

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

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CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 AUTHORITY OF THIS DOCUMENT

These regulations, along with all future amendments, shall be known as the Larimer County Urban Area Street Standards (hereinafter called "these Standards" or "Urban Street Standards"). These Urban Street Standards have been adopted by each of the Local Entity Governing Bodies.

1.2 INTENT AND PROVISIONS

These Standards shall be required for all development projects within the jurisdiction of Local Entities, which are listed in **Section 1.2.1**, and their Growth Management Areas (GMA). These Standards shall also apply to any public and private transportation improvements that may be outside of the GMA's limits, but are integral to the planned infrastructure systems of the GMA. These standards do not apply to other unincorporated areas of Larimer County.

The Local Entity's review and approval of any plans, reports, or drawings or the Local Entity's inspection and approval of any improvements constructed by the Developer in accordance with these Standards, does not constitute a representation, warranty, or guarantee by the Local Entity that such improvements are free from defects or will operate adequately for the purpose intended.

The chapters and appendices that make up these standards pertain to planning, design, approval, construction, inspection, testing, and documentation of street improvements. The intent of this manual is to establish the minimum acceptable standards.

1.2.1 Local Entities Included Under the Urban Street Standards

The following Local Entities are covered by these Standards:

A. The City of Loveland, Colorado

B. The City of Fort Collins, Colorado

C. Larimer County, Colorado (unincorporated GMAs only)

Larimer County, Colorado jurisdictions covered by these Standards include the GMA boundaries around the City of Loveland and the GMA boundaries around the City of Fort Collins.

D. When Standards Differ Among Local Entities

A majority of the requirements in these Standards apply uniformly among all of the above entities. Where requirements differ among entities they will be distinguished with one or more of the following descriptions:

1. Loveland (GMA and city limits)
2. Fort Collins (GMA and city limits)

3. Loveland (city limits only)
4. Fort Collins (city limits only)
5. Loveland (GMA only)
6. Fort Collins (GMA only)

1.2.2 Objectives of Street Standards

A. Minimum Standards

These Standards shall be the minimum standards necessary for design and construction of all transportation public improvements in the Local Entities. Special situations as determined by the Local Entity may require different facilities and/or standards. For items not covered by these Standards, the Local Entities may require the use of resource standards in Section 1.3 below.

B. Objectives

It is the objective of these Urban Street Standards to address the following:

1. Public Safety and Convenience. To protect the public health, safety, and welfare to the greatest extent possible and minimize public inconvenience resulting from construction and maintenance activities within the public rights-of-way.
2. Maintaining Public Use. To assure that bicycle, pedestrian and vehicular uses of rights-of-way are the primary uses thereof and that the rights-of-way are properly maintained during construction and repair work in these areas.
3. Standardizing Criteria. To protect the Local Entity's infrastructure investment by establishing standardized design, materials, construction, and repair criteria for all public improvements.
4. Optimizing Use. To optimize the use of the limited physical capacity of public rights-of-way held by the Local Entity.
5. Permit System. To provide an efficient permit system which regulates and coordinates activities in an effective and safe manner.
6. Fees. To adopt fees that provide fair compensation to the Local Entity for related services and activities provided by such Local Entity.
7. Protecting Private Property. To protect private property from damages that could occur because of faulty design and construction of public improvements upon public rights-of-way.
8. Inspection. To provide criteria for inspection of public and private improvements, by the Local Entity or Local Entity designated inspector, in order to assure conformance with approved plan's uniformity, proper construction techniques, and to ensure that acceptable materials are used for the construction process of such public and/or private improvements.

1.3 RESOURCE STANDARDS

The following Resource Standards (the latest editions unless otherwise stated) may be used as reference material when certain design or construction methods and materials are not specifically addressed in these Standards and require approval of the Local Entity Engineer.

A. List of Resource Standards for Reference

1. Colorado Department of Transportation, **Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.**
2. Colorado Department of Transportation, **Standard Plans (M&S Standards).**
3. Colorado Department of Transportation, **Roadway Design Manual.**
4. American Public Works Association, **Standard Plans.**
5. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, **A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets.**
6. Institute of Traffic Engineers (ITE), **Trip Generation Volumes 1 through 3.**
7. Institute of Traffic Engineers (ITE), appropriate design publications.
8. National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 279, Intersection Channelization Design Guide, 1985.
9. Institute of Traffic Engineers, **Highway Capacity Manual.**
10. ASTM, American Society for Testing and Materials.
11. Federal Americans with Disabilities Act, (A.D.A.) Regulations.
12. U.S. Department of Transportation, **Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (M.U.T.C.D.)**
13. Federal Highway Administration, Roundabouts: An Informational Guide.
14. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities.
15. National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO), **Urban Street Design Guide.**

1.4 AUTHORITY OF THE LOCAL ENTITY ENGINEER

The Local Entity Engineer shall have the authority on behalf of the Local Entity to determine that all design and construction is completed to a level that is equal to or exceeds the requirements set forth in these Urban Street Standards.

1.5 ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

It shall be the duty of the Local Entity Engineer acting on behalf of the Local Entity to enforce the provisions of these Urban Street Standards.

1.6 AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS TO STANDARDS

These Standards may be periodically amended as necessary to provide additional clarity or to reflect changes in policy or in construction or engineering practice. Such revisions to these Standards may consist of either “policy” revisions or “technical” revisions. The revision procedures set forth in Section 1.6.2 (Revisions) shall apply.

1.6.1 Updated Standards

Each Local Entity will maintain an electronic file of their Standards. All updates and revisions will be available on the Larimer County web page.

1.6.2 Revisions

From time to time, this document will require revisions. Revisions shall be grouped as either policy revisions or technical revisions.

A. Policy Revisions

Policy revisions shall be considered major changes, changes in law and changes that will cause significant increased cost or controversy. Policy revisions also include those changes that relate to the public use and convenience, such as changes in standard street width. Policy revisions require a public hearing process for their adoption. Each Local Entity staff shall make recommendations to the Local Entity Governing Body concerning the proposed policy revision prior to the adoption by the Local Entity Governing Body by an ordinance or resolution (as applicable) making such revision. No policy revision shall become effective until it has been properly adopted by the Local Entity Governing Body.

B. Technical Revisions

Technical revisions shall consist solely of such minor additions, revisions, and corrections to these Standards as may, in the judgment of the Local Entity Engineer, be necessary to better conform to good engineering and/or construction standards and practice. The Local Entity Engineer shall approve only those proposed technical revisions that: (1) are consistent with all existing policies relevant to the revision, (2) do not result in any significant additional cost to persons affected by the revision, and (3) are consistent with existing law. Technical revisions shall become effective when approved, in writing, by each Local Entity Engineer. If technical revisions are deemed necessary, the revisions may occur through one of two processes.

1. Normal Technical Revision Process. The normal technical revision process will occur during planned periodic revisions. Technical revisions determined necessary by each Local Entity Engineer shall be accomplished (with or without a public hearing process) through discussion and agreement among all Local Entities.
2. Accelerated Process. The accelerated process may occur outside of the planned periodic revision schedule. If a technical revision is determined to be immediately necessary, the Local Entities may discuss and agree upon the revision. If all Local

Entities have agreed upon such revision, then the change shall be made and notification given on the web page. The Local Entities will notify all document holders of the change.

3. Each Local Entity staff shall report such technical revisions to its Local Entity Governing Body as a part of a periodic review and update process.

1.7 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

When the following words, phrases, or abbreviations appear in these Standards, they shall have the following definition and meaning:

AASHTO – American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

ABC – Aggregate Base Course.

Access for Land Uses – The physical location where a legal traversable path may be constructed for vehicular movement between a parcel of land and the public right-of-way.

Access Management – The concept of a public agency controlling the location of access points in order to achieve the dual purposes of providing access to individual land uses and limiting access on higher order streets in order to facilitate the smooth flow of traffic with a limited amount of impedance.

Access Management Plan – A plan for a given corridor adopted by the Local Entity Governing Body or CDOT defining access locations and requirements based on the traffic impact study evaluation of existing and proposed traffic, access points, and intersections. An access management plan supplements the Local Entity's Transportation Master Plan, specifically adopted to regulate access on specific streets.

ACF – Adequate Community Facilities – also known as Adequate Public Facilities (APF). See County Land Use Code definitions.

ACI – American Concrete Institute.

AISC – American Institute of Steel Construction.

Alley – Minor public thoroughways that abut the side or rear of residential, industrial or commercial property and are used for vehicular access.

ANSI – American National Standards Institute.

Applicant – The person or designated agent providing pertinent information for preparation of permit, TIS, etc. This is often the Developer.

Approach Taper – A taper from the point where all approaching traffic must shift laterally, to the point of the beginning bay taper.

APWA – American Public Works Association.

Arterials – That part of the roadway system serving as the principal network for through traffic flow. Arterials connect areas of principal traffic generation and important rural highways

entering the urban areas. Arterials may contain 2, 4, or 6 through lanes, as designated on the Local Entity Master Street Plan.

ASA – American Standards Association.

ASTM – ASTM International (formerly American Society for Testing and Materials).

ATSSA – American Traffic Safety Services Association.

Attached Sidewalk – Sidewalk that is adjoining the curb.

Bay Taper – A taper from the edge of the adjacent through traffic lane to the beginning of the full width of the turn lane storage.

Bicycle Facilities – A general term denoting improvements and provisions made by public agencies to accommodate or encourage bicycling, including parking facilities, mapping of all bikeways, and shared roadways not specifically designated for bicycle use.

Bicycle Lane (Bike Lane) – The portion of the shoulder or roadway that has been designated by striping, signing, and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.

Bicycle Lane (Protected) – Protected bike lanes provide some type of physical, stationary and vertical separation between vehicle traffic and the bike lane. As a facility that is parallel and approximate to the roadway, protected bike lanes are part of the street grid system and allocate space exclusively for bicyclists.

Bicycle Lane (Buffered) – Buffered bike lanes are conventional bicycle lanes paired with a designated buffer space separating the bicycle lane from adjacent vehicle travel lane and/or parking lane. Buffered bike lanes provide a greater shy distance between vehicles and bicyclists and encourage riders to go outside the door zone when adjacent to parking.

Bicycle Path (Bike Path) – A bikeway physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by open space or barriers and either within the City right-of-way or within an easement.

Bicycle Route (Bike Route) – A segment of a bicycle system, designated by the Local Entity. Bicycle routes have appropriate directional or informational markers, with or without specific bicycle route number.

Bikeway – Any road or path that is designed for bicycle or pedestrian traffic, but not necessarily for their exclusive use.

Bridge – Any structure conveying a roadway or path over a body of water or other feature. Bridges shall be designed to carry a varying combination of loading, including vehicular, bicycle, and/or pedestrian traffic.

BP – Building Permit.

Calendar Day – Each and every day shown on the calendar, beginning and ending at midnight.

Capital Expansion Fee (CEF) Program – A program that has been established by the Local Entity for the purpose of funding certain transportation improvements. The streets funded by a CEF Program primarily serve the overall transportation system, not just a single development.

CDOT – Colorado Department of Transportation.

Chicanes – Offset curb extensions which change the path of vehicular travel from straight to curvilinear.

City – City of Loveland or City of Fort Collins, Colorado.

Civil Construction Plans – Detailed and working plans including plan and profile, details, notes and any other information necessary for complete construction of the required improvements. Also refer to Utility Plans.

CMP – Corrugated Metal Pipe.

Code – The latest official adopted ordinances, policies, codes, and/or regulations of Larimer County and the Cities of Fort Collins and Loveland, Colorado.

Collector – A street that provides both land access service and traffic circulation within residential neighborhoods and commercial and industrial areas. The primary purpose is to collect traffic from local streets and properties and channel it into the arterial system.

Commercial – A business area of a municipality where ordinarily there are many pedestrians during day or night hours. This definition applies to densely developed business areas outside, as well as within, the central section of a municipality.

Committed (Roadway) Improvements – Improvements identified in the Local Entity's Capital Improvement Program or CEF Program or identified as a financial obligation of a Developer.

Connective Access Between Public Streets – The physical location where one public street in one development connects to a public street in another development.

Construction Coordination Meeting – A meeting between the Local Entity, utility companies, the Developer, and other required attendees prior to the commencement of construction of the public improvements.

Construction Costs – Generally, the cost of all right-of-way, earthwork, paving, drainage, structures, signing and striping, traffic control, lighting, landscaping, curb and gutter, sidewalk, and utility relocation work necessary to complete the required improvements.

Consultant Engineer – A Colorado licensed professional engineer working on behalf of the Developer.

Continuity – The continuous length of a roadway segment that is uninterrupted by 90 degree turns or controlled intersections.

Contract Documents – The executed contract agreement, approved plans, and technical specifications, prepared by a Colorado licensed professional engineer, for constructing a facility.

Contractor – The person, firm, or organization to whom a construction contract is awarded by the Developer, or who has been issued a right-of-way work permit by the Local Entity. Agents, employees, workers, or designers employed by the Contractor are also bound by the terms of the contract or permit.

Corner Clearance – At an intersecting street, the distance measured along the curb line from the projection of the intersecting street flowline to the nearest edge of the curb opening.

Corner Sight Distance – The distance necessary for the driver of a motor vehicle stopped at a stop sign on a Minor Street or driveway to see approaching vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists along the intersecting major street and have sufficient space to make any allowed move to cross the Major Street or merge with traffic on the Major Street without causing vehicles, pedestrians, or bicyclists traveling at or near the design speed on the major street to slow down. The controlling distance for design is the longest distance, generally the distance necessary to merge with traffic.

Cross Slope – Slope of the pavement surface, excluding gutter, measured perpendicular to the street centerline.

Days – Intended as calendar days and not working days unless stipulated as working days.

DCP – Development Construction Permit.

Deceleration Lane – A right-turn lane or left turn lane lengthened to provide for safe reduction of travel speed.

Departure Taper – A left-turn bay from the point where through traffic beyond the intersection begins a lateral shift to the left to the point where the through lane is adjacent and parallel to the centerline.

Design Speed – The speed determined for design which takes into account the physical features of a street influencing vehicle operation; the maximum safe speed maintainable on a specified section of street when conditions permit design features to govern. Design speed is 5 to 10 mph higher than the posted speed limit to provide a factor of safety and allow for other conditions or uses of the street that may affect vehicle operation.

Designer – The person or persons responsible for the creation and submission of contract documents or construction plans for the purpose of one-time construction of a facility. This person shall be a Colorado licensed professional engineer.

Detached Sidewalk – Sidewalk that is offset from the curb.

Developer – The private party or parties desiring to construct a public or private improvement within Local Entity rights-of-way or easements, securing all required approvals and permits from the Local Entity, and assuming full and complete responsibility for the project.

Development – Construction of improvements on land that is essentially vacant.

Development Agreement – The contract between the Local Entity and the Developer that defines public improvement requirements, costs, and other related public improvement issues.

Development Construction Permit – Permit to construct public or private improvements for a project or within an unimproved right-of-way, obtained by application to the Local Entity.

Director – The Local Entity Service Director who oversees the Engineering Division (Fort Collins, Director of Planning, Development, and Transportation) (Loveland, Director of Public Works) (Larimer County, Director of Public Works).

Distance Between Double Driveways – The distance measured along the curb line between the inside edges of two adjacent curb openings.

Document Holder – All parties who have acquired these Standards by official registration with any Local Entity.

Driveway – A private access from a public or private roadway.

Driveway Approach – The portion of the driveway lying in the public right-of-way or public access easement between the street gutter lip or roadway of a public street and the right-of-way or public access easement line, for the full width of the access, including both apron and side slopes.

Easement – The property right of the Local Entity to use lands owned in fee by a private party for the purposes of maintenance, access, drainage, or other use, as specified on a plat or deed of dedication.

Edge Clearance – The distance measured along the curb line from the nearest edge of the curb opening to a point where the property line extended intersects the curb line.

Expressway – A divided major roadway for through traffic with partial control of access and usually with interchanges at major crossroads.

Eyebrow – A bulb or semi-circular extension of a curb on the outside edge of a street or at an “L” turn to provide more street frontage for adjacent lots.

Fees – Monetary charges which compensate the Local Entity for services rendered or infrastructure constructed.

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Fence – An artificially constructed barrier of wood, masonry, stone, wire, metal, or other manufactured material, or combination of materials, erected to enclose, partition, beautify, mark, or screen areas of real property.

FHWA – Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.

Field Order – A written notice given by the Local Entity Inspector to the Designer, Contractor or Developer detailing a change, request, mandate, or corrective action necessary to conform to these Standards, approved plans, or other applicable Local Entity Codes.

Final Acceptance – The written notification from the Local Entity, after the Local Entity Engineer finds the Warranty Period to be satisfactorily completed, that all public improvements are free of defects and the Local Entity releases the Developer from future maintenance obligations.

FIRM – Flood Insurance Rate Map.

Franchise Agreement – An agreement between the Local Entity and certain private utility companies, specifying terms and conditions for use of the Local Entity’s public rights-of-way or other public lands.

Freeway – A divided major roadway with full control of access and with no crossings at grade.

Frontage – The distance along the street right-of-way line of a single property or development within the property lines. Corner property at an intersection would have a separate frontage along each street.

General Development Plan -- The initial plan used by the City of Loveland to show preliminary development concepts.

GMA - Growth Management Area Overlay Zone District – The areas defined in the Larimer County Master Plan as existing or future potential annexation areas. Wherever these standards associate “GMA” with a particular city, “GMA” refers to that city’s annexation areas. Examples are Loveland (GMA only) or Loveland (GMA and city limits).

HBP – Hot Bituminous Pavement. Pavements constructed with a mix of aggregate and asphaltic/bituminous cement. (Similar acronyms used by other references may include: ACP – Asphalt Concrete Pavement, HAC – Hot Asphalt Concrete, HMA – Hot Mixed Asphalt, and similar variations.)

High Volume Access – Access from a public roadway designed to service 350 or more vehicle trip ends per day or 35 or more vehicle trip ends per hour.

HMA – Hot Mix Asphalt

Improved Arterial Street – That portion of an arterial street that has been totally or partially constructed to arterial street standards and accepted by the Local Entity.

Improved Arterial Street Network – The system of improved arterial streets which are interconnected and which are defined on the Local Entity map titled “Improved Arterial Streets Network” maintained by the Local Entity Engineer.

Improvement Agreement – The Subdivision Improvements Agreement, Public Improvements Agreement or Development Agreement, which are written documents of terms and conditions related to a one-time development of a specific project within the Local Entity’s jurisdiction. Such agreements are made between the Local Entity and Developer to outline responsibilities and duties of each party. (Refer to **Appendix B-2** for Public Improvements Agreement.)

Improvements – All public or private improvements within Local Entity rights-of-way or easements.

Industrial or Warehouse – Any establishment that manufactures or stores an article or product.

Initial Acceptance – This is the Local Entity’s document and process, by which the Local Entity initially accepts for ownership, maintenance, and warranty the public improvements identified in the approved plans and Improvement Agreement for a specific project.

Insignificant Traffic Impact Development – A development project of less than 3 dwelling units or a development generating fewer than 20 trips per day.

Inspector – An authorized representative of the Local Entity Engineer, assigned to make inspections to assure work is completed in compliance with plans, standards and specifications.

Intersection Nose – The radius or distance from the end of the storage bay to the near edge of the cross-route exit lane for the left-turning vehicle. For left-turn bays the cross-route exit reference is normally the centerline of an unchannelized 2-way street or the far edge of the median in a channelized street.

Intersection Sight Distance – Refer to Corner Sight Distance.

“Issued for Construction” Plans – Design plans that conform to these Standards and are signed and stamped by the Designer and signed by the Local Entity Engineer, ready for distribution to the Contractor for construction.

ITE – Institute of Transportation Engineers.

Landscaping – Materials including, without limitation, grass, ground cover, shrubs, vines, trees, and non-living materials, commonly used in landscape development, as well as attendant irrigation systems.

Lane Width – The width of a travel lane measured from the centerline of the lane striping to the centerline of the parallel lane stripe, or to the face of the curb in Fort Collins (city limits only), or lip of gutter in Loveland (city limits only), whichever is applicable.

Lift – The maximum specified thickness of material that may be placed at one time.

Lip – Defines the outermost edge of the gutter pan.

LMC – Loveland Municipal Code.

Local Entity - The Local Entity that possesses legal authority to establish laws and regulations pertaining to the health, safety and welfare of the residents living within its jurisdictional boundaries. For the purposes of this document the Local Entities are Larimer County, the City of Fort Collins, the City of Loveland and other municipalities that adopt these Standards.

Local Entity Engineer – The Engineering Division Manager, City Engineer, or County Engineer, or another Local Entity representative authorized to act on behalf of the Local Entity. In Fort Collins (city limits only), reference to the Local Entity Engineer for traffic-related items shall mean the City Traffic Engineer.

Local Entity Governing Body – The Larimer County Commissioners and the City Councils of Fort Collins and Loveland.

Local Streets – All street facilities that are not in one of the higher systems. Their primary purpose is to provide direct access to abutting lands and connections to the higher classification streets.

Main Member – Any member designed to carry the loads applied to the structure. The trusses.

Major Street – A Major Collector or Arterial street. Major Streets are typically designated on the Master Street Plan or Transportation Master Plan.

Manager/Administrator. – The highest level of staff authority within the Local Entity.

May – A permissive condition.

Mini-Roundabout – Elevated circular islands placed in the center of a street intersection to reduce vehicular travel speeds by requiring the motorist to travel in a counter clockwise direction around the circular island.

Minor Development Project – Projects limited to one parcel which do not generate more than five peak hour vehicular trips per day.

Minor Street – A Local or Minor Collector Street.

MSP - Master Street Plan – Fort Collins, see TMP.

MUTCD – Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

Neckdowns – A narrowing of the roadway for traffic calming at intersections or mid-block.

Neighborhood – A residential or commercial area defined by ordinance, resolution or common understanding.

Official – A person appointed by the Local Entity to administer these Standards.

Opinion of Cost (Cost Estimate) – Unit costs, based on those approved by the Local Entity and assigned to materials and related quantities. The Opinion of Cost shall be broken down by Phase, when applicable, for each project and shall be submitted by the Designer at the time of first plan review by the Local Entity.

Ordinance – A law established by the Local Entity Governing Body.

Original Cost of Design and Construction – The cost of financing, engineering, construction, and any other costs actually and reasonably incurred that are directly attributable to the improvements.

OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Overall Development Plan – A plan used by the City of Fort Collins for phased development projects to generally describe preliminary improvements.

Parkway – Refer to Tree Lawn.

P.C. – Point of curvature.

P.C.R. – Point of curb return.

Pedestrian Walkway – A public facility for pedestrian traffic either within the right-of-way of the vehicular traffic roadway or within a public easement (e.g., public tunnels).

Permittee – The holder of a valid permit issued in accordance with these Standards or other Local Entity related process.

Phasing Plan – A plan that defines improvements to be completed in specified parts over a defined sequence.

P.I. – Point of intersection.

Plans – Construction plans (**mylar only**) signed by the Local Entity depicting public improvements to be constructed for the project.

Pre-Construction Meeting – A meeting between the Designer and assigned agents and the Inspector to review proposed work necessary to construct the project, **prior** to proceeding with the work. A meeting may be required for each project, at the Inspector's discretion.

Private Improvements – Improvements similar to Public Improvements, but which are installed within private easements and requiring a Development Construction Permit.

Professional Engineer (P.E.) – A Colorado licensed professional engineer.

Professional Land Surveyor (P.L.S.) – A Colorado licensed land surveyor.

Project – The public or private improvement(s) designated in the approved plans, which are to be constructed in conformance with these Standards. The term “Project” includes any and all public or private improvement projects for or within the Local Entity, whether development projects, private utility projects, or capital improvement projects.

Project Supervisor – The person appointed by the Developer or Contractor for management and control of the work on the project as performed by the Contractor and Subcontractors.

Proposed Roadway Improvements – Those roadway improvements deemed necessary due to the impact of the project development.

P.T. – Point of tangency.

Public Improvements – Those public-type facilities to include: pavement, curb and gutter, sidewalk, pedestrian/bike/equestrian paths, storm drain facilities with related appurtenances, culverts, channels, bridges, water distribution or transmission facilities with related appurtenances, sanitary sewer collection facilities with related appurtenances, water and waste water treatment facilities, pavement markings, signage and striping, traffic signals and related appurtenances, erosion control and right-of-way grading, or earth excavation processes integral to construction of other public improvements listed herein.

Punch list, Initial or Final – A written list of work items, compiled by the Inspector, which do not conform to these Standards, the plans or other associated Local Entity Codes that govern the project.

Raised Crosswalk – A roadway crossing that slightly elevates the pedestrian crossing surface above the general roadway surface. A raised crosswalk is a traffic calming device.

Record Drawings – Original design drawings updated by a Professional Engineer depicting all modifications from the design that occurred during construction.

Redevelopment – Removal or modification of existing improvements and construction of new improvements or substantial remodeling.

Reimbursement Agreement (3rd Party) – An agreement between the installing Developer and the Local Entity for the purpose of reimbursing the installing Developer for the front footage charge, when collected from the Developer of an adjacent property.

Report – A bound document, the contents of which may contain certain necessary analyses, surveys, tests, exhibits, and other pertinent data supporting the subject matter.

Right-of-way – (Also “public right-of-way.”) A public street, way, alley, sidewalk, or easement.

Right-of-way Permit – A document, with or without conditions specified by the Local Entity, which allows a Developer to construct any public or private improvements within an improved right-of-way or easement.

Roadway – The portion of the highway, arterial, collector, or local street, including shoulders, intended for vehicle and/or bicycle use.

Roundabout – A circular street intersection used as a traffic control device in lieu of a multi-way stop or a traffic signal.

Scoping Meeting – A required meeting for the Applicant and Applicant’s traffic engineer to review all the requirements for a Transportation Impact Study.

Secondary Member – Member not designed to carry primary loads. The deck, stringer and floor beams.

Setback – The lateral distance measured perpendicular to the street and extending from the right-of-way line, or other specific feature, to the closest point of a structure.

Shall – A mandatory condition.

Shared Roadway – Any roadway upon which a bicycle lane is not designated and which may be legally used by bicyclists regardless of whether such facility is specifically designated as a bikeway.

Should – An advisory condition, recommended, but not required.

Sidewalks – Paved or otherwise improved area for pedestrian use, located within the public street rights-of-way that also contain roadway for vehicular traffic.

Specifications – Construction specifications and standards adopted by the Local Entity.

Speed Humps - Paved humps placed in the street roadway with the intent to slow vehicular traffic. The geometrics of the speed hump determine how fast it can be navigated.

Standards – Larimer County Urban Area Street Standards, inclusive of all secondary/supplemental codes and any subsequent amendments.

Stop Work Order (S.W.O.) – A written instruction/notice from the Local Entity, revoking the Developer's and/or Contractor's rights to continue work on the project due to nonconformance with these Standards.

Stopping Sight Distance – The distance required by the driver of a vehicle traveling at the design speed to bring the vehicle to a stop after an object on the road becomes visible. This distance is measured from the driver's eye, 3.5 feet above the pavement to the top of an object 6 inches high on the pavement anywhere on the roadway.

Storage Length – The distance from the end of the bay taper to the nearest flow line extension of the intersecting street.

Street – A public way for vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle travel, including the entire area within the right-of-way. This includes alleyways.

Streetscape – Pedestrian and landscape improvements in the right-of-way, generally occurring between the curb and the right-of-way line. Streetscape generally includes sidewalks, street trees, pedestrian lighting, fencing, furnishings, and landscaped areas, including medians and irrigation.

Structure – Anything constructed or erected with a fixed location below, upon, or above grade, including without limitation foundations, traffic signals, fences, retaining walls, buildings, inlets, vaults, poles, bridges, and major drainage facilities.

Subcontractor – A person, other than the Contractor, supplying labor and materials, or labor only, for the Project, and working for the Contractor or the Local Entity.

Substantial Completion – Major completion of all Work for the Project, prior to certain inspection(s) or the creation of Punch lists.

Surety – A financial instrument— such as cash, letter of credit, bond or escrow agreement as approved by the Local Entity—securing the Developer's responsibility to complete construction of Public or Private Improvements within an approved Project. Surety shall also mean a financial instrument securing the Developer's obligations throughout the Warranty Period.

TIS - Transportation Impact Study, as described in Chapter 4.

TMP – Transportation Master Plan or element thereof, including the Master Street Plan.

Trail – Any path used by pedestrians or bicyclists within a public right-of-way or easement. This would include concrete, gravel, or natural surfaces.

Transportation Master Plan (TMP) – Includes the Master Street Plan.

Traversable Barriers – A barrier placed across any portion of a street that is traversable by bicyclists, pedestrians, inline skaters, and emergency vehicles only.

Traversable Path – Consists of a curved curb transition, a curb cut, or a drive-over curb, along with a paved driveway width.

Tree Lawn – Area of right-of-way between the face of the curb and the sidewalk.

Turn – A roadway curve with a design speed of 30 mph or less.

USGS – United States Geological Survey.

Utility Plans – Civil Construction Plans. The term “Utility Plans” is used only in Fort Collins (city limits only).

Variance – A deviation from these Standards that has been duly and properly approved by the applicable Local Entity.

Vesting approval (Loveland city limits only) – vesting approval is generally granted by the City Council for most development application types. Exceptions include phased PDP developments that are part of an approved GDP, and preliminary plats with a standard zoning designation which are granted vesting approval by the Planning Commission. Minor subdivisions are approved through an administrative action by City staff.

VPH – Vehicles Per Hour

Warranty Period – The period of time that the Developer or Contractor is responsible for material and workmanship defects in the public improvements, until written notification by the Local Entity of final acceptance of the public improvements.

Wheel Path – The 3-foot wide wheel traveled portion located on both sides of the travel lane and starting 2 feet from the center of the travel lane.

Width of Curb Opening (W) – The width of curb opening measured at the curb line, excluding the curb transitions or curb returns.

Work – All construction activity, including materials, labor, supervision, and use of tools and equipment necessary to complete the Project in full compliance with these Standards, approved Plans, or Improvement Agreements.

Working Day – 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding any holidays observed by the Local Entity.

1.8 INTERPRETATION OF STANDARDS

In the interpretation and application of the provisions of these Urban Street Standards, the following principles apply:

1.8.1 Governing Standards

Whenever a provision of these Standards or any provision in any law, ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation of any kind contains any restrictions covering any of the same subject matter, the standards that are more restrictive or impose higher standards or requirements shall govern.

1.8.2 Prior Acceptance of Construction Plans

These Urban Street Standards shall not modify or alter any street construction plans that have been filed with and accepted by the Local Entity prior to the effective date of the ordinance or resolution adopting these Standards. This exception shall be subject to the

conditions and limitations under which said plans were accepted by the Local Entity Engineer.

1.9 DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES AND POLICIES

1.9.1 General

The purpose of this section is to describe the development procedures and policies of the Local Entities as they pertain to planning, design, approval, and construction of streets for which approval by the Local Entity is required.

1.9.2 Street Construction Policy – On-Site and Off-Site Requirements

A. Street Construction Responsibility

The responsibility for the design and construction of all new streets and the widening of existing streets necessary to provide adequate transportation service to, or within, a development rests exclusively with the Developer, except as outlined in **Section 1.9.2.C** (“Adequate Transportation Service” is described in Chapter 4). This responsibility includes the acquisition and/or dedication of all necessary rights-of-way and easements. This responsibility applies to on-site streets, adjacent streets, transition sections, and connections to the arterial street system. Certain portions of these improvements may be eligible for reimbursement. Reimbursement for street improvements may be sought from the local entity and/or property owners adjacent to the improvements. Reimbursement policies are presented in **Section 1.9.3**. The following list outlines the improvements that are considered to be an integral part of the street construction.

1. Street grading and subgrade preparation or stabilization.
2. Concrete curbs, gutters, sidewalks and cross pans.
3. Installation of all street related ADA improvements.
4. Pavement section including aggregate base courses and asphaltic or Portland cement concrete pavement.
5. Traffic signals and/or required Roundabouts or Traffic Circles.
6. Traffic signing and pavement markings.
7. Railroad crossings.
8. Bridges, Ditch and drainage crossings.
9. Street lighting.
10. Water distribution system.
11. Sanitary sewer system.
12. Storm drain system.

B. Required Street Improvements

1. General. The Developer is responsible for all improvements required of their development. In some cases, a financial security in a form acceptable to the Local Entity may be allowed in lieu of construction of all or part of an improvement. Such allowances must be authorized in writing by the Local Entity Engineer.

Variances allowing less than minimum improvements may be allowed as provided in Section 1.9.4. Conversely, in discretionary actions such as annexations and certain rezoning actions, the Local Entity may require more than the minimum improvements provided for in these standards.

2. On-Site Criteria. The Developer is responsible for all improvements internal to the site. Ultimate right-of-way and easements must be dedicated to the Local Entity prior to or concurrent with approval of the development.

Minimum easement requirements for City of Fort Collins (city limits and GMA). A minimum 15 foot wide utility easement shall be provided behind the right-of-way adjacent to all arterial roadways. A minimum 8 foot wide utility easement shall be provided adjacent to all public alleys, and a minimum 9 foot wide utility easement shall be provided behind the right-of-way for all other street classifications.

3. Adjacent Criteria. The Developer is responsible for improvements adjacent to the site boundaries. Where street upgrades are needed to comply with these Standards and/or Local Entity's Transportation Master Plan, the Developer shall be responsible for the design and construction of street improvements adjacent to the exterior boundary of the subject Property. When such improvements are designed and constructed, they shall be extended along the entire boundary(s) of the Property at the horizontal and vertical location that establishes the approved alignment for the long-range transportation facility as defined in these Standards. Ultimate and necessary right-of-way and easements must be dedicated to the Local Entity prior to or concurrent with approval of the development.

Minimum Requirements for Loveland (city limits and GMA). At a minimum, the Developer shall always be responsible for the equivalent of half a major collector street adjacent to the development (vertical curb, gutter, a 6-foot sidewalk, and 17 feet of pavement). The Developer may also be responsible for curb, gutter, and sidewalk, as well as all or part of the remaining pavement on the opposite half of the adjacent street.

4. Transition Criteria. Where an improved street must be tied into an existing street, transition areas must be provided to safely shift traffic back onto the existing street. Transition plans must meet the length and design requirements provided in these standards. Transitions shall typically be designed and constructed off-site from the Project. The off-site transition(s) may be installed as a permanent street improvement (i.e., long-range pavement thickness and location) or as a temporary improvement (i.e., interim thickness and location as approved by the Local Entity Engineer). Permanent off-site transitions may be eligible for future reimbursement by the Local Entity or a future Developer, while temporary off-site transitions will not be eligible for reimbursement. Transitions adjacent to the Development may be approved by the Local Entity in situations where the long-range improvements are constructed adjacent to the Property and traffic safety or operational concerns warrant a waiver of the off-site transition requirement.

5. Connection to the Arterial Street Network. Any Development which does not have direct access to an improved arterial street within the Improved Arterial Street Network will be required to improve certain off-site streets to provide adequate access to the nearest Improved Arterial Street.

Improved access must be provided in the most reasonable and/or most heavily traveled route, as determined by the Local Entity Engineer. In some cases, more than one off-site street may need to be improved. Pavement thickness shall be based on a 20-year design life including both projected site generated and background traffic growth. To facilitate construction of off-site street improvements, routing traffic through nearby residential areas will not be allowed unless the required traffic volume level of service for the respective street classification is maintained.

- a. Minimum Requirements for Loveland (city limits). Where required, street improvements must include, at a minimum, a 34-foot wide paved street, edge of pavement to edge of pavement, and 4-foot gravel shoulders along the edge of pavement.
 - b. Minimum Requirements for Fort Collins (city limits). Where required, street improvements must include the following:
 - 1) For arterial and collector streets such improvements shall consist, at a minimum, of constructing a thirty-six foot wide paved street cross section on a base that is adequate to accommodate the ultimate design of the street either (1) as designated on the Master Street Plan, or (2) in accordance with the Standards, whichever is applicable.
 - 2) For all other street classifications, the off-site street improvements shall be designed and constructed to City standards including, without limitation, curb, gutter, sidewalk, and pavement.
 - 3) All intervening streets that connect to the Improved Arterial Street Network shall include the width and improvements necessary to maintain a level of service as defined by Part II of the City of Fort Collins Multi-modal Transportation Level of Service for the length required to connect to the Improved Arterial Street Network.
 - c. Minimum requirements for Loveland (GMA) and Fort Collins (GMA). The need for off-site improvements within the Fort Collins and Loveland GMA's shall be determined by the Local Entity Engineer and shall meet the requirements of numbers a) and b) above.
6. Off-Site Right-of-Way and Easements. Prior to approval of any development which requires acquisition and dedication of off-site right-of-way or easements, the Developer shall provide legal documentation demonstrating their ability to obtain such right-of-way or easements without any restrictions and at no cost to the Local Entity.
- Prior to final approval of plat and construction plan documents, all off-site rights-of-way and easements must be dedicated and recorded with the County Clerk.

In some circumstances where off-site right-of-way is necessary but acquisition of such right-of-way or easements cannot be obtained from the property owner, the Local Entity may consider a condemnation action. In such cases the developer must demonstrate that a number of criteria have been met. In Loveland (city limits and GMA) Resolution #R-53-2001 establishes a policy for the exercise of the City's eminent domain powers in conjunction with the development of private property.

C. Waiver from Street Construction Responsibility. A Developer may not be responsible for constructing the street improvements needed to serve that development if circumstances meet any of the following conditions:

1. Improvements are included in the most recent Local Entity street capital improvement plan, the funds necessary for construction of the improvements have been appropriated, and the improvements are scheduled for construction by the Local Entity within three years from the time of Local Entity Governing Body approval of the final plat for the development; or
2. Improvements are included in a fully funded plan by another public agency, such as the Colorado Department of Transportation, and are schedule for construction within three years from final plat approval; or
3. Improvements are included in a binding agreement with another developer or private party, for which financial security acceptable to the Local Entity that fully covers the costs of the improvements is held by the Local Entity; or
4. For off-site street improvements only, the proposed development is a Minor Development Project within Loveland (city limits or GMA) or within Fort Collins (GMA only); or
5. In Loveland (GMA only) and Fort Collins (GMA only) the obligation to design and construct any street improvements may be waived for an Insignificant Traffic Impact Development.

1.9.3 Reimbursement Policy

Developments may be eligible for reimbursement of street and trail improvements made off-site and/or adjacent to the development if the requirements of the reimbursement policy for new street construction are followed (see next subsection). In addition, in Loveland (city limits only) those improvements for which street capital expansion fees are collected are also eligible for credit or reimbursement under the provisions of this section. In Fort Collins (city limits only), reimbursement may be received as long as the applicant follows all of the requirements provided in the City Code.

A. Larimer County Reimbursement Policy

The above policy does not apply to applications submitted to Larimer County. Reimbursement for Larimer County shall be in accordance with Larimer County Land Use Code, Section 9.5, and will be considered on a case by case basis.

B. Street Oversizing Reimbursements in the City of Loveland (city limits only)

1. General. Only streets identified in the City's current adopted Transportation Master Plan are eligible for oversizing reimbursement by the City. When a Developer is required to construct an arterial street, the Developer may be eligible to receive a reimbursement from the City for the costs necessary to oversize the street from a major collector to the arterial standard. In accordance with Section 1.9.2.B.3, the Developer is responsible to construct all street improvements up to and including those of a major collector street; only those costs incurred to increase a public street's structure and width beyond the major collector to an arterial may be eligible for reimbursement and these streets may be within, adjacent to, or off-site from the development.
2. Letter of Intent. For the City to consider a street oversizing reimbursement, the Developer must provide a written request of their intent to enter into a Street Oversizing Agreement with the City at the time of their Civil Construction Plans (CCPs) submittal. The Developer's written request shall include a letter along with a map of the location of the planned street improvements and a signed and sealed Engineer's Estimate of the full cost of the improvements as well as the City's portion. The City will respond to this request within 30-days.
3. Bidding & Construction. Once the Developer's request is approved by the City, the Developer shall:
 - a. Competitively bid the construction work shown on the City-approved CCPs to a minimum of three contractors.
 - b. Provide the bid results to the City. The lowest bid will be the basis for reimbursement of the construction costs; however, the Developer may use the contractor of their choice.
 - c. Construct the improvements depicted in the CCPs to LCUASS standards.
 - d. Obtain Initial Acceptance and begin the two-year warranty period per LCUASS.
 - e. Obtain Final Acceptance per LCUASS.
4. Reimbursement Request. Within sixty (60) days of receiving Initial Acceptance, the Developer shall submit to the City documentation of the Street Oversizing costs along with other items required by the City Engineer or their Designee. The Developer's submittal for reimbursement shall include:

- a. A letter from the Developer with detailed breakdown of all costs that are directly attributable to the street improvements and those eligible for reimbursement including a statement certifying that all such costs have been paid in full. The full payment documentation shall include certification that all costs for the construction, inspection, management or other services that are associated with the installation of the improvements are fully paid. All associated documentation must be received and accepted by the City before the Developer will be entitled to reimbursement under any Street Oversizing Agreement established hereunder.
 - b. A letter from the Contractor(s) confirming the costs for all improvements and a statement certifying that all such costs have been paid in full.
 - c. A letter from the Developer's financing office certifying any financial charges assessed that are eligible for reimbursement.
 - d. Record drawings prepared by a licensed Engineer per the requirements of LCUASS. Also included shall be drawings that clearly show the overall improvements including the oversizing areas, thicknesses, and widths of the areas greater than a major collector street.
 - e. The City will provide written notice of acceptance of the Developer's costs along with the Street Oversizing Reimbursement forms. The Developer shall complete and submit three signed original forms. Following execution of the Street Oversizing Agreement by the City, one signed original shall be returned to the Developer.
5. Timing of Reimbursements. The timing for reimbursements to Developers for Street Oversizing Agreements is subject to available transportation funding, the prioritized significance of the project related to other transportation needs, and subject to City Council's appropriation of funding. The prioritized significance will be based on the need compared to other identified projects in the current adopted Transportation Master Plan. All other projects will be reimbursed in the order they were completed. Reimbursements may be made several years after completion of the Final Acceptance, made as partial payments as funding is available, subject to City Council appropriation.
6. Construction Cost Adjustment. Construction Costs for inflation will be adjusted per the Colorado Department of Transportation Construction Cost Index. A multiplier for the costs will be determined by taking the Index for the date the Final Acceptance was issued and divided into the Index at the time the payment(s) is made. The adjustment will also be based on the amount owed at the time of payment(s) to the Developer.

C. Street Third-Party Reimbursements in the City of Loveland (city limits only)

1. General. When a Developer is required by the City to construct a public street, alley, or pedestrian-bike way through undeveloped areas or areas that may be underdeveloped, the Developer may be eligible for reimbursement of a portion of the costs of the design and construction from properties adjacent to the street improvements (the Third Party). In accordance with Section 1.9.2.B.3 the Developer is responsible for the entire costs for the engineering and construction, right-of-way acquisition, and other costs up to and including those of a major collector street. However, in situations where the Developer designs and constructs improvements that may be considered the responsibility of future developers of adjacent properties, those Third Parties may be required to reimburse the Developer for their portion of those improvements. Such reimbursement may occur by agreement between the Developer and the Third Party/Parties or, if no private agreement can be reached with the Third Party, the City may facilitate the reimbursement at the time the Third Party develops or redevelops its property.
2. Letter of Intent. The Developer must take the following steps prior to construction of the street improvements to be eligible to enter into a Third-Party Reimbursement Agreement with the City:
 - a. The Developer shall first contact the Third Party in writing by certified mail with the intention of creating a private agreement for reimbursement.
 - b. If the Developer and the Third Party are unable to reach an agreement, the Developer may then contact the City Engineer in writing stating the Developer's intent to enter into a Third-Party Reimbursement Agreement. The request shall include a letter of intent; a signed and sealed Engineer's Estimate of the Third Party's portion of the costs; a map of the location of the street improvements; a map of the affected property or properties; and copies of the certified notices that were provided to the Third Party prior to this request. The City will respond to this request within 30-days.
3. Bidding & Construction. When the Developer's request is approved by the City, the Developer shall:
 - a. Competitively bid the construction work shown on the City-approved Civil Construction Plans (CCPs) to a minimum of three contractors.
 - b. Provide the bid results to the City. The lowest bid will be the basis for reimbursement of the construction costs; however, the Developer may use the contractor of their choice.
 - c. Construct the improvements depicted in the CCPs to LCUASS.

- d. Obtain Initial Acceptance and begin the two-year warranty period per LCUASS.
 - e. Obtain Final Acceptance per LCUASS.
4. Reimbursement Request. Within 60-calendar days of receiving Initial Acceptance the Developer shall provide the following along with any other items that may be required by the City Engineer or their designee:
- a. Documentation of the actual design and construction costs along with a list of the obligated properties.
 - b. All costs for the construction, inspection, management or other services that may be associated with the installation of the improvements must be fully paid by the Developer before such person shall be entitled to reimbursement under an Agreement. A letter from the Developer with detailed breakdown of all fees that are directly attributable to the street, alley, or pedestrian-bike improvements eligible for reimbursement and a statement certifying that all such fees have been paid in full.
 - c. A letter from the Contractor(s) confirming the costs for all improvements and a statement certifying that all such costs have been paid in full.
 - d. A letter from the Developer's financing office certifying any financial charges assessed that are eligible for reimbursement.
 - e. An accurate map prepared by a licensed Engineer or Surveyor which shows:
 - 1) Location and limits of the eligible street, alley, or pedestrian-bike improvements;
 - 2) Name, address, and telephone number of the owner of each property abutting the eligible improvements;
 - 3) Frontage of each property with the lineal footage shown;
 - 4) Reimbursement amounts due from each property based on the certified costs, divided by the frontage of all abutting properties, multiplied by the frontage of the individual property;
 - 5) Book, page, and/or reception number from the records of the County Clerk and Recorder or the name of the recorded plat from which the information for each property was obtained; and
 - 6) any other information deemed necessary by the City Engineer to properly prepare a reimbursement agreement.
5. Front Footage Charge. If the above conditions within this Section C are satisfied, the City may enter into an Agreement with the installing Developer such that, as a condition of approval of subsequent development or re- development of property adjacent to the newly constructed public street, alley, or pedestrian-bike way, the City may collect a front footage charge from the abutting Developer prior to the

issuance of any building permits for the abutting property. The front footage charge shall be established by prorating the total amount of original certified costs to the lineal frontage of all properties abutting the constructed improvement.

6. Reimbursement Agreement Forms Submitted to the City. The City Engineer will provide written notice of acceptance of the Developer's costs along with the Agreement forms. The Developer shall complete and submit three signed original Agreement forms. Following execution of the agreement by the City, two signed originals shall be returned to the Developer, who shall record the agreement with the Larimer County Clerk and Recorder.
7. Notification of Agreement. After execution and recording of the Agreement, the installing Developer shall certify, by affidavit, that all owners of properties obligated to provide reimbursement have been notified in writing through certified mail with return receipt requested. The City shall then cause to be published a public notice listing the properties and reimbursement amounts. The City shall endeavor to provide notice on future plats of property obligated to provide reimbursement of the recorded agreement, but the failure to provide notice shall not relieve the Third-Party owner of the platted property of any reimbursement obligation.
8. Third-Party Condition and Collection. The City, as a condition of approval of subsequent development or re-development of the Third Party's property adjacent to the newly constructed public street, alley, or pedestrian-bike way, may collect a front footage charge from the abutting Developer prior to the issuance of the first building permit for the abutting property. The City shall not attempt to make such collection until the reimbursement agreement is properly prepared and executed and the owners of abutting property have received or reasonably should have received notice of the reimbursement agreement.
9. Developer Reimbursement. The City's obligation to reimburse the Developer shall be contingent upon the City's actual collection of the front footage charge from the abutting property. The City shall have no obligation to reimburse any funds that it fails to collect, for whatever reason, provided that the City made a good faith attempt to collect such funds. When the front footage charge is collected, the City shall reimburse the installing Developer to the extent of such collection after deducting a service charge of \$500 or 3 percent of the amount collected, whichever is greater, to cover the City's legal, engineering, and administrative costs. Funds collected pursuant to a Third-Party Reimbursement Agreement shall be paid to such person as identified in the Third-Party Reimbursement Agreement, and if such person cannot be found, to an alternate if designated in the Third-Party Reimbursement Agreement.
10. Inflation Adjustment. Construction Costs for inflation will be adjusted per the Colorado Department of Transportation Construction Cost Index. A multiplier for the costs will be determined by taking the Index for the date the Final Acceptance

was issued and divided into the Index at the time the payment is made. The adjustment will be based on the amount owed at the time of payment to the Developer.

11. Limitations. Any right to reimbursement pursuant to this provision shall not exceed a period of 10 years from the Final Acceptance by the City of the street, alley, or pedestrian-bike improvements. The Loveland City Council may approve extensions of the Third-Party Reimbursement Agreement for additional 10-year periods upon request of the Developer made no later than one-hundred eighty (180) days prior to expiration of an applicable period. No such reimbursement shall be made unless the person entitled to reimbursement has fully satisfied their obligations under any other agreements with the City.

1.9.4 Variances and Appeals Processes

A. Variances

Any design that does not conform to these Standards must be approved by the Local Entity Engineer. Variances from these Standards will be considered administratively on a case-by-case basis following a written request for a variance prepared by a Professional Engineer and submitted to the Local Entity Engineer. If the special district, developer, contractor, or utility responsible to the Local Entity for public improvements desires to design and construct such improvements in variance to criteria in these standards, such variance(s) shall be identified in a written attachment to the initial submittal of construction plans to the Local Entity Engineer. The design submitted for review shall show the variance. To assist with their plan preparation, designers may submit variance requests, along with sufficient documentation to support the variance, prior to formal submittal of construction plans for informal advisory consideration. Such advisory consideration shall not be binding on the Local Entity Engineer, but may help to guide the requestor in the preparation of plans. Variances may be considered by either of the following two administrative processes:

- a. Variances requested as part of an application for approval of a preliminary plat only shall be shown on the preliminary plat (or on the preliminary construction plans) and shall also be specifically substantiated and justified in a letter addressed to the Local Entity Engineer. In Loveland (city limits only), variances requested as part of a combined application for approval of a preliminary development plan shall be described (complete with technical justification) in the regulatory procedures section on the preliminary development plan.
 - b. Variances requested as part of the submittal for approval of final civil construction plans shall be shown in the plans and shall also be specifically substantiated and justified in a letter addressed to the Local Entity Engineer. A summary of all approved variances shall be listed in the general notes on the approved plans.
2. The variance request(s) shall include the following:

- a. Identifying Issue. Identification of the standard to be waived or varied and why the standard is unfeasible or is not in the public interest.
- b. Proposing Alternate Design. Identification of the proposed alternative design or construction criteria.
- c. Comparing to Standards. A thorough description of the variance request including impact on capital and maintenance requirements, costs, and how the new design compares to the standard.
- d. Justification. The Professional Engineer must determine and state that the variance will not be detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare, will not reduce design life of the improvement nor cause the Local Entity additional maintenance costs. The proposed plan (as varied) must advance the public purpose of the standard sought to be varied equally well or better than would compliance with such standard.
- e. Applicability to Transportation Level of Service Review. Based on Section 4.6 of these standards, a variance may be requested for development proposals that do not meet Level of Service standards for 1 -pedestrian, 2 – bicycle, and 3 – vehicular approaches or movements at an intersection. The variance may be submitted only in cases where the level of service cannot be restored or improved with improvements that are reasonably related and proportional to the development proposal's impact. The variance request must include items a-d above. The requested variance may include alternative mitigation measures that address the development's impact or relief from the applicable standard. A variance or exception for development proposals that do not meet Level of Service standards for overall operation of an intersection is not available under this section 1.9.4 and is addressed in LCUASS Section 4.6 and City of Fort Collins Land Use Code Section 3.7.3 (City of Fort Collins City Limits Only) or City of Loveland Municipal Code Section 18.15.01.02.C.4 (City of Loveland City Limits Only)
- f. Approval or Denial of Variance. Based upon review of the plans and additional information submitted, and an analysis of the criteria set forth in this subsection (2), the Local Entity Engineer may approve or deny the variance request. If the Local Entity Engineer approves the variance request, the plans will continue to be reviewed and approved within the typical review process. If the Local Entity Engineer denies the variance request, the developer shall subsequently submit revised plans in compliance with these Standards. The Local Entity Engineer shall provide a written response outlining the basis for all approvals or denials of variance requests.

B. Appeals

1. Appeal to the Director. If a variance request is denied by the Local Entity Engineer, the Developer may appeal the decision to the Director. All appeals shall be processed through the Local Entity Engineer. The Developer shall give written notice of appeal to the Director within 10 days after denial by the Local Entity Engineer. The Director shall respond within 15 working days after receipt of the Developer's notice to appeal.

If the Director overturns the Local Entity Engineer's decision, the developer may then proceed with the requested variance(s) in the plans.

If the Director concurs with the Local Entity Engineer's decision, the Developer shall bring the Plans into compliance with these Standards, or appeal the Director's decision to the Local Entity Governing Body. In Fort Collins (city limits only) and Loveland (city limits only), the Director's decision shall be final.

2. Appeal to Governing Body. In Fort Collins (GMA only) and Loveland (GMA only), the Developer may appeal to the Local Entity Governing Body within 10 days from receipt of denial from the Director. The appeal shall be placed on the agenda for consideration by the Local Entity Governing Body in accordance with Local Entity procedure, but no later than 60 days following receipt of the written notice of appeal. The Local Entity Governing Body shall hold a public hearing on the appeal in accordance with Local Entity procedure. All notices and appeals shall be in writing. Any such appeal shall constitute a "new hearing" on the variance request before the Local Entity Governing Body.

1.9.5 Maintenance of Private Improvements

A. Compliance

When a request is made for the Local Entity to assume maintenance of any private improvement, it shall be the responsibility of the person(s) making the request to satisfactorily demonstrate that the private improvement is constructed in accordance with these Urban Street Standards.

B. Review

The Local Entity will review these requests under normal review procedures.

C. Refusal of Responsibility

The Local Entity will not accept maintenance responsibilities for private street improvements (and public street improvements in the unincorporated GMA unless otherwise agreed to by formal agreement or supplemental regulations) associated with land development activities. Private improvements that were not constructed in accordance with the applicable design and construction standards and specifications shall not be accepted for maintenance by the Local Entity.

1.10 COST ESTIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Any Applicant for final plat approval must provide the Local Entity with an itemized estimate of all Public Improvements (as defined by Colorado law) associated with the development. Cost estimates are used to establish the amount of collateral to be provided by the Applicant to secure the requirements of the Development Agreement. An amount equal to 15 percent of the total cost estimate shall be added to the total cost to cover construction contingencies.

After review and acceptance of the cost estimate by the Local Entity Engineer, it shall be incorporated into a Development Agreement of a format suitable to the Local Entity Attorney. The Development Agreement should be executed by the Developer prior to the Local Entity approval of the final plat. Collateral must be provided by the applicant in the form and amount as defined in **Chapter 24, Acceptance Procedures and Record Drawings/Warranty**.

1.11 WORK SCHEDULE

Normal working day hours are 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday. No work shall be permitted on weekends or holidays without written approval from the Local Entity Engineer. Work activity done at times other than during normal working hours may require reimbursement to the Local Entity for the overtime cost to the Local Entity. Work requests beyond normal working hours must be submitted to the Local Entity Engineer a minimum of 5 working days prior to the requested date.

1.12 UTILITY COORDINATION

The Developer shall coordinate construction with affected private utility companies and notify said utilities in accordance with their notification requirements at least 5 Working Days prior to interruption of service or operation. Prior to construction, the Developer shall be responsible to make special arrangements with private utilities for any relocation necessary within the approved project and to coordinate such relocation activities with adjacent affected property owners. The Developer shall be responsible to notify said utilities of any damage to utility systems caused during construction.

1.13 URBAN INFILL AND REDEVELOPMENT AREAS IN LOVELAND (CITY LIMITS ONLY)

For infill and redevelopment projects located in downtown Loveland and surrounding neighborhoods, flexibility shall be considered in the establishment of the requirements for road improvements, driveway placement, access management and other *Larimer County Urban Area Street Standards* (LCUASS) requirements (as deemed appropriate by the Local Entity Engineer). These downtown areas have an established traditional grid network of streets and existing road and access conditions. These conditions are unique and distinctive when compared to undeveloped and developing “greenfield” areas around the periphery of the City where there are fewer barriers to the application of standard LCUASS requirements. NACTO guidelines may be considered in these areas.

1.13.1 Design and Access Flexibility for Core of City

In core areas of the City, the imposition of roadway design and access criteria that are more suitable for greenfield locations is often contrary to their existing and intended urban character. In these areas, pedestrian access and circulation require greater priority relative to vehicular transportation, and design flexibility is needed to accommodate such considerations. For example, such design consideration may include, but may not be limited to the following:

A. Smaller Turning Radii

Smaller turning radii for roads and driveways to facilitate pedestrian activity by slowing vehicular turning movements and reducing walking distances for pedestrians. For local streets, where appropriate, templates for larger vehicular turning movements may factor broader lane usage to allow for smaller corner radii. Also, allowance should be made for bulb-outs at corner locations, and other traffic calming measures to slow vehicular traffic, and reduce pedestrian crossing distances and the exposure of pedestrians to high speed traffic. Mid-block pedestrian crossings may also be appropriate in some cases where deemed appropriate by the Local Entity Engineer.

B. Alternate Driveway Spacing

Standard driveway spacing requirements may be modified to factor existing driveway locations and the individual access needs of smaller redevelopment and infill development sites within smaller development blocks created by the existing grid network of streets.

C. Alternate Trip Generation Rates

Trip generation rates for mixed-use projects and projects located with good access to transit may be modified to reflect internal trip capture and the availability of alternate transit modes and pedestrian trips if verified by the applicant's traffic engineer in a scoping meeting with the Local Entity Engineer.

D. Alternate Speed Limits

Overall, slower design speeds may be desirable in traditional neighborhoods as they greatly increase the safety and comfort of pedestrians.

E. Other Trip Generation Factors

The grid network of streets located in the core areas provides a greater number of trip alternatives for motorists. These alternative routes may be factored into trip generation and distribution analysis so that traffic is distributed more evenly throughout the grid with less burden or demand placed on individual intersections and turning movements. Alleyways can also provide some circulation as long as the traffic volumes or delay do not exceed ACF thresholds.

F. Alternate Street Widths

Some LCUASS street standard suggested widths may be more suited to greenfield developments than to redevelopments where land is limited and where the surrounding street network functions well with narrower streets than those recommended in the LCUASS guidelines.

G. On-Street Parking

On-street parking may be encouraged because it reduces the need for off-street parking; serves as a buffer between pedestrians and motorists; and slows passing

vehicular traffic. Diagonal parking may be appropriate for some streets on a case-by-case basis.

H. Maintain Connectivity

Development and redevelopment in the core areas should maintain and enhance connectivity for pedestrians, cyclists and motorists as appropriate.

1.13.2 Preserve Public Health, Safety and Welfare

Any of the above flexibility in applying the LCUASS standards in these areas shall not be detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare nor will it reduce the design life of the improvement or cause the city of Loveland additional maintenance costs.

1.14 COMPLETE STREETS IN (FORT COLLINS CITY LIMITS ONLY)

In accordance with the Vision of the Transportation Master Plan new or redeveloped streets shall be developed as Complete Streets. Complete Streets include accommodations for each mode of travel recognizing that all streets are different and that the needs of various users will need to be balanced in a flexible manner. The standards as adopted within *Larimer County Urban Area Street Standards* (LCUASS), for areas within Fort Collins, shall support the accommodation of all travel modes. Implementation may be flexible to respond to the context and character of corridors, with the ultimate intent of safely accommodating all modes.