**Section 530.30 Definitions**

As used in this Part, the words and terms listed shall have the meanings ascribed to them as follows:

"ANSI" – American National Standards Institute.

"Applicant" – A person applying for a permit under this Part.

"ASTM" – American Society for Testing and Materials.

"Backfill" – The methods or materials for replacing excavated material in a trench or pit.

"Bore" or "Boring" – To excavate an underground cylindrical cavity for the insertion of a pipe or electrical conductor.

"Carrier Pipe" – The pipe enclosing the liquid, gas or slurry to be transported.

"Casing" – A structural protective enclosure for transmittal devices such as: carrier pipes, electrical conductors, and fiber optic devices.

"Clear Zone" – 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 non-recoverable 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, incorporated by reference in Section 530.20.

"Coating" – Protective wrapping or mastic cover applied to buried pipe for protection against external corrosion.

"Code" – The Illinois Highway Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1989, ch. 121, pars. 1-101 et seq.).

"Conductor" – Wire carrying electrical current.

"Conduit" – A casing or encasement usually for an electrical conductor.

"Control of Access" – To designate, establish and regulate existing or proposed State highways as freeways, including the acquisition of all existing, future or potential easements or rights of access, crossing, light, air or view, to, from or over such freeway right-of-way, from or to any real property abutting such freeway right-of-way.

"Conventional Highway" – State highway with minimum access-control.

"Cover" – The depth of earth or backfill over buried utility pipe or conductor.

"Department" – The Illinois Department of Transportation.

"Department Approved" – The approval of the Department requires compliance with this Part. The Department's approval shall be consistent with commonly recognized and accepted traffic control and construction principles, including material selection, and with sound engineering judgment.

Unless otherwise provided in the permit or in this Part, the following Departmental publications shall serve, inclusively and not exclusively, as examples of such principles and standards:

Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction

Supplemental Specifications and Recurring Special Provisions

Highway Design Manual

Highway Standards Manual

Standard Specifications for Traffic Control Items

Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

Flagger's Handbook

Work Site Protection Manual for Daylight Maintenance Operations

If the Department finds a discrepancy between differing principles, it shall determine which principles apply. If requested, the Department shall state what standard will apply to the construction, maintenance, or operation of a facility in the future.

The Department's determination will not be changed unless it finds that the determination was incorrect or that a new standard is clearly superior to the earlier standard. If the Department makes such a finding, it shall notify in writing all parties to whom it had given its earlier determination.

Requests for determinations and publications may be addressed to:

Illinois Department of Transportation

Division of Highways

Chief of the Bureau of Maintenance

2300 South Dirksen Parkway

Springfield, Illinois 62764

"Disrupt the right-of-way" – Anything that causes the right-of-way to be in a condition other than that appropriate for its intended use as a highway right-of-way. Such changes to the condition may include, but are not limited to, the following:

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.

"District" – Any one of the nine administrative subdivisions of the Department's Division of Highways (see Section 530.Illustration A).

"District Engineer" – The Chief Executive Officer of a District.

"Encasement" – Provision of a protective casing.

"Expanding Areas" – Areas where plans for commercial or residential development are being contemplated.

"Extra Heavy Pipe" – Pipe meeting ASTM standards for this pipe designation.

"Facility" – All structures, devices, objects, and materials (including track and rails, wires, ducts, fibre optic cable, poles, conduits, grates, covers, pipes, cables, and appurtenances thereto) owned or operated by permittees on State highway rights-of-way under this Part. This term also refers to those things for which a permittee may be responsible notwithstanding a claim of abandonment.

"Frontage Road" – Roadway, usually parallel, providing access to land adjacent to the highway where it is precluded by control of access on highway.

"Fully Access-controlled Highways" – State highways which have been designated, established and are regulated as freeways to which access is never permitted, excepting only by way of grade separated intersections with selected roads and streets. Federal Aid Interstate and Defense Highways, Chicago Area Expressways, Supplemental Freeways and those primary highways constructed to freeway standards are included in the category of Fully Access-controlled Highways.

"Highways" – Rural or urban roads or streets, right-of-way, bridges, drainage structures, signs, guardrails, protective structures and appurtenances necessary or convenient for vehicle traffic under the jurisdiction of the Department. This term includes all of the right-of-way, including structures, ditches and embankments.

"ILCC" – Illinois Commerce Commission.

"Immediate" or "Immediately" – That which is done within a period of time specified by the Department. If no time period is specified, the time period shall be two hours.

"Jacking" – Pushing a pipe horizontally under a roadway by mechanical means with or without boring.

"Jetting" – Pushing a pipe through the earth using water under pressure to create a cavity ahead of the pipe.

"Joint Use" – The use of pole lines, trenches or other facilities by two or more utilities.

"Occupancy" – The presence of utility facilities on, over or under highway right-of-way.

"Overlook" – A roadside turnout for motorists to safely enjoy a scenic panorama.

"Owner Corporation" – The company or corporate entity that owns or operates a utility.

"Pavement Cut" – The removal of an area of highway pavement for access to an underground utility installation.

"Permit" – Formal authorization by the Department to construct and maintain utility facilities on State highway right-of-way.

"Permittee" – That entity which has a permit issued pursuant to Section 9-113 of the Code.

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

"Prompt" – See "Timely."

"Public Entity" – A legal entity that constitutes or is part of the government, whether at local, state or federal level.

"Rest Area" – A roadside area or park for motorists to rest and relax in the interest of highway safety.

"Restoration" – The repair of an area or highway facility disrupted by the construction, maintenance or repair of a utility.

"Right-of-Way" – Land owned as an easement or in fee devoted to highway purposes. Although a utility may have its own right-of-way, this term is used in this Part to designate the real estate on which a highway is located.

"Roadway Structure" – That part of the highway that includes the pavement and shoulders.

"Scenic Easement" – A right or inferred right in land abutting a State highway which has been acquired to preserve roadside environment having aesthetic or historical features.

"Shoulder" – 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" – A decision(s) based on expertise and knowledge of engineering principles, practices and experience.

"Spur Track" – When track and rails on one of a State highway are connected to a customer on the other side of that highway, the connecting track shall be known, for the purposes of this Part, as "spur track."

"Timely" – That which is done within a period of time specified by the Department. If no time period is specified, the period shall be 30 days.

"Travel Lane" – A portion of the paved area of the roadway having a definite width allowing for the movement of a legal width vehicle.

"Trench" – A relatively narrow open excavation for the installation of an underground utility element.

"Utility" – A privately, publicly or cooperatively owned line, facility or system for producing, transmitting or distributing communications, cable television, power, electricity, light, heat, gas, oil, crude products, water, steam, waste, storm water not connected with highway drainage or any other similar commodity, including any fire or police signal system or street lighting system, which directly or indirectly serves the public. The term utility shall also mean the utility company inclusive of any wholly owned or controlled subsidiary. The term utility includes those facilities used solely by the utility which are a part of its operating plant.

"Vent" – A pipe to allow the dissipation into the atmosphere of gases or vapors from an underground casing.

"Wet Boring" – Boring using water under pressure at the cutting auger to soften the earth and to provide a sluice for the excavated material.