

761—115.2(306A) Definitions.

“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.

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

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

“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” also means 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 that roadside border area, starting at the edge of the traveled way, available for use by errant vehicles.

“Communication line” or *“communication cable”* means a circuit for telephone, telegraph, alarm system, television transmission or traffic control purposes.

“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.

“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 right-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.

“Foreslope” means the sloping surface of an embankment, ditch, or borrow pit of which the downward inclination is away from the traveled way.

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

“Highly energized” means an electrical energy level that could be hazardous if the utility facility is struck or exposed. For purposes of this chapter, voltage exceeding 60 volts is considered to be highly energized.

“Highway,” “street” or *“road”* means a public way for the purpose of vehicular travel, including the entire area between the right-of-way lines.

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

“Maintenance” as the term is 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 highway means repair or other operational activities performed by the department within the highway right-of-way to preserve the function of the highway and its structures.

“Median” means that portion of a divided highway separating traffic moving in opposite directions.

“Multiduct” means a system comprised of two or more conduits.

“*MUTCD*” means the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, as adopted in 761—Chapter 130.

“*Nonfreeway primary highway*” means a primary highway that is not a freeway.

“*Occupy the primary highway right-of-way*” means located or to be located in, on, above or below the primary highway right-of-way. The term includes attachments to primary highway structures.

“*Pavement*” means that portion of a roadway used for the movement of vehicles, excluding shoulders.

“*Permit*” means a utility accommodation permit issued by the department. The term “permit” includes any 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.

“*Plowing*” means the installation of a utility line in the ground by means of a plow-type mechanism that breaks the ground, places the utility line and closes the break in the ground in a single operation.

“*Primary highway*” means a road or street designated as a “primary road” in accordance with Iowa Code subsection 306.3(6). This definition includes primary highway extensions in cities and primary highways under construction.

“*Right-of-way*” means the land for a public highway, street or road, including the entire area between the property lines. For purposes of this chapter, the right-of-way line for a freeway is the access control line.

“*Roadway*” means that portion of a highway used for the movement of vehicles, including shoulders and auxiliary lanes. A divided highway has two or more roadways.

“*Rural-type roadway*” means a roadway that does not have as its outside extremities a curb and gutter section.

“*Service connection*” means a water, gas, power, communication, sanitary sewer or storm sewer line that extends from the main or primary utility facility into an adjacent property and that is used to serve the property.

“*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 surface courses.

“*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 or mechanical compaction.

“*Urban-type roadway*” means a roadway that has as its outside extremities a curb and gutter section.

“*Utility*” means a system for supplying water, gas, power, or communications; a storm sewer, sanitary sewer, drainage tile or other system for transmitting liquids; a pipeline system; or like service systems. The term “utility” includes traffic signal systems and street and intersection lighting systems.

“*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 facility*” means any pole, pipe, pipeline, pipeline company facility, sewer line, drainage tile, conduit, cable, aqueduct or other utility-related structure or appurtenance. However, the term does not include department facilities or the utility lines that service them.

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

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