said facility and to accumulate an adequate reserve for the depreciation thereof, and to pay when due the principal of and interest on all bonds of the Village which are payable from the revenues of said wastewater treatment facility.
- B. The funds received from the collection of the sewer service charges authorized by this chapter shall be credited to the sanitary sewerage account and shall be set aside into the

7. Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

separate and special funds heretofore provided for by the Board for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of the facility, for a proper and adequate depreciation account, and for the payment of the interest and principal of bonds, issued and outstanding, or which may be hereafter issued to provide funds to construct, improve or extend said public utility.

- (1) When appropriated by the Board, the credits to said account remaining after the payment of operation and maintenance costs, deposited in a separate account of the amount allocated to equipment replacement, and interest and principal of bonds issued shall be available for the payment of the following uses:
 - (a) Cost of the replacement of existing sewer mains.
 - (b) Cost of substitution of larger sizes for existing mains.
 - (c) Cost of new primary sewer mains and installation of the same in excess of such charge or cost payable by statutory assessment.
 - (d) Cost of road repair required by such construction.
 - (e) Cost of contracted engineering service to ensure a planned program.
 - (f) Cost of collection.
 - (g) Cost of repairs, renewals or expansion of the sewerage plant in excess of \$2,500.
 - (h) Refund excess revenues collected from a user class to operation, maintenance and repair costs attributable to that class for the next year.
- (2) Any surplus in said account shall be available for the payment of principal and interest of bonds issued and outstanding, or which may be issued, to provide funds for the sewerage system or part thereof, and all or a part of the expenses for additions and improvements and other necessary disbursements or indebtedness, and the Board may by resolution pledge such surplus or any part thereof for any such purpose.

§ 325-11. Sewer connection charge.

- A. All customers of wastewater collection and treatment services receiving such service for the first time after January 1, 1980, shall pay a sewer connection charge to the Village.
- B. The approving authority shall establish the number of residential units assigned to any customer. Additional residential units may be assigned by the approving authority to a customer if his wastewater changes substantially in quantity or quality.
- C. The sewer connection charge per residential unit shall be \$600.

§ 325-12. Audit.

- A. Annual audit. The Village shall conduct an annual audit, the purpose of which shall be to maintain the proportionality between users and user classes of the user charge system and to ensure that adequate revenues are available relative to debt service and increasing operation, maintenance, and replacement costs.

- B. Notification. The Village shall, at least annually, notify the users of the current portion, or any change therein, of user charges attributable to wastewater treatment services.

§ 325-13. Violations and penalties.

- A. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be served by the Village with written notice setting forth the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time for the satisfactory correction thereof. Such person shall, within the time stated in the notice, permanently cease all violations.
- B. Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in Subsection A shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$20 nor more than \$300 for each violation. Each day in which any violation shall continue shall be a separate offense.⁸
- C. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be liable to the Village for any resulting expense, loss, or damage sustained by the Village as the result of such violation.

§ 325-14. Amendments.

The Village of Spring Green, through its duly qualified officers, reserves the right to amend this chapter in part or in whole whenever a different category of user comes into existence or whenever it may deem necessary.⁹

8. Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

9. Editor's Note: Original § 6.14, Sewerage System Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 1980, which immediately followed this section, has been excluded from the Code. For a copy of the bond ordinance consult the Village Clerk-Treasurer's office.