

TITLE 15

BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION

Chapters:

- 15.04 Fire Safety Regulations for Buildings
- 15.08 Abatement of Dangerous or Unsafe Buildings
- 15.12 Standards for Buildings Used for Public Assemblies
- 15.16 House Trailers and Trailer Camps
- 15.20 Demolition of Buildings
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Chapter 15.04

Fire Safety Regulations for Buildings

Sections:

- 15.04.010 Fire Limits – Designated
- 15.04.020 Construction Materials
- 15.04.030 Moving of Buildings
- 15.04.040 Construction, Alteration and Repair
- 15.04.050 Location and Number of Fire Appliances
- 15.04.060 Schools – Fire Drills – Required
- 15.04.070 Removal of Fire Apparatus
- 15.04.080 Doors
- 15.04.090 Exit Lights

§15.04.010 Fire Limits – Designated. All of that territory within the Village, described as follows:

Beginning at the center of Block 8 in the Original Town, now Village, of Princeville; thence east along the east and west centerlines of Blocks 9 and 10 in said Original Village of Princeville, extended, to the west line of the alley running north and south through Block 3 in Day and Hitchcock's Addition, as shown on the plat thereof; thence south along the west line of said alley, extended, to its intersection with the extended east and west centerline of Block 20 in the Original Village of Princeville; thence west along said extended centerline to the center of Block 22 in said Original Village of Princeville; thence north to the place of beginning, shall be known as the fire limits of the Village.

§15.04.020 Construction Materials. Every building hereafter erected within the fire limits shall be of brick, stone, or other substantial and incombustible material, and only the following wooden buildings shall be allowed: temporary sheds to facilitate building of authorized building.

§15.04.030 Moving of Buildings. No wooden building within or without the fire limits shall be moved to any lot or part of a lot within the fire limits.

§15.04.040 Construction, Alteration and Repair. No building or structure of any kind shall be erected, constructed, altered or repaired within the fire limits except in compliance with this Chapter.

§15.04.050 Location and Number of Fire Appliances. The location and number of the fire appliances shall be as follows, unless another location is more accessible and convenient for protection against fires:

- A. Theaters:
 - 1. Stage – Two one-quart chemical hand extinguishers, and on each side of the stage; one two and one-half gallon chemical hand extinguisher, readily accessible; one five-gallon hand pump; one fire axe;
 - 2. Foyer – Two one-quart chemical hand extinguishers, one at each end;
 - 3. Manager’s Office – One two-gallon chemical hand extinguisher or five-gallon hand pump.
- B. Public Buildings, Auditorium, Lodge Halls and Hotels – One five-gallon hand pump and fire axe at or near the main entrance on the ground floor; one-five-gallon hand pump at or near the foot of all basement stairways; two pails in boiler room unless oil burner is used, then two and one-half gallon special chemical hand extinguishers just outside boiler room door; one quart chemical hand extinguisher on stage and one quart chemical hand extinguisher in lobby.
- C. Churches – One five-gallon pump at or near main entrance on ground floor; one five-gallon hand pump and fire axe in boiler room.
- D. Schools – One five-gallon hand pump and fire axe at or near main entrance on ground floor; same in boiler room.

§15.04.060 Schools – Fire Drills – Required. It shall be the duty of the principal or other person in charge of the pupils in every school in the Village to establish and maintain a good and efficient fire drill which shall be practiced at least twice a month during the time the building is used for school purposes. A written report shall be made by the principal or person in charge of such building of each fire drill held, and of the time elapsed from the first fire signal until the last person was out.

§15.04.070 Removal of Fire Apparatus. It is unlawful to remove from its proper place any fire apparatus or appliances except for inspection or in case of emergency.

§15.04.080 Doors. All public buildings which may be or are used for church, school, theater, hotel, public meeting or similar purposes, or for which may be or are used for the collection of people for worship, amusement or instruction, and all buildings used for stores to which the public is invited, shall be so built that all doors leading from the main hall or place of assembly shall open outward, and all means of egress for persons

within such buildings shall be by means of doors which shall open outward from the main hall and from the building.

§15.04.090 Exit Lights. In all theatres and public meeting halls, a red light illuminating the word "EXIT" shall be kept burning over each regular and emergency exit while theater or hall is occupied by an audience or by patrons.

Chapter 15.08

Abatement of Dangerous or Unsafe Buildings

Sections:

- 15.08.010 Statutory Authority
- 15.08.020 Dangerous and Unsafe Buildings Declared Unlawful and Nuisance
- 15.08.030 Notice to Demolish or Repair
- 15.08.040 Court Action
- 15.08.050 Abandoned Property
- 15.08.060 Other Enforcement Act
- 15.08.070 Filing of Lien for Demolition or Repair Costs

§15.08.010 Statutory Authority. Pursuant to the power vested in the Village by Section 11-31-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code, the Village hereby adopts in whole all provisions of Section 11-31-1 as it currently exists and as it may be amended from time to time.

§15.08.020 Dangerous and Unsafe Buildings Declared Unlawful and Nuisance. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit the existence of any dangerous and unsafe building within the Village; and it shall be unlawful for the owner, occupant or person in control of any dangerous and unsafe building to permit the same to remain in a dangerous and unsafe condition, or to occupy such building or permit the same to be occupied while it is or remains in a dangerous and unsafe condition. Any dangerous and unsafe building within the Village is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and all such buildings shall be abated by repair, rehabilitation, demolition or removal in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

§15.08.030 Notice to Demolish or Repair. When Village officials determine that a building or structure is dangerous or unsafe, uncompleted or abandoned, or unfit for human occupancy, Village officials shall provide notice to the owner of the property, and all lien holders of record, to demolish or repair such building or structure. Notice shall set forth a description of the real estate and a description of how the building or structure is dangerous or unsafe, uncompleted or abandoned, or unfit for human occupancy. Notice shall also provide the property owner at least fifteen (15) days to remedy the problems with the building by demolishing or repairing such building or structure. The chairperson of the Village's ordinance committee, the Village Clerk, or other duly designated Village official or a law enforcement officer, shall provide this notice by mail or by both personal service and mail to the owner and lien holders of record. If after a diligent search, the identity or whereabouts of the property owner, or any lien holders of record, cannot be determined, notice mailed to the person in whose name the real estate

was last assessed shall be sufficient notice, even if such notice to the person is subsequently returned undelivered.

As used in this Chapter 15 of the Village Code, the terms “dwelling” and “structure” shall be defined as provided in the “Definitions” Section of the Village’s Zoning Code (Chapter 17.04 of Title 17 of the Village Code). Furthermore, the term “structure” when used in this Chapter 15 of the Village Code shall further include anything constructed, erected, or placed on a semi-permanent or permanent basis which requires location on the surface of the ground or affixed to something having location on the surface of the ground, or anything constructed underground, which shall specifically include (but is not limited to) the following: buildings, mobile homes, walls, fences, swimming pools, decks, platforms, sheds, storage bins, tents, antenna or radio towers, or satellite dishes. Furthermore, the term “structure” as used in this Chapter shall include any type of vehicle that is used as a living quarters by any individual or animal on a semi-permanent or permanent basis. As used in the context of this definition of a “structure” for this Chapter, the term “semi-permanent” shall mean structures constructed, erected, or placed for a duration of thirty (30) or more continuous days, and a break in the use or existence of a structure of less than a week shall not be considered as disrupting or terminating the continuous nature of the structure for determining this 30-day period; additionally, for a vehicle, the term “semi-permanent” shall mean that such vehicle has not been moved during this same 30-day time period or is otherwise rendered immobile on a continuous basis for any reason during this same 30-day time period; anything constructed, erected, or placed for less than thirty (30) days shall not be considered to be a structure under the terms of this Chapter.

§15.08.040 Court Action. If the property owner fails, neglects, or refuses to comply with the notice to demolish or repair after a notice period of at least fifteen (15) days, the Village officials may seek court approval authorizing the Village to demolish, repair, enclose, or remove the building under the authority of Section 11-31-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code, including the removal of any garbage, debris, or hazardous, noxious, or unhealthy substances from such building or structure. It shall not be a defense to any cause of action brought by the Village under this Chapter that the building or structure has been boarded up or otherwise enclosed. After the Village has received court approval to demolish, repair, enclose, remove, or clean up the building or structure, Village officials shall take appropriate action to have the building demolished, repaired, enclosed, or removed, including the removal of any garbage, debris, or hazardous, noxious, or unhealthy substances from such building or structure.

§15.08.050 Abandoned Property. When a property supporting any dangerous or unsafe building or structure is found to be abandoned, the Village, after providing the notice required under Section 15.08.030, shall initiate action to take possession of the property or otherwise remediate the property as provided in Section 11-31-1(d) of the Illinois Municipal Code. An abandoned property is a property that (1) has been tax delinquent for a period of two (2) or more years (or bills for water service have been outstanding for two (2) or more years), (2) has been unoccupied by a person legally in possession of the premises, and (3) contains a dangerous or unsafe building. Upon

taking possession of the property, the Village shall take further action to demolish, repair, enclose, or remove the dangerous and unsafe buildings or structures, including the cleanup of such property. Thereafter, the Village shall maintain the property for any public purpose deemed appropriate by the Village Board or otherwise sell or transfer the property in a manner as provided under the Illinois Municipal Code.

§15.08.060 Other Enforcement Act. Any action taken by the Village pursuant to this Chapter shall not impede or supersede the Village's authority to take any other action permitted against the property owner, occupant of the property, or person in control of the property under this Code, including the issuance of ordinance violation notices that impose a fine for the violation.

§15.08.070 Filing of Lien for Demolition or Repair Costs. The cost of the demolition, repair, enclosure, removal, or cleanup incurred by the Village, including court costs, attorney fees, and other costs related to the enforcement of this Chapter, is recoverable from the property owner and shall become a lien against the property. The lien shall be superior to all prior existing liens and encumbrances, except taxes, provided that within one hundred eighty (180) days after the repair, demolition, enclosure, removal, or cleanup, the Village shall file a notice of lien for the cost and expense incurred by the Village in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Peoria County. The notice of lien shall consist of a sworn statement setting forth the description of the real estate, the amount of the cost and expense incurred, and the date or dates when such costs and expense were incurred by the Village. Upon payment of the cost and expense by the property owner or persons interested in such property after notice of lien has been filed, the lien shall be released by the Village. The Village may enforce this lien at any time by initiating foreclosure proceedings pursuant to Section 11-31-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code, and the costs of the foreclosure proceedings, including court costs, attorney fees, and other costs related to the enforcement of this Section, is also a lien against the property and recoverable from the property owner.

Chapter 15.12

Standards for Buildings Used for Public Assemblies

Sections:

15.12.010	Building Regulations
15.12.020	Inspections
15.12.030	Exits
15.12.040	Seats
15.12.050	Doors
15.12.060	Notice

§15.12.010 Building Regulations. It is unlawful to hold, manage and conduct any meeting or entertainment of any kind in the Village, in any premises other than a building constructed in full compliance with the ordinances and laws pertaining thereto for auditorium, theater, or lodge room purposes, except in compliance with the provisions of this Chapter.

§15.12.020 Inspections. No such gathering or entertainment shall be held or presented in any premises other than a building as described in Section 15.12.010 unless such premises have been examined by Fire District or Village officials not more than three (3) days before the date of such gathering and found to be free of any fire hazard and found to be suitable for the purpose. No structure enclosed by a roof shall be used for such purposes unless the same is constructed of nonflammable materials; provided that tents or structures covered by canvas or similar material may be so used if such canvas or other material has been properly treated so as to be rendered fire resistive.

§15.12.030 Exits. Adequate unobstructed exits shall be provided in all premises used for such purposes to permit rapid egress of all persons attending, and there shall be at least two (2) separate exits located at least thirty (30) feet from each other. There shall be two (2) lineal feet of doorway or exit space for each one hundred (100) people accommodated.

§15.12.040 Seats.

- A. Any stands or rows of seats used in such premises shall be so constructed as to be safe for the use designed, and shall be sufficiently strong to carry the same weight and stress as is required for the construction of the auditorium floors of theater buildings, not less than one (1) pound per square foot.

- B. It is unlawful to admit to any such premises a number of persons to exceed the number of actual seats maintained for their accommodation.

§15.12.050 Doors. All doors or gates on exits from premises used for such purposes shall open outward and no such exit shall be constructed or locked so that egress from inside the premises is blocked.

§15.12.060 Notice. It shall be the duty of any person or persons conducting, calling for or managing any gathering in any premises other than a theater, lodge room, or auditorium building constructed as provided in Section 15.12.010, to notify the Village Clerk of the date of such intended use at least ten (10) days before such meeting is to take place. Upon such notice, the Chief of Police shall inspect the premises to determine whether or not they comply with the provisions hereof. Any permit issued for any such gathering shall be subject to the conditions of this Chapter and shall be fully complied with, whether or not such condition is embodied in permit.

Chapter 15.16

House Trailers and Trailer Camps

Sections:

15.16.010	Definitions
15.16.020	House Trailer – Location in Trailer Camp Required – Trailer Camp License Required
15.16.030	Trailer Camp License – Application – Fee – Revocation
15.16.040	Water Supply
15.16.050	Toilets, Baths, Slop Sinks and Garbage Containers
15.16.060	Fixtures Connected with Sewer
15.16.070	Removal of Garbage
15.16.080	Space Requirements
15.16.090	House Trailers – Storage on Premises

§15.16.010 Definitions. As used in this Chapter, “house trailer” means any wheeled vehicle, whether or not the wheels have been removed, which was either originally designed or has been equipped for use as living quarters for one (1) or more persons; and “trailer camp” includes any premises within the Village upon which one (1) or more house trailers are provided parking space for a rental or other charge or fee.

§15.16.020 House Trailer – Location in Trailer Camp Required – Trailer Camp License Required.

- A. No house trailer used for human habitation shall be allowed or maintained within the Village except in a duly licensed trailer camp.
- B. It is unlawful for any person to establish any trailer camp within the Village unless such person shall first obtain a license therefor.

§15.16.030 Trailer Camp License – Application – Fee – Revocation. Each applicant for a license to maintain a trailer camp shall file a written application with the Village Clerk stating the name and address of the applicant, name and address of the owner of the camp, the location of the campground, and the maximum number of house trailers to be accommodated in the camp. Each application shall be accompanied by a license fee of Two Dollars (\$2.00) for each house trailer to be accommodated in the camp. Such license fee shall expire at the end of the calendar year. The fee for the annual license thereafter shall be based on the same rate as the initial license fee. Licenses shall not be transferable and no more than three (3) licenses shall be outstanding at any time. If it, at any time, appears that either the owner, operator or manager of any trailer camp or proposed trailer camp has, at any time, been convicted or found guilty of the

violation of any federal law, state law or municipal ordinance (other than relating to traffic), it shall be grounds for the refusal or revocation of such license.

§15.16.040 Water Supply. An adequate supply of pure water for drinking and domestic purposes shall be supplied to meet the requirements of the trailer camps. The water shall be obtained from faucets only, conveniently located in the trailer camp. No common drinking cups shall be permitted. A water meter shall be installed in each camp.

§15.16.050 Toilets, Baths, Slop Sinks and Garbage Containers. Each trailer camp shall provide toilets, baths or showers, slop sinks and garbage containers, which shall comply with the provisions of the ordinances relating thereto.

§15.16.060 Fixtures Connected with Sewer. It is unlawful to use any plumbing fixture in any house trailer which is not connected to the Village sewer system by means of a water-tight connection and in compliance with all other provisions of this code.

§15.16.070 Removal of Garbage. It shall be the duty of the owner, his agent or caretaker to provide for the collection and removal of garbage or other waste material and to otherwise maintain the camp in a clean and sanitary condition.

§15.16.080 Space Requirements. House trailers shall be so located within trailer camps as to leave adequate driveways and walkways within the camp and so as to prevent overcrowding in accordance with such regulations as may be from time to time promulgated by the Village President.

§15.16.090 House Trailers – Storage on Premises. Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to prohibit the storage of any house trailer on the premises of its owner for any length of time when it is not used for living or sleeping purposes.

Chapter 15.20

Demolition of Buildings

Sections:

15.20.010	Definitions
15.20.020	Right to Enter
15.20.030	Bond Required
15.20.040	Demolition by Owner
15.20.050	Permits; Fees
15.20.060	Demolition Inspections
15.20.070	Demolition Requirements
15.20.080	Violations; Penalties

§15.20.010 Definitions. For the purpose of this Chapter, the following words shall have the meaning ascribed to them as follows:

- A. “Demolition” means the removal, in whole or part, of any structure or building, the removal of demolition debris, or the installation of fill material and final grading in connection with such removal.
- B. “Demolition contractor” means any person or firm engaged in the business of demolition of buildings or structures by contract.

§15.20.020 Right to Enter. In addition to the other powers and duties prescribed in this Chapter, the Village shall have the right during reasonable hours, or at any time when an extreme danger exists, to enter any premises for which a demolition permit has been issued or applied for to determine the progress of work or to determine if a safety hazard exists. The Village shall have the authority to order the discontinuation or modification of any demolition work when it determines that a hazardous condition may result from continued work. The Zoning Officer shall approve or disapprove all applications for demolition permits and all bonds required under this Chapter.

§15.20.030 Bond Required. Prior to the issuance of any demolition permit, a demolition contractor shall provide the Village with a license and permit bond specifically covering demolition work and conditioned upon compliance with the provisions of this Chapter, such bond to be in the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00).

§15.20.040 Demolition by Owner. Owners of real property may demolish their own buildings or structures. However, the Zoning Officer shall not issue a demolition permit until the owner has provided the following:

- A. Bond – A cash bond equal to Fifty Cents (\$.50) per one square foot of ground floor area of all buildings named in the application for a demolition permit. Such bond shall be conditioned upon compliance with this Chapter. Such bond shall be cancelled and all monies returned to the owner upon completion of the demolition to the reasonable satisfaction of the Zoning Officer.
- B. Entry Agreement – An agreement signed by the owner granting permission to employees or agents of the Village to enter the named property to complete all work required under this Chapter if such work is uncompleted on the date of expiration of the demolition permit. Any expenses incurred by the Village as a result of such entry and work shall be deducted from the bond.

§15.20.050 Permits; Fees.

- A. Permits Required – It shall be unlawful for any person to demolish any building or structure, or any structural part thereof, without having first obtained a demolition permit from the Village. Application for a permit shall be made on a form prescribed by the Zoning Officer.
- B. Expiration of Permits – Permits for demolition shall expire thirty (30) days after issuance. The Zoning Officer may, upon good cause shown, extend such date or expiration for a successive fifteen (15) day period.
- C. Denial of Permit – The Zoning Officer may refuse to issue a demolition permit when the requirements of this Chapter are not met or where a permit has already been issued for a specific property and no significant progress has been made toward complete demolition.
- D. Drawings Required – Applicants for a demolition permit shall provide drawings indicating the height and location of buildings on the site, distance from property lines and adjacent buildings, final grading, party walls, protective canopies and such other information as may be reasonably required by the Zoning Officer. The Zoning Officer may, if he determines that the safety of persons or property will not be adversely affect, waived the requirements of this subsection D.
- E. Permit Fees – The Zoning Officer shall collect fees for all demolition permits according to the following schedule:

- 1. Residential:

First dwelling unit on lot	\$50.00
Each additional dwelling unit on lot	\$25.00

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|---|---------|
| Each accessory building | \$15.00 |
| 2. Nonresidential: | |
| Up to 1,000 square feet of ground floor area of building lot | \$50.00 |
| For each additional 1,000 square feet of ground floor area of building on lot | \$10.00 |
| 3. Fees for demolition work started prior to the issuance of a permit shall be doubled. | |

§15.20.060 Demolition Inspections.

- A. Inspections Required – The Zoning Officer shall cause an inspection to be made of all demolitions upon the completion of work and at such other stages of work as he may determine to be necessary.
- B. Notification of Inspection – The person carrying out a demolition shall notify the Zoning Officer that the site is ready for final inspection. The Zoning Officer shall cause an inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of such notification, nonworking days excluded.
- C. Discontinuance of Demolition for Safety Reasons – If, after inspection, the Zoning Officer finds continued demolition will create a hazard to the public, he shall order demolition discontinued and recommend a safer method of demolition to be used.

§15.20.070 Demolition Requirements.

- A. General – All demolition work shall be carried out in a safe and workmanlike manner to minimize hazard to adjacent property and the public.
- B. Subterranean Walls, Floors, Footings – All subterranean walls, floors and footings shall be removed.
- C. Fill Material – All depressions, cavities, cisterns or wells shall be filled with approved granular material to within six (6) inches of final grade.
- D. Finish Grade – The final grading shall be such that no depressions or cavities exist and storm water cannot stand on the demolition site. Six (6) inches of earth shall be installed over any depression, cavity, cistern, or well filled with fill material.

- E. Removal of Debris – All debris resulting from demolition shall be removed from the site where demolition occurs in a timely manner. In no event shall debris be used for fill material.
- F. Barricades, Fencing and Canopies – Where necessary to protect public health and safety, the Building Inspector may require the erection of fencing, barricades or protective canopies around the perimeter of the demolition site.
- G. Working Hours – No demolition work shall be conducted between the hours of seven o'clock (7:00) P.M. and eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. unless previously approved by the Zoning Officer.
- H. Closing of Streets – Streets, roadways and alleys adjacent to a demolition site may be closed only after approval by the Zoning Officer.
- I. Disconnection of Utilities – It is the responsibility of the owner or his agent to arrange the disconnection of all utilities to a demolition site prior to demolition. All water, sewer and gas lines shall be properly capped and sealed.
- J. Party Walls – In the event the building or structure to be demolished has one or more party walls, the applicant shall provide drawings sealed by a registered architect or structural engineer indicating the measures to be taken to support the adjacent structures after demolition. In the event adjacent structures do not require additional support, the architect or engineer shall provide a written statement stating such conclusion. The written consent of owners of adjacent buildings to install necessary shoring or bracing shall be provided.

§15.20.080 Violations; Penalties.

- A. Violation Defined – It is a violation of this Chapter for any person to cause or allow demolition to occur on any property under his ownership or control except in conformance with the provisions of this Chapter.
- B. Penalty for Violation – Any person who violates, neglects or refuses to comply with or who resists or opposes the enforcement of any provision of this Chapter or who shall proceed to engage in the demolition of any building or structure without having first obtained a demolition permit therefor shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) nor more than Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00) for each offense. A separate offense shall be deemed committed for each day any violation of any provision of this Chapter shall continue.

- C. Penalty Does Not Excuse Violation – The imposition of a penalty hereunder shall not excuse the violation nor shall it permit the continuance of any such violation. The payment of any penalty imposed under this Chapter shall not relieve the person of the obligation to obtain a permit under this Chapter.

Chapter 15.24

Property Maintenance and Occupancy Code

Sections:

15.24.010	General Provisions
15.24.020	Definitions
15.24.030	Exterior Premises Conditions
15.24.040	Exterior Structure
15.24.050	Interior Structure
15.24.060	Space Requirements
15.24.070	Required Equipment and Facilities
15.24.080	Enforcement
15.24.090	Condemnation – Unfit/Unsafe Structures
15.24.100	Nuisances
15.24.110	Abandoned Structures
15.24.120	Assistance of Legal Counsel
15.24.130	Exclusivity of Remedies
15.24.140	Conflict
15.24.150	Violation; Penalty

§5.24.010 General Provisions.

- A. Title – This Chapter shall be known as the Village of Princeville Property Maintenance and Occupancy Code.
- B. Scope – The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to all existing residential and nonresidential buildings, structures, dwellings or parts thereof, as herein defined, and shall constitute the minimum requirements for premises, structures, equipment and facilities for light, ventilation, space, heating, sanitation, and protection from elements.

The provisions of this Chapter shall constitute minimum standards to all existing residential and nonresidential buildings, structures, dwellings or parts thereof, as herein defined, so as to eliminate conditions hazardous to the public health, safety and welfare within the Village, as defined herein; and shall constitute minimum responsibilities of owners, operators and occupants concerning the occupancy of existing structures and premises.

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply uniformly to the construction, maintenance, use and occupancy of all buildings, structures and dwellings, and shall apply uniformly to all alteration, repair, equipment, use, occupancy

and maintenance of all existing buildings, structures and dwellings within the Village, irrespective of when or under what code or codes such buildings, structures or dwellings were originally constructed, rehabilitated or renovated.

- C. Declaration of Legislative Purposes – In recognition that the physical condition of a person’s property has consequences beyond the lot upon which the property is located, this Chapter is adopted for the following purposes:
1. To promote the public health, safety, morals, comfort and general welfare of the citizens of the Village.
 2. To enhance the values of the property throughout the Village.
 3. To protect and stabilize the general appearance of buildings, structures, dwellings, landscaping and open areas in the Village.
 4. To ensure adequate light, air and privacy for property in the Village.
 5. To encourage and promote acceptability, attractiveness, cohesiveness and compatibility of buildings, structures and dwellings so as to maintain and improve the established property values within the Village.
 6. To preserve and promote the physical and mental health and social well-being of the people, to prevent and control incidence of communicable diseases, to reduce environmental hazards and to ensure safety from fire and accidents.
 7. To prevent and control blights.
 8. To determine the responsibilities of owners, operators and occupants of buildings, structures and dwellings within the Village.
 9. To provide for the administration and enforcement thereof.

§15.24.020 Definitions. For the purpose of this Chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

“Accessory Building” means a detached building which is secondary or subordinate to a principal building; and is subordinate in area, extent or purpose to the principal building; and contributes to the comfort, convenience or necessity of occupants of the principal building; and is temporarily or permanently located in the same zoning lot as the principal building served.

“Apartment” means a dwelling unit having both bathroom and kitchen facilities.

“Appropriate Authority” means that person within the governmental structure of the corporate unit who is charged with the administration of the appropriate code.

“Approved” means approved by the local, state or federal authority having such administrative authority.

“Ashes” means all ashes of wood, coal, coke, charcoal and/or residue resulting from the combustion of any material or substance.

“Attic” means any story situated wholly or partly within the roof, and so designed, arranged or built as to be used for storage or habitation.

“Attractive Nuisance” means any building, structure or dwelling or part thereof and/or the exterior property surrounding such building, structure or dwelling or any vacant/abandoned building, structure or dwelling or property left in an unsightly, dilapidated, deteriorated or neglected condition, such building, structure or dwelling or premises in an attractive nuisance if it is detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare.

“Basement/Cellar” means a portion of a building, structure or dwelling having at least one-half or more of its height below the finished lot grade level.

“Building” means any structure built for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or personal property of any kind, such as a house, factory, garage or shed and including temporary housing as defined herein.

“Bulk Container” or “Dumpster” means any metal garbage, rubbish and/or refuse container having a capacity of two cubic yards or greater and that which is equipped with fittings for hydraulic and/or mechanical emptying, unloading and/or removal.

“Central Heating System” means a single system supplying heat to one or more dwelling units or more than one rooming unit.

“Chimney” means a vertical shaft of reinforced concrete or other approved noncombustible, heat resisting material enclosing one or more flues, for the purpose of removing products of combustion from solid, liquid or gaseous fuel; must be in conformance with existing Village fire codes.

“Code” means the Village of Princeville Property Maintenance and Occupancy Code.

“Code Enforcement Officer” means any employee(s) of the Village designated by ordinance for the enforcement of this code.

“Dangerous Buildings” for purposes of this maintenance code, means all buildings or structures which have any or all of the following defects shall be deemed dangerous buildings:

1. Those whose interior walls or other vertical structural members list, lean or buckle to such an extent that a plumb line passing through the center of gravity falls outside of the middle third of its base;
2. Those which, exclusive of the foundation, show thirty-three percent (33%) or more of damage or deterioration of the supporting members, or thirty-three percent (33%) of damage or deterioration of the non-supporting enclosing or outside walls or coverings;
3. Those which have improperly distributed loads upon the floors or roofs or in which the same are overloaded, or which have insufficient strength to be reasonably safe for the purposed use;
4. Those which have been damaged by fire, wind or other causes so as to have become dangerous to life, safety, morals or the general health and welfare of the occupants or the people of the Village;
5. Those which have become or are so dilapidated, decayed, unsafe, unsanitary or which so utterly fail to provide the amenities essential to decent living that they are unfit for human habitation, or are likely to cause sickness or disease, so as to work injury to the health, morals, safety or general welfare of those living therein;
6. Those having light, air and sanitation facilities which are inadequate to protect the health, morals, safety or general welfare of human beings who live or may live therein;
7. Those having inadequate facilities for egress in case of fire or panic or those having insufficient stairways, elevators, fire escapes or other means of departure;
8. Those which have parts thereof which are so attached that they may fall and injure members of the public or property;
9. Those which, because of their condition are unsafe, unsanitary or dangerous to the health, morals, safety or general welfare of the people of the Village.

“Deterioration” means the condition or appearance of a building, structure or dwelling characterized by holes, breaks, rock crumbling, cracking, rusting, peeling paint or other evidence of physical decay or neglect, excessive use or lack of maintenance.

“Dilapidated” means a building, structure or dwelling or part thereof which is in a state of ruin or shabbiness resulting from neglect. The term implies a hazard to life or property or no longer adequate for the purpose or use for which it was originally intended.

“Dormitory” means a building or group of rooms in a building used for institutional living and sleeping purposes by four or more persons.

“Dwelling” means any enclosed space wholly or partly used or intended to be used for living and sleeping, cooking and eating; provided, that temporary housing as hereinafter defined shall not be classified as a dwelling.

1. “One-family dwelling” means a building containing one dwelling unit.
2. “Two-family dwelling” means a building containing two dwelling units.
3. “Multifamily apartment” means a building or a portion thereof containing more than two dwelling units.
4. “Boarding house” or “tourist house” means a building arranged or used for lodging with or without meals for compensation, by more than five (5) but not more than twenty (20) individuals.
5. “Rooming house” means a building or part thereof, in which sleeping quarters (but not meals or cooking facilities) are provided by prearrangement for compensation on a weekly or longer basis for three or more persons.
6. “Hotel” means any building containing six (6) or more guest rooms intended or designed to be used, or which are occupied for sleeping purposes by guests.
7. “Motel” means any building containing guest rooms in which the rooms are usually accessible from an outdoor parking area and the rooms are intended or designed to be used, or which are occupied for sleeping purposes by guests.

“Dwelling Unit” means a room or group of rooms located within a dwelling forming a single habitable unit with facilities used or intended to be used by a single-family or living, sleeping, cooking and eating purposes.

“Egress” means an arrangement of exit facilities to assure a safe means of exit from buildings, structures and dwellings.

“Existing Buildings” means a building, structure or dwelling, or part thereof which has been completed and is ready for occupancy.

“Extermination” means the control and elimination of insects, rodents or other vermin or pests, by eliminating their harborage places; by removing or making inaccessible the materials that may serve as their food; by poisoning, spraying, fumigating, trapping or by any other recognized and legal pest elimination methods.

“Fair Market Value” means a price at which both buyers and sellers are willing to do business.

“Family” either:

1. Two or more persons, each related to the other by blood, marriage, or adoption, together with usual domestic servants and not more than one bona fide guest, all living together as a single housekeeping unit and using common kitchen facilities (that is, a related family); or
2. Five or fewer persons, all of whom are not necessarily related to each of the others by blood, marriage or adoption, all living together as a single housekeeping unit and using common kitchen facilities (that is, an unrelated family).

“Flush Water Closet” means a toilet bowl which is flushed with water which has been supplied under pressure and equipped with a water sealed trap above the floor level.

“Garbage” means any rejected or waste household food, offal, swill land carrion and every accumulation of animal, fruit or vegetable matter that attends the preparation, use, cooking and dealing in, or storage of meats, fish, fowl, fruits or vegetables, and any other matter which is subject to decay, putrefaction or the generation of noxious or offensive gasses or odors, or which during or after decay may serve as breeding or feeding materials for insects, rodents or other vermin. “Garbage” also includes compostable materials, manure, miscellaneous waste and yard waste.

“Grade” means the established grade of the street or sidewalk. Where no such grade has been established, the grade shall be the elevation of the sidewalk at the property line or the crown of the street adjacent to the property line, whichever is higher. However, in cases of unusual topographic conditions as determined by the building inspector, grade shall be the average elevation of the finished surface of the ground adjoining the exterior walls of a building at the base of a structure.

“Graffiti” means an unattractive or scribbled motto or writing on any building, structure, dwelling, garage, driveway or walkway on the premises.

“Guest” means a person received and entertained at the house of another for a period no longer than thirty (30) days.

“Habitable Room” means a room or enclosed floor space used or intended to be used for living or sleeping purposes, excluding kitchens, bathrooms, water closet, compartments, laundries, furnace rooms of less than seventy (70) square feet of floor space, foyers or communicating corridors, stairways, closets, storage spaces and workshops, hobby and recreation areas.

“Heated Water” means water heated to a temperature of not less than one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit at the outlet.

“Heating Device” means all furnaces, unit heaters, domestic incinerators, cooking and heating stoves and ranges and other similar devices.

“Household” means one or more individuals living together in a single-family unit and sharing common living, sleeping, cooking and eating facilities (see also “Family”).

“Impervious to Water/Pests” (as to floors) means a clean, smooth floor, without cracks or holes, and made of terrazzo, ceramic, wood, asphalt, vinyl or rubber tile, smooth concrete, linoleum or other similar material that is completely sealed so as to be water-resistant and impervious to pests.

“Infestation” means the presence within or around a dwelling of any insects, rodents or other pests.

“Inoperable Motor Vehicle” means a motor vehicle from which, for a period of seven days, the engine wheels or other parts thereof are damaged or otherwise so treated that the vehicle is incapable of being driving under its own motor power.

“Junk Vehicle” means any vehicle which is without a current valid license plate and/or Village vehicle sticker, and/or is in a rusted, wrecked, dismantled, partly dismantled, inoperative or abandoned condition for a period of forty-eight (48) consecutive hours.

“Kitchen” means any room used for the storage of foods, preparation of foods and containing the following equipment: sink and/or device for dishwashing, stove or other device for cooking, refrigerator or other device for cool storage of food, cabinets and/or shelves for storage of equipment and utensils, and counter or table for food preparation.

“Kitchenette” means a small kitchen or an alcove containing cooking facilities.

“Lavatory” means a fixed wash bowl equipped with plumbing. Kitchen sinks do not meet this definition.

“Lead Based Paint” means any paint containing more lead than the level established by U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission as being a “safe” level of lead in residential paint and paint products.

“Lease” means the transfer of occupancy rights of real property for consideration even if there is no written agreement entered into.

“Maintenance” means conformance of a building, structure or dwelling and its facilities to the code under which the building was constructed.

“Motor Vehicle” means as defined by the Illinois Motor Vehicle Code and as amended from time to time, and any parts thereof.

“Multiple Dwelling” means any dwelling containing more than one dwelling unit.

“Occupant” means any person living in, sleeping in or having actual possession of a building, structure or dwelling, or portion thereof.

“Operator/Owner” means:

1. Any person having charge, care, management or control of any building, structure, dwelling, property or part thereof; or
2. Any person who alone or jointly or severally with others has legal or equitable title to a building, structure or dwelling, the agent of the person, any person having management or control of the building, structure or dwelling, including but not limited to a purchaser, mortgagee, receiver or lessee in possession of any building, structure or dwelling.

“Permissible Occupancy” means the maximum number of individuals permitted to reside in a dwelling unit, rooming unit or dormitory.

“Person” means any natural person, firm, partnership, trust, cooperative or association. Whenever used with respect to any penalty, the term “person,” as applied to partnerships, firms or associations, means the partners or members thereof.

“Pest” means a destructive or injurious insect or animal, which is harmful to humans.

“Plumbing” means and includes all of the following: gas pipes, gas burning equipment, water heating equipment, water pipes, water pipe wall plates, garbage disposal units, waste pipes, water closets, sinks, installed dishwashers, lavatories, bathtubs, shower baths, installed clothes washing machines, wells, septic tanks, catch basins, drains, vents and any other similarly supplied fixtures, and the installation thereof, together with all connections to water, sewer, or gas lines, and as further defined in the plumbing code.

"Pre-ordinance Building" means every existing building, structure or dwelling, or part thereof which was completed, or for the construction of which a permit was issued prior to the effective date of this Chapter.

"Premises" means a lot, plot or parcel of land, including all buildings, structures and dwellings thereon.

"Privacy" means the existence of conditions which will permit an individual or individuals to carry out an activity without interference by either the noise or sight of unwanted individuals.

"Properly Connected" means connected in accordance with all applicable codes and ordinances of the Village as are in force from time-to-time; provided, however, that the application of this definition shall not require the alteration or replacement of any connection in good working order and not constituting a hazard to life or health.

"Public Nuisance" means:

1. Any act, thing, physical condition, use or occupancy of any premises or its appurtenances which shall continue for such length of time as to substantially annoy, injure or endanger the comfort, health, physical senses, repose or safety of the public or persons of ordinary sensibilities;
2. Any act, thing, physical condition, use or occupancy of any premises or its appurtenances which shall continue for such length of time as to substantially interfere with, obstruct or tend to obstruct or render dangerous for passage any street, alley, highway, or other public way;
3. Any act, thing, physical condition, use or occupancy of any premises or its appurtenances considered an attractive nuisance to children, including but not limited to abandoned wells, shafts, basements, excavations, unsafe fences or structures;
4. Any premises which have unsanitary sewerage or plumbing facilities;
5. Any premises designated as unsafe for human habitation or use;
6. Any premises which are manifestly capable of being a fire hazard, or are manifestly unsafe or unsecured as to endanger life, limb or property;
7. Any premises from which the plumbing, heating and/or facilities required by the code have been removed or from which utilities have been disconnected, destroyed, removed or rendered ineffective, or the required precautions against trespassers have not been provided;
8. Any premises which are unsanitary, or which are littered with rubbish or garbage, or which have an uncontrolled growth of weeds; or
9. Any premises which are unsanitary due to rat, rodent, or insect infestation or harborage; or
10. Any structure, building or dwelling that is in a state of dilapidation, deterioration or decay, faulty construction; overcrowded, open, vacant or

abandoned, damaged by fire to the extent as not to provide shelter, in danger of collapse or failure and is dangerous to anyone on or near the premises.

"Rat Harborage" means any condition or place where rats can live, nest or seek shelter.

"Rat Proofing" means a form of construction which will prevent the ingress or egress of rats to or from a given space, building, structure or dwelling, or from gaining access to food, water or harborage. It consists of the closing and keeping closed of every opening in foundations, basements, cellars, exterior and interior walls around first floors, roofs, sidewalk openings, and other places that may be reached and entered by rats by climbing, burrowing or other methods by the use of materials impervious to rat gnawing and other methods approved by the appropriate authority.

"Refuse" means all solids subject to decay or putrefaction (except body wastes) including garbage, rubbish, ashes and dead animals.

"Refuse Container" means a water-tight container that is constructed of metal or rigid plastic or other durable material impervious to rodents that is capable of being serviced without creating unsanitary conditions or such other containers that have been approved by the appropriate authority. Openings into the container such as covers and doors shall be tight-fitting and made of metal or rigid plastic.

"Rehabilitation" means:

1. Repairs to or replacement of, present elements of any existing building, structure or dwelling, such as windows, stairs, flooring, etc.;
2. Rearrangement of rooms, by the relocation of partitions or walls; or by the installation of new bathrooms or kitchens; or
3. The general replacement of the interior or portions of the interior of a building; structure or dwelling which may or may not include changes to structural elements such as floor systems, roof systems, columns or load bearing interior or exterior walls.

"Renovation" means a building, structure or dwelling and its facilities made to conform to present day minimum standards of sanitation, fire and life safety.

"Rodents" means rats, mice, raccoons, possums and other similar animals.

"Rooming House" means any dwelling other than a hotel or motel or that part of any dwelling containing one or more rooming units, and/or one or more dormitory rooms and in which persons either individually or as families are housed with or without meals being provided.

"Rooming Unit" means any room or group of rooms forming a single habitable unit used or intended to be used for living and sleeping, but not for cooking or eating purposes.

"Rubbish" means combustible and noncombustible waste materials, except garbage; the term shall include ashes, paper, rags, cartons, boxes, wood excelsior, rubber, leather, wrappings, cans, metals, mineral matter, glass, crockery and dust; any object that is worthless or unsuitable for use.

"Safety" means the condition of being reasonably free from danger and hazards which may cause accidents or disease.

"Sale" means the transfer for consideration of the title to real estate and includes the purchase of a condominium unit or the shares on a cooperative apartment association or a corporation, or a sale of land contract, contract for deed in trust, or trust deed.

"Servant" means one who performs various duties about the dwelling unit of a personal employer.

"Service Facilities" means those facilities and fixtures necessary for the supply of such required basic services as heat, electricity, hot and cold water and sewage disposal.

"Short Term" means a period of time of a short duration such as a visitor visiting for a week, but not to exceed thirty (30) days.

"Space Heater" means a self-contained heating appliance of either the convection type or the radiant type and intended primarily to heat only a limited space or area such as one room or two adjoining rooms.

"Structure" means that which is built or constructed, including without limitation because of enumeration, buildings or dwellings for any occupancy or use whatsoever, fences, signs, billboards, fire escapes/stairways, chute escapes railings, water tanks, towers, open grade steps, sidewalks or stairways, tents or anything erected and framed of component parts which is fastened, anchored or rests on a permanent foundation or on the ground.

"Supplied" means paid for, furnished by, provided by, or under the control of the owner, operator or agent.

"Temporary Housing" means any tent, trailer, mobile home or any other structure used for human habitation which is designed to be transportable and which is not attached to the ground, to another structure, or to any utility system on the same premises for more than thirty (30) days.

"Tenant" means a person, persons, co-partnership, firm or corporation occupying or using a building, structure, dwelling or premises or any part or parts thereof owned by another.

"Toxic Substance" means any chemical product applied on the surface of or incorporated into any structural or decorative material which constituted a potential hazard to human health at acute or chronic exposure levels, as defined by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or the United States Environmental Protection Agency, which is modified as new substances are developed.

"Trash" means the same definition as "Rubbish" defined herein.

"Unsanitary Conditions" means a condition constituting a danger or hazard to the health of a person or persons occupying or frequenting a building, structure, dwelling or premises, or to the general public.

"Variance" means a difference between that which is required or specified and that which is a grant of relief from what is required or specified by the appropriate authorities.

"Ventilation" means the process of supplying and removing air by natural or mechanical means to or from any space.

"Yard" means an open space, on the same zoning lot with a building, structure or dwelling unoccupied and unobstructed from its lowest level to the sky, except as may otherwise be permitted in the applicable zoning ordinance. A yard extends along a lot line and to a depth or width specified in the yard requirements of the zoning ordinance.

§15.24.030 Exterior Premises Conditions. The owner of the premises shall be responsible for maintaining such premises in compliance with the requirements of this Section. No person shall occupy as owner-occupant or let to another for occupancy use any such premises which do not comply with the following requirements:

- A. Vacant Structures and Land – All vacant buildings, structures, dwellings and premises and/or vacant land, shall be maintained in a clean, safe, secure and sanitary condition as provided herein so as not to cause blight or adversely affect the public health, safety and welfare.
- B. Litter/Sanitation – All vacant land, exterior property areas and premises shall be maintained in a clean, safe and sanitary condition free from any accumulation of rubbish, litter, garbage, building materials, abandoned and/or inoperable motor vehicles, junk vehicles, tall weeds, grasses, brush or tree trimming and other similar materials.
- C. Refuse Containers – All garbage/rubbish shall be stored in containers. The owner of any building with more than three dwelling units shall provide bulk refuse containers with close fitting covers of an adequate capacity to meet

the needs of the occupants of such building and shall arrange for ample pick-up to control any overflow of refuse.

- D. Grading and Drainage – All premises shall be graded and maintained so as to prevent the accumulation of stagnant water thereon, or within any building, structure or dwelling located thereon. This shall not apply to Village approved detention ponds, retention ponds or drainage swales.
- E. Downspout/Gutter/Sump Pump Discharge – All gutters and downspouts shall be securely and firmly fastened to the building, structure or dwelling and shall be free of debris. Gutter, downspout and sump pump discharge shall be retained upon the premises and directed away from adjacent properties.
- F. Insect/Rodent Control – An owner of a building, structure, dwelling or property shall be responsible for the extermination of insects, rats, vermin, rodents or other pests in all exterior areas of the premises of a single-family dwelling. Whenever infestation exists in the shared or public parts of the premises of other than a single-family dwelling, extermination shall be the responsibility of the owner. Every owner/operator shall maintain the premises in a "pest proof" fashion by preventing the presence of insects, rodents and other vermin. This maintenance shall include construction which will prevent the ingress or egress of such animals or insects to or from the premises, or from gaining access to food, water or harborage. Such maintenance shall consist of the closing of openings in the foundation, rooms, walls, sidewalk gratings and other places that may be reached by such animals or insects by climbing, flying, or burrowing, and by the use of materials impervious to rat gnawing.
- G. Sidewalks/Driveways/Public Areas – All sidewalks, steps, driveways, parking spaces and similar paved areas for public use shall be kept in a proper state of repair and free of all mud and other debris. If any sidewalk or driveway or portion thereof by virtue of its state of repair shall constitute a danger to public health and safety, the sidewalk or driveway or portion thereof shall be replaced or repaired.
- H. Landscaping.
 - 1. No premises shall contain an uncontrolled growth of weeds and/or grasses. All premises shall be frequently mowed. It is unlawful for any owner/operator of any premises, lot or tract of land within the Village to:
 - a. Permit weeds, grass or undergrowth to grow over a height of nine (9) inches or more from the ground;

- b. Permit dead trees to remain on the premises, lot or tract of land;
 - c. Permit the growth upon any premises, lot or tract of land of any noxious weeds, such as jimson, burdock, ragweed, chokeweed, cocklebur and barberry bushes.
 - 2. Every owner/operator shall:
 - a. Maintain any plant growth in a pruned and fertilized fashion;
 - b. Remove and discard fallen limbs, stumps, roots, obnoxious growth and branches within five (5) business days;
 - c. Remove and discard dead and dying trees or other unnatural growth which have rotted or are in a deteriorating condition within five (5) business days;
 - d. Trim all trees, hedges, shrubs and other plantings so as to avoid interference with or obstruction to persons or vehicles passing on public ways, easements or adjoining private property.
- I. Exhaust Vents – A person shall not construct, maintain or operate pipes, ducts, conductors, fans or blowers discharging gases, steam vapor, hot air, grease, smoke odors or other gaseous or particulate wastes so as to discharge directly upon abutting or adjacent public and private property or that of another tenant.
- J. Accessory Structures, Fences and Sheds.
 - 1. All accessory structures, including detached garages, fences, sheds and walls, shall be maintained in a structurally sound condition and kept in compliance with the code. All garages must have doors installed and maintained in good working order.
 - 2. All exterior surface materials, including wood, vinyl, composition or metal siding, shall be maintained in a weatherproof condition, properly surface coated and kept free of peeling paint and graffiti. Such structures shall be kept in good repair so as not to become a harborage for rats, rodents or insects.
 - 3. It is unlawful for any owner or operator to place a temporary or snow fence on the property, except for short periods of time attendant to construction on the side for which a Village building permit has been issued. Every owner/operator shall maintain all fences in good repair

and keep them free from rips or missing members. All fences shall be constructed of sturdy, permanent material and be supported by rigid permanent supports, as per Village Code specifications. The owner/operator shall protect all metal or wood fence materials, except decay-resistant woods, against decay by using paint or other preservative materials.

- K. Graffiti – The owner of the premises shall be responsible for the removal of any and all graffiti placed upon any building, structure, dwelling, garage, driveway, fence or walkway on such premises within forty-eight (48) hours of being notified.
- L. Litter – Throwing or depositing garbage or refuse of any kind, including but not limited to cans, bottles, paper and plastic in any street, alley, park or public way within the Village is unlawful.

§15.24.040 Exterior Structure. The operator, owner or occupant of the premises shall be responsible for maintaining the exterior of the building, structure or dwelling on such premises in accordance with the requirements of this Section. No person shall occupy as owner-occupant or let to another for occupancy use any such premises which do not comply with the requirements of this Section. The exterior of a building, structure or dwelling shall be maintained in a structurally sound and sanitary condition so as not to pose a threat to the health and safety of the occupants and so as to protect the occupants from the outer environment.

- A. Structural Members – All supporting structural members of all buildings, structures and dwellings shall be kept in a structurally sound condition, free of deterioration and capable of safely bearing the loads that normal use may cause to be placed thereon.
- B. Exterior Surfaces (Foundations, Walls, Roof).
 - 1. Every foundation, exterior wall, roof and all other exterior surfaces shall be maintained in a workmanlike state of maintenance and repair and shall be kept in such condition as to exclude rats, birds, insects and rodents.
 - 2. All exterior surfaces shall be maintained free of broken glass, loose shingles, crumbling stone or brick, peeling paint, holes, breaks, loose or rotting boards or timbers, and any other conditions which might admit rain or dampness to the interior portions of the walls/ceiling and/or reflect deterioration or inadequate maintenance of the building, structure or dwelling.
- C. Foundation Walls – All foundation walls shall be maintained so as to carry the safe design and operating loads of the building, structure or dwelling;

said walls shall be maintained plumb and free from open cracks and breaks so as not to be detrimental to the public safety and welfare.

- D. Exterior Walls – Every exterior wall shall be free of holes, breaks, loose or rotting boards or timbers, paint and any other conditions which might admit rain or dampness to the interior portions of the walls or to the occupied spaces of the building, structure or dwelling. All exterior surface materials, including wood, vinyl, composition or metal siding, shall be maintained in a weather-proof condition and shall be properly surface coated/painted when required to prevent deterioration.
- E. Roofs, Soffits, Facia, Cornice, Eaves, Gutters and Downspouts – The roof, soffits, facia, cornice and eaves shall be structurally sound, tight and not have defects which admit rain; roof drainage shall be adequate to prevent rain water from causing dampness in the walls, ceilings or interior portions of the building, structure or dwelling. Tarps or other plastic covering do not serve as an adequate alternative and will only be permitted as a temporary covering for up to seven (7) business days. Gutters and downspouts shall be installed and maintained as specified in the Village codes. All gutters and downspouts shall be securely and firmly fastened to the building, structure or dwelling and shall be free of debris or leaves. The discharge of gutters and downspouts shall be retained upon the premises and directed away from adjacent properties in a manner that does not create a public nuisance.
- F. Decorative Features – All cornices, entablatures, belt courses, corbels, terracotta trim, wall facings and similar decorative features shall be maintained in good repair with proper anchorage and in a safe condition.
- G. Signs, Marquees, Fire Escapes, Awnings and Overhead Extensions – All canopies, marquees, signs, awnings, stairways, fire escapes, standpipes, exhaust ducts and similar overhead extensions shall be maintained in good repair and be properly anchored so as to be kept in a safe and sound condition. They shall be protected from the elements and against decay and rust by the periodic application of weather-coating material such as paint or other protective treatments.
- H. Chimneys – All chimneys, cooling towers, smoke stacks and similar appurtenances shall be maintained in a structurally safe, sound condition and in good repair and shall not have any loose or missing mortar or materials. All exposed surfaces of metal or wood shall be protected from the elements and against decay or rust by periodic application of weather-coating material such as paint or similar surface treatments.
- I. Stairs, Porches and Balconies – Every exterior stair, steps, porch, balcony and all appurtenances attached thereto shall be so constructed as to be safe to use and capable of supporting the loads to which it is subjected, and

shall be kept in sound condition and good repair. Exterior steps or stairs shall have uniform risers and uniform treads. Exterior stairs and every porch, which are more than two risers high, shall have handrails so located and of such design as to be safe to use and capable of supporting the loads to which it is subjected. Every handrail or railing shall be firmly fastened and must be maintained in good condition. Properly balustrade railings no less than thirty (30) inches in height and spaced no more than five (5) inches apart, vertically or horizontal, and capable of bearing normally imposed loads as required, shall be placed on the open portions of stairs, balconies, landings and stairwells.

- J. Weather tight Windows/Doors – Every window sash shall be fully supplied with glass window panes or an approved substitute which contain no open cracks or holes. Every window and door shall be fitted reasonably in its frame and be weather tight and rodent and insect proof. Weather stripping shall be used to exclude wind or rain from entering the building, dwelling or structure. Every door hinge, door latch, door and window shall be maintained in good working condition.
- K. Window, Skylight and Door Frames – Every window, skylight, door and frame shall be constructed and maintained in such relation to the adjacent wall construction so as to exclude rain as completely as possible and substantially exclude wind from entering the building, dwelling or structure. Every window, skylight and door shall be fitted reasonably in its frame and be weather tight. Windows, skylights, doors and frames shall not be boarded up except temporarily in the event of a fire or other emergency and then only for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days.
- L. Glazing – Every required window sash shall be fully supplied with glazing materials which are without open cracks or holes.
- M. Openable Windows – Every window, other than a fixed window, shall be capable of being easily opened and shall be held in position by window hardware.
- N. Door Hardware – Every exterior door, door hinge and door latch shall be maintained in good condition. Door locks in dwelling units shall be in good repair and be capable of rightly securing the door. No person shall let to another for occupancy any dwelling or dwelling unit unless all exterior doors of the dwelling are equipped with functioning locking devices. Locks which can be secured from the exterior of the dwelling or dwelling unit which cannot be unlocked from the interior are expressly prohibited.
- O. Insect Screens–Storm Doors/Windows – Every door and window or other outside opening used for ventilation purposes shall be supplied with approved sixteen (16) mesh screening and storm door/storm windows;

every swinging screen door or storm door shall have a self-closing device in good working condition. Windows located at or near ground level shall be supplied with adequate screens to prevent entry of rats or rodents into the building, structure or dwelling. Screens shall not be required in any dwelling units or rooms above the fifth floor.

- P. Basement Hatchways – Every basement or cellar hatch-way shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the entrance of rodents, rain, rats, insects and surface water drainage into the building, structure or dwelling.
- Q. Guards for Basement Windows – Every basement or cellar window which is openable shall be supplied with rodent-proof shields or storm windows or other material affording protection against the entry of rats, rodents, or insects.
- R. Matching Exterior Repairs – Whenever repair, replacement or maintenance of exterior walls or roofs is required, such repair, replacement or maintenance shall be undertaken so as to match, conform and be consistent with the existing exterior.
- S. Exterior Accessories – Mailboxes, television antennas, doorbells, coachlights, entrance lights, and other exterior accessories, shall be securely and firmly fastened to the dwelling and maintained in good repair and working condition.
- T. Sump Pump Discharge – Sump pump discharge shall be directed away from adjacent properties and retained on the premises. Tying of sump pump discharge directly into the sewer system is prohibited.
- U. Exterior Maintenance – The exterior finish of all buildings, structures and dwellings shall be maintained; chipped and peeling paint shall be removed and replaced with new materials, damaged and deteriorated walls shall be removed, replaced or resurfaced, failing mortar shall be reconditioned and tuck-pointed. Damaged or deteriorated roof; doors and windows shall be repaired and/or replaced to a structurally sound condition. Fences, porches, stairways, balconies and entrances shall be maintained in good condition and repair, and protected by weather resistant materials.
- V. Lead-Based Paint – Lead-based paint with a lead content of more than one-half of one percent shall not be applied to any interior or exterior surface of a building, structure, dwelling, dwelling unit or child care facility, including fences and outbuildings at these locations. Existing interior and exterior painted surfaces of buildings, structures, dwelling units and child care facilities that contain an excess of one-half of one percent lead shall be removed or covered with paneling or other suitable covering approved by the code enforcement officer.

§15.24.050 Interior Structure. The operator, owner or occupant of the premises shall be responsible for maintaining the interior of the building, structure or dwelling of such premises in accordance with the requirements of this Section. No person shall occupy as owner-occupant or let to another for occupancy use any such premises which do not comply with the requirements of this Section. The owner of a building, structure or dwelling shall maintain the interior and its equipment, in a structurally sound and sanitary condition so as not to pose a threat to the health, welfare and safety of the occupants and shall protect the occupants from the environment.

- A. Structural Members – The supporting structural members of every building, structure or dwelling shall be maintained in a structurally sound condition, not showing any evidence of deterioration which would render them incapable of carrying the imposed loads which they were intended to carry.
- B. Interior Surface – All floors, walls, ceilings, windows, doors and other interior surfaces shall be maintained in good, clean, sanitary, working condition and shall be substantially rodent proof; free of holes, free of large cracks in wallboard, paneling or other material.
- C. Safe Condition – Every interior floor, interior wall, ceiling, inside stair, every enclosed porch and every appurtenance thereto shall be safe to use and capable of supporting the loads that normal use may cause to be placed thereon and shall be kept in sound condition and good repair. Every inside stair or step shall have uniform risers, uniform treads, and handrails for two (2) or more steps.
- D. Lead-Based Paint – Lead-based paint with a lead content of more than one-half of one percent shall not be applied to any interior or exterior surface of a building, structure, dwelling, dwelling unit or child care facility, including fences and outbuildings at these locations. Existing interior and exterior painted surfaces of buildings, structures, dwelling units and child care facilities that contain an excess of one-half of one percent lead shall be removed or covered with paneling or other suitable covering approved by the code enforcement officer.
- E. Bathroom, Kitchen and Other Floors – Every water closet compartment, bathroom and kitchen floor surface shall be constructed and maintained so as to be substantially impervious to water; to prevent leaking into adjacent rooms and so as to permit such floor to be easily kept in a clean and sanitary condition. All other floors shall be constructed and maintained in a structurally sound condition and capable of supporting anticipated loads.
- F. Plumbing Fixtures – Every plumbing fixture and all water and waste pipes shall be properly installed and maintained in good sanitary working condition, free from defects, leaks and obstruction.

- G. Facilities Equipment–Utilities – Every supplied facility, piece of equipment or utility which is required under this code shall be maintained in satisfactory working condition so that it will function safely and effectively.
- H. Free from Dampness – Cellars, basements and crawl spaces, in every building, structure or dwelling shall be maintained reasonably free from damp conditions likely to lead to decay, mold or deterioration of the structure.
- I. Sanitation – The interior of every building, structure or dwelling shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition free from any accumulation of rubbish, refuse or garbage. Rubbish, garbage and other refuse shall be properly kept inside temporary storage facilities as required by this code. Garbage or refuse shall not be allowed to accumulate or be stored in public hallways or stairways.
- J. Rat Proofing – Every building, structure, dwelling, multiple dwelling or accessory structure and the premises on which it is located, shall be maintained in a rat-free and rat-proof condition. All openings in the exterior walls, foundations, basements, ground or first floors and roofs which have a one-half (1/2) inch diameter or more opening shall be rat proofed in an approved manner if they are within forty-eight (48) inches of the existing exterior ground level, or if they may be reached by rats from the ground by climbing unguarded pipes, wires, cornices, stairs, roofs and other items such as trees or vines or by burrowing. All sewers, pipes, drains or conduits and openings around such pipes and conduits shall be constructed to prevent the ingress and egress of rats to or from a building, structure, dwelling, multiple dwelling or accessory structure.
- K. Exit Facilities – All interior stairs and railings and other exit facilities of every building, structure dwelling shall be maintained in sound condition and good repair by replacing treads and risers that evidence excessive wear or are broken, warped or loose. Every inside stair shall be so constructed and maintained as to be safe to use and be capable of supporting the anticipated loads.
- L. Stairs, Porches and Railings – Adequate interior stairs, porches, railings and/or other exit facilities shall be provided in every structure, and shall be maintained in a structurally sound and safe condition.
- M. Handrails – Every interior stairwell and every interior flight of stairs, which is more than two (2) risers high, shall have handrails and every open portion of a stair, porch, landing and balcony which is more than thirty (30) inches above the floor or grade below shall have guardrails. Every handrail, railing and guardrail shall be firmly fastened and capable of bearing normally

imposed loads and shall be maintained in good condition. Properly balustrade railings, spaced no more than five (5) inches apart, capable of bearing normally imposed loads as required, shall be placed on the open portions of stairs, balconies, landings and stairwells.

- N. Storage of Drugs/Poisons – Each dwelling unit shall have facilities for the safe storage of drugs and household poisons.
- O. Fire/Smoke Detectors – All buildings of residential or mixed occupancy shall be equipped with approved smoke detectors in the manner prescribed as follows: smoke detectors shall be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms and on each additional story of the family living unit including basements, but excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics. The approved smoke detector shall be installed on the ceiling and at least six (6) inches from any wall and thirty-six (36) inches from any cold air return or warm air vent. The approved smoke detector may be installed on a wall, located from six (6) inches to twelve (12) inches from the ceiling and thirty-six (36) inches from any cold air return or warm air supply vent, and within fifteen (15) feet of all rooms used for sleeping purposes, with not less than one detector per living level. All multiple dwellings and buildings of mixed occupancy having any residential units shall contain not less than one approved smoke detector at the uppermost ceiling of all interior stairwells. All approved smoke detectors herein required shall be placed and installed per the National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code and maintained in working condition.
- P. Carbon Monoxide Detectors – All buildings of residential or mixed occupancy shall be equipped with approved carbon monoxide detectors in accordance with State of Illinois law.

§15.24.060 Space Requirements. No person shall occupy or let to be occupied any dwelling or dwelling unit, for the purpose of living therein, which does not comply with the following requirements; the owner shall be responsible for maintaining such building, structure or dwelling in compliance with these requirements:

- A. Dwelling Units – The maximum occupancy of any dwelling unit shall not exceed the lesser value of the following two requirements:
 - 1. For the first occupancy of a dwelling unit there shall be at least two hundred (200) square feet of floor area and there shall be at least one hundred fifty (150) square feet of floor area for every additional occupancy thereof; the floor area to be calculated on the basis of total habitable room area.
 - 2. No more than one family or two occupants shall occupy a dwelling unit. For purposes of this property maintenance code, "family" shall

be defined as one or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption; or five or fewer persons, all of whom are not necessarily related to each of the others by blood, marriage or adoption, all living together as a single housekeeping unit and using common kitchen facilities (that is, an unrelated family).

- B. Sleeping Area – Every room occupied for sleeping purposes by one occupant shall contain at least seventy (70) square feet of floor area and every room occupied for sleeping purposes by more than one person shall contain at least fifty (50) square feet of floor area for each additional occupant thereof.
- C. Access.
 - 1. No dwelling or dwelling unit containing two or more sleeping rooms shall have room arrangements such that access to a bathroom or water closet compartment intended for use by occupants of more than one sleeping room can be had only by going through another sleeping room; nor shall room arrangements be such that access to a sleeping room can be had only by going through another sleeping room. A bathroom or water closet compartment shall not be used as the only passageway to any habitable room, hall, basement or cellar or to the exterior of the dwelling unit.
 - 2. Every dwelling unit shall be arranged in such a manner that each room is accessible from every other room, rooms or other areas not exclusively a part of such dwelling unit except through a doorway equipped with a door and a lock.
- D. Overcrowding – If any dwelling unit is overcrowded, the code enforcement officer may order the number of persons sleeping or occupying the room to be so reduced that it shall not exceed the maximum occupancy permitted in subsection A of this Section.
- E. Ceiling Height.
 - 1. At least one-half of the floor area of every habitable room shall have a clear ceiling height of at least seven and one-half (7 1/2) feet; the floor area of that part of any room which is less than five (5) feet shall not be considered as part of the floor area in computing the total floor area of the room for the purpose of determining the maximum permissible occupancy thereof.
 - 2. All public corridors and hallways shall have a ceiling height of not less than seven and one-half (7 1/2) feet. Hallways within dwelling units shall have a ceiling clearance of not less than seven (7) feet.

3. Bathroom/toilet compartments and utility non-habitable basement rooms shall have a ceiling clearance of not less than seven (7) feet.
- F. Closet Space – Every dwelling unit shall have at least four (4) square feet of floor-to-ceiling height closet space for the personal effects of each permissible occupant; if it is lacking in whole or in part, an amount of space equal in square footage to the deficiency shall be subtracted from the area of habitable room space used in determining permissible occupancy.

§15.24.070 Required Equipment and Facilities. No person shall occupy or let to be occupied any dwelling or dwelling unit, for the purpose of living therein, which does not comply with the following requirements:

- A. Bathroom – Within every dwelling unit there shall be a non-habitable room which affords privacy to a person within the room and which is equipped with a flush water closet in good working condition. The flush water closet shall be equipped with easily cleanable surfaces, be properly connected to a water system that at all times provides an adequate amount of running water under pressure to cause the water closet to be operated properly and shall be properly connected to a sewer system or septic system.
1. Such room shall be equipped with a solid door that can be locked for privacy.
 2. The floors, walls and fixtures in the room shall be grouted, caulked or sealed to prevent the escape of moisture and entry of insects into adjoining sections of the dwelling or dwelling unit.
- B. Lavatory/Water Closet – Within every dwelling unit there shall be a lavatory sink. The lavatory sink may be in the same room as the flush water closet, or, if located in another room, the lavatory sink shall be located in close proximity to the door leading directly into the room and properly connected to a water supply system which meets appropriate Village codes and provides at all times an adequate amount of heated and unheated running water under pressure, and which is properly connected to a sewer system or septic system. Water inlets for lavatory sinks shall be located above the overflow rim of these facilities. Such room shall be equipped with a solid door that can be locked for privacy.
- C. Direct Access to Lavatory and Water Closet – No dwelling or dwelling unit containing two or more sleeping rooms shall have room arrangements so that access to a bathroom or water closet compartment, intended for use by occupants of more than one sleeping room, can be had only by going through another sleeping room; nor shall room arrangements be such that access to a sleeping room can be had only by going through another

sleeping room or a bathroom or water closet compartment. Such room shall be equipped with a solid door that can be locked for privacy.

- D. Bathtub and Shower – Within every dwelling unit there shall be a room which affords privacy to a person within the room and that which is equipped with a bathtub or shower in good working condition. The bathtub or shower may be in the same room as the flush water closet or in another room and shall be properly connected to a water supply system and provides at all times an adequate amount of heated water at a temperature of one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit and unheated water under pressure, and which is connected to a sewer system or septic system. Water inlets for bathtubs shall be located above the overflow rim of these facilities. Such room shall be equipped with a solid door that can be locked for privacy.
- E. Kitchen/Food Preparation Room – Every dwelling unit shall have a room or portion of a room in which food may be prepared and/or cooked, which shall be equipped with the following:
1. Kitchen Sink – A kitchen sink in good working condition and properly connected to a water supply system and which provides at all times an adequate amount of heated and unheated running water under pressure, and which is connected to a sewer system or septic system.
 2. Cabinets/Shelves – Cabinet and/or shelves for the storage of eating, drinking and cooking equipment and utensils, and for food that does not under ordinary summer conditions require refrigeration for safe keeping; and a counter or table shall be of sound construction and furnished with surfaces that are easily cleanable and that will not import any toxic or harmful effect to food.
 3. Refrigeration and Cooking Equipment – A stove, or similar device for cooking food, and a refrigerator or similar device, for the safe storage of food at temperatures less than forty-five (45) degrees Fahrenheit, but more than thirty-two (32) degrees Fahrenheit, under ordinary maximum summer conditions, which are properly installed with all necessary connections for safe, sanitary and efficient operation; provided that such stove, refrigerator and/or similar devices need not be installed when a dwelling unit is not occupied and when the occupant is expected to provide same upon occupancy, and also provided that sufficient space and adequate connections for the safe and efficient installation and operation of the stove, refrigerator and/or similar devices are provided. Every piece of such equipment shall be so constructed and installed so that it will function safely and effectively and shall be maintained in sound working condition. Portable cooking equipment employing flame, and cooking

equipment using gasoline or kerosene as fuel for cooking are prohibited; provided, however, that this subsection shall not apply to fondue dishes, chafing dishes or other similar portable cooking equipment.

4. Electrical Outlets – Every kitchen shall be equipped with not less than three duplex outlets.

F. Toilet Rooms – No person shall occupy or let to be occupied any dwelling or dwelling unit, for the purpose of living therein, which does not comply with the following requirements. The owner of the dwelling or dwelling unit shall maintain such dwelling or dwelling unit in compliance with the following requirements:

1. Privacy – Toilet rooms and bathrooms shall be designed and arranged for privacy. Such rooms shall be equipped with solid doors that can be locked for privacy and such doors and locks shall be maintained in good working condition.
2. Direct Access – Toilet rooms shall not be used as a passageway to a hall or other space, or to the exterior. A toilet room or bathroom in a dwelling unit shall be accessible from any sleeping room without passing through another sleeping room.
3. Floors – Bathrooms and toilet rooms shall be provided with floors of moisture resistant material. Such floors shall be structurally sound, in good repair, safe to use and capable of supporting the loads of normal use. All floors shall be rodent proof; free of holes, wide cracks and loose, protruding, warped or rotting floor boards which might possibly constitute an accident hazard. Such floor shall be easily kept clean and sanitary.

G. Plumbing Fixtures – No person shall occupy or let to be occupied any dwelling or dwelling unit, for the purpose living therein, which does not comply with the following requirements. The owner of the dwelling or dwelling unit shall maintain such dwelling or dwelling unit in compliance with the following requirements:

1. Connections – Water supply lines, plumbing fixtures, vents and drains shall be properly installed, connected and maintained in good working order and shall be kept free from obstructions, leaks and defects, and be capable of performing the function for which they were originally designed.
2. Maintained Clean and Sanitary – All plumbing facilities shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition by the occupant of the

dwelling or dwelling unit so as not to breed insects and rats or produce dangerous or offensive gases, odors or mold.

3. Access for Cleaning – Plumbing fixtures shall be so installed so as to permit easy access for cleaning both the fixture and the area about it.

H. Water Systems – No person shall occupy or let to another for occupancy or use any building, structure, dwelling or portion thereof; or premises, which does not comply with the requirements of this Section.

1. Connections – Every sink lavatory, bathtub, shower, drinking fountain, water closet or other facility shall be properly connected to either a public water system or an approved private water system. All sinks, lavatories, bathtubs and showers shall be supplied with hot and cold running water.
2. Contamination – The water supply shall be maintained free from contamination and all water inlets for plumbing fixtures shall be located above the overflow rim of the fixture.
3. Supply – The water supply system shall be installed and maintained to provide, at all times, a supply of water to plumbing fixtures, devices and appurtenances, in sufficient volume and at pressures adequate to enable them to function satisfactorily.
4. Water Heating Facilities – Where hot water is provided, water heating facilities shall be installed in an approved manner, properly maintained in a safe working condition and properly connected with hot water lines to the fixture required to be supplied with the hot water. Water heating facilities shall be capable of heating water to such a temperature as to permit an adequate amount of water to be drawn at every required kitchen sink, lavatory, bathtub, shower or laundry facility, at a temperature of not less than one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit.
5. Venting – No owner or occupant shall install, operate, or use a heating device, including hot water heating units, which employs the combustion of carbonaceous fuel, which is not vented to the outside of the building, structure or dwelling, in an approved manner and which is not supplied with sufficient air to continuously support the combustion of the fuel. All heating devices shall be constructed, installed and operated in such a manner so as to minimize accidental burns.

- I. Sewage Systems – Every sink, lavatory, bathtub, shower, drinking fountain, water closet or other such facility, in a building, structure or dwelling, shall be connected to a public sewer system or septic system. The owner shall provide and maintain such sewer system in compliance with the requirements of this Section. No person shall occupy or let to another for occupancy or use any building, structure, dwelling or portion thereof which does not comply with the following requirements:
 1. Maintenance – Every plumbing stack, waste and water line shall be so installed and maintained as to function properly and shall be kept free from obstruction, leaks, and defects to prevent structural deterioration or health hazards.
 2. Storm Drainage – An approved system of storm water disposal shall be provided and maintained by the owner of the building, structure or dwelling, for the safe and efficient drainage of roofs and paved areas; yards, courts and other open areas on the premises.
- J. Heating Facilities – No person shall occupy as owner, occupant or let to another for occupancy any dwelling or dwelling unit, for the purpose of living therein, which does not comply with the following requirements.
 1. Heating Equipment – Every dwelling unit, or rooming unit shall have heating facilities which are properly installed, are maintained in safe and good working condition, and are capable of safely and adequately heating all habitable rooms, bathrooms, toilet rooms and water closet compartments as provided in this Section. Heating plants designed or intended to serve one or more dwelling units shall not be located in a habitable room.
 2. Cooking and Heating Equipment – All cooking and heating equipment, components and accessories in every heating, cooking and water-heating device shall be maintained free from leaks and obstructions and kept functioning properly so as to be free from fire, health and accident hazards. Portable equipment employing flame is prohibited except for approved residential-type food trays of salvers which are heated by a candle or alcohol lamp.
 3. Installation – All mechanical equipment shall be properly installed and safely maintained in good working condition, and be capable of performing the function for which it was designed and intended.
 4. Venting – No owner or occupant shall install, operate, or use a heating device, including hot water heating units, which employs the combustion of carbonaceous fuel, which is not vented to the outside of the dwelling or dwelling unit in an approved manner, and which is

not supplied with sufficient air to continuously support the combustion of the fuel. All heating devices shall be constructed, installed and operated in such a manner so as to minimize accidental burns.

5. Maintenance – All fuel burning equipment shall be connected to an approved chimney, flue or vent; such flue, chimney or vent shall be structurally sound and functional.
 6. Clearance – All required clearances to combustible materials shall be maintained.
 7. Safety Control – All safety controls for fuel burning equipment shall be maintained in effective operation.
 8. Combustion Air – A supply of air for complete combustion of the fuel and for ventilation of the space shall be provided for the fuel burning equipment.
 9. Fireplace – Fireplaces and other construction and devices intended for use similar to a fireplace shall be stable and structurally safe and connected to approved chimneys.
 10. Climate Control – When facilities for interior climate control (heating, cooling and/or humidity) are integral functions of buildings, structures or dwellings containing dwelling units, such facilities shall be maintained and operated in a continuous manner in accordance with the designed capacity of the installed equipment. During instances when the integral equipment is inoperative because of power or mechanical failure, alternative provisions for fresh air, ventilation of each dwelling shall be provided.
- K. Electrical Facilities – No person shall occupy as owner, occupant or let to another for occupancy, any dwelling or dwelling unit for the purpose of living therein, which does not comply with the following requirements:
1. Outlets – Every habitable room shall contain at least two separate wall type electric convenience outlets or one such convenience outlet and one supplied electric light fixture, and every water closet compartment, bathroom, furnace room or laundry room shall contain at least one wall or ceiling type electric light fixture. Every kitchen shall have an additional grounded duplex electric convenience outlet in addition, to the requirements for a habitable room and this extra outlet shall be a minimum of six (6) feet from any other required outlet for the purpose of refrigeration.

2. Installation – All electrical equipment, wiring, appliances, and electrical outlets and fixtures shall be properly installed and maintained in good and safe working condition and shall be connected to the source of electric power in a safe manner.
 3. Temporary Wiring – Temporary wiring or extension cords shall not be used as permanent wiring.
 4. Defective System – Where it is found, in the opinion of the code enforcement officer, that the electrical system in a building, structure or dwelling constitutes a hazard to the occupants by reason of inadequate service, improper fusing, insufficient outlets, improper wiring or installation, deterioration or damage, or for similar reasons, the code enforcement officer shall require the defects to be corrected to eliminate the hazard within five (5) business days.
 5. Maintenance – All outlets, fixtures and connecting electrical lines required by this Section shall be maintained, by the owner of the dwelling or dwelling unit, in a good, safe and workable condition.
- L. Ingress/Egress – No person shall occupy as owner, occupant or let to another for occupancy, any dwelling or dwelling unit for the purpose of living therein, which does not comply with the following requirements:
1. Safe Ingress/Egress – A safe, continuous and unobstructed means of ingress/egress shall be provided from the interior of a building, structure or dwelling to the exterior at a street, or to a yard, court, or passageway leading to a public open area at grade, and not limited to an elevator.
 2. Direct Exit – Every dwelling unit shall have access directly to the outside or to a public corridor.
 3. Fire Escapes – All fire escapes shall be maintained working condition and be structurally sound.
 4. Exit Routes – Exits from dwelling units shall not lead through other such units, or through water closet compartments or bathrooms.
 5. Exit Signs – All exit signs shall be maintained and in a visible condition.
 6. Dwelling Unit Security – No dwelling unit shall be accessible from any hallway, room or other area not exclusively a part of such dwelling unit except through a doorway equipped with a door and a lock.

- M. Accumulations and Storage – No person shall occupy as owner-occupant or let to another for occupancy, any dwelling or dwelling unit, for the purpose of living therein, which does not comply with the following requirements:
1. Accumulations – Waste, refuse or other materials shall not be allowed to accumulate in stairways, passageways, doors, windows, fire escapes or other means of ingress/egress.
 2. Flammable Matter – Highly flammable or explosive matter, such as paints, volatile oils and cleaning fluids, or combustible refuse, such as waste paper, boxes and rags, shall not be accumulated or stored on residential premises except in reasonable quantities consistent with normal usage.
 3. Residential Unit – A dwelling unit shall not be located within a building or structure containing an establishment handling, dispensing or storing flammable liquids with a flash point of one hundred ten (110) degrees Fahrenheit or lower, except as provided for in the Village Code.

§15.24.080 Enforcement.

- A. Enforcement Authority – The following persons shall be responsible for the enforcement of the property maintenance standards set forth in this Chapter:
1. The Code Enforcement Officer.
- B. Collection and Settlement.
1. Village Attorney – The Village Attorney may take any steps necessary to prosecute violators of property maintenance codes in court, or to collect money owed relating to the property maintenance code. The Village Attorney is authorized to negotiate settlements of any such enforcement or collection action.
- C. Official Record – An official record shall be kept of the code enforcement department business and activities with regard to this Chapter and its provisions.
- D. Inspections.
1. The code enforcement officer may make regular inspections to determine the condition of the buildings, structures, dwellings and premises located within the Village for the purposes of safeguarding

the health and safety of all occupants and of the general public. The code enforcement officer may make such inspections whenever he or she shall deem such an inspection necessary; provided, however, that such inspections of the interior of the premises must be made at reasonable times and upon reasonable notice to, and with the consent of the owner or operator and the occupant, except when an existing emergency requires immediate action. Inspections shall also be made by the code enforcement officer, subject to the following conditions:

- a. If an inspection is requested in writing by the owner or occupant; or
 - b. If an individual files a court complaint against the owner or occupant and that individual acts as a complaining witness in court and the court directs the supervisor of the code enforcement officer or the code enforcement officer to inspect the building, structure or dwelling.
- E. Credentials – The code enforcement officer, shall, upon request, disclose proper credentials of his or her respective office for the purpose of inspecting any and all buildings, structures, dwellings and premises in the performance of his or her duties under this code.
- F. Inspection upon Warrant–Right of Entry – Whenever the code enforcement officer, after presentation of proper credentials and request for entry to inspect is refused access to any building, structure or dwelling, by any owner, occupant or other person in charge subject to the provisions of this code, the code enforcement officer is authorized to petition any judge, through the Village attorney, for the issuance of a warrant authorizing the inspection of such building, structure or dwelling for the purpose of making such inspections as are necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this code and/or all other Village codes.
- G. Owner's Right of Entry – Every occupant of a building, structure or dwelling shall give the owner thereof, or his or her agent or employee access to any part of such building, structure or dwelling, for the purpose of making such repairs or alterations as are necessary to effect compliance with the provisions of this Chapter or with any lawful rule or regulation adopted or any lawful order issued pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter. Entry pursuant to this subsection shall be made only at reasonable times and after reasonable notice to the occupant, unless an existing emergency requires immediate action.
- H. Right of Refusal to Access–Owner Occupied Single-Family Residence – The owner of a single-family residence in which he or she is the occupant,

has a right to refuse to provide access to the residence structure to the Village's code enforcement officer, subject to the Village making a proper prior showing of a petition for right of entry, warrant, or for cause.

§15.24.090 Condemnation – Unfit/Unsafe Structures.

- A. Structure Unfit for Human Habitation – When a building, structure or dwelling, or part thereof is found by the code enforcement officer to be unsafe, unlawful or because of the degree in which it lacks maintenance, it is in disrepair, unsanitary, vermin or rat infested, contains filth and contamination, or lacks ventilation, illumination, sanitary facilities, heating facilities or other essential equipment required by this code, or because of its location constitutes a hazard to its occupants or to the public, the building, structure or dwelling, or part thereof, may be condemned pursuant to the provisions of this code and may be placarded and vacated. Any such condemned building, structure or dwelling shall not be re-occupied without the approval of the code enforcement officer. Unsafe equipment shall be placarded and placed out of service, and repaired or replaced within five (5) business days.
- B. Unsafe Structure – Any building, structure or dwelling shall be designated as unfit for human habitation when any aforesaid and following defects or conditions are found and when in the judgment of the code enforcement officer such defects create a hazard to the health, safety or welfare of the occupants or of the public.
- C. Unsafe Equipment – Unsafe equipment includes any boiler, heating equipment, elevator, moving stairway, electrical wiring or device, flammable liquid container or other equipment on the premises or within the building, structure or dwelling, which is in such disrepair or condition that it is found to be a hazard to life, health, property or safety of the public or occupants of the premises and/or building, structure or dwelling. Unsafe equipment may contribute to the finding that the building, structure or dwelling is unsafe or unfit for human habitation or use until repaired.
- D. Closing of Vacant Structure – If a building, structure or dwelling, or part thereof, is vacant and designated unfit for human habitation, occupancy or use, and is not in danger of structural collapse, the code enforcement officer may post a placard of condemnation on the premises and order the building, structure or dwelling closed up so as to not be an attractive nuisance to children. Upon failure of the owner to close up the building, structure or dwelling within the time specified in the order, the code enforcement officer shall cause the building, structure or dwelling to be closed through any available public agency, or by contract or arrangement by private persons, and the cost thereof shall be charged against the real estate upon which the

building, structure or dwelling is located and a lien shall be placed upon such real estate for such cost.

E. Vacation of Premises—Closing of Occupied Structures.

1. If a building, structure or dwelling, or part thereof, is unfit for human habitation, and is occupied, the code enforcement officer shall post the building, structure or dwelling, as unfit for habitation and use and shall order the building, structure or dwelling vacated within a reasonable period of time; such period of time shall not be less than one, nor more than three (3) days.
2. No building, structure or dwelling which has been designated as unfit for human habitation, posted as such and vacated, shall be used again for human habitation until written approval is secured from the code enforcement officer and the notice is removed.

F. Unfit Designation Removed – The code enforcement officer shall remove the designation of unfit for human habitation and the notice shall be removed when the defect or condition upon which such designation and posting was based has been corrected or eliminated, and such building, structure or dwelling is deemed by the code enforcement officer to be safe, sanitary and fit for human habitation.

G. Removal of Notice of Unfit Structure – No person shall deface or remove the notice from any building, structure or dwelling which has been designated as unfit for human habitation and has been posted as such, other than the code enforcement officer.

H. Unfit Structure—Code Compliance – Any building, structure or dwelling having been designated as unfit for human habitation or having been left vacant or abandoned shall be returned to full code compliance as per this code, the applicable zoning ordinance and other applicable Village codes or ordinances before human habitation can resume.

I. Hearing—Unfit Structure – Any person affected by any decision of the code enforcement officer, or by any designation or posting of a building, structure or dwelling as unfit for human habitation, may be granted a hearing on the matter before the code enforcement officer or Village Board under the procedures set forth herein.

§15.24.100 Nuisances.

A. Public Nuisance – When a building, structure or dwelling or part thereof, or exterior property surrounding such building, structure or dwelling, or any vacant or abandoned building, structure or dwelling or property is

determined by the code enforcement officer to be a public nuisance by exhibiting any conditions set forth under the definition of “public nuisance” set forth in this code or to be otherwise unsafe or unfit for human occupancy, such building, structure, dwelling or premises, whether occupied, vacant or abandoned, shall be declared a public nuisance and dangerous to the public health and safety.

- B. Attractive Nuisance – When a building, structure or dwelling, or part thereof or the exterior property surrounding such building, structure or dwelling or any vacant or abandoned building, structure or dwelling or property, is found by the code enforcement officer to be in an unsightly, dilapidated, deteriorated or neglected condition, such building, structure, dwelling or premises shall be declared an attractive nuisance detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare.
- C. Nuisances Declared – It is declared to be unlawful and a nuisance for any owner, operator, occupant or lien holder(s) of record of any building, structure, dwelling or property within the limits of the Village to violate any of the following provisions of this subsection:
 - 1. General Condition of Premises – The owner, occupant or operator of any building, structure, dwelling or property within the Village shall maintain the exterior portions thereof in a safe, sanitary condition, clear and free from any accumulation of rubbish, garbage, building materials, litter, junk, abandoned or inoperable motor vehicles or parts thereof, junk vehicles, or similar materials.
 - 2. Litter – It is unlawful to leave, throw, scatter or accumulate wastepaper, foodstuff containers, advertising matter, refuse, sweepings or materials of like substance upon any premises.
 - 3. Downspout/Gutter/Sump Pump Discharge Flow – All gutters and downspouts shall be securely and firmly fastened to the building, structure or dwelling and shall be free of leaves and debris. Gutter, downspout and sump pump discharge shall be retained upon the premises and directed away from adjacent properties or to storm sewers.
 - 4. Graffiti – The owner/operator of the premises shall be responsible for the removal, within forty-eight (48) hours of being notified of any and all graffiti, as defined herein, placed upon any building, structure, dwelling, garage, driveway or walkway on the premises.
 - 5. Vacant Properties—Structures – All vacant properties and vacant buildings, structures and dwellings shall be maintained in a clean, litter free, safe and sanitary condition.

6. Debris Accumulation – The interior or exterior areas of buildings, structures, dwellings and dwelling units, including basements, attics, other storage areas, and the surrounding premises and accessory buildings associated therewith, shall be maintained free of any debris, object, material or condition which does or may create a hazard to the health or safety of persons, and that which is conducive to rat/rodent or insect infestation, presents a fire hazard, or constitutes a deteriorating influence on the neighborhood.
7. Trash.
 - a. It is unlawful for any owner/operator to permit accumulations of filth, garbage, animal waste, trash, broken glass, refuse or debris to exist on the premises.
 - b. Every owner/operator shall package garbage for pick-up in such a manner as to ensure that no windblown debris is created. The packaging shall also be done in conformity with the Village's garbage and yard waste regulations.
8. Water Accumulation – It is unlawful for any owner/operator to:
 - a. Permit the existence of depressions, excavations or any other conditions on the premises wherein water may accumulate. This shall not include Village approved detention ponds, retention ponds or drainage swales.
 - b. Permit stagnant water susceptible to promulgation of mosquitoes or other noxious insects therein to exist on the premises.
9. Smoke/Pollutants – It is unlawful for any owner or operator to allow the escape of soot, cinders, noxious acids, fumes, gases, flay ash or industrial dust within the Village limits in such quantities as to endanger the health of persons with ordinary sensibilities or to threaten or cause substantial injury to property, but excluding smoke emanating from residential fireplaces.
10. Odors/Noise – It is unlawful for any owner or operator to use any property, substance or thing within the Village or within one (1) mile thereof, to emit or cause any foul, offensive, noisome, nauseous, noxious or disagreeable odors, effluvia or stench extremely repulsive to the physical senses of ordinary persons which annoy, discomfort, injure or inconvenience the health of any appreciable number of persons within the Village.

- D. Aggravated Public Nuisances – The repeated commission of criminal offenses and violations of the Village Code substantially annoys and injures the health, comfort, repose and safety of the public, and is thereby also declared to be a public nuisance.

The failure of owners, managers or occupant of real property to control the activity occurring on their property causes the repeated and substantial expenditures of public funds in order to enforce state, federal and Village laws or ordinances upon or near their property.

Among the property management practices that contribute to the existence of activities which disturb neighborhoods are the failure of owners of real property to require tenants to obey laws as a condition of leases, the failure to enforce existing provisions of leases, the failure of the owners to respond to or take affirmative steps to address complaints by adjoining property owners, and the overall tolerance by owners of criminal activity on property by tenants or their guests, all of which substantially annoys and injures the health, comfort, repose and safety of the public.

The decline in or depression of surrounding property values and the expenditure of public funds results in part from the facts that certain property owners fail to adequately manage and control their property.

1. Definition – An Aggravated Public Nuisance is a dwelling, where the owners or occupants of the dwelling conduct or commit the following activities within the dwelling unit, on the premises of the dwelling unit, or within one hundred (100) feet of the property line of the premises of the dwelling of which the owner or occupant has control within a three hundred sixty-five (365) day period.
 - a. Two (2) or more forcible felonies (as defined by the Illinois Criminal Code).
 - b. Two (2) or more state or federal criminal offenses related to the illegal sale, possession or manufacture of controlled substances, cannabis or drug paraphernalia.
 - c. Three (3) or more of any combination of the following (as defined in the Illinois Criminal Code): Disorderly Conduct, Battery, Assault, Aggravated Assault, Criminal Damage to Property, Domestic Battery, Mob Action, or Unlawful Use of Weapon.
2. Violation – No owner of real property shall recklessly, knowingly, or negligently allow or permit an aggravated public nuisance or allow or

permit an aggravated public nuisance to exist upon real property of part thereof, including dwelling units, owned by that person.

3. Penalties – In addition to prosecution of the offense or pursuing any other remedies available under this Code, the Village Attorney, upon receipt of reliable information that any real property within the Village is being maintained as an aggravated public nuisance, may prosecute an action for equitable relief in the name of the Village, to abate the nuisance and to enjoin any person who shall own, rent, or occupy the real property or dwelling in question from using or permitting its use as set forth herein.
 - a. The Court shall upon a finding of guilt in an action filed in the name of the Village, fine the defendant a sum of no less than Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) and no more than Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00) per day that the nuisance existed.
 - b. Upon finding of guilt, the Court may, in addition to other remedies permitted by this Code, impose other terms, including but not limited to:
 - I. The completion of improvements upon the property which have the impact of mitigating crime, including but not limited to the erection of fences, installation of security devices upon the entrances, or increased lighting;
 - II. Require a written lease for occupants which includes provisions requiring eviction for criminal activity;
 - III. Any other condition reasonably related to the objective of abating the aggravated public nuisance.

§15.24.110 Abandoned Structures.

- A. General – Whenever a building, structure or dwelling has been unoccupied or otherwise vacant for a period of one hundred twenty (120) days, the code enforcement officer shall serve written notice upon the owner or operator, lessee, or mortgagee that the building, structure or dwelling may be designated as abandoned within thirty (30) days after service of a notice.
- B. Method of Service – Notice shall be given by personal service or by mailing a copy thereof to the owner or operator, lessee or mortgagee of the abandoned building, structure or dwelling, by certified mail, return receipt requested, at his or her last known address. In the event that notice by mail

is ineffective, a copy of the notice required by this Section shall be posted in a conspicuous place on or about the suspected abandoned building, structure or dwelling.

- C. Required Contents – Such notice shall inform the owner or operator, lessee or mortgagee of the suspected abandoned building, structure or dwelling that, unless the dwelling unit is reoccupied within thirty (30) days after service of the notice required by this Section, the building, structure or dwelling shall be designated as abandoned, be posted as such, and be subject to reinspection and the issuance of an occupancy permit in the manner provided herein.
- D. Effect of Notice – If an abandoned building structure or dwelling is not reoccupied within thirty (30) days after service of the notice required by subsection C of this Section, the building, structure or dwelling shall be designated as abandoned.
- E. Designation of Abandoned – Whenever any building, structure or dwelling is subject to designation as abandoned, the code enforcement officer shall carry out such designation in compliance with the following procedures:
 - 1. Notice and Placarding – The code enforcement officer shall serve notice of the designation of the building, structure or dwelling as abandoned upon the last owner, operator, lessee or mortgagee. Service shall be by certified mail, return receipt requested, and by posting a placard at each entrance of the affected building, structure or dwelling. Where the identity or whereabouts of the owner, operator, lessee or mortgagee cannot be ascertained, notice shall be mailed to the person or persons to whom the last tax bill was mailed.
 - 2. Contents – The notices and placards required in subsection (E)(1) of this Section, shall state that the affected building, structure or dwelling is by such placard declared to be abandoned within the meaning of this Chapter, and shall further state that the inspection of the abandoned building, structure or dwelling by the code enforcement officer shall be required prior to occupancy by an owner, operator or lessee and that it is unlawful to re-occupy an abandoned building, structure or dwelling.
 - 3. Placard Removal – It is unlawful to remove or deface the placard required by subsection (E)(1) of this Section, from any building, structure or dwelling which has been designated as abandoned, except as provided in subsection F of this Section.

- F. Effect of Designation—Abandoned Building, Structure, or Dwelling.
1. Any building, structure or dwelling designated as abandoned shall be subject to inspection by the code enforcement officer prior to occupancy of the building, structure or dwelling.
 2. No building, structure or dwelling which has been designated as abandoned in accordance with subsection E of this Section, shall again be used for any purpose until and unless written approval is secured from, and the placard so designating the building, structure or dwelling as abandoned is removed by the code enforcement officer who shall remove such placard only after the building, structure or dwelling has been inspected.
 3. The code enforcement officer shall not issue an occupancy permit for the abandoned building, structure or dwelling until it has been inspected and is found to comply in all respects with the requirements of this Chapter.
- G. Fee for Inspection of Abandoned Building, Structure or Dwelling; Occupancy Permit – The fee for inspection of an abandoned building, structure or dwelling shall be Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) per inspection, paid to the Village of Princeville. This fee shall include the associated issuance of an occupancy permit if the building, structure or dwelling passes inspection as meeting the requirements of the Village code.
- H. Rehabitable Buildings – The code enforcement officer may declare a building, structure or dwelling rehabitable based upon a written inspection report, which includes the following:
1. The building, structure or dwelling under consideration does not conform to the present requirements of the Village Code, but can be made to conform to the requirements of these codes through rehabilitation.
 2. The primary structural elements are basically sound and will require a minimum amount of repair or replacement to meet the requirements of the Village Code.
 3. The building, structure or dwelling can be made to meet the requirements of the Village Code without continuing an existing hazardous condition.
- I. Any repair, alteration or replacement of structural elements or equipment in a building, structure or dwelling which may be required by the provisions of this Chapter, shall be done in accordance with the applicable sections of

the maintenance code and all other applicable Village codes and ordinances.

§15.24.120 Assistance of Legal Counsel. The code enforcement officer and any Village official may secure the assistance of the Village Attorney in the interpretation or enforcement of this Chapter.

§15.24.130 Exclusivity of Remedies. The imposition of any penalty or enforcement action taken pursuant to this Chapter shall not preclude the Village from instituting an appropriate action or proceeding in a court of proper jurisdiction to prevent an unlawful repair or maintenance; to restrain, correct or abate a violation; to prevent the occupancy of a building; or to require compliance with any other provisions of this Chapter or other applicable chapters of the Village Code, applicable laws, ordinances, rules or regulations, or the orders and determinations of the code enforcement officer. To that end, the remedies provided by this Chapter and similar ordinances or statutes shall be cumulative.

§15.24.140 Conflict.

- A. If the provisions of this code impose a higher standard than as set forth in other ordinances of the Village, then the standard set forth here shall prevail. If the provisions of this code impose a lower standard than other ordinances of the Village, then the higher standard contained in such other ordinance shall prevail. If any section, division, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Chapter is declared invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining portion of this Chapter, which shall remain in full force and effect, and to this end, the provisions of this Chapter are declared to be severable.
- B. Whenever words are used in this Chapter, they shall be construed to include the plurals of such words and/or if they are followed by the words "or any part thereof." The word "shall" shall be applied retroactively as well as prospectively.

§15.24.150 Violation; Penalty. Any person, firm, corporation or organization who violates, neglects, or refuses to comply with Section 150 of Title 15, Chapter 15.24 of the Property Maintenance Code of Princeville, Illinois, shall be fined for non-compliance of a violation. A fine of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for the first offense, for the second offense a fine of One Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$150.00), for the third and subsequent offenses within a twelve (12) month period shall be punishable by a fine of no less than Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) nor more than Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00), plus attorney's fees and court costs. Payment is due within fifteen (15) days of issuance of the fine and failure to pay the fine will result in a court date. Any person receiving such fine must pay it directly to the Village Treasurer at Village Hall. Recurring fines would restart each calendar year on January 1st. Any person, firm, corporation or organization that receives a fine must also bring all violations into compliance to avoid the property

being declared a nuisance by the Village. The Village's Municipal Code Officer or Village representative has the discretion to allow additional compliance time if deemed necessary.