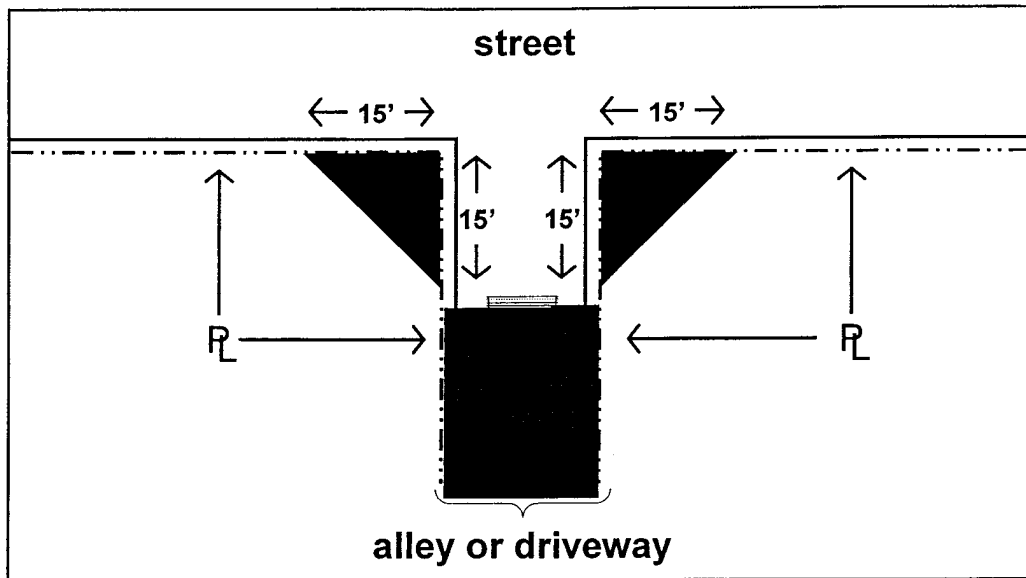


## 9-9-7. Sight Triangles.

- (a) Sight Triangle Required: Where a driveway intersects a public right-of-way or where property abuts the intersection of two public rights of way, the owner or occupant of the driveway or property shall provide unobstructed sight distance as described in subsections (c) through (e) of this section shall be provided at all times within the sight triangle area on the property adjacent to the intersection in order to ensure that safe and adequate sight distance is provided for the public use of the right-of-way.
- (b) Obstruction Prohibited: No person shall place or maintain any structures, fences, landscaping, or any other objects within any sight triangle area described in subsections (c) through (e) of this section that obstructs or obscures sight distance visibility through such structures, fencing, landscaping, or other objects by more than twenty-five percent of the total view in the vertical plane above the sight triangle area between a height of thirty inches and ninety-six inches above the roadway surface, except for the following:
- (1) Landscaping, structures, or fences that protrude no more than thirty inches above the adjacent roadway surface may be permitted within the sight triangle area.
  - (2) Trees may be planted and maintained within the sight triangle area if all branches are trimmed to maintain a clear vision for a vertical height of ninety-six inches above the roadway surface and the location of the trees planted, based on the tree species expected mature height and size, does not obstruct sight visibility by more than twenty-five percent of the sight triangle area.
- (c) Sight Triangle Area for Driveways: For purposes of this section, the sight triangle area for a driveway intersecting with the public right-of-way is:
- (1) Driveways intersecting with a street without a sidewalk: The area formed at a corner intersection of public right-of-way and a driveway, whose two sides are fifteen feet, measured along the right-of-way line of the street and the edge of the driveway, and whose third side is a line connecting the two sides (see Figure 9-7 of this section);
  - (2) Driveways intersecting with a street with a sidewalk: The area formed at a corner intersection of a sidewalk and a driveway, whose two sides are fifteen feet, measured along the edge of the sidewalk and the edge of the driveway, and whose third side is a line connecting the two sides (see Figure 9-7a of this section).
  - (3) Driveways intersecting with a street with a multi-use path: The area formed at a corner intersection of a multi-use path and a driveway, whose sides are measured ninety-six feet along the edge of the multi-use path and fifteen feet measured along the edge of the driveway, and whose third side is a line connecting the two sides (see Figure 9-7b of this section).
- (d) Sight Triangle Area for Alleys: For purposes of this section, the sight triangle area for an alley intersecting with the public right-of-way is:
- (1) Alleys intersecting with a street without a sidewalk: The area formed at a corner intersection of an alley right-of-way and a street right-of-way whose two sides are fifteen feet, measured along the right-of-way line of the alley and the right-of-way line of the street, and whose third side is a line connecting the two sides (see Figure 9-7 of this section); or
  - (2) Alleys intersecting with a street with a sidewalk: The area formed at a corner intersection of an alley and the sidewalk, whose two sides are fifteen feet, measured along the edge of the alley and the edge of the sidewalk, and whose third side is a line connecting the two sides (see Figure 9-7a of this section).

- (3) Alleys intersecting with a street with a multi-use path: The area formed at a corner intersection of an alley and multi-use path, whose sides are measured fifteen feet along the edge of the alley and ninety-six feet measured along the edge of the multi-use path, and whose third side is a line connecting the two sides (see Figure 9-7b of this section).
- (2) Alleys: The area formed at a corner intersection of an alley public right-of-way and a street right-of-way whose two sides are fifteen feet, measured along the right-of-way line of the alley and the right-of-way line of the street, and whose third side is a line connecting the two sides (see Figure 9-7 of this section);

Figure  
Sight



of

9-7:

Triangle Area at the Intersection of a Driveway or Alley and a Street  
(without a sidewalk or multi-use path)

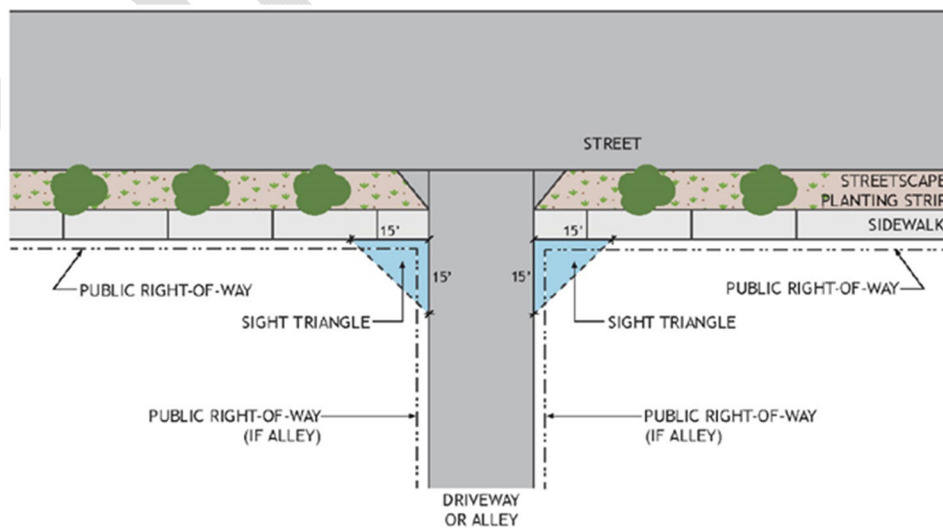


Figure 9-7a: Sight Triangle Area at the Intersection of a Driveway or Alley and a Street with a sidewalk.

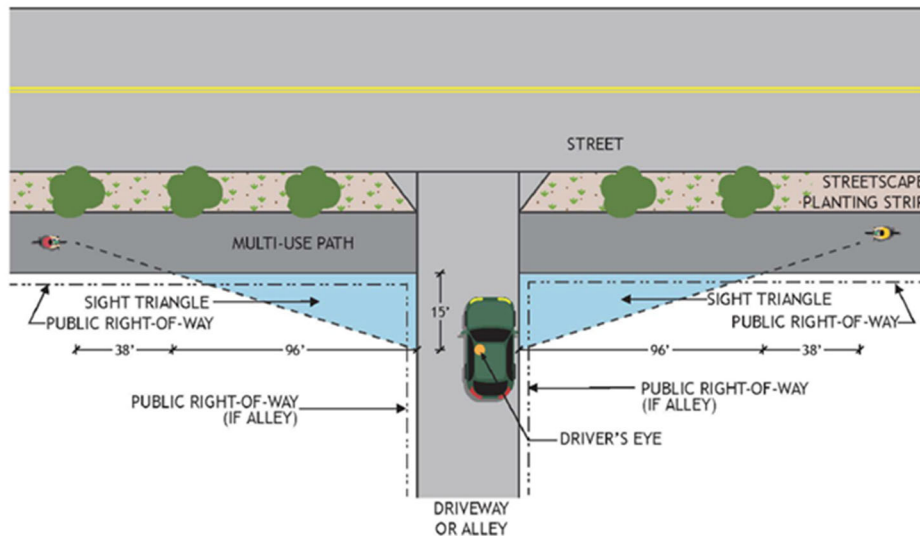
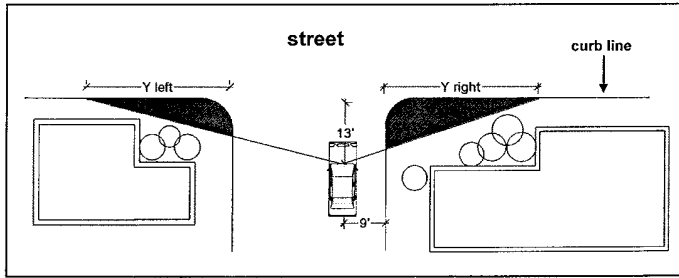


Figure 9-7b: Sight Triangle Area at the Intersection of a Driveway or Alley and a Street with a multi-use path

*The shaded area is required to be kept free. The property owner or occupant is required to keep the shaded area free of all structures, landscaping, fences, and other materials. The triangle is measured from the property line within alleys and the edge of pavement for driveways, as in this example.*

- (e) **Sight Triangle Area for Streets:** For purposes of this section, the sight triangle area for an intersecting of two street is the area formed at a corner intersection of two public right-of-way lines defined by a width of dimension X and a length of dimension Y as shown in Table 9-9 and Figure 9-8 of this section.

The Y dimension will vary depending on the speed limit and configuration of the intersecting **street, and street and** is outlined in the table below. The X distance shall be thirteen feet measured perpendicular from the curb line of the intersecting street. This triangular area is significant for the determination of sight distance requirements for right angle intersections only.



**Figure 9-8: Sight Triangle at Intersection of Streets**

*The shaded area is required to be kept free. The property owner or occupant is required to keep the shaded area free of all structures, fences, landscaping and other materials. The size of the sight triangle is based on the size of the road and speed limit, as shown in the table below.*

**TABLE 9-9: SIGHT TRIANGLE REQUIREMENTS**

Lane Usage	Additional Facilities	Speed Limit	Y Distance (Left)	Y Distance (Right)
2 lanes	None	25 mph	155 feet	105 feet
		30/35 mph	210 feet	145 feet
	Bike lane or on-street parking	25 mph	110 feet	85 feet
		30/35 mph	150 feet	115 feet
	Bike lane and on-street parking	25 mph	90 feet	75 feet
		30/35 mph	125 feet	100 feet
3 or 4 lanes	None	25 mph	155 feet	80 feet
		30/35 mph	210 feet	110 feet
		40/45 mph	265 feet	135 feet
	Bike lane or on-street parking	25 mph	110 feet	65 feet
		30/35 mph	150 feet	90 feet
		40/45 mph	195 feet	115 feet
	Bike lane and on-street parking	25 mph	90 feet	60 feet
		30/35 mph	125 feet	80 feet
		40/45 mph	160 feet	100 feet
5 or more lanes	None	25 mph	155 feet	60 feet
		30/35 mph	210 feet	85 feet
		40/45 mph	265 feet	110 feet
	Bike lane or on-street parking	25 mph	110 feet	55 feet
		30/35 mph	150 feet	75 feet
		40/45 mph	195 feet	95 feet
	Bike lane and on-street parking	25 mph	90 feet	50 feet
		30/35 mph	125 feet	65 feet
		40/45 mph	160 feet	85 feet

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- (fd) Modifications: The requirements of this section may be modified by the city manager, pursuant to Section 9-2-2, "Administrative Review Procedures," B.R.C. 1981, if accepted engineering practice would indicate that a modified visibility distance, either greater or lesser, would be acceptable or necessary for the safety of pedestrians, motorists, and bicyclists.
- (ge) Violations: No person shall violate or fail to prevent or remedy any violation of the provisions of this section on such property. When a violation of this section is observed, the city manager will provide a written notice to correct the condition to the property owner or occupant, whichever is applicable. Personal service of such notice or mailing such notice to the last known address of the owner of the premises by certified mail shall be deemed sufficient service. Any such notice shall describe the violation, describe the corrective measures necessary, and set forth a time limit for compliance, dependent upon the hazard created, which time limit shall not be less than seven days from the service of the notice.
- (hf) Failure to Comply: In the event that there is failure to comply with the notice when the time limit prescribed therein has expired, the city manager may trim or cause to be trimmed, or otherwise remove the obstruction described in the notice. Such action shall not preclude any prosecution for violation of the terms of this section. The costs of such action shall be paid by the property owner, and, if not paid, may be certified by the city manager to the county treasurer for collection as taxes.
- (ig) Public Nuisance: Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, any landscaping, structure, fence or other obstruction which the city manager deems as an immediate and serious danger to the public, is hereby declared a public nuisance and [the property owner or occupant](#) shall ~~be trimmed~~[trim](#) or removed ~~the nuisance~~ within twenty-four hours after notification by the city manager. If the property owner or occupant fails to do so, the city manager may trim or remove the nuisance. The costs of such action shall be paid by the property owner, and, if not paid, may be certified by the city manager to the county treasurer for collection as taxes

Ordinance Nos. 5986 (1998); 7522 (2007); 8005 (2014)