

**WAC 468-34-110 Definition of terms.** Unless otherwise stated, words and phrases used herein shall have the following meaning:

(1) Highway - A general term denoting a street, road or public way for purposes of vehicular travel, including the entire area within the right of way.

(2) Conventional highway - An arterial highway without access control.

(3) Limited access highway - A highway upon which the rights to ingress and egress, light, view and air are controlled by law.

(a) Full control of access - Means that the authority to control access is exercised to give preference to through traffic by providing access connections with selected public roads by prohibiting crossings or direct private driveway connections at grade.

(b) Partial control of access - Means that the authority to control access is exercised to give preference to through traffic to a degree that, in addition to access connections with selected public roads, there may be some crossings and some private driveway connections at grade.

(c) Modified control of access - Means that the authority to control access is exercised to give preference to through traffic to such a degree that most approaches, including commercial approaches, existing and in use at the time of establishment, may be allowed.

(d) Freeway - A fully controlled limited access highway of four or more traffic lanes with the opposing traffic lanes separated by a median strip of arbitrary width.

(4) Frontage road - A local street or road auxiliary to an arterial highway for service to abutting property and adjacent areas and for control of access.

(5) Scenic route - A highway forming a part of the scenic and recreational highway system as set forth under chapter 47.39 RCW.

(6) Roadway prism - That portion of the highway right of way between back of ditch, bottom of ditch, back of curbs including slopes, shoulders, pavement and a median of less than sixteen feet in width.

(7) Roadway - The portion of a highway including shoulders, for vehicular use. A divided highway has two or more roadways.

(8) Median - The portion of a divided highway separating the traveled ways for traffic in opposite directions.

(9) Roadside - The roadside is the area between the edge of the roadway shoulder and the right of way line and unpaved medians on multilane highways.

(10) Rest area - A roadside area with parking facilities separated from the roadway provided for motorists to stop and rest. It may include drinking water, toilets, tables and benches, telephones, information, and other facilities for travelers.

(11) Viewpoint - A roadside area provided for motorists to stop their vehicles beyond the shoulder, primarily for viewing the scenery in safety.

(12) Right of way - A general term denoting land, property, or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for or devoted to highway transportation purposes.

(13) Clear roadside policy - The policy employed by a highway authority to increase safety, improve traffic operation and enhance the appearance of highways by designing, constructing and maintaining highway roadsides as wide, flat, and rounded as practical and as free as practical from physical obstructions above the ground such as trees, drainage structures, nonyielding sign supports, utility poles and other ground-mounted obstructions.

- (14) Encroachment - Unauthorized use of highway right of way as for signs, fences, buildings, etc.
- (15) Restoration - A general term denoting replacing, repairing or otherwise restoring the right of way to the same or equal conditions as before any change or construction thereon.
- (16) Franchise - Occupancy and use document required for longitudinal occupancy of highway rights of way in accordance with chapter 47.44 RCW.
- (17) Permit - Occupancy and use document required for an occupancy of the highway rights of way other than by franchise as provided in chapter 47.44 RCW.
- (18) Private lines - Privately owned facilities which convey or transmit commodities as listed in WAC 468-34-100, but are devoted exclusively to the use of the owner.
- (19) Roadway structure - The combination of subbase, base course, and surface course placed on a subgrade to support the traffic load and distribute it to the roadbed.
- (20) Overcrossing - A grade separation where the subject highway passes over an intersecting highway or railroad.
- (21) Undercrossing - A grade separation where the subject highway passes under an intersecting highway or railroad.
- (22) Backfill - Replacement of soil around and over a pipe.
- (23) Bedding - Organization of soil or fine gravel to support a pipe.
- (24) Overfill - Backfill above a pipe.
- (25) Sidefill - Backfill alongside a pipe.
- (26) Carrier - Pipe directly enclosing a transmitted fluid (liquid or gas).
- (27) Casing - A larger pipe enclosing a carrier.
- (28) Sleeve - Short casing through pier or abutment of highway structure.
- (29) Vent - Appurtenance to discharge gaseous contaminants from casings.
- (30) Coating - Material applied to or wrapped around a pipe.
- (31) Conduit or duct - An enclosed tubular runway for protecting wires or cables.
- (32) Cover - Depth of top of pipe below grade of roadway or ditch.
- (33) Drain - Appurtenance to discharge accumulated liquid contaminants from casings or other enclosures.
- (34) Encasement - Structural element surrounding a pipe.
- (a) Jacket - Encasement by concrete poured around a pipe.
- (b) Walled - Partially encased by concrete poured alongside the pipe.
- (35) Gallery - An underpass for two or more pipelines.
- (36) Grounded - Connected to earth or to some extended conducting body which serves as a ground instead of the earth.
- (37) Manhole - An opening in an underground system which workmen or others may enter for the purpose of making installations, inspections, repairs, connections, and tests.
- (38) Pipeline - A tubular product made as a production item for sale as such.
- (39) Pressure - Relative internal pressure in psig (pounds per square inch gage).
- (40) Slab, floating - Slab between but not contacting pipe and pavement.
- (41) Trenched - Installed in a narrow open excavation.

(42) Untrenched - Installed without breaking ground or pavement surface, such as by jacking or boring.

(43) Utility service connection - A service connection from a utility's distribution or feeder line or main to the premises served.

(44) Traffic control - Those provisions necessary to safeguard the public during construction activities.

(45) Normal - Crossing at a right angle.

(46) Standard specifications for road, bridge, and municipal construction - The compilation of standard requirements for road, bridge, and municipal construction issued by the Washington state department of transportation.

(47) True line and grade - A line reasonably free from variation on both horizontal and vertical alignment.

(48) Control zone guidelines - Guidelines established to control the placement of above-ground utility facilities within the highway right of way.

(49) Major reconstruction - Upgrading the capacity of the facility and/or replacement of more than fifty percent of the poles or towers within any mile.

(50) Roadbed - The graded part of the roadway within top and side slopes, prepared as a foundation for the pavement structure and shoulders.

(51) Subgrade - The top surface of the roadbed on which subbase, base, surfacing, pavement, or layers of similar materials are placed.

(52) Utility - A term denoting electric power, communication, cable television, water, gas, oil, petroleum products, steam, chemicals, sewage, drainage, irrigation, fire or police signal systems, and similar lines. Also, the term utility includes those utility-type facilities which are owned or leased by a government agency for its own use, or otherwise dedicated solely to governmental use. The term utility does not include utility-type facilities required for the support, control, operation, and maintenance of the highway system, if they are owned and controlled by the highway authority.

(53) Installation categories - Utility installations will be defined by the effect the installation will have on the highway integrity and impact to the traveling public.

(a) Category 1 installations have considerable impact on highway facilities and the public and will require a detailed review effort by more than one department office.

(b) Category 2 installations have limited impact on highway facilities and the public and may require review by more than one department office.

(c) Category 3 installations have little or no impact on highway facilities and the public and will be reviewed only by the office processing the application.

(d) Category 4 installations are same-side service connections below a specified size (see application instructions) and are exempt from the permit/franchise process except in limited access controlled areas.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 47.44 RCW. WSR 95-21-037 (Order 152), § 468-34-110, filed 10/10/95, effective 11/10/95; WSR 89-05-022 (Order 119), § 468-34-110, filed 2/10/89. Statutory Authority: 1977 ex.s. c 151. WSR 79-01-033 (DOT Order 10 and Comm. Order 1, Resolution No. 13), § 468-34-110, filed 12/20/78. Formerly WAC 252-04-075.]