

761—115.2(306,306A,321) Definitions.

“511” means a traveler information system that provides real-time updates about weather-related road conditions, road work, commercial vehicle restrictions, road closures and other events that impact traffic via the phone or Internet.

“Abandoned” or “abandonment” means the decision by a utility owner to no longer use its utility facility.

“Adjustment” means a physical change to an existing utility facility, including improvement, rearrangement, reinstallation, protection, relocation or removal of the utility facility.

“Agreement” means a contract between the department and a utility owner.

“Applicant” means the utility owner or the utility owner’s designated representative who submits a request for a utility permit on the primary road system.

“Appurtenance” means a utility facility-related feature, such as a vent, drain, utility access or marker.

“Attachment agreement” means a contract between the owner of a utility pole or structure and another utility owner for the joint use or sharing of poles or structures.

“Backfill” means placement of suitable material and compaction of the material as specified in these rules.

“Best management practices” means the industry’s best-known method, technique or proven process used to achieve an end goal or standard.

“Breakaway” means designed to shatter, bend easily or separate from a solid foundation.

“Cable” means an insulated conductor or a combination of insulated conductors.

“Carrier” means a pipe directly enclosing a transmitted fluid (liquid or gas) or slurry. “Carrier” may also mean an electric or communication cable, wire or line.

“Casing” means an oversize load-bearing pipe, conduit, duct, or structure through which a carrier or cable is inserted.

“Cell” means a conduit.

“Clear zone” means a roadside area that is free of obstacles where an out-of-control vehicle can traverse safely, starting at the edge of the traveled way.

“Communication line” or “communication cable” means a cable used for the transmission of data, voice, images, television, alarm systems or traffic control.

“Conduit” means an enclosed tubular runway for protecting wires or cables. A conduit may also be referred to as a “cell” or “duct.”

“Cover” means depth from the grade of a roadway or ditch to the top of an underground utility facility.

“Department specifications” means departmental standard specifications that can be found on the department’s website at www.iowadot.gov/specifications.

“Designated representative” means a person with authority to make decisions on behalf of the utility owner, including employees of the utility company or consultants and utility contractors performing specific work on behalf of the utility owner.

“Director” means the director of transportation or the director’s designee.

“District representative” means a department employee who processes utility accommodation requests in an assigned geographical area.

“Duct” means a conduit.

“Emergency” means an unplanned situation that presents a danger to the life, safety or welfare of motorists, persons working within the rights-of-way or the general public and that requires immediate attention. The emergency may be the result of storm damage and may involve disruption of utility service to customers. Work on a utility facility due to an emergency is unplanned work and may be necessary at any time of the day or night. The emergency work operation usually involves a small crew and a work vehicle for a short period of time.

“Encasement” means placing a casing around a utility facility.

“FHWA” means the Federal Highway Administration.

“Flowline” means the lowest point in a pipe, culvert, ditch, stream bed, or other structure that conveys water.

"Foreslope" means the downward sloping surface of an embankment from the outer edge of the roadway shoulder away from the traveled way to the roadway ditch bottom.

"Freeway" means a fully controlled access primary road. The rights of ingress and egress from abutting properties have been legally eliminated by the department. Permanent access to the primary road is allowed only at interchange locations. A freeway is generally five or more miles in length.

"Generally accepted industry standards" means a set of criteria within an industry relating to the standard functioning and carrying out of operations in the industry's respective fields of production.

"Interchange" means a system that provides for the movement of traffic between intersecting roadways via one or more grade separations.

"Maintenance," as used in conjunction with a utility facility, means any repair or replacement of the utility facility that is not an adjustment and that does not increase the capacity of the original installation. The term "maintenance," when used in conjunction with a road, means repair or other operational activities performed by the department within the primary road rights-of-way to preserve the function of the road and its structures.

"Median" means that portion of a divided road separating traffic moving in opposite directions.

"Multiduct" means a system comprised of two or more conduits combined in a joined pathway.

"MUTCD" means the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices as adopted in 761—Chapter 130.

"Nonfreeway primary road" means a primary road that is not a freeway.

"Occupy the primary road rights-of-way" means located or to be located in, on, above or below the primary road rights-of-way. The term includes attachments to primary road structures.

"Out-of-service" means a utility facility that has been removed from service and is not in use.

"Pavement" means that portion of a roadway used for the movement of vehicles, excluding paved and unpaved shoulders.

"Permit" means a utility permit issued by the department. The term "permit" includes all attachments to the permit.

"Pipe" means a tubular product used to transport solids, liquids or gases.

"Pipeline" means a carrier system used to transport liquids, gases, or slurries.

"Primary road" means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 306.3(6).

"Reimbursement agreement" means a contract between a utility owner and the department for reimbursement of utility facility relocation from private easement due to proposed primary road construction.

"Rights-of-way" means the same as "public road right-of-way" as defined in Iowa Code section 306.3(7).

"Road" or *"street"* means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 306.3(8).

"Roadway" means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1(65).

"Rural-type roadway" means a roadway that does not have a curb and gutter section.

"Service connection" means a water, gas, power, sanitary sewer, storm sewer line or communications cable that extends from the main or primary utility facility into an adjacent property and that is used to serve the property regardless of ownership.

"Shoulder" means that portion of a roadway contiguous to the traveled way for the accommodation of disabled vehicles, for emergency use and for the lateral support of the pavement base and paved and unpaved surface courses.

"Ten-day notice" means ten calendar days that begin at midnight on the day the notice is submitted and conclude at midnight on the eleventh day following the date of the notice.

"Toe of foreslope" means the intersection of the foreslope and the natural ground or ditch bottom.

"Traveled way" means that portion of a roadway used for the movement of vehicles, excluding shoulders and auxiliary lanes.

"Trenched" means installed in a narrow open excavation.

"Trenchless" means installed without breaking the ground or the pavement surface, such as by jacking, boring, tunneling, directional drilling or mechanical compaction.

"Urban-type roadway" means a roadway that has a curb and gutter section.

“*Utility*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 306A.13, and for the purposes of this chapter, the term “utility” includes traffic signal systems, street and intersection lighting systems and a communication line or communication cable.

“*Utility access*” means an opening in an underground utility system through which workers or others may enter for the purpose of making installations, inspections, removals, repairs, connections or tests.

“*Utility conflict list*” means a document that identifies the relevant information about the utility facilities identified within the primary road project footprint. The utility conflict list, also known as utility conflict matrix, serves as a tool to track the status of the utility facilities in relation to the road design, including but not limited to no conflict, potential conflict, utility owner, utility type, size, location, assessment, relocation required, actions, and resolutions.

“*Utility facility*” means any pole, pipe, pipeline, pipeline company facility, sewer line, drainage tile, conduit, cable, aqueduct or other utility-related structure or appurtenance.

“*Utility owner*” means the owner of a utility facility.

“*Vent*” means an appurtenance used to ventilate or to discharge gaseous contaminants from casings.

“*Waterway*” means a river, stream, creek, brook, drainage ditch or other perennially flowing body of water.

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