

Title 13

SEWAGE SYSTEM

Chapters:

13.04 Sewer Use And Service Charge

Chapter 13.04

SEWER USE AND SERVICE CHARGE*

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* Prior Ordinance history: Prior code Chapter 30, Ordinances 29, 30A, 7/7/59, 1/10/72, 3/12/73, 74-7-2, 74-12-2, 75-8-2, 85-8-1, 86-1-1, 86-7-1, 87-4-3.

13.04.010 Purpose.

This Chapter regulates the use of public and private sewers and drains, the installation and connection of building sewers; the discharge of waters and wastes into the public sewer system, and providing penalties for violations thereof; and collection of sewer charges in the Village. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.020 Definitions.

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this Chapter shall be as follows:

1. "Approving authority" means the Village Engineer, plumbing inspector, Department of Natural Resources, or duly authorized representatives of each.
2. "BOD" (denoting biochemical oxygen demand) means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five days at twenty degrees Celsius expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l). Quantitative determination of BOD shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods."
3. "Building drain" means 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.
4. "Building sewer" means a sanitary sewer which begins immediately outside of the foundation wall of any building or structure being served, and ends at its connection to the public sewer.
5. "Category A" is those sanitary sewer users who discharge normal domestic strength wastewater with concentrations of BOD no greater than 200 mg/l, suspended solids no greater than 200 mg/l, and phosphorus no greater than 5 mg/l.
6. "Category B" is those sanitary sewer users who discharge wastewater with concentrations in excess of 200 mg/l of BOD, 200 mg/l of suspended solids, and 5 mg/l of phosphorus. Users whose wastewater exceeds the concentrations for any of these parameters shall be category B.
7. "Category C" waste hauler means a person holding a license as a disposer under Wisconsin Statutes 146.20(3) (a).
8. "Chlorine requirement" means the amount of chlorine, in mg/l, which must be added to sewage to produce a residual chlorine as specified in the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit.
9. "County" means the County of Kenosha.
10. "Composite sample" denotes a sample consisting of portions of waste taken hourly or more often in proportion to the volume of flow of said waste at the time of taking each portion.
11. "Combined sewer" means a sewer intended to receive both wastewater and stormwater or surface water.
12. "Compatible pollutants" means BOD, suspended solids, phosphorus, nitrogen, pH, or fecal coli form bacteria, plus additional pollutants identified in the Village's WPDES permit for its wastewater treatment facility; provided, that such facility is designed to treat such additional pollutants, and in fact, does remove such pollutants to a substantial degree.
13. "Department" means the State of Wisconsin, Department of Natural Resources.
14. "Easement" means an acquired legal right for the specified use of land owned by others.
15. "Floatable oil" is oil, fat or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. Wastewater shall be considered free of floatable oil if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.
16. "Domestic sewage" is that waterborne waste that flows from residences, business buildings or institutions.
17. "Drains" denotes any pipes, ditches or devices which intercept or conduct liquids other than domestic or industrial wastes.
18. "Ground garbage" means the residue from the preparation, cooking, dispensing, handling, storage and sale of food products and produce that has been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely in suspension under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers with no particle greater than one-half (1/2) inch in any dimension.
19. "Incompatible pollutants" means wastewater with pollutants that will adversely affect the wastewater collection and treatment facilities or disrupt the quality of wastewater treatment if discharged to the wastewater collection and treatment facilities.

20. "Industrial waste" means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance discharged or escaping from any industrial, manufacturing or commercial establishment. Such term includes any wastewater which is not sanitary sewage.
21. "Intercepting sewer" means any sewer which receives municipal flow whether from a number of transverse sewers or outlets with or without a determining amount of stormwater from a combined system.
22. "Municipality" means the Village of Twin Lakes.
23. "Municipal sewer" means any sewer which is under the jurisdiction of the Village of Twin Lakes.
24. "Natural outlet" means any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface water or ground waters.
25. "Normal domestic strength wastewater" means wastewater with concentrations of BOD no greater than 200 mg/l, suspended solids no greater than 200 mg/l, and phosphorus no greater than 5 mg/l.
26. "Operation and maintenance costs" includes all costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities, including administration and replacement costs, all as determined from time to time by the Village.
27. "Person" means any and all persons, including any individual, firm, company, municipal or private corporation, association, society, institution, enterprise, or the officers or agents of governmental agency or other entity.
28. "pH" means the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen-ions, in grams per liter of solution. Neutral water, for example, has a pH value of 7 and a hydrogen-ion concentration of 10⁻⁷.
29. "Phosphorus" means total phosphorus and is expressed in mg/l of P (Phosphorus).
30. "Public sewer" means any publicly owned sewer, storm drain, sanitary sewer or combined sewer.
31. "Replacement costs" means expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories, or appurtenances which are necessary during the useful life of the wastewater treatment facility to maintain the capacity and performance for which such facilities were designated and constructed. Operation and maintenance costs include replacement costs.
32. "Sanitary sewers" are those which receive domestic sewage and industrial wastes without the intentional admixture of surface and stormwater.
33. "Sewage" means the waste matter carried away by pipes and conduits.
34. "Sewer" means a pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or drainage water.
35. "Sewer service charge" is a charge levied on users of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities for payment of operation and maintenance expenses, debt service costs and other expenses or obligations of said facilities.
36. "Shall" is mandatory; "may" is permissible.
37. "Slug" means any discharge of water or wastewater which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes, more than five (5) times duration, longer than fifteen (15) minutes, more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration of flows during normal operation and/or adversely affects the wastewater collection system and/or performance of the wastewater treatment facility.
38. "Standard methods" means the examination and analytical procedures set forth in the most recent edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation.
39. "Storm sewer or drain" means a drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source.
40. "Suspended solids" means total suspended matter that either floats on the surface of or is in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids and that is removable by laboratory filtering as prescribed in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," and referred to as nonfilterable residue.

41. "Unpolluted water" is water of quality equal to or better than the effluent of the wastewater treatment facilities 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.

42. "Village" means the Village of Twin Lakes.

43. "Wastewater" means the spent water of a community or person. 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.

44. "Wastewater collection facilities" (or wastewater collection system) means the structures and equipment required to collect and carry wastewater.

45. "Wastewater treatment facility" means an arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater and sludge. Also, referred to as Wastewater Treatment Plant.

46. "Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Permit" is a document issued by the Wisconsin State Department of Natural Resources which establishes effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for the municipal wastewater treatment facility. WPDES Permit No. WI-0038432-3 and modifications thereof pertain to the municipal wastewater treatment facility. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.030 Use Of The Public Sewers.

A. Sanitary Sewers. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, any unpolluted waters such as stormwater, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage or cooling water to any sanitary sewer.

B. Storm Sewers. Stormwater and all other unpolluted water shall be discharged to storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the approving authority and other regulatory agencies. Unpolluted industrial cooling water or process waters may be discharged, on approval of the approving authority and other regulatory agencies, to a storm sewer, combined sewer or natural outlet.

C. Prohibitions and Limitations. Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewer:

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, that could injure or interfere with any waste treatment or sludge disposal process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals or create a public nuisance in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment facility;

3. Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.0 or in excess of 9.0 or having any corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the wastewater treatment facility;

4. Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in public sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders;

5. The following described substances, materials, waters or waste shall be limited in discharge to sanitary sewer systems to concentrations or quantities which will not harm either the sanitary sewers, wastewater treatment process or equipment; will not have an adverse effect on the receiving stream; or will not otherwise endanger lives, limbs, public property or constitute a nuisance. The approving authority may set limitations more stringent than those established below if such more stringent limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives. The approving authority will give consideration to the quantity of subject waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sanitary sewers, the wastewater treatment facility and other pertinent factors. Wastes or wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewers shall not exceed the following limitations:

a. Wastewater having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees (150°) Fahrenheit (sixty-five degrees (65°) Celsius);

- b. Wastewater containing more than twenty-five mg/l of petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oils or products of mineral oil origin;
 - c. Wastewater from industrial plants containing floatable oils, fat, or grease;
 - d. Any unground garbage. Garbage grinders may be connected to sanitary sewers from homes, hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, catering establishments or similar places where garbage originates from the preparation of food in kitchens for the purpose of consumption on the premises or when served by caterers;
 - e. Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and other toxic and nonconventional pollutants to such degree that the concentration exceeds levels specified by federal, state and local authorities;
 - f. Any waters or wastes containing odor-producing substances exceeding limits which may be established by the approving authority or limits established by any Federal or State Statute, Rule or Regulation;
 - g. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the approving authority in compliance with applicable State or Federal Regulations;
 - h. Any waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the Wastewater Treatment Facility effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving water;
 - i. Any water or wastes, which by interaction with other water or wastes in the sanitary sewer system, release obnoxious gases, form suspended solids which interfere with the collection system or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes;
 - j. Materials which exert or cause:
 - i. Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the Wastewater Treatment Facility;
 - ii. Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting “slugs” as defined herein;
 - iii. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to fuller’s earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as but not limited to sodium sulfate);
 - iv. Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions);
 - k. Incompatible pollutants in excess of the allowed limits as determined by Village, State and Federal Laws and Regulations in reference to pretreatment standards developed by the Environmental Protection Agency, and as contained in 10 CFR 403, as amended from time to time.
- D. Connection and discharge to the sanitary sewer system shall be limited to only properties within the corporate limits of the Village of Twin Lakes as they may be amended from time to time. (Ord. 2006-6-1; Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).
- E. Water softeners. Any residential, commercial, or industrial user installing a new or replacement ion-exchange device used primarily for water hardness reduction that, during regeneration, discharges a brine solution (i.e., a “water softener”) may only install a demand-initiated regeneration-type water softener equipped with a water meter or a sensor. New timer-based (Ord. 2019-3-1).

13.04.040 WPDES Permit.

No person shall cause or permit a discharge into the sanitary sewers that would cause a violation of the Village’s permit and any modifications thereof. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.050 Special Arrangements.

No provision contained in this Chapter shall be construed as prohibiting any special agreement between the approving authority and any person whereby a waste of unusual strength or character may be admitted to the wastewater collection and treatment facilities either before or after pretreatment; provided, that there is no impairment of the functioning of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities by reason of the admission of such wastes, and no extra costs are incurred by the Village without recompense by the person, and further provided, that all rates and provisions set forth in this Chapter are recognized and adhered to. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.060 New Connections Capacity.

New connections to the Village Sanitary Sewer System will be allowed only if there is available capacity in all of the downstream wastewater collection and treatment facilities. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.070 Control Of Industrial Wastes Directed To Public Sewers.

A. Submission of Basic Data. The approving authority shall require each person who discharges or seeks to discharge industrial wastes to a public sewer to prepare and file with the approving authority at such times as it determines a report that shall include pertinent data relating to the quantity and characteristics of the wastes discharged to the wastewater collection and treatment facilities. In the case of a new connection, the approving authority may require that this report be prepared prior to making the connection to the public sewers.

B. Industrial Discharges. If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters or wastes contain substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 13.04.030, and which in the judgment of the approving authority have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater collection and treatment facilities, processes, equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or health or constitute a public nuisance, the approving authority may:

1. Reject the wastes;
2. Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;
3. Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge, and/or require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of this Chapter.

C. Control Manholes.

1. Persons discharging a high volume of waste water or industrial wastes into a public sewer shall construct and maintain one or more control manholes or access points to facilitate observation, measurements, and analysis of sanitary sewer discharge.

2. Control manholes or access facilities shall be located and built in a manner acceptable to the approving authority. If measuring and/or sampling devices are to be permanently installed, they shall be of a type acceptable to the approving authority.

3. Control manholes, access facilities and related equipment shall be installed by the person discharging the waste at that person's expense and shall be maintained by that person so as to be in safe condition, accessible and in proper operating condition at all times. Plans for installation of the control manholes or access facilities and related equipment shall be approved by the approving authority prior to the beginning of construction.

D. Metering of Wastes. Devices for measuring the volume of waste discharged may be required by the approving authority if this volume cannot otherwise be determined from the metered water consumption records. Metering devices for determining the volume of waste shall be installed, owned and maintained by the person discharging the wastewater. Following approval may not be removed without the consent of the approving authority.

E. Waste Sampling.

1. Industrial wastes discharged into the public sewers shall be subject to periodic inspection and a determination of character and concentration of said wastes. The determination shall be made by the industry as often as may be deemed necessary by the approving authority.

2. Samples shall be collected in such a manner as to be representative of the composition of the wastes. The sampling may be accomplished either manually or by the use of mechanical equipment acceptable to the approving authority.

3. Installation, operation and maintenance of the sampling facilities shall be the responsibility of the person discharging the waste and shall be subject to the approval of the approving authority. Access to sampling locations shall be granted to the approving authority or its duly authorized representative at all times. Every care shall be exercised in the collection of samples to ensure their preservation in a state comparable to that at the time the sample was taken.

F. Pretreatment. Persons discharging industrial wastes into any public sewer may be required to pretreat such wastes, if the approving authority determines pretreatment is necessary to protect the wastewater collection and treatment facilities or prevent the discharge of incompatible pollutants. In that event such person shall provide at that person's expense such pretreatment or processing facilities as may be determined necessary to render wastes acceptable for admission to the sanitary sewers.

G. Grease, Oil and Sand Interceptors. Grease trap interceptors shall be required of all restaurants, commercial food preparation establishments, including private or public institutions, which maintain food preparation and handling facilities. Such grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided at such other locations, when, in the opinion of the Village, such interceptors are necessary or the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable grease, in amounts in excess of those specified in this Chapter, or any flammable wastes, sand or other harmful ingredients, except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the approving authority, and shall be so located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. In maintaining these interceptors, the owner(s) shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of captured material and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the approving authority. Disposal of the collected materials performed by owner's personnel or currently licensed waste disposal firms must in accordance with currently acceptable Department of Natural Resources Rules and Regulations.

H. Analyses. All measurements, tests and analysis of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this Chapter shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods" and with the Federal Regulations 40 CFR 136, "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants," as amended from time to time. Sampling methods, location, time, durations and frequencies are to be determined on an individual basis subject to appeal by the approving authority.

I. Submission of Information. Plans, specifications, and any other pertinent information relating to proposed flow equalization, pretreatment, or grease and/or sand interceptor facilities shall be submitted for review and approval of the approving authority prior to the start of their construction if the effluent from such facilities is to be discharged into the public sewers. No construction of such facilities shall commence until said approval has been granted.

J. Industrial Waste. Industrial waste shall be subject to the Industrial Waste Cost Recovery formula set forth in Section 13.04.240. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.080 Waste Haulers.

- A. "Hauler" means a person holding a license as a disposer under Wisconsin Statutes 146.20(3) (a).
- B. "Septage" means the scum, liquid, sludge or other waste from a septic tank, soil absorption field, holding tank or privy. This term does not include the waste from a grease trap.
- C. "Sewerage" means wastewater pumped from a domestic holding tank.
- D. "Sewer service area" means septage or sewage generated within the sewer service area as defined in Twin Lakes Resolution Number 87-4-1. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.081 Septage Treatment At Municipal Plant.

The Twin Lakes Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facility shall accept and treat domestic septage and holding tank sewage from a licensed hauler during a period commencing November 15th and ending April 15th and the Municipal Sewage System may accept and treat septage at other times of the year providing that the facility shall have the capacity and personnel facilities to properly treat additional sewage. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.082 Exceptions.

The Municipal Sewage System is not required to accept septage or sewerage from a hauler if:

A. Treatment of the septage would cause the system to exceed its operating design capacity or to violate any applicable effluent limitations or standards, water quality standards or any other legally applicable requirements, including court orders or state or federal statutes, rules, regulations or orders;

B. The septage or sewerage is not compatible with the sewage system;

C. The licensed hauler has not applied for and received approval to dispose of septage in the sewage system; or

D. The hauler fails to comply with reasonable septage disposal rules promulgated by the Chief Plant Operator for the efficient operation of the facility. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.083 Priorities.

A. On or before May 15th, a licensed hauler who desires to deposit septage or sewage at the Twin Lakes Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facility shall apply to the Village Board for an annual permit to use the facility from August 1st to July 31st. Said application shall be filed with the Chief Operator of the Wastewater Treatment Facility who shall review the application and forward it to the Village Clerk/Treasurer with recommendations for approval or rejection by the Village Board. Said application, among other items or information deemed necessary, shall state:

1. The name and address of the hauler;

2. The DNR permit number;

3. The number of disposal units;

4. The make, model, license number and capacity of each hauling unit;

5. The quantities to be disposed of, and such other information as the Chief Operator shall require to properly evaluate the hauler's application. Applications shall be finally approved or rejected by the Village Board on or before August 1st.

B. The application shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) and thereafter there shall be an annual nonrefundable renewal fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) payable with each application for renewal.

C. Permits shall be limited to and issued only for the treatment of domestic or compatible pollutants and haulers shall not deposit drain gasoline, oil, acid, alkali, grease, rags, waste, volatile or flammable liquids, or other deleterious substances including those in Section 13.04.030(c).

D. A hauler shall submit to the Chief Operator a copy of all analysis reports or other reports required by the Department of Natural Resources. The Chief Operator may require an analysis to be made at any time for the purpose of determining that only domestic septage sewage is being dumped for treatment. (Ord. 2003-8-2; Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.084 Insurance and Indemnification.

A. The hauler shall carry public liability insurance on all vehicles and equipment in the amount of not less than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000.00) to protect any and all persons or property from injury or damages caused in any way by an act or failure to act by any of the permittees or its employees. A hauler shall also furnish a Certificate of Insurance certifying that the coverage and limits required by this Section shall be in full force and effect.

B. Any permit issued to a hauler shall contain a provision that the hauler shall indemnify and hold the Village harmless from any and all liability whatsoever for demand, claims, suits, or judgments, including reasonable attorney fees or damages to any person or property including any damage of any part of the Wastewater Treatment Facility arising out of or connected with the hauler's use of the Wastewater Treatment Facility. Said indemnification provision shall also be a part of the hauler's application.

(Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.085 Revocation Of Permit.

A. At any time that the Chief Operator shall determine that the hauler is not complying with all the terms and conditions of the permit, or in depositing waste or sludge, septage or sewage not in strict accordance with

the permit, the Chief Operator shall so notify the hauler in writing and may refuse to take septage or sewage for treatment.

B. Any applicant who shall be denied an initial permit or who after having been issued a permit shall have the same suspended or revoked by the Chief Operator, shall have the right to appeal such decision to the Village Board within ten (10) days of the denying event. The Village Board shall convene a hearing on the matter, at which time the operator and the hauler shall be fully heard and a decision rendered by the Village Board within ten (10) days. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.086 Right Of Entry, Safety And Identification.

A. Right of Entry. The approving authority or other duly authorized employees of the Village, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation or testing, all in accordance with the provision of this Chapter.

B. Safety. While performing the necessary work on private premises, under subsection A of this Section, the duly authorized Village employee shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the owner or owner’s representative in charge of the premises.

C. Identification--Right to Enter Easements. The approving authority or other duly authorized employees of the Village bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the Village holds 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 subject to the terms, if any, of such easement. Any authorized authority or employee of the Village who shall be refused the right of inspection shall request the Village Attorney to obtain special inspection warrants under Sections 66.122 and 66.123 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

D. Compulsory Connections. Whenever the Municipal Sanitary Sewer becomes available to any existing building used for human occupancy, the Village shall notify the owner, agent or occupant of said building that sanitary sewers are available to the property upon which the building is located and after said notice, the owner, agent or occupant shall cause said building to be connected to the Municipal Sewer System within one (1) year of the date of said notice. Any existing system of on-site sewage disposal shall be disconnected, dismantled and abandoned as directed by the Village Plumbing Inspector and the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Any owner, agent or occupant who shall, after notice, fail to connect to the Municipal Sewer, or dismantle the on site sewage disposal system, the Plumbing Inspector or Health Officer shall upon thirty (30) days notice enter upon the premises, connect such building to the sanitary sewer system and dismantle the on-site sewage disposal system, and any costs connected therewith shall be assessed against the property as a special tax, pursuant to Section 144.06 Wisconsin Statutes. (Ord. 90-11-1; Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.087 Sewer Construction And Connections.

A. Permit Required. No person shall uncover, make any connection with or opening into, or use, alter or disturb the public sewers or appurtenances thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the Village Plumbing Inspector, and no permit shall be issued until the appropriate connection fee as hereinafter set forth has been paid.

B. Sewer Connection Fee. A sewer connection fee, as set forth herein, shall be paid prior to the issuing of a permit for connection to the sanitary sewer system.

Residential Dwelling	
Single-Family Dwelling	\$3,300.00
Family Duplex, each residential Unit	3,000.00
Multi-Residential Dwelling	
Each of the first five units	3,300.00
Each living unit thereafter	2,150.00
Commercial and Retail Establishments	

All commercial and retail establishments, except motels, hotels, motor vehicle wash establishments, self-serve laundry, laundromats or industrial users	3,300.00
Multiple establishment complexes	
Each of the first five establishments	3,300.00
Each establishment thereafter (when constructed simultaneously with the first five)	2,150.00
Motels/Hotels	
First sleeping unit	3,300.00
Each sleeping unit thereafter	1,450.00

Connections for industrial, car wash establishments or laundromats shall be a minimum of three thousand three hundred dollars (\$3,300.00), however, additional connection fees may be required, based on the size of service line, number of plumbing drains, and estimated volume of discharge.

C. Cost of Sewer Connection. All costs and expenses incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner or person making the connection.

D. Use of Old Building Sewers. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the approving authority, to meet all requirements for this Chapter.

E. Materials and Methods of Construction. The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing and backfilling the trench shall conform to the requirements of the Village Building and Plumbing Code or other applicable Rules and Regulations of the Village. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and WPCF Manual of Practice No. 9 shall apply.

F. Storm and Groundwater Drains:

1. 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 is connected directly or indirectly to a sanitary sewer;

2. All existing downspout or groundwater drains, etc., connected directly or indirectly to a sanitary sewer must be disconnected within sixty (60) days of the date of the official written notice from the approving authority.

G. Compliance with Plumbing Codes. The connection of the building sewer into the sanitary sewer shall conform to the requirements of the Building and Plumbing Code, or other applicable Rules and Regulations of the Village or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and WPCF Manual of Practice No. 9. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and material must be approved by the approving authority before installation.

H. Inspection of Connection. The person making a connection to a public sewer shall notify the approving authority when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connections shall be inspected and approved by the approving authority.

I. Barricades and Restoration. All excavations for the 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 work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the approving authority. (Ord. 2007-7-3 § 2; Ord. 2002-12-2; Ord. 98-4-6; Ord. 96-8-8; Ord. 93-12-1; Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.088 Joints And Connections.

All joints and connections made in laying sewer and drain pipes shall be made gastight and watertight, by use of lead or “O” ring gaskets, on all cast iron pipe and use of “O” ring gaskets, ASTM C-425 joints on all vitrified clay pipe. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.089 Drain Too Low For Gravity Flow.

In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such drain shall be lifted by approved artificial means and discharged to the building sewer at the expense of the building owner. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.090 Connection Into Public Sewer.

The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall be made at the “Y” branch. If no suitable “Y” branch is available, a neat hole may be cut into the public sewer to receive the building sewer with entry in the downstream direction at an angle of about forty-five (45 °) degrees. A forty-five (45 °) degree ell may be used to make such connection, with the spigot and cut so as not to extend past the inner surface of the public sewer. The invert of the building sewer at the point of connection shall be at the same or at a higher elevation than the invert of the public sewer. A smooth neat joint shall be made, and the connection made secure and watertight by encasement in concrete. Special connections, such as saddle type, may be used only when approved by the Inspector. If the public sewer is broken or damaged in any manner by making a connection, the owner shall replace all damaged pipe in the public sewer at his expense. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.100 Size And Slope.

The size and slope of the building sewer shall be subject to the approval of the inspector, but in no event shall the diameter be less than four (4) inches. The slope of such four (4) inch pipe shall be not less than one-eighth (1/8) inch per foot. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.110 Depth At Lot Line.

Building sewer shall be so laid as to attain a nine (9) foot depth to the lot line, except where the public sewer main is less than nine (9) feet deep and a lesser depth for the building sewer determined by the inspector. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.120 Replacing Street Surface.

A. When opening any street surface or other public way, all material for paving and ballasting must be removed with the least possible loss of surfacing material and such material, together with the excavated material from the trenches, or otherwise, must be placed where it will cause the least inconvenience to the public. All such materials must be so placed that they will permit free passage of water along the gutters or ditches, and the road or street must be at all times kept open for traffic. No more than the necessary amount of the trench may be dug until the slant or junction piece to the sewer is found. The back-filling must be compacted sand or gravel and the paving and ballast must be replaced in as nearly the original condition as possible, and to the satisfaction of the plumbing inspector. All excavations for building sewers shall be adequately shored or braced to prevent the side walls from caving. When caving occurs, all the street surface thus disturbed must be restored in the same careful manner as though it were any excavation or trench. When any excavation is made in the graveled or paved surface of a road or street, and the shoulder thereof, the clay excavated must be removed and the excavation entirely backfilled with sand or gravel thoroughly wet and compacted. Any tunnels dug in gravel roads or pavements shall be backfilled with concrete, subject to the approval of the inspector.

B. Barricades and Restoration. All excavations for the 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 work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the approving authority. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.130 Protection Of The Public--Bond-- Insurance.

Every plumber must enclose each opening which he may make in the roads, streets or public ways with sufficient barriers. Red lights must kept burning from sunset to sunrise, one red light to be placed at each end of openings in streets, and the other lights to be placed at intervals of ten feet. All necessary precautions shall be taken to guard the public effectively from accident or damage to persons or property from the beginning to

the end of the work. Plumbers and owners shall indemnify and hold the Village harmless and shall be held liable for all damages including costs incurred in defending any action brought against them for damages and costs and of any appeal thereon that may result from the neglect of servants, agents, or employees of said plumber or himself, any necessary precaution against injury or damage to persons, livestock, vehicles or property of any kind. Prior to the issuing of a permit for plumbing connections within any street, road or highway, or any public place, the plumbing inspector shall require a permit or approval by the superintendent of streets and highways, as to the layout of street openings and requirements for protection of the public.

A. Street Restoration. To ensure that open streets, roads or public ways shall be restored to their original condition insofar as possible, the plumber or contractor shall deposit with the Village Clerk/Treasurer a minimum of one thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,200.00), in cash or by certified check, however said deposit may be increased upon recommendation by the Village Engineer after taking into consideration the length and depth of the street cut, the physical condition of the street, the type of backfill required, and any other existing condition at the particular street location. If the amount deposited shall not be required by the Village to complete restoration of the street, it shall be returned to the depositor upon certification by the Village Engineer that the street has been completely restored.

B. Satisfactory evidence that the person, firm, or corporation applying for such permit has in force and effect a comprehensive public liability insurance underwritten by a company licensed to do business in the state of Wisconsin the amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) for injuries to persons or properties, resulting from or connected with the work undertaken. A Certificate of Insurance shall be submitted and approved by the Village Attorney.

C. The performance bond shall not be released until the superintendent of streets has approved the reconstruction of the streets surface. (Ord. 91-2-1; Ord. 90-6-1(part)).

13.04.140 Authorized Persons--Location Of Junctions Or Slants.

Any information that the plumbing inspector, superintendent, Board or Village Engineer may have regarding the location of sewer junctions or slants, will be made available to plumbers, however, the Village does not warrant or guarantee the accuracy of any such prints or information, and the Village shall assume no risk as to the information contained in its records relating to connections. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.150 Cleanouts.

Cleanouts are to be spaced at a seventy-five (75) foot maximum and at changes of directions. (Ord. 90-6-6 (part)).

13.04.160 Hook-Up.

A. The building drain shall be installed from the main sewer or at the end of the sewer lateral up grade to the building.

B. The permit copy will be stamped approved when inspection and approval is complete.

C. No hook-up or connection to the main sewer or sewer lateral will be permitted until sewer assessment and connection fees have been paid. See Section 13.04.230 for fees and assessments.

(Ord. 909-6-1 (part)).

13.04.170 Interceptor Maintenance.

Where installed, all grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be maintained by the owner, at his expense, in continuously efficient operation at all times. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.180 Preliminary Treatment Requirements.

A. The admission into the public sewers of any waters or wastes having any of the following shall be subject to the review and approval of the superintendent:

1. A five (5) day biochemical oxygen demand greater than two hundred (200) parts per million by weight; or

2. Containing more than two hundred (200) parts per million by weight of suspended solids; or
3. Containing any quantity of substances having the characteristics described in Section 13.04.030(c); or
4. Having an average daily flow greater than two (2%) percent of the average daily sewage flow of the Village.

B. Where necessary in the opinion of the superintendent, or Village Engineer, the owner shall provide, at his expense, such preliminary treatment as may be necessary to:

1. Reduce the biochemical oxygen demand to two hundred (200) parts per million by weight; or
2. Reduce objectionable characteristics or constituents to within the maximum provided for in Section 13.04.030(c);
3. Control the quantities and rates of discharge of such waters or wastes.

C. Plans, specifications and any other pertinent information relating to proposed preliminary treatment facilities shall be submitted for approval to the Village Board and the department of Natural Resources. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.190 Maintenance Of Preliminary Treatment Facilities.

Where preliminary treatment facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation, by the owner at his expense. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.200 Measurements, Tests And Analysis Of Wastes.

All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this title, shall be determined in accordance with "Standard Methods of the Examination of Water and Sewage," and shall be determined at the control manhole provided for in Section 13.04.070(C) or upon suitable samples taken at said manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.210 Responsibility For Laterals.

A. It is determined and declared to be necessary for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the Village and the inhabitants thereof, that all sanitary sewer laterals constructed from the point of connection at the sanitary sewer main to its entering the building, be in conformity with the State of Wisconsin Plumbing Code and all Village Ordinances and Regulations.

B. The repair, operation and maintenance of all sanitary sewer laterals, from the point of connection at the building being served to the main sanitary sewer shall be totally the responsibility of the property owner. The property owner shall notify the Village Building Inspector of any work to be done including cleaning and televising of laterals. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part), 1990).

13.04.220 Sanitary Sewer Extensions.

A. Sewer Mains. To ensure the orderly and responsible expansion of the Village sewer utility system, the owner or developer of any property upon which a structure is to be built shall construct and install across the entire frontage of the property, a sewer main. Said sewer main shall conform to the route and specifications as set forth by the Village Engineer, after reviewing any such proposal. The Village Board may require each requested sanitary sewer extension project to be bid as a Village Public Works project and meet all other requirements of the Village Ordinances.

B. Laterals. Where practical, all lots and parcels shall have a sanitary sewer lateral installed, and it shall extend from the sanitary sewer main to the lot line and the entire cost of the lateral shall be paid by the developer or property owner. The lateral is to be installed at the same time the sewer main is installed in the street.

C. Eight (8) inch Mains. The entire cost of eight (8) inch sanitary mains shall be paid for by the developer, or the abutting property owner.

D. Ten (10) inch or Larger Mains. Where a ten (10) inch and larger size sanitary sewer main is required to be installed to serve additional or outlying nonserved areas, the Village Board may, after a recommendation by the Village Engineer, agree to participate in the cost of said larger size main and defer the cost to the Village with interest to a time when the connection is made for the additional and outlying areas to be served by the sewer.

E. Cost Recovery. Section 16.48.030 of this code shall be applicable to any owner or developer who installs sanitary sewer mains which may be used by others. (Ord. 97-7-3; Ord. 94-6-3; Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.230 Sewer Service Charges.

A. Definitions. As used in this section, the following definitions shall apply:

1. "Fixed charge" means the annual administrative expenses.
2. "Unit charge equivalents" or "UCE" means the average amount of wastewater discharged by a single-family living unit, based on approximately two hundred (200) gallons per day of wastewater with concentrations not in excess of those in Category A.
3. "Variable charge" means total annual expenses of the sanitary sewer system, less administrative expenses.

B. The following classifications shall be used for determining user charge equivalents, computed according to rates and formulas herein set forth:

Classification	Formula Category A
Single resident	1 unit
Duplex	2 units
Apartments	1 unit/apartment
General business	1 unit/20 employees
Shopping center	1 unit/6,000 sq. ft. of floor space
Supermarket	1 unit/4,000 sq. ft. of floor space
Motel	Units=Bed Space x % of Occupancy 8
Motel with laundry	Units=Bed Space x % of Occupancy 6
Bowling alley; with bar	0.80 units/alley
without bar	0.40 units/alley
Service station or garage	1 unit
Country club	1 unit/25 members
School:	
No meals and showers	1 unit/12 students
With meals served	1 additional unit/ 40 students
With showers	1 additional unit/ 40 students
Churches	1 unit
Tavern	
Standard bar	1 unit/40 seats
With meals served	1 additional unit per 60 seats

Classification	Formula
Restaurants:	
Standard restaurant	1 unit/20 seats
Drive-in or Short Order	1 unit/38 seats and/or 23 car spaces
Restaurant with 1 bar	1 unit/15 seats
Restaurant with 2 bars	1 unit/12 seats

Classification	Formula
Category A	
Restaurant with three (3) bars	1 unit/11 seats
Banquet rooms	Use 1/2 number of units determined for restaurant
Car washes	1 unit/car wash stall
Laundromat	0.6 units/washing machine
Doctor	1 unit/doctor
Dentist	1 unit/dentist
Barbershop	1 unit/shop
Beauty parlor	1 unit/parlor
Other cases (see C below)	

1. Sewer service charges for those establishments, either commercial or industrial, not mentioned above shall be determined by the Village Board, based on volume and strength of discharge and Department of Natural Resources regulations determining the conditions upon which commercial or industrial waste may be discharged into the public sewer;

2. No classification shall receive less than one UCE unit, and all ratings shall be rounded upward to the nearest one-half (1/2) unit.

C. Category B Sewer Service Charge. The quarterly sewer service charge for Category B sewer users is as follows:

Charge	Cost
a. Fixed quarterly charge	\$ 12.00
b. Volume charge	\$ 93.00
c. Surcharge for BOD greater than 200 mg/l	\$ 0.23/lb
d. Surcharge for SS greater than 200 mg/l	\$ 0.11/lb
e. Surcharge for phosphorus greater than 5 mg/l	\$ 5.01/lb

For computing surcharge, the formula shall be:

1 million gallons x 8.34 x pollutant concentration mg/l = lbs.

Volume charge will be eighty-seven dollars (\$87.00) per quarter for customers who pay their entire annual sewer service charge by the due date of the first quarterly installment.

(Ord. 2013-1-2 (part); Ord. 2010-9-3; Ord. 2009-9-3; Ord. 2017-11-1 (part))

D. Commercial and industrial users that discharge more wastewater than a single-family residence shall be charged a number of unit charge equivalents, based on estimated wastewater volume. Combined residential and business structures shall be separated and assigned residential UCE's for residence quarters and additional UCE's for commercial portion of the structure.

E. Category C Haulers or Disposers of Septic Tank Sludge and Holding Tank Sewage.

Charge	Cost
a. Septic tank sludge	\$42.70/1,000 gal.
b. Holding tank sludge	\$ 7.00/1,000 gal.

In addition to the annual fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) as provided in Section 13.04.083(B), the Village Board may, at its discretion, require a hauler to file a bond in the amount of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) to guarantee payment of disposal fees. (Ord. 2013-11-2 (part); Ord. 2010-3-1).

F. Quarterly Charges. Commencing with bills for service effective November 1, 2017, each user shall pay a quarterly fixed charge of twelve dollars (\$12.00) and a variable charge of eighty-eight dollars (\$93.00) for each UCE (unit charge equivalent). Billings shall be done on a quarterly basis and shall include both the fixed charge and variable charge. Volume charge will be eighty-two dollars (\$87.00) per quarter for customers who pay their entire annual sewer service charge by the due date of the first quarter installment. (Ord. 2017-11-1 (part); Ord. 2013-11-2 (part); Ord. 2010-9-3; Ord. 2009-9-3).

G. Standby Charge. A standby charge, based on the foregoing schedule shall be made to any building not connected to the Twin Lakes Municipal Sewer System where the sewer system is available, as provided in Section 66.076(5) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

H. Service Charges, New Construction. Utility charges on new construction which is, or will be, connected to the Village Sewage System, shall commence on a date four (4) months after the date the building permit is issued for such new construction, or on occupancy of the building, whichever shall first occur.

I. Payment of Sewer Service Charges. Quarterly charges shall be paid on a quarterly basis on the date set by the Village on the billing document provided by the Village. Any quarterly payment not received by the due date provided on the billing document shall be assessed a late payment fee of ten percent (10%), which shall be assessed only against the most current quarter for which insufficient payment has been received. Any payments received will be credited against the quarterly charges and late payment fees in the order in which they were assessed. Sewer service charges and late payment fees which are delinquent or become delinquent after the due date for the fourth quarterly bill shall be assessed a penalty in addition to the late payment fee and will be placed on the tax roll and collected as other tax as provided in Section 66.0809 of the Wisconsin State Statutes, as it may be amended from time to time. Change in ownership of occupancy of premise shall not be cause for reducing or eliminating these penalties. Ord. 2009-6-1; Ord. 2008-11-5; Ord. 2008-5-1; Ord. 2006-6-2 §§ 1, 2; Ord. 2004-12-1; Ord. 2004-8-3 §§ 1, 2; Ord. 2002-11-2; Ord. 98-7-7; Ord. 98-4-7; Ord. 91-6-1; Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.240 Industrial Waste Cost Recovery.

The industry's cost shall be determined by multiplying the total operation and maintenance costs by the ratio of the industry's flow to the total flow received at the treatment plant.

A. Operation and maintenance costs shall be determined as follows:

1. Based on Flow Quantity. The industry's cost shall be determined by multiplying the total operation and maintenance costs by the ratio of the industry's flow to the total flow received at the treatment plant;

2. For customers having a sewage of excessive strength which the Village agrees to accept for treatment, a surcharge, in addition to the use charge based on flow quantity, shall be levied computed on the basis of the following formula:

$$S = V_s \times 8.34 (X \text{ 5OD-300})(a) + Y (SS = 300)(a)$$

Where:

S	=	Surcharge in dollars
V _s	=	Sewage volume in million gallons
8.34	=	Pounds per gallon of sewage
X	=	Unit cost per pound for operation and maintenance attributable to BOD removal
BOD	=	BOD strength in parts per million

- Y = Unit cost per pound for operation and maintenance attributable to suspended solids removal
- 300 = Allowed suspended solids strength in parts per million by weight
- SS = Suspended solids strength in parts per million by weight
- (a) = Zero when negative

B. Debt service charge shall be determined as follows:

1. Unamortized General Obligation Bonds. The industry cost shall be determined by multiplying the annual debt service by the ratio of industry flow to the total flow received at the treatment plant;
2. Unamortized Revenue Bonds. The industry cost shall be determined by multiplying the annual debt service by the ratio of industry flow to the total flow received at the treatment plant;
3. Unamortized Short Term Loans. The industry cost shall be determined by multiplying the annual debt service by the ratio of industry flow to the total flow received at the treatment plant.

C. Any additional costs deemed necessary by the Village to insure adequate waste treatment on a continuing basis, including but not limited to:

1. Future wastewater treatment plant additions;
2. Procedures and processes to adequately treat industrial wastewater.

D. Treatment costs shall be subject to review after each annual audit and be revised accordingly, as prescribed by the owner.

E. All industries shall be uniformly considered as a user class, however, each industry shall be treated individually in the computation of use charges and surcharges based on the volume and strength of sewage emanating from the specific industrial plant. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.250 Audit, Notification And Records.

A. Biennial Audit. The Village Board shall review at least every two (2) years, the wastewater contribution of its sewer users, the operation and maintenance expenses of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities, and the sewer service charge system, if necessary to accomplish the following:

1. Maintain a proportionate distribution of operation and maintenance expenses among sewer users based on the wastewater volume and pollutant loadings discharged by the users;
2. Generate sufficient revenues to pay the operation and maintenance expenses of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities;
3. Apply excess revenues collected from a class of users to the operation and maintenance expenses attributable to that class of users for the next year and adjust the sewer service charge rates accordingly.

B. Annual Notification. The Village Board shall notify its sewer users annually about the sewer service charge rates. The notification shall show what portion of the rates are attributable to the operation and maintenance expenses and debt service costs of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities. The notification shall occur in conjunction with a regular bill.

C. Records. The Village Board shall maintain records regarding wastewater flows and loadings, costs of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities, sampling programs and other information which is necessary to document compliance with 40 CFR 35, subpart E of the Clear Water Act. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.260 Appeals.

A. Procedures. Any user, permit applicant or permit holder affected by any decision, action or determination, including cease and desist orders, made by the approving authority interpreting or implementing the provision of this Chapter or in any permit issued herein, may file with the approving authority a written request for reconsideration within ten (10) days of the date of such decision, action, or determination, setting forth in detail the facts supporting the user's request for reconsideration. The approving authority shall render a decision on the request for reconsideration to the user, permit applicant or permit holder, in writing, within fifteen (15) days of receipt of request. If the ruling on the request for reconsideration made by the approving authority is unsatisfactory, the person requesting reconsideration may, within ten (10) days after notification of the action, file a written appeal with the Village.

B. Appeal Fee. A fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) shall accompany any appeal to the Village Board for their ruling. This fee may be refunded if the appeal is sustained in favor of the appellant.

C. Appeal Hearing. The written appeal shall be heard by the Village Board within thirty (30) days from the date of filing. The Village Board shall make a final ruling on the appeal within twenty (20) days from the completion of the hearing and filing of any briefs or documents.

D. Judicial Review. Any person aggrieved by the final ruling of the Village Board may petition for review thereof by Certiorari within thirty (30) days of the receipt of final determination, as provided by Section 781.01 of the Wisconsin Statutes. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.270 Violations And Penalties.

A. Written Notice of Violations. Any condition, act or commission by any person found to be violating any provision of this Chapter shall be declared a public nuisance and the owner of the premises or the person who shall be the cause of such condition, act or omission shall be served by the Village with a written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time for the satisfactory correction thereof, and shall permanently cease all violations, and abate any nuisances created by such violation.

B. Abatement of Nuisance Without Notice. If the approving authority determines that a public nuisance exists within the Village and that there is great and immediate danger to the wastewater collection and treatment facilities or the public health, safety or welfare, the approving authority may cause the same to be immediately abated and charge the cost thereof to the owner, occupant or person causing, permitting or maintaining the nuisance.

C. Accidental Discharge. Any person found to be responsible for accidentally allowing a deleterious discharge into the sewer system which causes damage to the wastewater collection and treatment facility and/or receiving body of water shall in addition to the forfeiture, pay an amount to cover any damages suffered by the Village resulting from such discharge, and shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 8.16.101 to 8.16.108 of this Code. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.271 Penalties.

Any person, partnership, or corporation, or any officer, agent or employee thereof, who shall continue any violation after the notice provided for in 13.04.270 shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit not less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1000.00), together with the costs of prosecution. Any subsequent violations within one (1) year shall forfeit not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), nor more than two thousand dollars (\$2000.00), together with the costs of prosecution. In default of payment of such forfeiture and costs, said violator shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days. Each day in which any violation is continued beyond the notice time limit shall be deemed a separate offense, and in addition thereto, shall become liable to the Village for any expense, loss or damage occasioned by reason of such violation. (Ord. 2008-7-2; Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).

13.04.280 Validity.

A. Superseding Previous Ordinances. This Chapter governing sewer use, industrial wastewater discharges, sewer service charges and sewer connections and construction shall supersede all previous Ordinances of the Village.

B. Separation Clause. Invalidity of any section, clause, sentence or provision in this Chapter shall not affect the validity of any other Section, clause, sentence, or provision of this Chapter which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts. (Ord. 90-6-1 (part)).