

1011.06 Visibility Triangles in All Districts:

- A. Purpose: This section is intended to define and regulate areas around street intersections for the purpose of preserving adequate sight lines for the safety of motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians passing through the intersections. Visibility triangles are described by locating Points A, B, and C as instructed in this Section and connecting these points with straight lines.
- B. Applicability: Although the visibility triangles described in this section at least partially overlap land in the public right-of-way, the requirements of this section apply only to the privately owned property (i.e., land which is not in the public right-of-way) that lies within a visibility triangle.
- C. Definitions: The following words and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them:
1. Street X: At an intersection, Street X is the street of higher classification or, if intersecting streets are of equal classification, the primary street as determined by the Community Development Department.
 2. Street Y: At an intersection, Street Y is the street of lower classification or, if intersecting streets are of equal classification, the street which is not determined by the Community Development Department to be the primary street.
 3. Width of Street: The distance in feet measured from back-of-curb to back-of-curb or, in the absence of a curb, the distance measured perpendicularly from the edge of the paving surface to the opposite edge of the paving surface.
- D. Parcels Zoned Low-Density Residential: The visibility triangle for a street intersection adjacent to an LDR-zoned parcel shall be described as follows:
1. Point A: Located by extending the curb lines (or pavement edges where there are no curbs) of Streets X and Y toward the intersection until the curb lines meet.
 2. Point B: Located on the curb line of Street Y 45 feet from Point A.
 3. Point C: Located on the curb line of Street X 45 feet from Point A.
- E. Parcels Not Zoned Low-Density Residential: The regulations in this section shall apply to all private property, except LDR-zoned property, within visibility triangles.
1. Controlled Street Intersections:
 - a. Four-way Stop or Traffic Control Signal: The visibility triangle for a four-way stop or traffic signal controlled intersection shall be described as follows:
 - i. Point A: Located at the intersection of the center lines of Streets X and Y.
 - ii. Point B: Located on the center line of Street Y at a distance from Point A equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the average of the widths of Street X and Y.
$$\text{Distance from Point A to Point B} = \frac{3}{4}(\text{width of Street X} + \text{width of Street Y})$$
 - iii. Point C: Located on the center line of Street X at a distance from Point A equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the average of the widths of Streets X and Y.
$$\text{Distance from Point B to Point C} = \frac{3}{4}(\text{width of Street X} + \text{width of Street Y})$$
 - b. Three-way Stop: The visibility triangle for a three-way stop at a T-intersection shall be described the same as for the four-way stop.
 - c. Two-way Stop: The visibility triangle for a two-way stop controlled intersection shall be described as follows (Street Y has stop control):
 - i. Point A: Located at the intersection of the center lines of Streets X and Y.
 - ii. Point B: Located on the center line of Street Y at a distance from Point A

equal to half the width of Street X plus 15 feet.

$$\text{Distance from Point A to Point B} = \left(\frac{\text{width of Street X}}{2} \right) + 15 \text{ feet}$$

- iii. Point C: Located on the center line of Street X at a distance in feet from Point A given by Table 1011-4 according to the speed limit and width of Street X.

Table 1011-4					
Width of Street X (in feet)	Speed Limit of Street X				
	30 mph	35 mph	40 mph	45 mph	50 mph
16 - 20	155	190	220	290	350
21 - 25	170	205	245	300	365
26 - 30	185	225	265	330	400
31 - 35	200	245	290	360	435
36 - 40	215	265	310	390	470
41 - 45	230	280	330	420	505
46 - 50	250	300	355	450	540
51 - 55	265	320	375	475	575
56 - 60	280	340	400	505	610

- d. One-way Stop: The visibility triangle for a one-way stop at a T-intersection shall be the same as for the two-way stop.
- e. Two-way Yield: The visibility triangle for a two-way yield controlled intersection shall be described as follows (Street Y has yield control):
- i. Point A: Located at the intersection of the center line of Streets X and Y.
 - ii. Point B: Located on the center line of Street Y at a distance from Point A equal to half the width of Street X plus 50 feet.

$$\text{Distance from Point A to Point B} = \left(\frac{\text{width of Street X}}{2} \right) + 50 \text{ feet}$$

- ii. Point C: Located on the center line of Street X at a distance in feet from Point A given by Table 1011-5, according to the speed limit of Street X.

Table 1011.5			
Speed Limit of Street X or Y (in miles per hour)	30	35	40
Distance from Point A(in feet)	110	140	180

- f. One-way Yield: The visibility triangle for a one-way yield at a T-intersection shall be described the same as for the two-way yield.
- g. Special: The visibility triangle for all other types of controlled intersections shall be described as combinations of the above visibility triangles.
2. Uncontrolled Street Intersections:
- a. Four-leg and Three-leg Intersections: Other than T-intersections, the visibility triangle for these types of intersections shall be described as follows:
 - i. Point A: Located at the intersection of the center lines of Streets X and Y.
 - ii. Point B: Located on the center line of Street Y at a distance from Point A

- given by Table 1011-5, according to the speed limit of Street Y.
 - iii. Point C: Located on the center line of Street X at a distance from Point A given by Table 1011-5, according to the speed limit of Street X.
 - b. T-Intersections: The visibility triangle shall be determined as for T-intersections with a one-way yield.
 - c. Roundabout Intersections: No visibility triangle is necessary at roundabout intersections because all traffic circulates in the same counterclockwise direction.
3. Intersections of Streets with Driveways (or Alleys): The visibility triangle for the intersection of a street with a driveway shall be described as follows.
- a. Point A: Located by extending the curb lines (or pavement edges where there are no curbs) of the street and driveway toward the intersection until the curb lines meet.
 - b. Point B: Located on the curb line of the driveway 10 feet from Point A.
 - c. Point C: Located on the curb line of the street 10 feet from Point A.
4. Intersections of Driveways (or Alleys) with Sidewalks (or Paths): The visibility triangle for the intersection of a driveway shall be described as follows:
- a. Point A: Located at the intersection of the driveway and sidewalk.
 - b. Point B: Located on the edge of the sidewalk 5 feet from Point A.
 - c. Point C: Located on the curb line (or pavement edge, if no curb is present) of the driveway 5 feet from Point A.
- F. Prohibitions: The following restrictions apply to all visibility triangles:
- 1. No structures shall be erected except for fences, walls, or berms not exceeding 30 inches in height as measured from the top of the curb (or pavement edge where there is no curb) immediately adjacent to the triangle area;
 - 2. No motor vehicle, trailer, or other equipment shall be allowed to park, stand, or stop; and
 - 3. No vegetation shall be planted or allowed to grow higher than 30 inches as measured from the top of the curb (or pavement edge where there is no curb) immediately adjacent to the triangle area.