

E. SIGHT DISTANCE

1. **Stopping sight distance** – Stopping sight distance shall be based on a height of eye of 3.5 feet and an object height of 2.0 feet along the center of the travel lane.
2. **Intersection sight distance** – Intersection sight distance should be measured presuming a stop condition of the minor roadway. Sight distance shall be based on a height of eye of 3.5 feet and an object height of 3.5 feet. Dedicated right of way may be required to preserve appropriate sight distance at intersections. The District Administrator's Designee may consider an easement as an alternative to dedicated right of way.

3. **Sight Distance Triangles**

The intersection sight distance is measured along the major roadway, based on the major roadway's design or, in the case of existing roadways, the operation speed limit.

Decision points (A, B and C in Figure 2) represent the position of drivers along the major and minor roadways. Two sight distance triangles are considered, one in each direction of the major roadway from decision point A, which represents the driver exiting the minor roadway.

Decision point A is located 4 feet from the centerline or left edge of pavement of the minor roadway and 20 feet from the middle of the nearest travel lane of the major roadway. (For reference purposes, AASHTO defines this point as 14.5 to 18.0 feet from the edge of the travel lane of the major roadway.) Note: Decision point A shall be the distance from the edge of the travel lane of the major roadway to the drivers eye, which is determined by the location of the stop bar and/or stop sign.*

Decision point B is located in the middle of the nearest travel lane of the major roadway.

Decision point C is located in the nearest right to left movement lane of the major roadway, 4 feet from the centerline or the left edge of pavement.

For more information on Sight Distances see Appendix "F".

* Rev. 7/12