

## Chapter 28

### STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES

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**ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL****Sec. 28-1. Structure numbering.**

(a) *Required.* All lots, buildings and structures in the village and any new additions to the village shall be numbered in accordance with this section.

(b) *Base lines.* The base line for numbering streets running north and south shall be the east and west half-section line of section 22, township 23 north, range 2 west of the third principal meridian, in the county. The base line for numbering streets running east and west shall be the north and south half-section line of section 22.

(c) *Method of numbering.* Numbering shall begin at the base lines herein established with the number 100 and proceeding away from the base lines and shall increase at the rate of 100 numbers per block or multiple thereof. All non-through streets shall be numbered as though such streets extended to the base lines. Even numbers shall be on the east and south side of the street, and odd numbers on the west and north side of the street.

(d) *Assignment of numbers; duty of owner to display.* One whole number shall be allowed for each lot. It shall be the duty of the owner and occupant of every house in the village to have placed thereon, in a place visible from the street, figures three inches high showing the number of that house.

(e) *Numbering chart.* The clerk shall keep a chart showing the proper street number of every lot in the village, which chart shall be open for inspection by anyone interested therein.

(f) *Violations and penalties.* Any person failing to number any house owned or occupied by him or, if after receiving notice to do so from the clerk, shall fail to do so, shall be fined in accordance with the general penalty provisions of this Code for each day on which the failure to so number continues.

(Code 1981, §§ 7-3-1—7-3-4)

**Sec. 28-2. Public works superintendent authority.**

All public streets, alleys, sidewalks and other public ways is under the supervision of the public works superintendent. He shall have supervision over all work therein, and the cleaning thereof, and shall be charged with the enforcement of all ordinance provisions relating to such public places (except traffic ordinances) and is authorized to enforce such ordinances.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-1)

**Sec. 28-3. Construction on public ways prohibited.**

It is unlawful to construct or lay any pavement on any public street, sidewalk, alley or other public way, or to repair the same without having first secured a permit therefor. Applications for such permits shall be made to the clerk and shall state the location of the

intended pavement or repair and the extent thereof, and the person or firm who is to do the actual construction work. No such permit shall be issued except on order of the president and board of trustees.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-2)

**Sec. 28-4. Bond.**

Each applicant shall file a bond or policy, in the sum of \$50,000.00 with sureties to be approved by the president and board of trustees, conditioned to indemnify the village from any loss or damage resulting from the work undertaken or the manner of doing the same.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-3)

**Sec. 28-5. Standards and specifications.**

All street and sidewalk pavement shall be made in conformity with the specifications approved, from time to time, by the president and board of trustees.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-4)

**Sec. 28-6. Injury to pavements.**

It is unlawful to walk upon or drive any vehicle or animal upon or injure any newly laid street or alley pavement while the same is guarded by a warning sign or barricade; or to knowingly injure any street, sidewalk or alley pavement.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-5)

**Sec. 28-7. Repairs.**

All public streets, alleys and sidewalk pavement shall be in good repair. Such repair work, whether done by the village or the abutting owner, is under the supervision of the public works superintendent.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-6)

**Sec. 28-8. Defects.**

It shall be the duty of every village officer or employee becoming cognizant of any defect in any street, alley or sidewalk, or any obstruction thereof, to report the same to the public works superintendent as soon as possible.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-7)

**Sec. 28-9. Obstructions.**

It is unlawful for any person to cause, create or maintain any obstruction of any street, alley, sidewalk or other public way, except as may be specifically authorized by ordinance, or by the public works superintendent.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-8)

**Sec. 28-10. Barricades.**

(a) Any person laying or repairing any pavement on a street, sidewalk or other public place or making an excavation in the same shall maintain suitable barricades to prevent injury of any person or vehicle by reason of the work. Such barricades shall be protected by suitable lights at nighttime.

(b) Any defect in any such pavement shall be barricaded to prevent injury, and any person properly maintaining any opening or excavation in any such place shall guard such opening or excavation while the same remains open, by proper barricades and lights.  
(Code 1981, § 8-1-9)

**Sec. 28-11. Disturbing barricades.**

It is unlawful to disturb or interfere with any barricades or lights lawfully placed to protect or mark any new pavement or excavation or opening in any public street, alley or sidewalk.  
(Code 1981, § 8-1-10)

**Sec. 28-12. Private use.**

(a) It is unlawful for any person to use any street, sidewalk or other public place, as space for the display of goods or merchandise for sale; or to write or mark any signs or advertisements on any such pavements, unless approval is first received from the president and board of trustees.

(b) It shall be further unlawful for any person to use any street, sidewalk, other public place or any village property for the storing or parking of trailers, campers, camping buses, camping trailers, boats, boat trailers, car trailers, vendor trailers, recreational vehicles or similar trucks or vehicles, unless approval is first received in writing from the president or police chief.  
(Code 1981, § 8-1-11; Ord. No. 694, 4-4-2000)

**Sec. 28-13. Encroachments.**

It is unlawful to erect or maintain any building or structure which encroaches upon any public street or property.  
(Code 1981, § 8-1-12)

**Sec. 28-14. Drains.**

It is unlawful to obstruct any drain in any public street or alley.  
(Code 1981, § 8-1-13)

**Sec. 28-15. Poles and wires.**

It is unlawful to erect any poles or wires or to maintain any poles or wires over any public place, street, alley or other public way without first having secured permission from the president and board of trustees.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-14)

**Sec. 28-16. Gas pumps.**

It is unlawful to maintain or erect any gasoline pump or tank in any public street, alley or sidewalk.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-15)

**Sec. 28-17. Openings.**

(a) It is unlawful to construct or maintain any opening or stairway in any public street, alley or sidewalk or other public place without a permit from the president and board of trustees.

(b) All such lawfully maintained openings shall be guarded by a suitable strong cover or railing, to the approval of the public works superintendent.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-16)

**Sec. 28-18. Barbed wire fences, electric current fences.**

It is unlawful to maintain or construct any fence composed in whole or part of barbed wire, or with any similar materials, designed to cause injury to persons, or any wire charged with electrical current, anywhere within the village, except to protect industrial property in which case barbed wire must be at least six feet above the sidewalk and extend inward of property.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-17)

**Sec. 28-19. Deposits on streets.**

(a) It is unlawful to deposit on any street any waste material, or other articles which may cause injury to any person, animal, property, or the pavement thereof.

(b) Rock or other materials may be deposited in streets preparatory to delivery for use, provided that such deposit does not reduce the usable width of the street or roadway at that point to less than 18 feet, and provided that such material or rock, other than material used in actual building construction, shall not be permitted to remain in such street for more than three hours.

(c) Any such material or rock shall be guarded by lights if the same remains upon any street during nighttime.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-18)

**Sec. 28-20. Deposits on sidewalks.**

(a) It is unlawful to deposit on any public sidewalk any waste material, or any glass or other article which might cause injury to persons, animals, property or the pavement thereof.

(b) Merchandise or other articles may be deposited on sidewalks preparatory to delivery, provided that the usable width of the sidewalk is not thereby reduced to less than four feet, provided that no such article shall remain on such walk for more than one-half hour.  
(Code 1981, § 8-1-19)

**Sec. 28-21. Spitting.**

It is unlawful to spit or expectorate on any public sidewalk or other public place, or on the floor or walls of any store, theater, hall, public vehicle or other place frequented by the public or to which the public is invited.  
(Code 1981, § 17-3-4)

**Sec. 28-22. Bonfires.**

It is unlawful to build or light any bonfire so close to any building or other structure or on any street or sidewalk pavement as to endanger it.  
(Code 1981, § 19-8)

**Sec. 28-23. Scaffolds.**

Any scaffolds or ladders placed in such position that they overhang or can fall onto any public street, alley or other public place in the village shall be firmly and properly constructed and safeguarded; and it is unlawful to place or leave any tools or articles on any such place in such a manner that the same can fall onto any such street, sidewalk, alley or other public place from a height greater than four feet.  
(Code 1981, § 19-15)

**Sec. 28-24. Articles on windows.**

It is unlawful to place any moveable article on any window ledge, or other place abutting on a public street, alley or other place at a height above four feet from the ground in such a manner that the same can be or is in danger of falling onto such street, alley, sidewalk or other public place.  
(Code 1981, § 19-16)

**Sec. 28-25. Obstructing exits or stairways.**

It is unlawful to obstruct or permit the obstruction of any stairway, aisle, corridor or exit in any office building, factory, hotel, school, church, theater, assembly hall, lodge or other public hall, or any building used by two or more tenants or families in such a manner that it interferes with the free use of such stairway, aisle, corridor or exit.  
(Code 1981, § 19-17)

**Sec. 28-26. Excavations.**

Any person making any excavation shall refill the same properly and shall restore the surface to its condition before the excavation was made, as soon as possible. All such excavations, refills and resurfacing shall be made subject to the supervision of the public works superintendent.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-20)

**Sec. 28-27. View at corners.**

It is unlawful to construct, or maintain or permit to remain, any fence or other structure, or any bushes or other plants, on a corner lot within 50 feet of the street line, which obstructs the view, at a height of more than five feet above the level of the adjacent street pavement.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-21)

**Sec. 28-28. Mailboxes.**

It is unlawful to construct, maintain or permit to remain any mailbox or receptacle of any kind for the receipt of mail or newspapers at or near the village streets or curb or within the setback line for any dwelling or trailer within the village. This prohibition shall not apply to any such mailbox or receptacle in existence prior to the effective date of the ordinance from which this section is derived.

(Code 1981, § 8-1-22; Ord. No. 639, 11-2-1993)

**Sec. 28-29. Driveways.**

(a) *Permit required.* No person shall construct a driveway for vehicles or animals across any sidewalk in the village without first having obtained a permit therefor from the president and board of trustees.

(b) *Exception.* No permit for construction of a driveway for commercial use or for the habitual use of other than the owner or occupant of the premises served shall be issued except upon the order of the president and the board of trustees. All permits shall be subject to approval of the public works superintendent.

(c) *Grade surfaces.* No driveway shall be so constructed or graded as to leave a step, sharp depression or other obstruction on the sidewalk. The grade shall be as nearly as possible the same as that of the adjoining sidewalk. It is unlawful to have the surface finish of any driveway when the same crosses the sidewalk constructed of such materials as to render it slippery or hazardous to pedestrians or to have the grade of such portion vary from the grade of the sidewalk or be other than level.

(d) *Standards and specifications.* Driveways across sidewalks shall be constructed in compliance with specifications adopted by the president and board of trustees.

(e) *Repair.* It shall be the duty of the person maintaining the driveway to keep the same in good repair where it crosses the sidewalk and free from obstruction and openings.

(f) *Penalty.* Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined in accordance with the general penalty provisions of this Code for each offense; and a separate offense shall be deemed committed on each day during or on which a violation occurs or continues.  
(Code 1981, §§ 8-2-1—8-2-5)

**Sec. 28-30. Overhanging signs or awnings.**

(a) *Permit required.* No person shall erect or maintain any sign, signboard or rigid canopy over any street, sidewalk, alley or other public way in the village without having first obtained a permit therefor as herein provided. Permits for signs, canopies or signboards shall be issued by the zoning officer and shall designate the location of the proposed structure.

(b) *Construction.* All signs and canopies extending over any public sidewalk, street, alley or other public place must be securely fastened and constructed so that there will be no danger of the same being dislodged by ordinary winds or falling from other cause.

(c) *Height above sidewalk.* The lowest part of any such canopy, sign or of any nonrigid awning, or any support thereof which extends over any public way shall be at least eight feet above the level of the walk or public way over which it extends; but no such sign shall be maintained over any public way used by vehicles if any part of its support or of the sign is less than 15 feet above the level of such public way.

(d) *Inspections.* It shall be the duty of the superintendent of public works to inspect or cause to be inspected every sign, canopy or awning which extends over any sidewalk, street, alley or other public way. If any such sign or canopy is found to be insecurely fastened, he shall report this fact to the owner of the sign or to the owner or occupant of the premises on which it is fastened. If the sign or canopy is not made secure within ten days after such notice, it may be torn down on order of the president and board of trustees.  
(Code 1981, §§ 8-3-1—8-3-4; Ord. No. 689, 12-7-1999; Ord. No. 752, 5-1-2007)

**Sec. 28-31. Trees and shrubs.**

(a) *Planting restricted.* It is unlawful to plant any tree or shrub in any public street or parkway or other public place without having first secured a permit therefor. Applications for such permits shall be made to the clerk and shall be referred by him to the committee on streets and alleys.

(b) *Removal restricted.* It is unlawful to remove or cut down any tree or shrub in any street, parkway or other public place without having first secured a permit therefor. Applications for such permits shall be made to the clerk and shall be referred by him to the committee on streets and alleys for approval before permission shall be granted.

(c) *Injury prohibited.* It is unlawful to injure any tree or shrub planted in any such public place.

(d) *Advertisements or notices.* It is unlawful to attach any sign, advertisement or notice to any tree or shrub in any street, parkway or other public place.

(e) *Dangerous trees and limbs.* Any tree or shrub which overhangs any sidewalk, street or other public place shall be trimmed by the owner of the abutting premises on which such trees or shrubs grow so that the obstruction shall cease. Any limb of a tree which has become likely to fall on or across any public way or place shall be removed by the owner of the premises on which such tree or shrub grows or stands.

(f) *Poles and utility wires.* It is unlawful to attach any wire or other rope to any tree without permission of the president and board of trustees. Any person or company given the right to maintain poles and wires in the streets, alleys or other public places in the village shall, in the absence of provision in the franchise concerning the subject, keep such wires and poles free from and away from any trees or shrubs in such places so far as may be possible and shall keep all such trees and shrubs properly trimmed and subject to the supervision of the public works superintendent so that no injury shall be done to the poles or wires or shrubs and trees by contact.

(g) *Gas pipes.* Any person maintaining any gas pipe in the village shall, in the absence of provision in the franchise concerning the subject, keep such pipes free from leaks.

(h) *Excavations.* In making excavations in streets or other public places, proper care shall be taken to avoid injury to the roots of any tree or shrub, wherever possible.

(i) *Penalty.* Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined in accordance with the general penalty provisions of this Code for each offense; and a separate offense shall be deemed committed on each day during or on which a violation occurs or continues.  
(Code 1981, §§ 8-4-1—8-4-11)

#### **Sec. 28-32. Penalty.**

Any person violating any provision of this article shall be fined in accordance with the general penalty provisions of section 1-19 for each offense; and a separate offense shall be deemed committed on each day during or on which a violation occurs or continues.  
(Code 1981, § 8-1-23; Ord. No. 639, 11-2-1993)

#### **Secs. 28-33—28-52. Reserved.**

### **ARTICLE II. CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITY FACILITIES IN RIGHTS-OF-WAY**

#### **Sec. 28-53. Purpose and scope.**

(a) *Purpose.* The purpose of this article is to establish policies and procedures for constructing facilities on rights-of-way within the village's jurisdiction which will provide public benefit consistent with the preservation of the integrity, safe usage, and visual qualities of the village rights-of-way and the village as a whole.

(b) *Intent.* In enacting the ordinance from which this article is derived, the village intends to exercise its authority over the rights-of-way in the village and, in particular, the use of the public ways and property by utilities, by establishing uniform standards to address issues presented by utility facilities, including, without limitation:

- (1) Preventing interference with the use of streets, sidewalks, alleys, parkways and other public ways and places;
- (2) Preventing the creation of visual and physical obstructions and other conditions that are hazardous to vehicular and pedestrian traffic;
- (3) Preventing interference with the facilities and operations of the village's utilities and of other utilities lawfully located in rights-of-way or public property;
- (4) Protecting against environmental damage, including damage to trees, from the installation of utility facilities;
- (5) Protecting against increased stormwater runoff due to structures and materials that increase impermeable surfaces;
- (6) Preserving the character of the neighborhoods in which facilities are installed;
- (7) Preserving open space, particularly the tree lined parkways that characterize the village's residential neighborhoods;
- (8) Preventing visual blight from the proliferation of facilities in the rights-of-way; and
- (9) Ensuring the continued safe use and enjoyment of private properties adjacent to utility facilities locations.

(c) *Facilities subject to article.* This article applies to all facilities on, over, above, along, upon, under, across, or within the rights-of-way within the jurisdiction of the village. A facility lawfully established prior to the effective date of the ordinance from which this article is derived may continue to be maintained, repaired and operated by the utility as presently constructed and located, except as may be otherwise provided in any applicable franchise, license or similar agreement.

(d) *Franchises, licenses, or similar agreements.* The village, in its discretion and as limited by law, may require utilities to enter into a franchise, license or similar agreement for the privilege of locating their facilities on, over, above, along, upon, under, across, or within the village rights-of-way. Utilities that are not required by law to enter into such an agreement may request that the village enter into such an agreement. In such an agreement, the village may provide for terms and conditions inconsistent with this article.

(e) *Effect of franchises, licenses, or similar agreements.*

- (1) *Utilities other than telecommunications providers.* In the event that a utility other than a telecommunications provider has a franchise, license or similar agreement with the village, such franchise, license or similar agreement shall govern and control during the term of such agreement and any lawful renewal or extension thereof.

(2) *Telecommunications providers.* In the event of any conflict with, or inconsistency between, the provisions of this article and the provisions of any franchise, license or similar agreement between the village and any telecommunications provider, the provisions of such franchise, license or similar agreement shall govern and control during the term of such agreement and any lawful renewal or extension thereof.

(f) *Conflicts with other articles.* This article supersedes all ordinances or parts of ordinances adopted prior to the ordinance from which this article is derived that are in conflict herewith, to the extent of such conflict.

(g) *Conflicts with state and federal laws.* In the event that applicable federal or state laws or regulations conflict with the requirements of this article, the utility shall comply with the requirements of this article to the maximum extent possible without violating federal or state laws or regulations.

(h) *Sound engineering judgment.* The village shall use sound engineering judgment when administering this article and may vary the standards, conditions, and requirements expressed in this article when the village determines. Nothing herein shall be construed to limit the ability of the village to regulate its rights-of-way for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare.

(Code 1981, § 8-5-1; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

#### **Sec. 28-54. Definitions.**

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. Any term not defined in this section shall have the meaning ascribed to it in 92 Ill. Admin. Code 530.30, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

*AASHTO* means American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

*ANSI* means American National Standards Institute.

*Applicant* means a person applying for a permit under this article.

*ASTM* means American Society for Testing and Materials.

*Backfill* means the methods or materials for replacing excavated material in a trench or pit.

*Bore or boring* means to excavate an underground cylindrical cavity for the insertion of a pipe or electrical conductor.

*Cable operator* means as the term "cable operator" is defined in 47 USC 522(5).

*Cable service* means as the term "cable service" is defined in 47 USC 522(6).

*Cable system* means as the term "cable system" is defined in 47 USC 522(7).

*Carrier pipe* means the pipe enclosing the liquid, gas or slurry to be transported.

*Casing* means a structural protective enclosure for transmittal devices, such as carrier pipes, electrical conductors, and fiber optic devices.

*Clear zone* means the total roadside border area, starting at the edge of the pavement, available for safe use by errant vehicles; this area may consist of a shoulder, a recoverable slope, a nonrecoverable slope, and a clear run out area. The desired width is dependent upon the traffic volumes and speeds, and on the roadside geometry. Distances are specified in the AASHTO Roadside Design Guide.

*Coating* means protective wrapping or mastic cover applied to buried pipe for protection against external corrosion.

*Conductor* means wire-carrying electrical current.

*Conduit* means a casing or encasement for wires or cables.

*Construction* or *construct* means the installation, repair, maintenance, placement, alteration, enlargement, demolition, modification or abandonment in place of facilities.

*Cover* means the depth of earth or backfill over buried utility pipe or conductor.

*Crossing facility* means a facility that crosses one or more right-of-way lines of a right-of-way.

*Disrupt the right-of-way* means any work that obstructs the right-of-way or causes a material adverse effect on the use of the right-of-way for its intended use. Such work may include, without limitation, excavating or other cutting; placement (whether temporary or permanent) of materials, equipment, devices, or structures; damage to vegetation; and compaction or loosening of the soil, and shall not include the parking of vehicles or equipment in a manner that does not materially obstruct the flow of traffic on a highway.

*Emergency* means any immediate maintenance to the facility required for the safety of the public using or in the vicinity of the right-of-way or immediate maintenance required for the health and safety of the general public served by the utility.

*Encasement* means provision of a protective casing.

*Equipment* means materials, tools, implements, supplies, or other items used to facilitate construction of facilities.

*Excavation* means the making of a hole or cavity by removing material or laying bare by digging.

*Extra heavy pipe* means pipe meeting ASTM standards for this pipe designation.

*Facility* means all structures, devices, objects, and materials (including, but not limited to, track and rails, wires, ducts, fiber optic cable, antennas, vaults, boxes, equipment enclosures, cabinets, pedestals, poles, conduits, grates, covers, pipes, cables, and appurtenances thereto) located on, over, above, along, upon, under, across, or within rights-of-way under this article. The term "facility" shall not include any facility owned or operated by the village.

*Freestanding facility* means a facility that is not a crossing facility or a parallel facility, such as an antenna, transformer, pump, or meter station.

*Frontage road* means a roadway, usually parallel, providing access to land adjacent to the highway where it is precluded by control of access to a highway.

*Hazardous materials* means any substance or material which, due to its quantity, form, concentration, location, or other characteristics, is determined by the village director of public works to pose an unreasonable and imminent risk to the life, health or safety of persons or property or to the ecological balance of the environment, including, but not limited to, explosives, radioactive materials, petroleum or petroleum products or gases, poisons, etiology (biological) agents, flammables, corrosives or any substance determined to be hazardous or toxic under any federal or state law, statute or regulation.

*Highway* means a specific type of right-of-way used for vehicular traffic, including rural or urban roads or streets. The term "highway" includes all highway land and improvements, including roadways, ditches and embankments, bridges, drainage structures, signs, guardrails, protective structures and appurtenances necessary or convenient for vehicle traffic.

*Highway code* means the Illinois Highway Code, 605 ILCS 5/1-101 et seq.

*Holder* means a person or entity that has received authorization to offer or provide cable or video service from the ICC pursuant to the Illinois Cable and Video Competition Law, 220 ILCS 5/21-401 et seq.

*ICC* means Illinois Commerce Commission.

*IDOT* means Illinois Department of Transportation.

*Jacking* means pushing a pipe horizontally under a roadway by mechanical means with or without boring.

*Jetting* means pushing a pipe through the earth using water under pressure to create a cavity ahead of the pipe.

*Joint use* means the use of pole lines, trenches or other facilities by two or more utilities.

*JULIE* means the Joint Utility Locating Information for Excavators utility notification program.

*Major intersection* means the intersection of two or more major arterial highways.

*Occupancy* means the presence of facilities on, over or under a right-of-way.

*Parallel facility* means a facility that is generally parallel or longitudinal to the centerline of a right-of-way.

*Parkway* means any portion of the right-of-way not improved by street or sidewalk.

*Pavement cut* means the removal of an area of pavement for access to facility or for the construction of a facility.

*Permittee* means that entity to which a permit has been issued pursuant to sections 28-56 and 28-57.

*Petroleum products pipelines* means pipelines carrying crude or refined liquid petroleum products, including, but not limited to, gasoline, distillates, propane, butane, or coal slurry.

*Practicable* means that which is performable, feasible or possible, rather than that which is simply convenient.

*Pressure* means the internal force acting radially against the walls of a carrier pipe expressed in pounds per square inch gauge (psig).

*Prompt* means that which is done within a period of time specified by the village. If no time period is specified, the period shall be 30 days.

*Public entity* means a legal entity that constitutes or is part of the government, whether at local, state or federal level.

*Restoration* means the repair of a right-of-way, highway, roadway, or other area disrupted by the construction of a facility.

*Right-of-way* means any street, alley, other land or waterway, dedicated or commonly used for pedestrian or vehicular traffic or other similar purposes, including utility easements, in which the village has the right and authority to authorize, regulate or permit the location of facilities other than those of the village. The term "right-of-way" shall not include any real or personal village property that is not specifically described in the previous two sentences and shall not include village buildings, fixtures and other structures or improvements, regardless of whether they are situated in the right-of-way.

*Roadway* means that part of the highway that includes the pavement and shoulders.

*Sale of telecommunications at retail* means the transmitting, supplying, or furnishing of telecommunications and all services rendered in connection therewith for a consideration, other than between a parent corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries or between wholly owned subsidiaries, when the gross charge made by one such corporation to another such corporation is not greater than the gross charge paid to the retailer for their use or consumption and not for sale.

*Security fund* means that amount of security required pursuant to section 28-62.

*Shoulder* means a width of roadway, adjacent to the pavement, providing lateral support to the pavement edge and providing an area for emergency vehicular stops and storage of snow removed from the pavement.

*Sound engineering judgment* means a decision consistent with generally accepted engineering principles, practices and experience.

*Telecommunications* includes, but is not limited to, messages or information transmitted through use of local, toll and wide area telephone service, channel services, telegraph services, teletypewriter service, computer exchange service, private line services, mobile

radio services, cellular mobile telecommunications services, stationary two-way radio, paging service and any other form of mobile or portable one-way or two-way communications, and any other transmission of messages or information by electronic or similar means, between or among points by wire, cable, fiber optics, laser, microwave, radio, satellite, or similar facilities. The term "private line" means a dedicated nontraffic sensitive service for a single customer that entitles the customer to exclusive or priority use of a communications channel, or a group of such channels, from one or more specified locations to one or more other specified locations. The term "telecommunications" shall not include value-added services in which computer processing applications are used to act on the form, content, code and protocol of the information for purposes other than transmission. The term "telecommunications" shall not include purchase of telecommunications by a telecommunications service provider for use as a component part of the service provided by such provider to the ultimate retail consumer who originates or terminates the end-to-end communications. The term "telecommunications" shall not include the provision of cable services through a cable system as defined in the Cable Communications Act of 1984 (47 USC 521 et seq.) or cable or other programming services subject to an open video system fee payable to the village through an open video system as defined in the rules of the Federal Communications Commission (47 CFR 76.1500 et seq.).

*Telecommunications provider* means any person that installs, owns, operates or controls facilities in the right-of-way used or designed to be used to transmit telecommunications in any form.

*Telecommunications retailer* means and includes every person engaged in making sales of telecommunications at retail as defined herein.

*Trench* means a relatively narrow open excavation for the installation of an underground facility.

*Utility* means the individual or entity owning or operating any facility as defined in this article.

*Vent* means a pipe to allow the dissipation into the atmosphere of gases or vapors from an underground casing.

*Video service* means as the term "video service" is defined in 220 ILCS 5/21-201(v).

*Water lines* means pipelines carrying raw or potable water.

*Wet boring* means boring using water under pressure at the cutting auger to soften the earth and to provide a sluice for the excavated material.  
(Code 1981, § 8-5-2; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

#### **Sec. 28-55. Annual registration required.**

Every utility that occupies right-of-way within the village shall register on January 1 of each year with the director of public works, providing the utility's name, address and regular business telephone and telecopy numbers, the name of one or more contact persons who can

act on behalf of the utility in connection with emergencies involving the utility's facilities in the right-of-way and a 24-hour telephone number for each such person, and evidence of insurance as required in section 28-60 in the form of a certificate of insurance. (Code 1981, § 8-5-3; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-56. Permit required; applications and fees.**

(a) *Permit required.* No person shall construct any facility on, over, above, along, upon, under, across, or within any village right-of-way which changes the location of the facility, adds a new facility, disrupts the right-of-way, or materially increases the amount of area or space occupied by the facility on, over, above, along, upon, under, across or within the right-of-way without first filing an application with the village director of public works and obtaining a permit from the village therefor, except as otherwise provided in this article. No permit shall be required for installation and maintenance of service connections to customers' premises when there will be no disruption of the right-of-way.

(b) *Permit application.* All applications for permits pursuant to this article shall be filed on a form provided by the village and shall be filed in such number of duplicate copies as the village may designate. The applicant may designate those portions of its application materials that it reasonably believes contain proprietary or confidential information as proprietary or confidential by clearly marking each page of such materials accordingly.

(c) *Minimum general application requirements.* The application shall be made by the utility or its duly authorized representative and shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) The utility's name and address and telephone and telecopy numbers;
- (2) The applicant's name and address, if different than the utility, its telephone number, telecopy numbers, e-mail address, and its interest in the work;
- (3) The names, addresses and telephone numbers and telecopy numbers and e-mail addresses of all professional consultants, if any, advising the applicant with respect to the application;
- (4) A general description of the proposed work and the purposes and intent of the facility and the uses to which the facility will be put. The scope and detail of such description shall be appropriate to the nature and character of the work to be performed, with special emphasis on those matters likely to be affected or impacted by the work proposed;
- (5) Evidence that the utility has placed on file with the village:
  - a. A written traffic control plan demonstrating the protective measures and devices that will be employed consistent with the "Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices," to prevent injury or damage to persons or property and to minimize disruptions to efficient pedestrian and vehicular traffic; and
  - b. An emergency contingency plan which shall specify the nature of potential emergencies, including, without limitation, construction and hazardous materi-

als emergencies, and the intended response by the applicant; the intended response shall include notification to the village and shall promote protection of the safety and convenience of the public; compliance with ICC regulations for emergency contingency plans constitutes compliance with this section unless the village finds that additional information or assurances are needed;

- (6) Drawings, plans and specifications showing the work proposed, including the certification of an engineer that such drawings, plans, and specifications comply with applicable codes, rules, and regulations;
- (7) Evidence of insurance as required in section 28-60;
- (8) Evidence of posting of the security fund as required in section 28-62;
- (9) Any request for a variance from one or more provisions of this article; and
- (10) Such additional information as may be reasonably required by the village.

(d) *Supplemental application requirements for specific types of utilities.* In addition to the requirements of subsection (c) of this section, the permit application shall include the following items, as applicable to the specific utility that is the subject of the permit application:

- (1) In the case of the installation of a new electric power, communications, telecommunications, cable television service, video service or natural gas distribution system, evidence that any certificate of public convenience and necessity or other regulatory authorization that the applicant is required by law to obtain, or that the applicant has elected to obtain, has been issued by the ICC or other jurisdictional authority;
- (2) In the case of natural gas systems, state the proposed pipe size, design, construction class, and operating pressures;
- (3) In the case of water lines, indicate that all requirements of the state environmental protection agency, division of public water supplies, have been satisfied;
- (4) In the case of sewer line installations, indicate that the land and water pollution requirements of the state environmental protection agency, division of water pollution control and the metropolitan water reclamation district or other local or state entities with jurisdiction, have been satisfied; or
- (5) In the case of petroleum products pipelines, state the type or types of petroleum products, pipe size, maximum working pressure, and the design standard to be followed.

(e) *Applicant's duty to update information.* Throughout the entire permit application review period and the construction period authorized by the permit, any amendments to information contained in a permit application shall be submitted by the utility in writing to the village within 30 days after the change necessitating the amendment.

(f) *Application fees.* Unless otherwise provided by franchise, license, or similar agreement, all applications for permits pursuant to this article shall be accompanied by a fee in the amount established by the village fee schedule. No application fee is required to be paid by any electricity utility that is paying the municipal electricity infrastructure maintenance fee pursuant to the Electricity Infrastructure Maintenance Fee Act.  
(Code 1981, § 8-5-4; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-57. Action on permit applications.**

(a) *Village review of permit applications.* Completed permit applications, containing all required documentation, shall be examined by the village director of public works within a reasonable time after filing. If the application does not conform to the requirements of applicable ordinances, codes, laws, rules, and regulations, the village director of public works shall reject such application in writing, stating the reasons therefor. If the director of public works is satisfied that the proposed work conforms to the requirements of this article and applicable ordinances, codes, laws, rules, and regulations, the village director of public works shall issue a permit therefor as soon as practicable. In all instances, it shall be the duty of the applicant to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the director of public works, that the construction proposed under the application shall be in full compliance with the requirements of this article.

(b) *Additional village review of applications of telecommunications retailers.*

- (1) Pursuant to 220 ILCS 65/4, a telecommunications retailer shall notify the village that it intends to commence work governed by this article for facilities for the provision of telecommunications services. Such notice shall consist of plans, specifications, and other documentation sufficient to demonstrate the purpose and intent of the facilities and shall be provided by the telecommunications retailer to the village not less than ten days prior to the commencement of work requiring no excavation and not less than 30 days prior to the commencement of work requiring excavation. The village director of public works shall specify the portion of the right-of-way upon which the facility may be placed, used and constructed.
- (2) In the event that the village director of public works fails to provide such specification of location to the telecommunications retailer within either ten days after service of notice to the village by the telecommunications retailer, in the case of work not involving excavation for new construction, or 25 days after service of notice by the telecommunications retailer, in the case of work involving excavation for new construction, the telecommunications retailer may commence work without obtaining a permit under this article.
- (3) Upon the provision of such specification by the village, where a permit is required for work pursuant to section 28-56, the telecommunications retailer shall submit to the village an application for a permit and any and all plans, specifications and documentation available regarding the facility to be constructed. Such application shall be subject to the requirements of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) *Additional village review of applications of holders of state authorization under the Cable and Video Competition Law.* Applications by a utility that is a holder of a state-issued authorization under the Illinois Cable and Video Competition Law shall be deemed granted 45 days after submission to the village, unless otherwise acted upon by the village, provided the holder has complied with applicable village codes, ordinances, and regulations. (Code 1981, § 8-5-5; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-58. Effect of permit.**

(a) *Authority granted; no property right or other interest created.* A permit from the village authorizes a permittee to undertake only certain activities in accordance with this article on village rights-of-way and does not create a property right or grant authority to the permittee to impinge upon the rights of others who may have an interest in the rights-of-way.

(b) *Duration.* No permit issued under this chapter shall be valid for a period longer than six months unless construction is actually begun within that period and is diligently pursued to completion.

(c) *Preconstruction meeting required.* No construction shall begin pursuant to a permit issued under this article prior to attendance by the permittee and all major contractors and subcontractors who will perform any work under the permit at a preconstruction meeting. The preconstruction meeting shall be held at a date, time and place designated by the village with such village representatives in attendance as the village deems necessary. The meeting shall be for the purpose of reviewing the work under the permit, and reviewing special considerations necessary in the areas where work will occur, including, without limitation, presence or absence of other utility facilities in the area and their locations, procedures to avoid disruption of other utilities, use of rights-of-way by the public during construction, and access and egress by adjacent property owners.

(d) *Compliance with all laws required.* The issuance of a permit by the village does not excuse the permittee from complying with other requirements of the village and applicable statutes, laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations. (Code 1981, § 8-5-6; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-59. Revised permit drawings.**

In the event that the actual locations of any facilities deviate in any material respect from the locations identified in the plans, drawings and specifications submitted with the permit application, the permittee shall submit a revised set of drawings or plans to the village within 90 days after the completion of the permitted work. The revised drawings or plans shall specifically identify when the locations of the actual facilities deviate from the locations approved in the permit. If any deviation from the permit also deviates from the requirements of this article, it shall be treated as a request for variance in accordance with section

28-73. If the village denies the request for a variance, then the permittee shall either remove the facility from the right-of-way or modify the facility so that it conforms to the permit and submit revised drawings or plans therefor.

(Code 1981, § 8-5-7; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-60. Insurance.**

*(a) Required coverages and limits.*

(1) Unless otherwise provided by franchise, license, or similar agreement, each utility occupying right-of-way or constructing any facility in the right-of-way shall secure and maintain the following liability insurance policies insuring the utility as named insured and naming the village and its elected and appointed officers, officials, agents, and employees as additional insureds on the policies listed in subsections (a)(1)a and b of this section:

- a. Commercial general liability insurance, including premises-operations, explosion, collapse, and underground hazard (commonly referred to as "X," "C," and "U" coverages) and products-completed operations coverage with limits not less than:
  1. \$5,000,000.00 for bodily injury or death to each person;
  2. \$5,000,000.00 for property damage resulting from any one accident; and
  3. \$5,000,000.00 for all other types of liability;
- b. Automobile liability for owned, nonowned and hired vehicles with a combined single limit of \$1,000,000.00 for personal injury and property damage for each accident;
- c. Worker's compensation with statutory limits; and
- d. Employer's liability insurance with limits of not less than \$1,000,000.00 per employee and per accident.

(2) If the utility is not providing such insurance to protect the contractors and subcontractors performing the work, then such contractors and subcontractors shall comply with this section.

(b) *Excess or umbrella policies.* The coverages required by this section may be in any combination of primary, excess, and umbrella policies. Any excess or umbrella policy must provide excess coverage over underlying insurance on a following form basis such that when any loss covered by the primary policy exceeds the limits under the primary policy, the excess or umbrella policy becomes effective to cover such loss.

(c) *Copies required.* The utility shall provide copies of any of the policies required by this section to the village within ten days following receipt of a written request therefor from the village.

(d) *Maintenance and renewal of required coverages.*

- (1) The insurance policies required by this section shall contain the following endorsement:

"It is understood and agreed that this policy may not be canceled nor the intention not to renew be stated until 30 days after receipt by the village, by registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested, of a written notice addressed to the president of such intent to cancel or not to renew."

- (2) Within ten days after receipt by the village of the notice, and in no event later than ten days prior to the cancellation, the utility shall obtain and furnish to the village evidence of replacement insurance policies meeting the requirements of this section.

(e) *Self-insurance.* A utility may self-insure all or a portion of the insurance coverage and limit requirements required by subsection (a) of this section. A utility that self-insures is not required, to the extent of such self-insurance, to comply with the requirement for the naming of additional insureds under subsection (a) of this section, or the requirements of subsection (b) through (d) of this section. A utility that elects to self-insure shall provide to the village evidence sufficient to demonstrate its financial ability to self-insure the insurance coverage and limit requirements required under subsection (a) of this section, such as evidence that the utility is a private self-insurer under the Workers' Compensation Act.

(f) *Effect of insurance and self-insurance on utility's liability.* The legal liability of the utility to the village and any person for any of the matters that are the subject of the insurance policies or self-insurance required by this section shall not be limited by such insurance policies or self-insurance or by the recovery of any amounts thereunder.

(g) *Insurance companies.* All insurance provided pursuant to this section shall be effected under valid and enforceable policies, issued by insurers legally able to conduct business with the licensee in the state.

(Code 1981, § 8-5-8; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-61. Indemnification.**

By occupying or constructing facilities in the right-of-way, a utility shall be deemed to agree to defend, indemnify and hold the village and its elected and appointed officials and officers, employees, agents and representatives harmless from and against any and all injuries, claims, demands, judgments, damages, losses and expenses, including reasonable attorney fees and costs of suit or defense, arising out of, resulting from or alleged to arise out of or result from the negligent, careless or wrongful acts, omissions, failures to act or misconduct of the utility or its affiliates, officers, employees, agents, contractors or subcontractors in the construction of facilities or occupancy of the rights-of-way, and in providing or offering service over the facilities, whether such acts or omissions are authorized, allowed or prohibited by this article or by a franchise, license, or similar agreement; provided, however, that the utility's indemnity obligations hereunder shall not

apply to any injuries, claims, demands, judgments, damages, losses or expenses arising out of or resulting from the negligence, misconduct or breach of this article by the village, its officials, officers, employees, agents or representatives.  
(Code 1981, § 8-5-9; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-62. Security.**

(a) *Purpose.* The permittee shall establish a security fund in a form and in an amount as set forth in this section. The security fund shall be continuously maintained in accordance with this section at the permittee's sole cost and expense until the completion of the work authorized under the permit. The security fund shall serve as security for:

- (1) The faithful performance by the permittee of all the requirements of this article;
- (2) Any expenditure, damage, or loss incurred by the village occasioned by the permittee's failure to comply with any codes, rules, regulations, orders, permits and other directives of the village issued pursuant to this article; and
- (3) The payment by permittee of all liens and all damages, claims, costs, or expenses that the village may pay or incur by reason of any action or nonperformance by permittee in violation of this article, including, without limitation, any damage to public property or restoration work the permittee is required by this article to perform that the village must perform itself or have completed as a consequence solely of the permittee's failure to perform or complete, and all other payments due the village from the permittee pursuant to this article or any other applicable law.

(b) *Form.* The permittee shall provide the security fund to the village in the form, at the permittee's election, of cash, a surety bond in a form acceptable to the village, or an unconditional letter of credit in a form acceptable to the village. Any surety bond or letter of credit provided pursuant to this subsection shall, at a minimum:

- (1) Provide that it will not be canceled without prior notice to the village and the permittee;
- (2) Not require the consent of the permittee prior to the collection by the village of any amounts covered by it; and
- (3) Provide a location convenient to the village and within the state at which it can be drawn.

(c) *Amount.* The dollar amount of the security fund shall be sufficient to provide for the reasonably estimated cost to restore the right-of-way to at least as good a condition as that existing prior to the construction under the permit, as determined by the village director of public works, and may also include reasonable, directly related costs that the village estimates are likely to be incurred if the permittee fails to perform such restoration. When the construction of facilities proposed under the permit will be performed in phases in multiple locations in the village, with each phase consisting of construction of facilities in one location or a related group of locations, and where construction in another phase will not be undertaken prior to substantial completion of restoration in the previous phase or phases,

the director of public works may, in the exercise of sound discretion, allow the permittee to post a single amount of security which shall be applicable to each phase of the construction under the permit. The amount of the security fund for phased construction shall be equal to the greatest amount that would have been required under the provisions of this subsection for any single phase.

(d) *Withdrawals.* The village, upon 14 days' advance written notice clearly stating the reason for and its intention to exercise withdrawal rights under this subsection, may withdraw an amount from the security fund, provided that the permittee has not reimbursed the village for such amount within the 14-day notice period. Withdrawals may be made if the permittee:

- (1) Fails to make any payment required to be made by the permittee hereunder;
- (2) Fails to pay any liens relating to the facilities that are due and unpaid;
- (3) Fails to reimburse the village for any damages, claims, costs or expenses which the village has been compelled to pay or incur by reason of any action or nonperformance by the permittee; or
- (4) Fails to comply with any provision of this article that the village determines can be remedied by an expenditure of an amount in the security fund.

(e) *Replenishment.* Within 14 days after receipt of written notice from the village that any amount has been withdrawn from the security fund, the permittee shall restore the security fund to the amount specified in subsection (c) of this section.

(f) *Interest.* The permittee may request that any and all interest accrued on the amount in the security fund be returned to the permittee by the village, upon written request for the withdrawal to the village, provided that any such withdrawal does not reduce the security fund below the minimum balance required in subsection (c) of this section.

(g) *Closing and return of security fund.* Upon completion of the work authorized under the permit, the permittee shall be entitled to the return of the security fund, or such portion thereof as remains on deposit, within a reasonable time after account is taken for all offsets necessary to compensate the village for failure by the permittee to comply with any provisions of this article or other applicable law. In the event of any revocation of the permit, the security fund, and any and all accrued interest therein, shall become the property of the village to the extent necessary to cover any reasonable costs, loss or damage incurred by the village as a result of the revocation, provided that any amounts in excess of the costs, loss or damage shall be refunded to the permittee.

(h) *Rights not limited.* The rights reserved to the village with respect to the security fund are in addition to all other rights of the village, whether reserved by this article or otherwise authorized by law, and no action, proceeding or exercise of right with respect to the security

fund shall affect any other right the village may have. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the village shall not be entitled to a double monetary recovery with respect to any of its rights which may be infringed or otherwise violated.  
(Code 1981, § 8-5-10; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-63. Permit suspension and revocation.**

(a) *Village right to revoke permit.* The village may revoke or suspend a permit issued pursuant to this article for one or more of the following reasons:

- (1) Fraudulent, false, misrepresenting, or materially incomplete statements in the permit application;
- (2) Noncompliance with this article;
- (3) The permittee's physical presence or presence of permittee's facilities on, over, above, along, upon, under, across, or within the rights-of-way presents a direct or imminent threat to the public health, safety, or welfare; or
- (4) The permittee's failure to construct the facilities substantially in accordance with the permit and approved plans.

(b) *Notice of revocation or suspension.* The village shall send written notice of its intent to revoke or suspend a permit issued pursuant to this article stating the reason for the revocation or suspension and the alternatives available to the permittee under this section.

(c) *Permittee alternatives upon receipt of notice of revocation or suspension.*

- (1) Upon receipt of a written notice of revocation or suspension from the village, the permittee shall have the following options:
  - a. Immediately provide the village with evidence that no cause exists for the revocation or suspension;
  - b. Immediately correct, to the satisfaction of the village, the deficiencies stated in the written notice, providing written proof of such correction to the village within five working days after receipt of the written notice of revocation; or
  - c. Immediately remove the facilities located on, over, above, along, upon, under, across, or within the rights-of-way and restore the rights-of-way to the satisfaction of the village providing written proof of such removal to the village within ten days after receipt of the written notice of revocation.
- (2) The village may, in its discretion, for good cause shown, extend the time periods provided in this subsection (c).

(d) *Stop work order.* In addition to the issuance of a notice of revocation or suspension, the village may issue a stop work order immediately upon discovery of any of the reasons for revocation set forth within subsection (a) of this section.

(e) *Failure or refusal of the permittee to comply.* If the permittee fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (c) of this section, the village or its designee may, at the option of the village, correct the deficiencies; upon not less than 20 days' notice to the permittee, remove the subject facilities or equipment; or after not less than 30 days' notice to the permittee of failure to cure the noncompliance, deem them abandoned and property of the village. The permittee shall be liable in all events to the village for all costs of removal.  
(Code 1981, § 8-5-11; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-64. Change of ownership or owner's identity or legal status.**

(a) *Notification of change.* A utility shall notify the village no less than 30 days prior to the transfer of ownership of any facility in the right-of-way or change in identity of the utility. The new owner of the utility or the facility shall have all the obligations and privileges enjoyed by the former owner under the permit, if any, and applicable laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, including this article, with respect to the work and facilities in the right-of-way.

(b) *Amended permit.* A new owner shall request that any current permit be amended to show current ownership. If the new owner fails to have a new or amended permit issued in its name, the new owner shall be presumed to have accepted, and agreed to be bound by, the terms and conditions of the permit if the new owner uses the facility or allows it to remain on the village's right-of-way.

(c) *Insurance and bonding.* All required insurance coverage or bonding must be changed to reflect the name of the new owner upon transfer.  
(Code 1981, § 8-5-12; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-65. General construction standards.**

(a) *Standards and principles.* All construction in the right-of-way shall be consistent with applicable ordinances, codes, laws, rules and regulations, and commonly recognized and accepted traffic control and construction principles, sound engineering judgment and, where applicable, the principles and standards set forth in the following IDOT publications, as amended from time to time:

- (1) Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction;
- (2) Supplemental Specifications and Recurring Special Provisions;
- (3) Highway Design Manual;
- (4) Highway Standards Manual;
- (5) Standard Specifications for Traffic Control Items;
- (6) Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (92 Ill. Admin. Code 545);
- (7) Flagger's Handbook; and
- (8) Work Site Protection Manual for Daylight Maintenance Operations.

(b) *Interpretation of municipal standards and principles.* If a discrepancy exists between or among differing principles and standards required by this article, the village director of public works shall determine, in the exercise of sound engineering judgment, which principles apply and such decision shall be final. If requested, the director of public works shall state which standard or principle will apply to the construction, maintenance, or operation of a facility in the future.

(Code 1981, § 8-5-13; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

#### **Sec. 28-66. Traffic control.**

(a) *Minimum requirements.* The village's minimum requirements for traffic protection are contained in IDOT's Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices and this Code.

(b) *Warning signs, protective devices, and flaggers.* The utility is responsible for providing and installing warning signs, protective devices and flaggers, when necessary, meeting applicable federal, state, and local requirements for protection of the public and the utility's workers when performing any work on the rights-of-way.

(c) *Interference with traffic.* All work shall be phased so that there is minimum interference with pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

(d) *Notice when access is blocked.* At least 48 hours prior to beginning work that will partially or completely block access to any residence, business or institution, the utility shall notify the resident, business or institution of the approximate beginning time and duration of such work; provided, however, that in cases involving emergency repairs pursuant to section 28-72, the utility shall provide such notice as is practicable under the circumstances.

(e) *Compliance.* The utility shall take immediate action to correct any deficiencies in traffic protection requirements that are brought to the utility's attention by the village.

(Code 1981, § 8-5-14; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

#### **Sec. 28-67. Location of facilities.**

(a) *General requirements.* In addition to location requirements applicable to specific types of utility facilities, all utility facilities, regardless of type, shall be subject to the general location requirements of this section.

(1) *No interference with village facilities.* No utility facilities shall be placed in any location if the village director of public works determines that the proposed location will require the relocation or displacement of any of the village's utility facilities or will otherwise interfere with the operation or maintenance of any of the village's utility facilities.

(2) *Minimum interference and impact.* The proposed location shall cause only the minimum possible interference with the use of the right-of-way and shall cause only the minimum possible impact upon, and interference with, the rights and reasonable convenience of property owners who adjoin the right-of-way.

- (3) *No interference with travel.* No utility facility shall be placed in any location that interferes with the usual travel on such right-of-way.
  - (4) *No limitations on visibility.* No utility facility shall be placed in any location so as to limit visibility of or by users of the right-of-way.
  - (5) *Size of utility facilities.* The proposed installation shall use the smallest suitable vaults, boxes, equipment enclosures, power pedestals, or cabinets then in use by the facility owner, regardless of location, for the particular application.
- (b) *Parallel facilities located within highways.*
- (1) *Overhead parallel facilities.* An overhead parallel facility may be located within the right-of-way lines of a highway only if:
    - a. Lines are located as near as practicable to the right-of-way line and as nearly parallel to the right-of-way line as reasonable pole alignment will permit;
    - b. When pavement is curbed, poles are as remote as practicable from the curb with a minimum distance of two feet behind the face of the curb, where available;
    - c. When pavement is uncurbed, poles are as remote from pavement edge as practicable with minimum distance of four feet outside the outer shoulder line of the roadway and are not within the clear zone;
    - d. No pole is located in the ditch line of a highway; and
    - e. Any ground-mounted appurtenance is located within one foot of the right-of-way line or as near as possible to the right-of-way line.
  - (2) *Underground parallel facilities.* An underground parallel facility may be located within the right-of-way lines of a highway only if:
    - a. The facility is located as near the right-of-way line as practicable and not more than eight feet from and parallel to the right-of-way line;
    - b. A new facility may be located under the paved portion of a highway only if other locations are impracticable or inconsistent with sound engineering judgment (e.g., a new cable may be installed in existing conduit without disrupting the pavement); and
    - c. In the case of an underground power or communications line, the facility shall be located as near the right-of-way line as practicable and not more than five feet from the right-of-way line and any above-ground appurtenance shall be located within one foot of the right-of-way line or as near as practicable.
- (c) *Facilities crossing highways.*
- (1) *No future disruption.* The construction and design of crossing facilities installed between the ditch lines or curblines of village highways may require the incorporation of materials and protections (such as encasement or additional cover) to avoid settlement or future repairs to the roadbed resulting from the installation of such crossing facilities.

- (2) *Cattle passes, culverts, or drainage facilities.* Crossing facilities shall not be located in cattle passes, culverts, or drainage facilities.
  - (3) *Ninety-degree crossing required.* Crossing facilities shall cross at or as near to a 90-degree angle to the centerline as practicable.
  - (4) *Overhead power or communication facility.* An overhead power or communication facility may cross a highway only if:
    - a. It has a minimum vertical line clearance as required by ICC's rules entitled, "Construction of Electric Power and Communication Lines" (83 III. Admin. Code 305);
    - b. Poles are located within one foot (0.3 meters) of the right-of-way line of the highway and outside of the clear zone; and
    - c. Overhead crossings at major intersections are avoided.
  - (5) *Underground power or communication facility.* An underground power or communication facility may cross a highway only if:
    - a. The design materials and construction methods will provide maximum maintenance-free service life; and
    - b. Capacity for the utility's foreseeable future expansion needs is provided in the initial installation.
  - (6) *Markers.* The village may require the utility to provide a marker at each right-of-way line where an underground facility other than a power or communication facility crosses a highway. Each marker shall identify the type of facility, the utility, and an emergency phone number. Markers may also be eliminated as provided in current federal regulations (49 CFR 192.707).
- (d) *Facilities to be located within particular rights of way.* The village may require that facilities be located within particular rights-of-way that are not highways, rather than within particular highways.
- (e) *Freestanding facilities.*
- (1) The village may restrict the location and size of any freestanding facility located within a right-of-way.
  - (2) The village may require any freestanding facility located within a right-of-way to be screened from view.
- (f) *Facilities installed above ground.* Above-ground facilities may be installed only if:
- (1) No other existing facilities in the area are located underground;
  - (2) New underground installation is not technically feasible; and
  - (3) The proposed installation will be made at a location, and will employ suitable design and materials, to provide the greatest protection of aesthetic qualities of the area being traversed without adversely affecting safety. Suitable designs include, but are

not limited to, self-supporting armless, single-pole construction with vertical configuration of conductors and cable. Existing utility poles and light standards shall be used wherever practicable; the installation of additional utility poles is strongly discouraged.

(g) *Facility attachments to bridges or roadway structures.*

- (1) Facilities may be installed as attachments to bridges or roadway structures only when the utility has demonstrated that all other means of accommodating the facility are not practicable. Other means shall include, but are not limited to, underground, underwater, independent poles, cable supports and tower supports, all of which are completely separated from the bridge or roadway structure. Facilities transmitting commodities that are volatile, flammable, corrosive, or energized, especially those under significant pressure or potential, present high degrees of risk and such installations are not permitted.
- (2) A utility shall include in its request to accommodate a facility installation on a bridge or roadway structure supporting data demonstrating the impracticability of alternate routing. Approval or disapproval of an application for facility attachment to a bridge or roadway structure will be based upon the following considerations:
  - a. The type, volume, pressure or voltage of the commodity to be transmitted and an evaluation of the resulting risk to persons and property in the event of damage to or failure of the facility;
  - b. The type, length, value, and relative importance of the highway structure in the transportation system;
  - c. The alternative routings available to the utility and their comparative practicability;
  - d. The proposed method of attachment;
  - e. The ability of the structure to bear the increased load of the proposed facility;
  - f. The degree of interference with bridge maintenance and painting;
  - g. The effect on the visual quality of the structure; and
  - h. The public benefit expected from the utility service as compared to the risk involved.

(h) *Appearance standards.*

- (1) The village may prohibit the installation of facilities in particular locations in order to preserve visual quality.
- (2) A facility may be constructed only if its construction does not require extensive removal or alteration of trees or terrain features visible to the right-of-way user or to adjacent residents and property owners, and if it does not impair the aesthetic quality of the lands being traversed.

(Code 1981, § 8-5-15; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-68. Construction methods and materials.**

(a) *Standards and requirements for particular types of construction methods.*

(1) *Boring or jacking.*

- a. *Pits and shoring.* Boring or jacking under rights-of-way shall be accomplished from pits located at a minimum distance specified by the village director of public works from the edge of the pavement. Pits for boring or jacking shall be excavated no more than 48 hours in advance of boring or jacking operations and backfilled within 48 hours after boring or jacking operations are completed. While pits are open, they shall be clearly marked and protected by barricades. Shoring shall be designed, erected, supported, braced, and maintained so that it will safely support all vertical and lateral loads that may be imposed upon it during the boring or jacking operation.
- b. *Wet boring or jetting.* Wet boring or jetting shall not be permitted under the roadway.
- c. *Borings with diameters greater than six inches.* Borings over six inches in diameter shall be accomplished with an auger and following pipe, and the diameter of the auger shall not exceed the outside diameter of the following pipe by more than one inch.
- d. *Borings with diameters six inches or less.* Borings of six inches or less in diameter may be accomplished by either jacking, guided with auger, or auger and following pipe method.
- e. *Tree preservation.* Any facility located within the drip line of any tree designated by the village to be preserved or protected shall be bored under or around the root system.

(2) *Trenching.* Trenching for facility installation, repair, or maintenance on rights-of-way shall be done in accord with the applicable portions of section 603 of IDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

- a. *Length.* The length of open trench shall be kept to the practicable minimum consistent with requirements for pipeline testing. Only one-half of any intersection may have an open trench at any time unless special permission is obtained from the village director of public works.
- b. *Open trench and excavated material.* Open trench and windrowed excavated material shall be protected as required by chapter 6 of the Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. When practicable, the excavated material shall be deposited between the roadway and the trench as added protection. Excavated material shall not be allowed to remain on the paved portion of the roadway. When right-of-way width does not allow for windrowing excavated material off the paved portion of the roadway, excavated material shall be hauled to an off-road location.

- c. *Drip line of trees.* The utility shall not trench within the drip line of any tree designated by the village to be preserved.
- (3) *Backfilling.*
- a. Any pit, trench, or excavation created during the installation of facilities shall be backfilled for its full width, depth, and length using methods and materials in accordance with IDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. When excavated material is hauled away or is unsuitable for backfill, suitable granular backfill shall be used.
  - b. For a period of three years from the date construction of a facility is completed, the utility shall be responsible to remove and restore any backfilled area that has settled due to construction of the facility. If so ordered by the director of public works, the utility, at its expense, shall remove any pavement and backfill material to the top of the installed facility, place and properly compact new backfill material, and restore new pavement, sidewalk, curbs, and driveways to the proper grades, as determined by the director of public works.
- (4) *Pavement cuts.* Pavement cuts for facility installation or repair shall be permitted on a highway only if that portion of the highway is closed to traffic. If a variance to the limitation set forth in this subsection is permitted under section 28-73, the following requirements shall apply:
- a. Any excavation under pavements shall be backfilled and compacted as soon as practicable with granular material of CA-6 or CA-10 gradation, as designated by the director of public works.
  - b. Restoration of pavement, in kind, shall be accomplished as soon as practicable, and temporary repair with bituminous mixture shall be provided immediately. Any subsequent failure of either the temporary repair or the restoration shall be rebuilt upon notification by the village.
  - c. All saw cuts shall be full depth.
  - d. For all rights-of-way which have been reconstructed with a concrete surface/base in the last seven years, or resurfaced in the last three years, permits shall not be issued unless such work is determined to be an emergency repair or other work considered necessary and unforeseen before the time of the reconstruction or unless a pavement cut is necessary for a JULIE locate.
- (5) *Encasement.*
- a. Casing pipe shall be designed to withstand the load of the highway and any other superimposed loads. The casing shall be continuous either by one-piece fabrication or by welding or jointed installation approved by the village.
  - b. The venting, if any, of any encasement shall extend within one foot of the right-of-way line. No above-ground vent pipes shall be located in the area established as clear zone for that particular section of the highway.

- c. In the case of water main or service crossing, encasement shall be furnished between bore pits unless continuous pipe or village approved jointed pipe is used under the roadway. Casing may be omitted only if pipe is installed prior to highway construction and carrier pipe is continuous or mechanical joints are of a type approved by the village. Bell and spigot type pipe shall be encased regardless of installation method.
  - d. In the case of gas pipelines of 60 psig or less, encasement may be eliminated.
  - e. In the case of gas pipelines or petroleum products pipelines with installations of more than 60 psig, encasement may be eliminated only if:
    - 1. Extra heavy pipe is used that precludes future maintenance or repair; and
    - 2. Cathodic protection of the pipe is provided.
  - f. If encasement is eliminated for a gas or petroleum products pipeline, the facility shall be located so as to provide that construction does not disrupt the right-of-way.
- (6) *Minimum cover of underground facilities.* Cover shall be provided and maintained at least in the amount specified in the following table for minimum cover for the type of facility:

| <i>Type of Facility</i>                        | <i>Minimum Cover</i>                          |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Electric lines                                 | 30 inches                                     |
| Communication, cable or video service lines    | 8 to 24 inches as determined by village       |
| Gas or petroleum products                      | 30 inches                                     |
| Water lines                                    | Sufficient cover to provide freeze protection |
| Sanitary sewer, storm sewer, or drainage lines | Sufficient cover to provide freeze protection |

(b) *Standards and requirements for particular types of facilities.*

(1) *Electric power or communication lines.*

- a. *Code compliance.* Electric power or communications facilities within village rights-of-way shall be constructed, operated, and maintained in conformity with the provisions of 83 Ill. Admin. Code 305 entitled "Rules for Construction of Electric Power and Communications Lines," and the National Electrical Safety Code.
- b. *Overhead facilities.* Overhead power or communication facilities shall use single pole construction and, where practicable, joint use of poles shall be used. Utilities shall make every reasonable effort to design the installation so guys and braces will not be needed. Variances may be allowed if there is no feasible alternative and if guywires are equipped with guy guards for maximum visibility.

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- c. *Underground facilities.*
  - 1. Cable may be installed by trenching or plowing, provided that special consideration is given to boring in order to minimize damage when crossing improved entrances and side roads.
  - 2. If a crossing is installed by boring or jacking, encasement shall be provided between jacking or bore pits. Encasement may be eliminated only if:
    - (i) The crossing is installed by the use of moles, whip augers, or other approved methods which compress the earth to make the opening for cable installation; or
    - (ii) The installation is by the open trench method which is only permitted prior to roadway construction.
  - 3. Cable shall be grounded in accordance with the National Electrical Safety Code.
- d. *Burial of drops.* All temporary service drops placed between November 1 of the prior year and March 15 of the current year, also known as snowdrops, shall be buried by May 31 of the current year, weather permitting, unless otherwise permitted by the village. Weather permitting, utilities shall bury all temporary drops, excluding snowdrops, within ten business days after placement.
- (2) *Underground facilities other than electric power or communication lines.* Underground facilities other than electric power or communication lines may be installed by:
  - a. The use of moles, whip augers, or other approved methods which compress the earth to move the opening for the pipe;
  - b. Jacking or boring with vented encasement provided between the ditch lines or toes of slopes of the highway;
  - c. Open trench with vented encasement between ultimate ditch lines or toes of slopes, but only if prior to roadway construction; or
  - d. Tunneling with vented encasement, but only if installation is not possible by other means.
- (3) *Gas transmission, distribution and service.* Gas pipelines within rights-of-way shall be constructed, maintained, and operated in a village approved manner and in conformance with the Federal Code of the Office of Pipeline Safety Operations, Department of Transportation, part 192, Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards (49 CFR 192), IDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, and all other applicable laws, rules, and regulations.
- (4) *Petroleum products pipelines.* Petroleum products pipelines within rights-of-way shall conform to the applicable sections of ANSI Standard Code for Pressure Piping (Liquid Petroleum Transportation Piping Systems ANSI-B 31.4).

- (5) *Water lines, sanitary sewer lines, stormwater sewer lines or drainage lines.* Water lines, sanitary sewer lines, storm sewer lines, and drainage lines within rights-of-way shall meet or exceed the recommendations of the current Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois.
- (6) *Ground-mounted appurtenances.* Ground-mounted appurtenances to overhead or underground facilities, when permitted within a right-of-way, shall be provided with a vegetation-free area extending one foot in width beyond the appurtenance in all directions. The vegetation-free area may be provided by an extension of the mounting pad, or by heavy duty plastic or similar material approved by the director of public works. With the approval of the director of public works, shrubbery surrounding the appurtenance may be used in place of the vegetation-free area. The housing for ground-mounted appurtenances shall be painted a neutral color to blend with the surroundings.

(c) *Materials.*

- (1) *General standards.* The materials used in constructing facilities within rights-of-way shall be those meeting the accepted standards of the appropriate industry, the applicable portions of IDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, the requirements of the state commerce commission, or the standards established by other official regulatory agencies for the appropriate industry.
- (2) *Material storage on right-of-way.* No material shall be stored on the right-of-way without the prior written approval of the village director of public works. When such storage is permitted, all pipe, conduit, wire, poles, cross arms, or other materials shall be distributed along the right-of-way prior to and during installation in a manner to minimize hazards to the public or an obstacle to the right-of-way maintenance or damage to the right-of-way and other property. If material is to be stored on the right-of-way, prior approval must be obtained from the village.
- (3) *Hazardous materials.* The plans submitted by the utility to the village shall identify any hazardous materials that may be involved in the construction of the new facilities or removal of any existing facilities.

(d) *Operational restrictions.*

- (1) Construction operations on rights-of-way may, at the discretion of the village, are required to be discontinued when such operations would create hazards to traffic or the public health, safety, and welfare. Such operations may also be required to be discontinued or restricted when conditions are such that construction would result in extensive damage to the right-of-way or other property.
- (2) These restrictions may be waived by the director of public works when emergency work is required to restore vital utility services.
- (3) Unless otherwise permitted by the village, the hours of construction are those set forth in this Code.

(e) *Location of existing facilities.* Any utility proposing to construct facilities in the village shall contact JULIE and ascertain the presence and location of existing above-ground and underground facilities within the rights-of-way to be occupied by its proposed facilities. The village will make its permit records available to a utility for the purpose of identifying possible facilities. When notified of an excavation or when requested by the village or by JULIE, a utility shall locate and physically mark its underground facilities within 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, in accordance with the Illinois Underground Facilities Damage Prevention Act, 220 ILCS 50/1 et seq.

(Code 1981, § 8-5-16; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-69. Vegetation control.**

(a) *Electric utilities; compliance with state laws and regulations.* An electric utility shall conduct all tree trimming and vegetation control activities in the right-of-way in accordance with applicable state laws and regulations, and, additionally, with such local franchise or other agreement with the village as permitted by law.

(b) *Other utilities; tree trimming permit required.* Tree trimming that is done by any other utility with facilities in the right-of-way and that is not performed pursuant to applicable state laws and regulations specifically governing the same shall not be considered a normal maintenance operation, but shall require the application for, and the issuance of, a permit, in addition to any other permit required under this article.

(1) *Application for tree trimming permit.* Applications for tree trimming permits shall include assurance that the work will be accomplished by competent workers with supervision who are experienced in accepted tree pruning practices. Tree trimming permits shall designate an expiration date in the interest of assuring that the work will be expeditiously accomplished.

(2) *Damage to trees.* Poor pruning practices resulting in damaged or misshapen trees will not be tolerated and shall be grounds for cancellation of the tree trimming permit and for assessment of damages. The village will require compensation for trees extensively damaged and for trees removed without authorization. The formula developed by the International Society of Arboriculture will be used as a basis for determining the compensation for damaged trees or unauthorized removal of trees. The village may require the removal and replacement of trees if trimming or radical pruning would leave them in an unacceptable condition.

(c) *Specimen trees or trees of special significance.* The village may require that special measures be taken to preserve specimen trees or trees of special significance. The required measures may consist of higher poles, side arm extensions, covered wire or other means.

(d) *Chemical use.*

(1) Except as provided in subsection (d)(2) of this section, no utility shall spray, inject or pour any chemicals on or near any trees, shrubs or vegetation in the village for any purpose, including the control of growth, insects or disease.

- (2) Spraying of any type of brush-killing chemicals will not be permitted on rights-of-way unless the utility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the director of public works that such spraying is the only practicable method of vegetation control.

(Code 1981, § 8-5-17; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-70. Removal, relocation, or modifications of utility facilities.**

(a) *Notice.* Within 90 days following written notice from the village, a utility shall, at its own expense, protect, support, temporarily or permanently disconnect, remove, relocate, change or alter the position of any utility facilities within the rights-of-way when the corporate authorities have determined that such removal, relocation, change or alteration is reasonably necessary for the construction, repair, maintenance, or installation of any village improvement in or upon, or the operations of the village in or upon, the rights-of-way.

(b) *Removal of unauthorized facilities.* Within 30 days following written notice from the village, any utility that owns, controls, or maintains any unauthorized facility or related appurtenances within the rights-of-way shall, at its own expense, remove all or any part of such facilities or appurtenances from the rights-of-way. A facility is unauthorized and subject to removal in the following circumstances:

- (1) Upon expiration or termination of the permittee's license or franchise, unless otherwise permitted by applicable law;
- (2) If the facility was constructed or installed without the prior grant of a license or franchise, if required;
- (3) If the facility was constructed or installed without prior issuance of a required permit in violation of this article; or
- (4) If the facility was constructed or installed at a location not permitted by the permittee's license or franchise.

(c) *Emergency removal or relocation of facilities.* The village retains the right and privilege to cut or move any facilities located within the rights-of-way of the village, as the village may determine to be necessary, appropriate or useful in response to any public health or safety emergency. If circumstances permit, the village shall attempt to notify the utility, if known, prior to cutting or removing a facility and shall notify the utility, if known, after cutting or removing a facility.

(d) *Abandonment of facilities.* Upon abandonment of a facility within the rights-of-way of the village, the utility shall notify the village within 90 days. Following receipt of such notice, the village may direct the utility to remove all or any portion of the facility if the village director of public works determines that such removal will be in the best interest of the public health, safety and welfare. In the event that the village does not direct the utility that abandoned the facility to remove it by giving notice of abandonment to the village, the abandoning utility shall be deemed to consent to the alteration or removal of all or any portion of the facility by another utility or person.

(Code 1981, § 8-5-18; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-71. Cleanup and restoration.**

The utility shall remove all excess material and restore all turf and terrain and other property within ten days after any portion of the rights-of-way are disturbed, damaged or destroyed due to construction or maintenance by the utility, all to the satisfaction of the village; this includes restoration of entrances and side roads. Restoration of roadway surfaces shall be made using materials and methods approved by the village director of public works. Such cleanup and repair may be required to consist of backfilling, regrading, reseeding, resodding, or any other requirement to restore the right-of-way to a condition substantially equivalent to that which existed prior to the commencement of the project. The time period provided in this section may be extended by the director of public works for good cause shown.

(Code 1981, § 8-5-19; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-72. Maintenance and emergency maintenance.**

(a) *Generally.* Facilities on, over, above, along, upon, under, across, or within rights-of-way are to be maintained by or for the utility in a manner satisfactory to the village and at the utility's expense.

(b) *Emergency maintenance procedures.* Emergencies may justify noncompliance with normal procedures for securing a permit:

- (1) If an emergency creates a hazard on the traveled portion of the right-of-way, the utility shall take immediate steps to provide all necessary protection for traffic on the highway or the public on the right-of-way, including the use of signs, lights, barricades or flaggers. If a hazard does not exist on the traveled way, but the nature of the emergency is such as to require the parking on the shoulder of equipment required in repair operations, adequate signs and lights shall be provided. Parking on the shoulder in such an emergency will only be permitted when no other means of access to the facility is available.
- (2) In an emergency, the utility shall, as soon as possible, notify the village director of public works or his or her duly authorized agent of the emergency, informing him or her as to what steps have been taken for protection of the traveling public and what will be required to make the necessary repairs. If the nature of the emergency is such as to interfere with the free movement of traffic, the village police shall be notified immediately.
- (3) In an emergency, the utility shall use all means at hand to complete repairs as rapidly as practicable and with the least inconvenience to the traveling public.

(c) *Emergency repairs.* The utility must file in writing with the village a description of the repairs undertaken in the right-of-way within 48 hours after an emergency repair.

(Code 1981, § 8-5-20; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-73. Variances.**

(a) *Request for variance.* A utility requesting a variance from one or more of the provisions of this article must do so in writing to the village director of public works as a part of the permit application. The request shall identify each provision of this article from which a variance is requested and the reasons why a variance should be granted.

(b) *Authority to grant variances.* The director of public works shall decide whether a variance is authorized for each provision of this article identified in the variance request on an individual basis.

(c) *Conditions for granting of variance.* The director of public works may authorize a variance only if the utility requesting the variance has demonstrated that:

- (1) One or more conditions not under the control of the utility (such as terrain features or an irregular right-of-way line) create a special hardship that would make enforcement of the provision unreasonable, given the public purposes to be achieved by the provision; and
- (2) All other designs, methods, materials, locations or facilities that would conform with the provision from which a variance is requested are impracticable in relation to the requested approach.

(d) *Additional conditions for granting of a variance.* As a condition for authorizing a variance, the director of public works may require the utility requesting the variance to meet reasonable standards and conditions that may or may not be expressly contained within this article but which carry out the purposes of this article.

(e) *Right to appeal.* Any utility aggrieved by any order, requirement, decision or determination, including denial of a variance, made by the director of public works under the provisions of this chapter shall have the right to appeal to the village board, or such other board or commission as it may designate. The application for appeal shall be submitted in writing to the clerk within 30 days after the date of such order, requirement, decision or determination. The village board shall commence its consideration of the appeal at the board's next regularly scheduled meeting occurring at least seven days after the filing of the appeal. The village board shall timely decide the appeal.  
(Code 1981, § 8-5-21; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-74. Penalties.**

Any person who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this article shall be subject to fine in accordance with the penalty provisions of section 1-19. There may be times when the village will incur delay or other costs, including third party claims, because the utility will not or cannot perform its duties under its permit and this article. Unless the utility shows that another allocation of the cost of undertaking the requested action is appropriate, the utility shall bear the village's costs of damages and its costs of installing, maintaining, modifying, relocating, or removing the facility that is the

subject of the permit. No other administrative agency or commission may review or overrule a permit related cost apportionment of the village. Sanctions may be imposed upon a utility that does not pay the costs apportioned to it.  
(Code 1981, § 8-5-22; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)

**Sec. 28-75. Enforcement.**

Nothing in this article shall be construed as limiting any additional or further remedies that the village may have for enforcement of this article.  
(Code 1981, § 8-5-23; Ord. No. 822, 10-21-2014)