

LAND USE & TRANSPORTATION MEMORANDUM

Engineering, Traffic and Survey

To: Holders of Washington County Uniform Road Improvement Design Standards

(WCURIDS)

From: Stacy Shetler, P.E., County Engineer

Date: April 8, 2021

Subject: Sight Distance Guidelines – Rev 2

Sight Distance requirements for Washington County roads are included in the WCURIDS, referred in this document as the Road Standards, but lack direction for common sight distance situations that are encountered during design, review and construction.

The following table gives guidance for determining required sight distance with the goal of reducing the number of requests for exception. For situations not covered in the table or where County Staff determine that the guidance isn't applicable, the County Engineer will, through the current design modification process, make a determination. This is guidance for sight distance only and does not apply to other Community Development Code (CDC) or Road Standards requirements.

Situation	Guidance
A: Street trees are present in the sight line	Trees with a caliper (diameter at driver sight
	line) of 4" or less (at maturity) are not
1. All Road Classifications	considered a sight distance obstruction as
	long as the branches are trimmed up so that
	they do not block sight distance.
	Trees should not block traffic control
	devices. Trees placed within 5' of the back
	of sidewalk still count toward the required
	number of street trees and all street trees
	shall have a minimum branch height of 6'
	(WCURIDS 340.130.3, CDC 407-7).
B: Distance between intersection and	1. It is sufficient to see to the adjacent
adjacent intersection is less than the	intersection approach, even if it doesn't
required sight distance standard.	meet Washington County sight distance
	standard. Traffic will be starting from a
Stop Controlled adjacent intersection approach	stopped position

a. Public or Private Roads, All Road	2. Uncontrolled movements from the
Classifications	cross street of the adjacent intersection
2. Non-stop controlled adjacent	must make a right- or left-turn
intersection approach	approaching the intersection in question.
a. Turning from local or	Stopping Sight distance per AASHTO shall
neighborhood route onto local or	be met at a minimum.
neighborhood route	a. The approach speed of a vehicle that
b. Turning from Collector or Arterial	has turned at the adjacent
onto local or neighborhood route	intersection can be assumed to be
	17 mph based on a speed study conducted by Kittelson and
	Associates in 2017.
	b. The approach speed of a vehicle that
	has turned at the adjacent
	intersection can be assumed to be
	20 mph based on research by TRB,
	AASHTO, ITE and Washington County.
C. Sight distance from a public road, private	A 12' setback may be used to measure sight
road or commercial driveway cannot be met	distance, but it must meet intersectional
using the Washington County required 15'	sight distance per 501-8.5. Stopping sight
setback.	distance cannot be used with a 12' setback
	without an approved modification request.
1. onto Local Street or	
2. onto Neighborhood Route	1. Any local road
	2. Low volume (less than 1000 ADT) and
	low speed (posted or statutory 25
	mph or less)
D. Using Stopping Sight distance rather than	AASHTO stopping sight distance is adequate
Intersectional Sight distance (Posted Speed x	with a 15' setback. Use AASHTO intersection
10)	sight distance object and eye height for this
	measurement (3.5' for both).
1. Local Roads or	
2. Neighborhood Routes	Any local road
	2. Low volume (less than 1000 ADT) and
	low speed (posted or statutory 25
E. Eye position for a half-street	mph or less) The engineer shall submit plan and profile of
improvement is measured from edge of	ultimate sight lines (consistent with
p. c rement to measured from eage of	aace orone mice (consistent with

traveled way rather than ultimate	Washington County Preliminary Sight
configuration	Distance requirements) that show that in
	the future, as adjacent properties develop,
1. Public or Private Roads, All Road	adequate sight distance is available for the
Classifications	fully developed road configuration. This
a. Unimproved adjacent properties	may assume that improvements are made
may block ultimate sight distance	the adjacent properties, consistent with
b. Sight distance is available from	half-street improvements for development.
edge of traveled way, which may	
be significantly closer than	
ultimate edge of traveled way.	
F: Edge of traveled way is not clearly	Use engineering judgement based on field
defined	conditions. Edge of traveled way may be:
	Bike lane striping
1. For all classifications	Edge line striping
	Curb extension line
	Outside edge of parked car (for dedicated (string)
	dedicated/striped on street parking)3' from wheel path of vehicles on an
	unimproved, unstriped road
G. Using posted speed for Sight Distance	a. Check with Washington County
Calculation	Operations Division to see if it is on
	gravel road improvement list. If not
1. All Classifications	on the list, use 85 th percentile speed,
a. Gravel Roads	other method approved by the County Engineer, or speed as
	determined by the County Engineer.
	If the road is on the gravel road
	improvement list, use the speed or
	speed method as specified by the
	County Engineer.
H. AASHTO object and driver eye height	In cases where sight distance will use County
does not match County object and driver	distance measurement (10x speed), measure
eye height.	sight distance using county object and eye
	heights (4.25' and 3.5', respectively). In
	cases where AASHTO stopping sight distance
	is used, measure sight distance using
	AASHTO intersectional sight distance object
	and eye heights (3.5' for both).

I: On-street parking is allowed and blocks	Sight distance should still be evaluated, but
clear sight lines	the county does not consider the presence
	of parked vehicles as a sight distance
 Residential, single-family driveway accessing a local or neighborhood route posted 25 mph or less 	obstruction.