

Chapter 212

SEWER USE CHARGE SYSTEM

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[HISTORY: Adopted 3-27-1978 by the Sewer Commission (now Water Pollution Control Authority) of the Town of Somers. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Sewers -- See Ch. 155.

Water -- See Ch. 204.

~ 212-1. Use charge levied.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 7-255 of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended, a use charge shall be levied annually on all properties connected to the Somersville Community Sewage System, as hereinafter set forth.

~ 212-2. Prohibited discharges.

Section 155-9A of Chapter 155, Sewers, prohibits discharge of anything other than sanitary sewage to the sewer system.

~ 212-3. Applicability.

The use charge shall apply to all connected properties, without exception (including municipally owned and other tax-exempt properties), and shall recover all costs of operation and maintenance of the sewage system.

~ 212-4. Liability for payment and interest.

Owners of property against which the use charge is levied shall be liable for payment and for interest on delinquent payment from the due date until such charge is paid in full. Interest shall be computed in the manner provided in Sections 7-258 and 12-146 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

~ 212-5. Due dates for payments.

Payment of the initial charge is due at the time a user first connects to the sewage system and shall be calculated on a pro-rata basis from the date of connection through the following October 1. Subsequent use charges are due and payable in full on October 1 of each year.

~ 212-6. Basis for charge.

A. The annual charge for each property shall be based upon the average discharge represented by a single-family dwelling unit, two hundred twenty-five (225) gallons of sanitary wastes per day. Charges for most types of property are shown in the Table of Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDU's).¹

B. The number of equivalent dwelling units for properties not identified either in the table or formula listing shall be the Sewer Commission's² estimate of sewage discharge divided by two hundred twenty-five (225) gallons per day per equivalent dwelling unit.

C. In computing an individual use charge, the number of equivalent dwelling units (EDU's) shall be rounded to the nearest hundredths for use in the following formula:

$$\text{Use Charge} = \#EDU's \times \text{Base Rate Per EDU}$$

D. The base rate to be charged per equivalent dwelling unit shall be established annually by the Sewer Commission³ using the projected operations and maintenance budget divided by the anticipated number of equivalent dwelling units which will be using the system during the year. (The charge derived from this calculation will be rounded to the nearest cent.)

¹ Editor's Note: The Table of Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDU's) is included at the end of this chapter.

² Editor's Note: Pursuant to Section 7-246 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the title "Sewer Commission" has been changed to "Water Pollution Control Authority."

³ Editor's Note: Pursuant to Section 7-246 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the title "Sewer Commission" has been changed to "Water Pollution Control

~ 212-7. Base unit charge.

The base unit charge for one (1) equivalent dwelling unit shall be forty-six dollars and forty cents (\$46.40) per year and fractional units a portion thereof.

Table of Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDU's)

1/3 EDU	Each room of a rooming house or boardinghouse
2/3 EDU	Each room of a hotel or motel
1 EDU	Single-family home Each unit of a multifamily home Each unit of an apartment house Church (or other place of worship) or rectory Photographer's business Florist's business Commercial parking garage Warehouse Fire station Each operator in a barbershop Dairy bar with window service only Post office with fewer than 12 employees Business office with fewer than 12 employees Factory/light industry with no showers and fewer than 12 employees Factory/light industry with showers and fewer than 10 employees Mercantile store with fewer than 12 employees Supermarket with fewer than 12 employees Package store Police station (add 1/5 of an EDU for each cell)
11/3 EDU	Billiard parlor Hall or place of public assembly (without bar license) Doctor's or dentist's office Bakery Fish or meat market Each operator in a beauty salon
12/3 EDU	Service station or auto dealership Drive-in restaurant Drugstore
2 EDU	Funeral parlor/mortuary
31/2 EDU	Luncheonette (counter service only) Restaurant, bar or nightclub (with capacity for fewer than 100 persons) Lodge hall (with bar license)

Key to abbreviations:

gpd -- gallons per day

DU -- dwelling unit

EDU -- equivalent dwelling unit (representing an average discharge rate of sanitary sewage at 225 gpd)

#EDU -- number of equivalent dwelling units

A. Factory, without showers, twelve (12) or more employees:
 (# employees) x (20 gpd/employee) ÷ (225 gpd/DU) = #EDU

- B. Factory, with showers, ten (10) or more employees:
 $(\# \text{ employees}) \times (25 \text{ gpd/employee}) \div (225 \text{ gpd/DU}) = \# \text{EDU}$
- C. Bowling alley:
 $(\# \text{ alleys}) \times (75 \text{ gpd/alley}) \div (225 \text{ gpd/DU}) = \# \text{EDU}$
- D. Drive-in theater:
 $(\# \text{ car stalls}) \times (5 \text{ gpd/car stall}) \div (225 \text{ gpd/DU}) = \# \text{EDU}$
- E. Movie house:
 $(\# \text{ seats}) \times (21/2 \text{ gpd/seat}) \div (225 \text{ gpd/DU}) = \# \text{EDU}$
- F. Nursing home or rest home:
 $(\# \text{ beds}) \times (100 \text{ gpd/bed}) \div (225 \text{ gpd/DU}) = \# \text{EDU}$
- G. Tourist home:
 $(\# \text{ bedrooms}) \times (100 \text{ gpd/bedroom}) \div (225 \text{ gpd/DU}) = \# \text{EDU}$
- H. Residential school:
 $(\# \text{ pupils and employees}) \times (75 \text{ gpd/person}) \div (225 \text{ gpd/DU}) = \# \text{EDU}$
- I. Nonresidential school (elementary, junior high and senior high only):
 $(\# \text{ pupils and employees}) \times (15 \text{ gpd/person}) \div (225 \text{ gpd/DU}) = \# \text{EDU}$
- J. Office building, twelve (12) or more employees:
 $(\# \text{ employees}) \times (20 \text{ gpd/employee}) \div (225 \text{ gpd/DU}) = \# \text{EDU}$
- K. Mercantile store or supermarket, twelve (12) or more employees:
 $(\# \text{ employees}) \times (20 \text{ gpd/employee}) \div (225 \text{ gpd/DU}) = \# \text{EDU}$
- L. Restaurant, bar or nightclub, more than one-hundred-person capacity:
 $(\text{capacity}) \times (8 \text{ gpd/person capacity}) \div (225 \text{ gpd/DU}) = \# \text{EDU}$