

CLASSIFICATIONS OF IMPROVEMENTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 JURISDICTIONAL ENGINEER

The local Jurisdiction's authorized representative who is appointed to carry out the provisions of the Urban Design Standards Manual and the Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements Manual.

2.2 PROJECT ENGINEER

The person, firm or corporation named by the Jurisdiction who is responsible for the design and/or administration of the project.

2.3 INSPECTOR OR CONSTRUCTION OBSERVER

The Jurisdictional Engineer may appoint inspectors to inspect all materials used and all work done. Such inspection may extend to any or all parts of the work and to the preparation or manufacture of the materials to be used. The inspectors will not be authorized to revoke, alter, enlarge, or relax the provisions of these specifications. When an inspector is placed on the work, the inspector will keep the Jurisdictional Engineer informed as to the progress and quality of the work and the manner in which it is being done.

2.4 SANITARY SEWER SERVICE PRIVATE

(See Chapter 10 of Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements Manual for location on lots.)

A sewer used to convey sewage from a single building to a public or private sanitary lateral or trunk sewer. This sewer is to be owned and maintained from the building to the public sewer by only one party. For location of the sanitary sewer service see Figure 2.1.

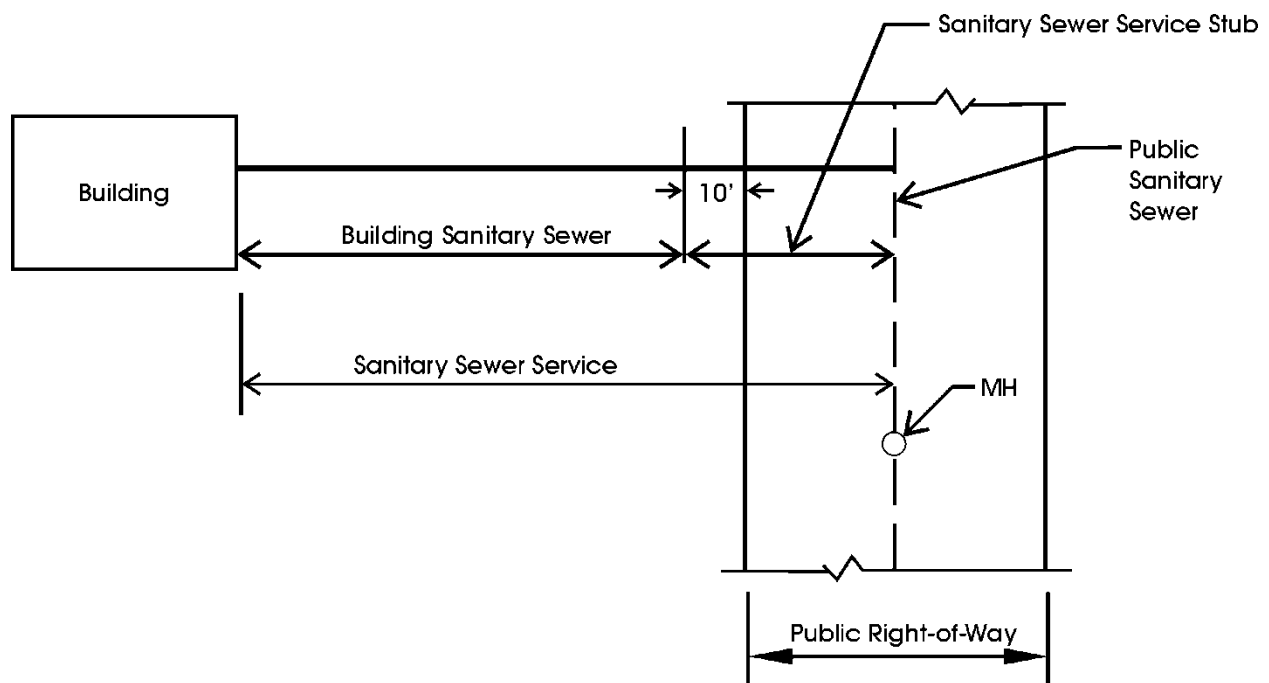
CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Sanitary Sewer Service Stub - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements, Building Sanitary Service, (Jurisdiction may require a plumbing permit) - Jurisdiction Plumbing Code, Jurisdiction Plumbing Permit required where applicable.

1. Sanitary Sewer Service Stub

The portion of the sanitary sewer service which is within the Jurisdiction right-of-way to a designated point beyond the right-of-way line (normally 10') as specified by the Jurisdictional Engineer. The sanitary sewer stub may be constructed in conjunction with the sanitary sewer construction as part of a contract, agreement or permit with the local Jurisdiction. A plumbing permit is required when this work is not included in a contract, approved plan, agreement and/or permit with the local Jurisdiction.

2.4 SANITARY SEWER SERVICE PRIVATE (CONTINUED)**2. Building Sanitary Sewer Service**

The portion of the sanitary sewer service which is outside of the Jurisdiction right-of-way that connects the building sanitary system to the sanitary sewer service stub. A plumbing permit is required from the Jurisdiction. The building sanitary sewer service is not constructed as part of a public improvement contract.

FIGURE 2.1 - EXAMPLE OF SANITARY SEWER SERVICE**2.5 BUILDING SANITARY LATERAL SEWER - PRIVATE**

A sewer used to convey sanitary sewage from one or more building sanitary sewer service to a sanitary sewer service stub. This sewer is limited to providing service to one owner or homeowner's association. This sewer is to be owned and maintained by only one party with respective easements which will serve more than one property and shall be constructed on private property controlled by the owner or Homeowner's Association. For location of sanitary lateral sewer - private see Figure 2.2.

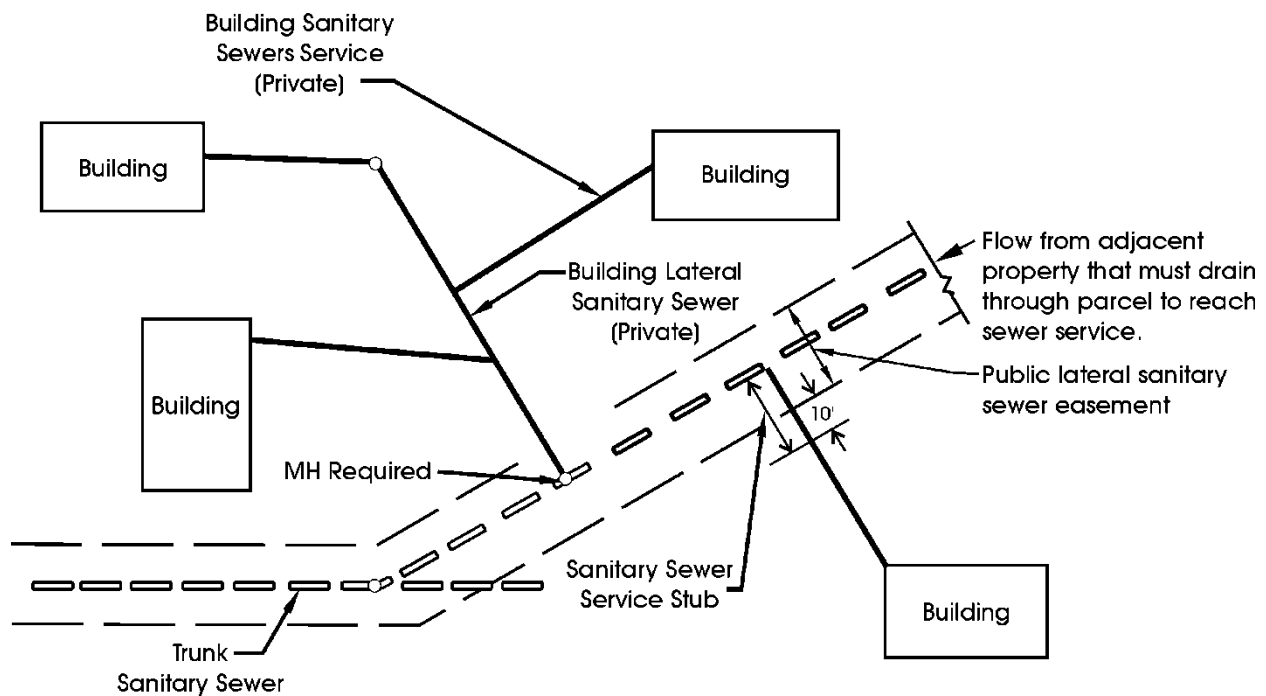
CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements - Contract, agreement and/or permit required where applicable. IDNR Permit required if Homeowner's Association are the Owners.

2.6 SANITARY LATERAL SEWER - PUBLIC

A sewer used to convey sanitary sewage from one or more building sanitary sewer services or lateral to a trunk sanitary sewer. This sewer shall be owned and maintained by the Jurisdiction and shall be constructed on public property or on private property with an easement held by the Jurisdiction. For location of sanitary lateral sewer - public see Figure 2.2.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements - Contract or agreement and IDNR Permit required.

FIGURE 2.2 - EXAMPLE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LATERAL SANITARY SEWER

**2.7 SANITARY TRUNK (MAIN) SEWER - PUBLIC**

A sewer used to receive and convey sanitary sewage from an area of 160 acres or more to another trunk sewer or a sanitary interceptor sewer. This sewer shall be owned and maintained by the Jurisdiction and shall be constructed on public property or on private property with an easement held by the Jurisdiction.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements - Jurisdiction contract, agreement, and/or permit and IDNR Permit required.

2.8 SANITARY LIFT STATION - PRIVATE

A facility used to receive and convey sanitary sewage from one or more sanitary lateral sewers which cannot be conveyed by gravity flow to the public sewer system. This facility shall be located on private property and shall be maintained by only one party or homeowner's association. This facility shall not receive sewage from sanitary sewers that are owned and maintained by parties other than the owner of the lift station.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Owner's Engineer Specifications - Jurisdiction contract, agreement and/or permit and IDNR Permit required.

2.9 SANITARY LIFT STATION - PUBLIC

A facility used to convey sanitary sewage from one or more sanitary sewers which cannot be conveyed by gravity flow to the public sewer system. This facility shall be owned and maintained by the Jurisdiction. Warning alarms may be required to automatically communicate to locations as designated by the Jurisdiction. This facility shall be constructed on property deeded to the Jurisdiction or on private property with an easement held by the Jurisdiction.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements plus detailed specifications-Jurisdiction contract, agreement and/or permit and IDNR Permit required.

2.10 WATER SERVICE - PRIVATE

(See Chapter 10 of Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements for location on lots.)

The water service is comprised of the piping and related appurtenances including the corporation, installed from the public or private water main to the outlet connection of the first shut off device within the building served. The service is to be owned and maintained from the building to the public main by only one private party. For location of the water service see Figure 2.3.

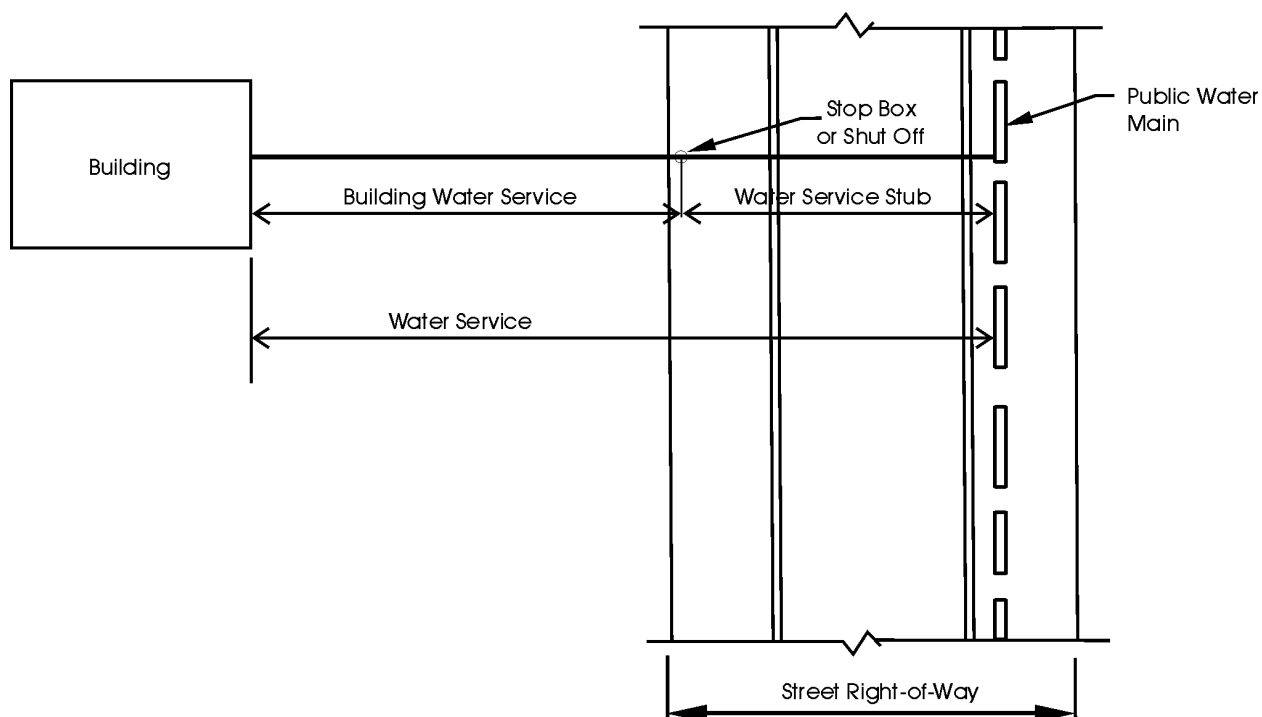
CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Water Service Stub - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements (Plumbing permit may be required by Jurisdiction), Building Water Service - Jurisdiction Plumbing Code and Jurisdiction Water Works and/or Rural Water Association Standards, Jurisdiction Plumbing Permit required where applicable.

1. Water Service Stub

The portion of the water service and stop box which is within the Jurisdiction right of way from the water main to the Stop Box. The water service stub may be constructed as part of a contract agreement or permit with local Jurisdiction. A plumbing permit is required when this work is clearly not included as a contract agreement.

2.10 WATER SERVICE - PRIVATE (CONTINUED)**2. Building Water Service**

The portion of the water service which is from the stop box to the building that connects the building water system with the water service stub. A plumbing permit is required from the Jurisdiction. The building water service is not constructed as part of a public improvement contract.

FIGURE 2.3 - EXAMPLE OF WATER SERVICE**2.11 WATER SERVICE MAIN - PRIVATE**

A service main used to distribute water to only one owner or homeowner's association. This private main is to be owned and maintained by only one party and shall be constructed on private property controlled by the owner or homeowner's association. Metering of water flowing through the private water service main will be subject to Jurisdictional water metering requirements.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Jurisdiction Water Works and/or Rural Water Association Standards-Jurisdiction contract, agreement and/or permit required.

2.12 WATER MAIN - PUBLIC

A water main used to distribute water to consumers for domestic, industrial and fire fighting purposes. The main shall be owned by the Jurisdiction, water works or an approved public/private water utility corporation or association.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements -Jurisdiction contract, agreement and or permit required.

2.13 STORM SEWER SERVICE - PRIVATE

(See Chapter 10 of Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements for location on lots.)

A storm sewer service used to convey storm water or ground water from a single building to a public or private storm sewer, natural drainageway or other point of disposal. This sewer may also be used to convey ground water to a public or private footing drain sewer. This sewer service shall be owned and maintained from the building to the public storm sewers by only one private party. For location of the storm sewer service see Figure 2.4.

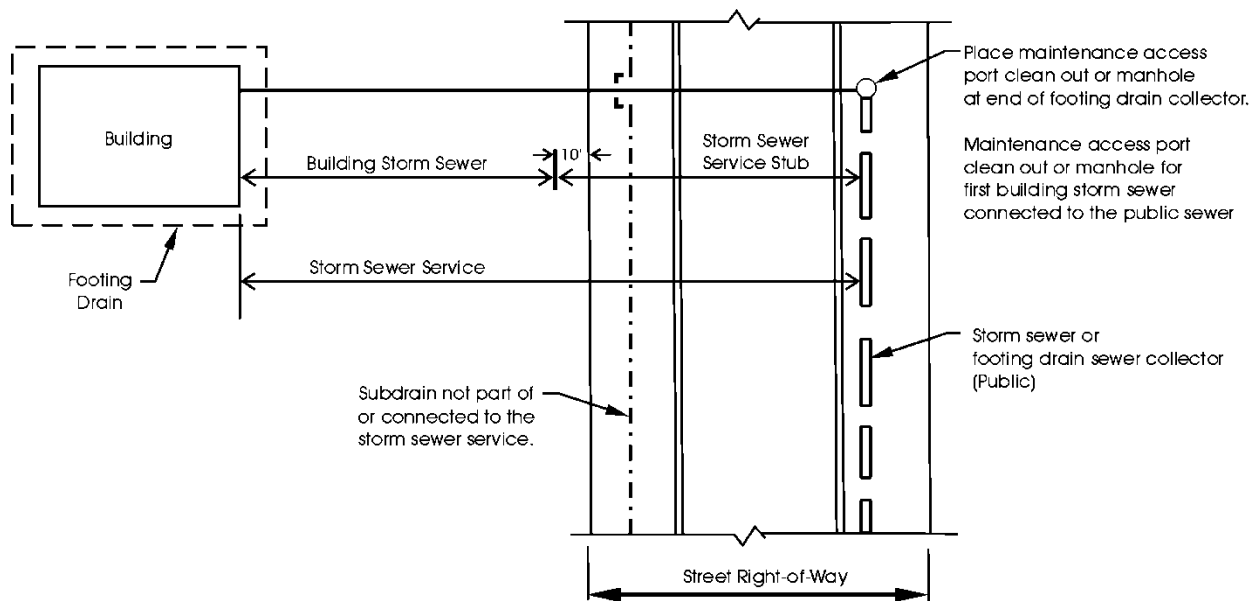
CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Storm Sewer Service Stub: Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements (Jurisdiction may require a Plumbing Permit). Building Storm Sewer Service - Jurisdiction Plumbing Code, a plumbing permit may be required where applicable.

1. Storm Sewer Service Stub

The portion of the storm sewer service which is within the Jurisdiction right-of-way to a designated point beyond the right-of-way line (normally 10') as specified by the Jurisdictional Engineer. The storm sewer service stub may be constructed in conjunction with the footing drain sewer or storm sewer construction as either part of a contract, approved plan, agreement or separate permit with the local Jurisdiction.

2. Building Storm Sewer Service

The portion of the storm sewer service which is outside of the right-of-way that connects the building storm sewer to the storm sewer service stub. The building storm sewer service is not constructed as part of a public improvement contract.

**FIGURE 2.4 - EXAMPLE OF STORM SEWER SERVICE
(SHOWING DRAINAGE TO A PUBLIC SEWER)**

2.14 STORM SEWER - PRIVATE

A sewer used to convey storm water to a public storm sewer, natural drainageway or other acceptable outlet. These small sewers should be designed to fit within the overall Jurisdiction drainage system. Necessary easements are to be obtained when crossing other private property. The storm sewer may be allowed to drain up to 30 acres where the existing drainage facilities upstream are private. Drainage area limits for private storm sewers of large industrial sites will be examined on a case by case basis by the Jurisdiction. This sewer shall be located on private property and maintained by only one party or homeowner's association. For location of storm sewer - private see Figure 2.5.

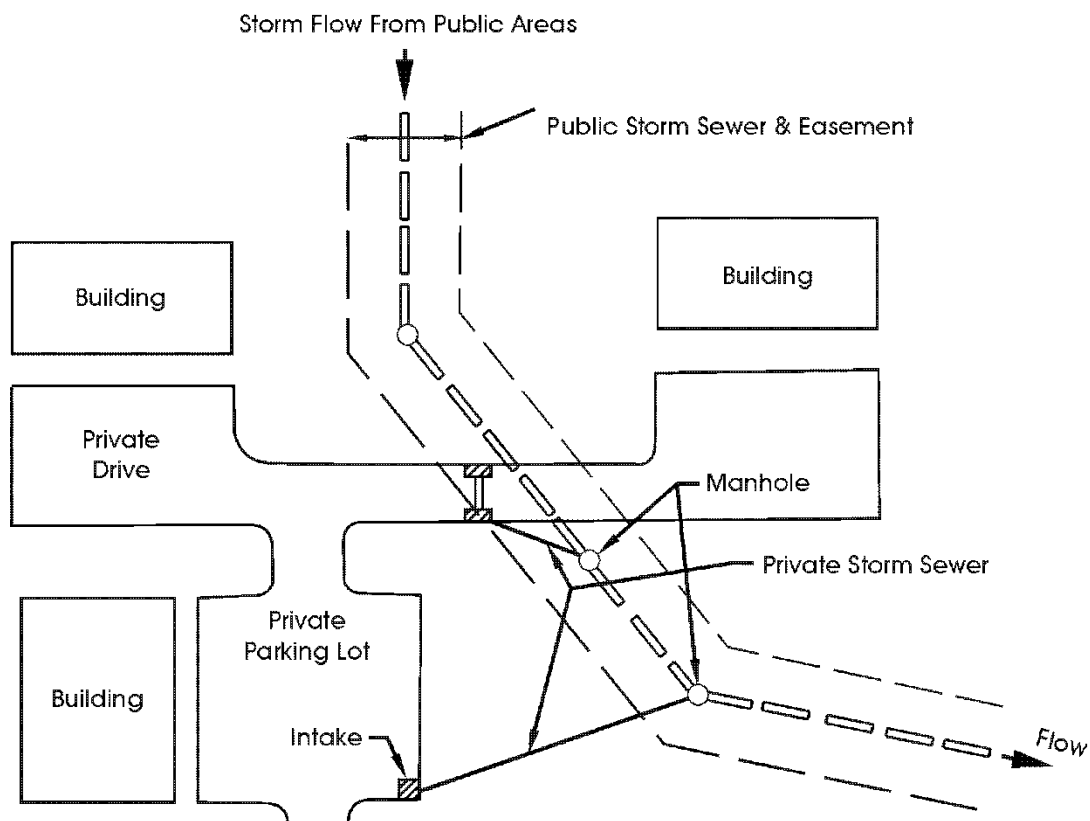
CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements - Jurisdiction contract, agreement and/or Jurisdiction Plumbing Permit required. Federal and State permits may be required.

2.15 STORM SEWER - PUBLIC

A sewer used to convey storm drainage to an acceptable outlet. This sewer shall be owned and maintained by the Jurisdiction and shall be constructed on public property or on private property with an easement held by the Jurisdiction. For location of storm sewer - public see Figure 2.5.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements - Jurisdiction contract, agreement and/or permit required. Federal and State permits may be required.

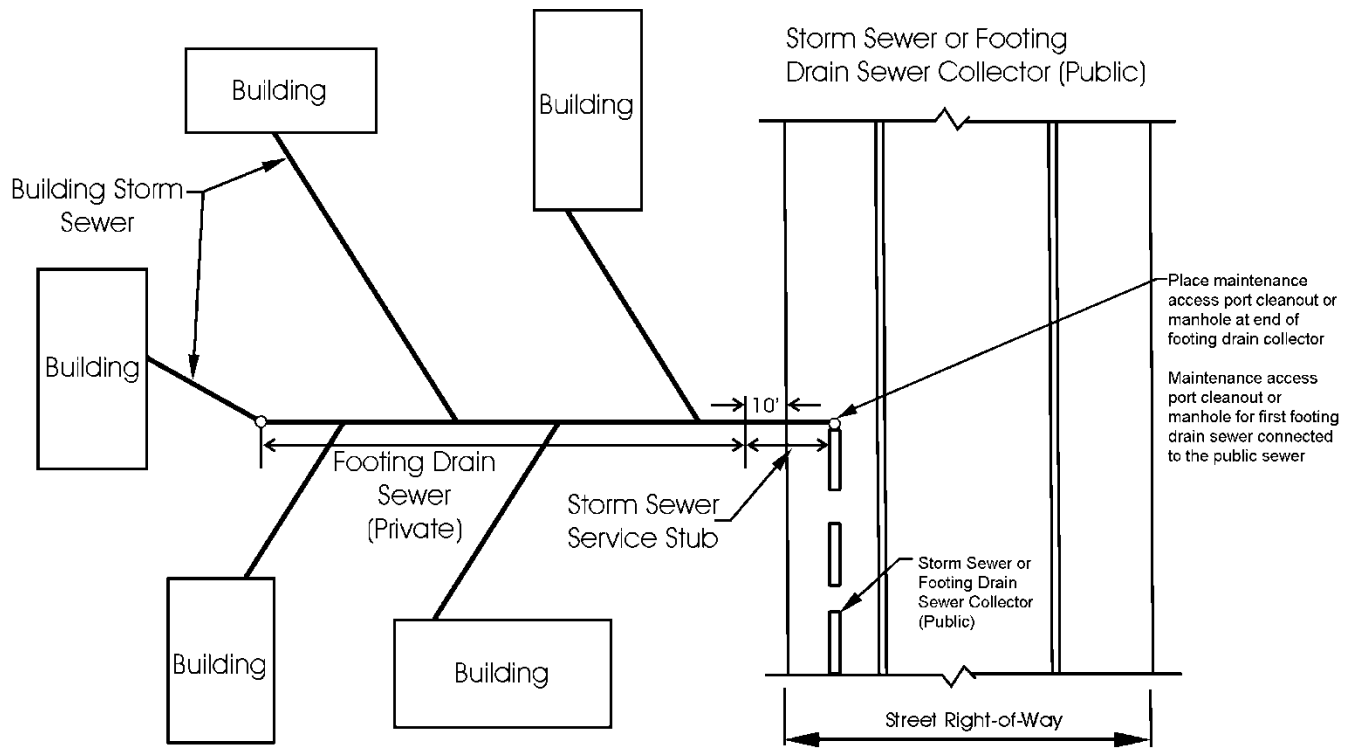
FIGURE 2.5 - EXAMPLE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE STORM SEWERS

**2.16 FOOTING DRAIN SEWER - PRIVATE**

A sewer may be required to convey ground water (usually from more than one building) to a public or private storm sewer, drainageway or road ditch. This sewer may also be used to convey ground water to a public footing drain sewer. This sewer should be located on private property. An easement is required if the sewer serves more than one property. The sewer shall be maintained by only one party or homeowner's association. For location of footing drain sewer - private see Figure 2.6.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements - Contract, agreement and/or Jurisdiction Plumbing Permit required.

FIGURE 2.6 - EXAMPLE OF FOOTING DRAIN SEWER



2.17 FOOTING DRAIN SEWER - PUBLIC

A sewer used to convey ground water from private footing drain sewers to a public storm sewer or drainageway. This sewer shall be owned and maintained by the Jurisdiction and shall be constructed on public property or on private property with an easement held by the Jurisdiction. For location of footing drain sewer collector - public see Figure 2.6.

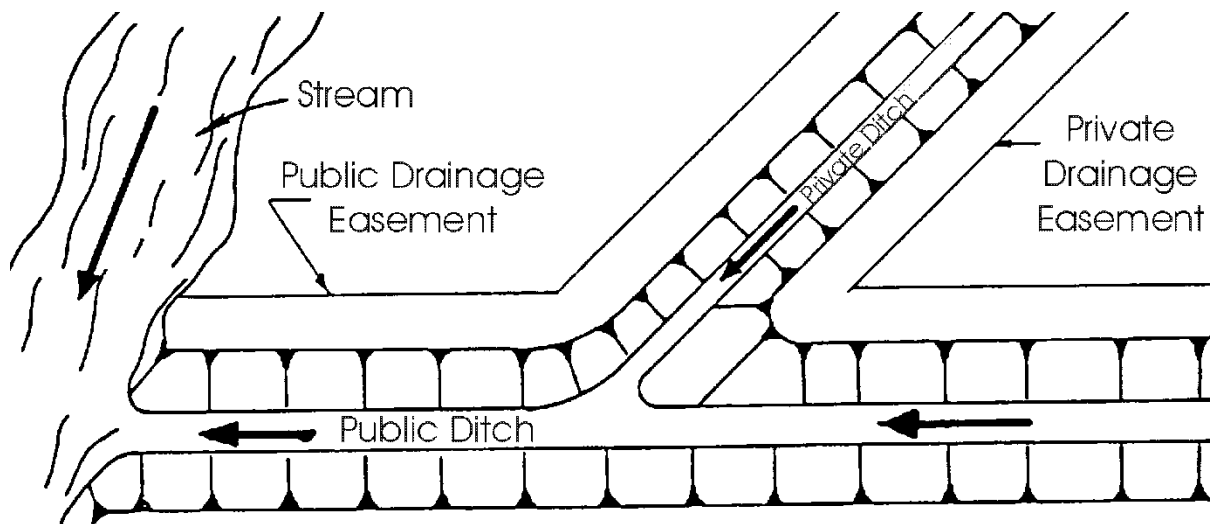
CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements - Contract or agreement required.

2.18 DITCH - PRIVATE

An open drainageway or man made channel used to convey storm drainage to the public drainage system. Private ditches may be allowed on a case by case basis. The channel shall be designed to accommodate the overall Jurisdiction drainage system needs with respective easements which will serve more than one property and shall be located on private property and maintained by one party or home owner's association. For location of ditch - private see Figure 2.7.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements
- Contract or agreement required. Federal and State permits may be required.

FIGURE 2.7 - EXAMPLE OF PRIVATE DITCH AND PUBLIC DITCH



2.19 DITCH - PUBLIC

A natural channel improvement or man made channel required by the Jurisdiction as a component of a planned drainage system that conveys storm drainage across public property or public easement. Public ditch shall be designed to accommodate the Jurisdiction's overall drainage systems need. The use of buried storm sewer immediately adjacent to the private ditch that will cost effectively accommodate low flows of minor storms are encouraged. Public ditch shall be owned by the Jurisdiction or shall be located within an easement held by the Jurisdiction. For location of ditch - public see Figure 2.7.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements - Contract or agreement required. Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) permit if drainageway is over 2 square miles (urban) or 100 square miles (rural).

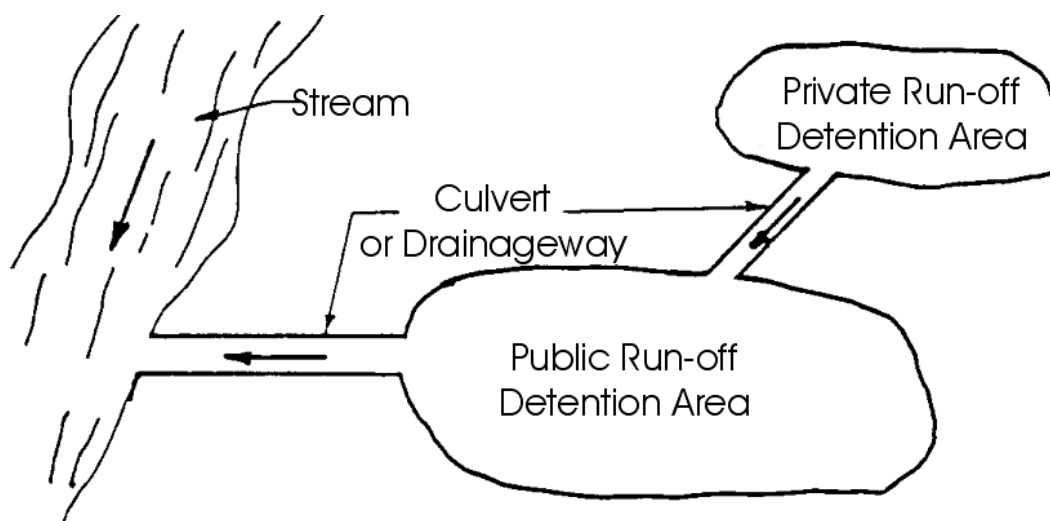
Contact IDNR for required 401 Water Quality Permit requirements, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for 404 permit, and EPA for NPDES permit requirements.

2.20 RUNOFF DETENTION - PRIVATE

A basin, parking lot and/or roof top area used for on-site runoff storage measures to provide off-site protection. The detention facility shall be in conformance with the City's overall drainage management plan with the intent to not increase the existing rate of discharge from the site. (See Chapter 2, Sec. 8 for details.) For location of runoff detention - private see Figure 2.8.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements - Jurisdiction Engineer's Approval.

FIGURE 2.8 - EXAMPLE OF RUNOFF DETENTION AREA - PRIVATE - PUBLIC



2.21 RUNOFF DETENTION - PUBLIC

A basin, park and/or other public area used for overall Jurisdiction protection storage. These facilities shall be designed for total system needs. This detention shall be located on public or private property (with easements) and shall be maintained by the Jurisdiction. For location of runoff detention - public see Figure 2.8.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements - Jurisdiction contract, agreement and/or permit. Federal and State permits may be required.

2.22 ENTRANCES - PRIVATE

Access to an agricultural area, a private residence, a commercial establishment, or an industrial establishment shall be the responsibility of the property owner. Any change in existing property use that requires a modification to the entrances will be the responsibility of the owner to obtain an entrance permit.

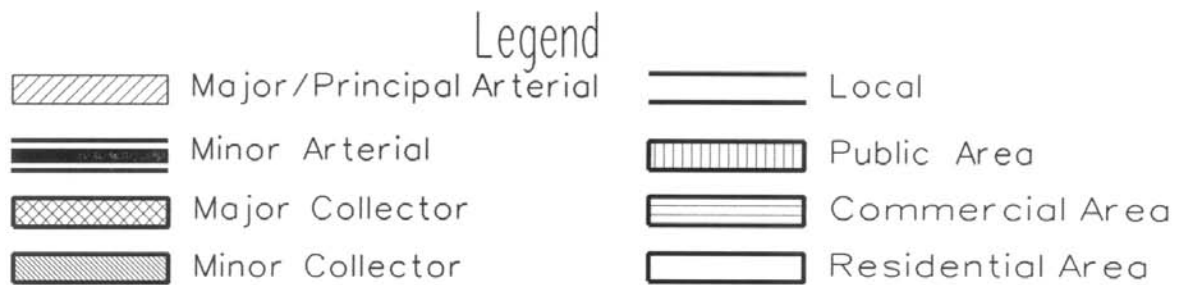
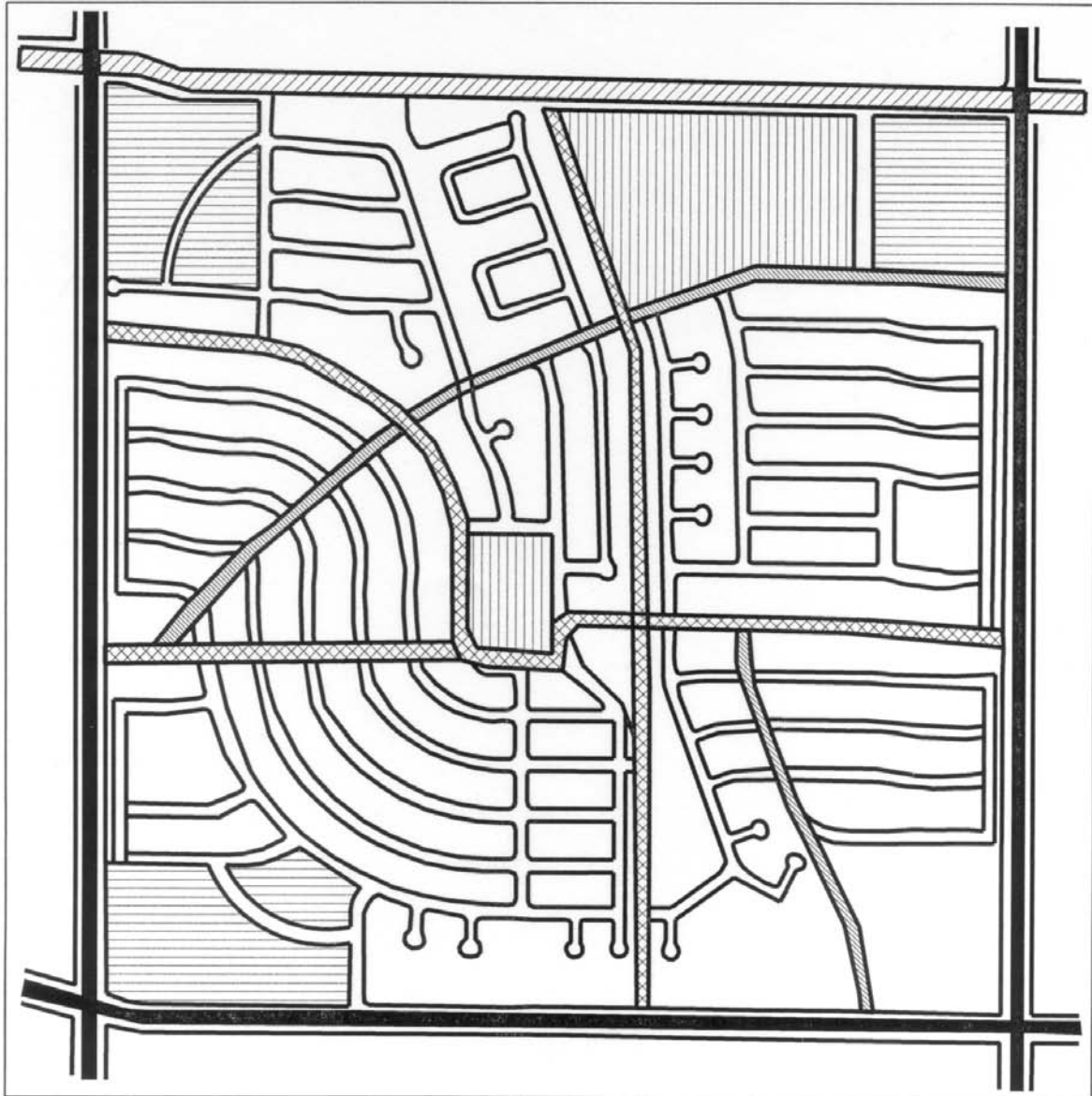
CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements - Jurisdiction Permit required.

2.23 STREET - PRIVATE

A street which is restricted to use by only one owner or homeowner's association and is available for use by emergency vehicles. This classification of street shall be located on private property and shall be maintained by only one party or homeowner's association. Private street criteria is not included in this manual.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements - Jurisdiction contract, agreement and/or permit required.

FIGURE 2.9 - EXAMPLE OF PUBLIC STREETS



2.24 STREET - PUBLIC

This classification of street shall be owned and maintained by the Jurisdiction and shall be constructed on dedicated street right-of-way. See Chapter 5, Section 2, for detailed description of each roadway system.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARD - Urban Standard Specifications for Public Improvements - Jurisdiction contract, agreement and/or permit required.

1. Major/Principal Arterial

This type of street is a continuous route serving the major centers of activity, the highest traffic volume corridors, and the longest trips on a minimum of mileage. Access to principal arterials are specifically limited.

2. Minor Arterial

This type of street provides for through traffic movement between areas and across the city, and provides limited access to abutting property; subject to the necessary control of entrances, exits, and curb use so as to increase the capacity and improve the safety characteristics of the street.

3. Major Collector

This type of street system provides for the movement of traffic between arterial routes and minor collector, as well as providing control of access to abutting property and moderate amounts of medium speed traffic.

4. Minor Collector

This type of street provide movement of traffic between major collector routes and residential streets as well as providing direct access to abutting property and moderate amounts of low speed traffic.

5. Local

This type of street serves only as a means of access to abutting properties and is planned to be a low speed, low traffic and short trip route.

2.25 FRANCHISE UTILITY

A Jurisdiction may grant to any person a franchise to erect, maintain and operate plants and systems for electric light and power, heating, telephone, telegraph, cable television, water works, gas or other utilities within the Jurisdiction for a term not more than twenty-five (25) years. The franchise may be granted, amended, extended or renewed only by an ordinance, but no exclusive franchise shall be granted, amended, extended or renewed. No such ordinance shall become effective unless approved at an election. In the unincorporated areas all transmission lines, wiring or cable which operates at an electric voltage greater than thirty-four and one-half (34-1/2) kilovolts or a high pressure gas main along, over, or across any public highway or grounds for the transmission, distribution or sale must first procure from the State Utilities Board a franchise. Counties may grant franchise, but must be consistent with the authority of the Commerce Commission. All franchise utility installations should abide by the same design and construction requirements as other public improvements.

If a City or County chooses not to franchise a utility or if a utility does not require a franchise, a jurisdiction may issue a license and/or permit to allow the construction, maintenance and operation of the utility. All such license or permits shall be nonexclusive.

2.26 NON-FRANCHISED UTILITY

The Jurisdiction may allow the installation of non-franchised utilities in public right-of-way upon review of the proposed improvements and approval by the Jurisdiction. Such improvements may include but not be limited to fiber optic lines, communication lines, irrigation systems and other miscellaneous installations.

The installation of such facilities in public right-of-way shall in no way damage or infringe on the usefulness of existing facilities. The owner of said non-franchised utility shall cause said utility to be removed from the Jurisdiction's right-of-way upon a 30-day written notice.

The Jurisdictional franchised utilities shall not be responsible for any and all damage to non-franchised utilities.

TABLE 2.1 - CLASSIFICATION OF IMPROVEMENTS

TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT	DESIGN STANDARDS		CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS		MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBLE	
	JURISDICTION CODE OTHER STANDARDS	URBAN DESIGN STANDARDS MANUAL	JURISDICTION CONTRACTS AND/OR AGREEMENTS	PERMITS	JURISDICTION OR W.W.	PRIVATE OR HOME OWNERS
Building Sanitary Sewer - Private	Plumbing Code			Plumbing		X
Building Sanitary Sewer - Stubs	Plumbing Code	X		Plumbing & Streets		X
Sanitary Lateral Sewer - Private	Plumbing Code & DNR*	X	X			X
Sanitary Lateral Sewer - Public	Plumbing Code & DNR	X	X	DNR	X	
Sanitary Trunk Sewer - Public	Plumbing Code & DNR	X	X	DNR	X	
Sanitary Lift Station - Private	Plumbing Code & DNR*		X			X
Sanitary Lift Station - Public	Plumbing Code & DNR	X	X	DNR	X	
Building Water Service	Plumbing Code & W.W.			Plumbing, W.W. & Streets		X
Building Water Service Stub	Plumbing Code & W.W.	X	X OR	Plumbing, W.W. & Streets		X
Water Main Private	W.W. & Plumbing Code		X OR	W.W., Plumbing & Streets		X
Water Main Public	W.W., DNR & Plumbing Code	X	X	DNR, Plumbing & Streets	X	X
Building Storm Sewer	Plumbing Code			Plumbing		X
Building Storm Sewer Stub	Plumbing Code	X	X OR	Plumbing & Streets		X
Storm Sewer Private	Plumbing Code	X	X OR	Plumbing		X
Storm Sewer Public		X	X	Streets	X	
Footing Drain Sewer - Private	Plumbing Code	X	X	Plumbing & Building		X
Footing Drain Sewer - Public		X	X		X	
Ditch - Private		X	X	Grading		X
Ditch - Public	DNR	X	X	DNR, if required	X	
Runoff Detention Pond - Private		X		Building		X
Runoff Detention Pond - Public		X	X	DNR, if required	X	
Entrance		X		Streets		X
Streets - Private		X	X	Streets		X
Streets - Major & Minor Arterial, Major & Minor Collector, & Residential - Public		X	X		X	
Franchise & Non-Franchise Utility		X	X	Streets		X
W.W. - Local Water Works, Rural Water Works, or Water District						
DNR - Iowa Department of Natural Resources						
DNR* - Permit may be required for Homeowner's Association						