

D & D ENGINEERING, INC.

March 4, 2019

Mr. Steve Duethman **AECOM**

2380 McGee Street Kansas City, MO 64108 816-360-4448 direct 913-221-6173 cell

Re: Bridge Sight Distance

Steve.

Per your request we studied sight and stopping distance related to two proposed bridges on Prairie Avenue northbound and Century Boulevard westbound.

Our study shows that in both cases our sight distance is significantly longer than the required stopping distance per the stopping sight distance formula and Table 201.1 of the Caltrans Highway Design Manual for a design speed of 50 miles per hour.

The provided sight distance for the Prairie Avenue bridge is 936', and the required stopping distance for this section of Prairie Avenue is 448', based on an uphill slope of 0.5%, a design speed of 50 miles per hour, a friction factor of 0.31 and a 2.5 second reaction time. The Caltrans Highway Design Manual, Table 201.1 requires a minimum of 430'.

The provided sight distance for the Century Boulevard bridge is 797' and the required stopping distance for this section of Century Boulevard is 457', based on a downhill slope of 0.5%, a design speed of 50 miles per hour, a friction factor of 0.31 and a 2.5 second reaction time. The Caltrans Highway Design Manual, Table 201.1 requires a minimum of 430'.

In both cases stopping distance is significantly less than sight distance and if we increase the bridge clearance for any reason from current 15', we would even have longer sight distance.

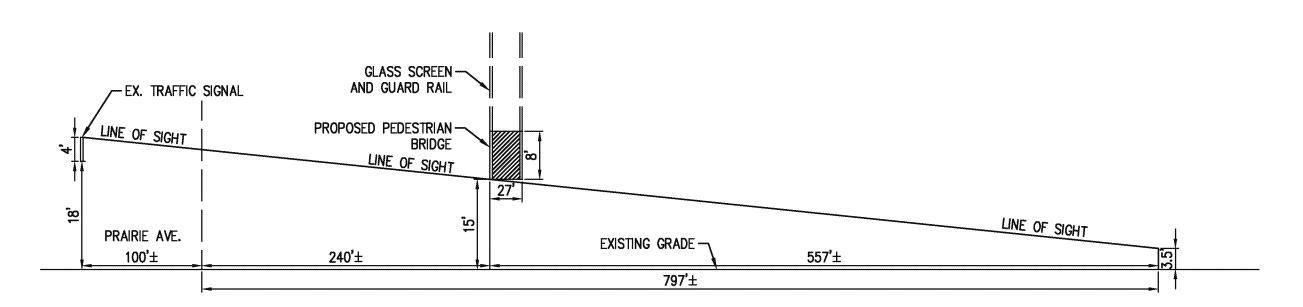
Sincerely,

D & D Engineering, Inc.

Henrik Nazarian

President

Attachments: Century Westbound Bridge Sight Distance Exhibit, Prairie Northbound Sight Distance Exhibit, Caltrans Highway Design Manual Table 201.1, (2) Street View Images, Traffic Signal Plans



CENTURY BOULEVARD



D & D ENGINEERING, INC.

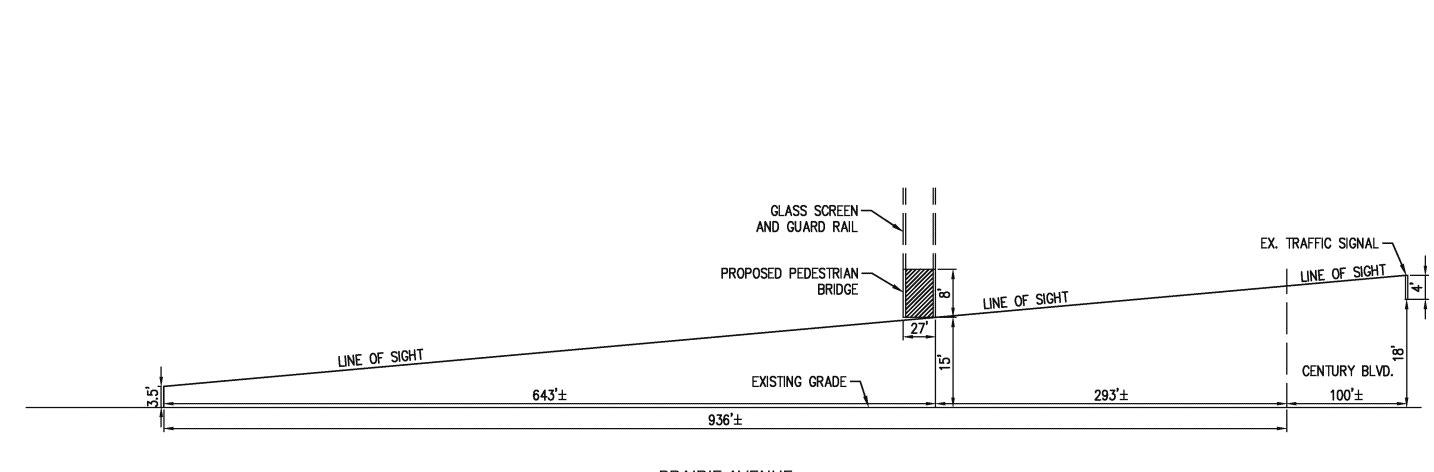
8901 S. LA CIENEGA BLVD, SUITE 106 INGLEWOOD, CA 90301 Phone: 424-351-6800

CENTURY WESTBOUND BRIDGE SIGHT DISTANCE EXHIBIT

SCALE: N.T.S. DATE:

02/27/2019 SHT NO.: 01 OF 01

M: \17001\Eng\17001\Exhibits\12_Sight Distance Exhibit (Pedestrian Bridge)_02-27-19\Sight Distance Exhibit Feb 27, 2019 — 5:03pm by: Lester Rodriguez



PRAIRIE AVENUE



D & D ENGINEERING, INC.

8901 S. LA CIENEGA BLVD, SUITE 106 INGLEWOOD, CA 90301 Phone: 424-351-6800

PRAIRIE NORTHBOUND BRIDGE SIGHT DISTANCE EXHIBIT

M: \17001\Eng\17001\Exhibits\12_Sight Distance Exhibit (Pedestrian Bridge)_02-27-19\Sight Distance Exhibit Drawing Name: M:\17001\Eng\17001\Exhibits\12_Sight Dista Prairie.dwg Last Opened: Feb 27, 2019 — 5:02pm by: Lester Rodriguez SCALE: N.T.S. DATE: 02/27/2019 SHT NO.: 01 OF 01

CHAPTER 200 GEOMETRIC DESIGN AND STRUCTURE STANDARDS

Topic 201 - Sight Distance

Index 201.1 - General

Sight distance is the continuous length of highway ahead, visible to the highway user. Four types of sight distance are considered herein: passing, stopping, decision, and corner. Passing sight distance is used where use of an opposing lane can provide passing opportunities (see Index 201.2). Stopping sight distance is the minimum sight distance for a given design speed to be provided on multilane highways and on 2-lane roads when passing sight distance is not economically obtainable. Stopping sight distance also is to be provided for all users, including motorists and bicyclists, at all elements of interchanges and intersections at grade, including private road connections (see Topic 504, Index 405.1, & Figure 405.7). Decision sight distance is used at major decision points (see Indexes 201.7 and 504.2). Corner sight distance is used at intersections (see Index 405.1, Figure 405.7, and Figure 504.3I).

Table 201.1 shows the minimum standards for stopping sight distance related to design speed for motorists. Stopping sight distances given in the table are suitable for Class II and Class III bikeways. The stopping sight distances are also applicable to roundabout design on the approach roadway, within the circulatory roadway, and on the exits prior to the pedestrian crossings. Also shown in Table 201.1 are the values for use in providing passing sight distance.

See Chapter 1000 for Class I bikeway sight distance guidance.

Chapter 3 of "A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets," AASHTO, contains a thorough discussion of the derivation of stopping sight distance.

201.2 Passing Sight Distance

Passing sight distance is the minimum sight distance required for the driver of one vehicle to pass another vehicle safely and comfortably. Passing must be accomplished assuming an oncoming vehicle comes into view and maintains the design speed, without reduction, after the overtaking maneuver is started.

Table 201.1
Sight Distance Standards

Design Speed ⁽¹⁾ (mph)	Stopping ⁽²⁾ (ft)	Passing (ft)
10	50	
15	100	
20	125	800
25	150	950
30	200	1,100
35	250	1,300
40	300	1,500
45	360	1,650
50	430	1,800
55	500	1,950
60	580	2,100
65	660	2,300
70	750	2,500
75	840	2,600
80	930	2,700

- (1) See Topic 101 for selection of design speed.
- (2) For sustained downgrades, refer to underlined standard in Index 201.3

The sight distance available for passing at any place is the longest distance at which a driver whose eyes are 3 ½ feet above the pavement surface can see the top of an object 4 ¼ feet high on the road. See Table 201.1 for the calculated values that are associated with various design speeds.

In general, 2-lane highways should be designed to provide for passing where possible, especially those routes with high volumes of trucks or recreational vehicles. Passing should be done on tangent horizontal alignments with constant grades or a slight sag vertical curve. Not only are drivers reluctant to pass on a long crest vertical curve, but it is impracticable to design crest vertical curves to provide for passing sight distance because of high cost where crest cuts are involved. Passing sight





