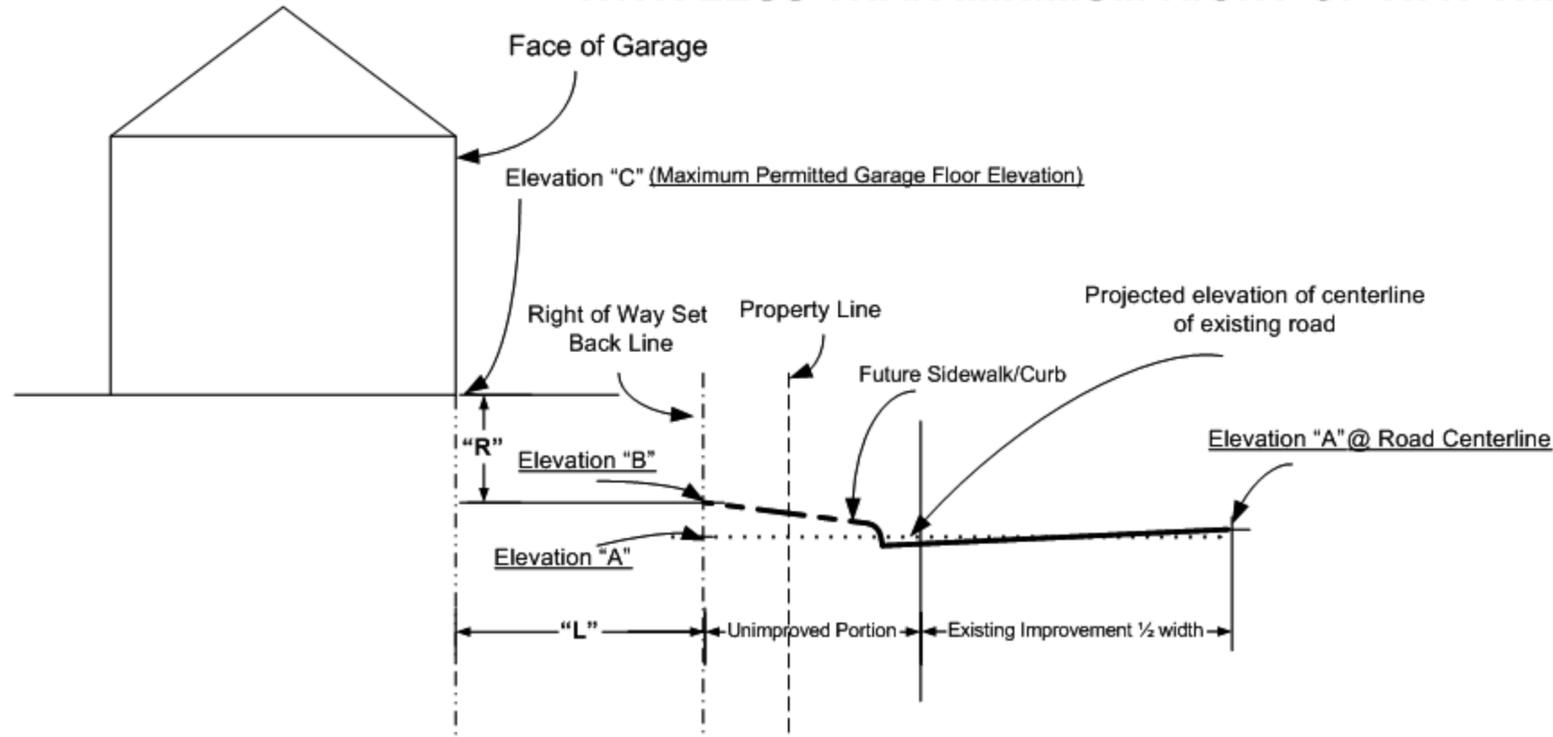


CASE C: PROJECT/BUILDING IS ABOVE ROAD ELEVATION WITH LESS THAN MINIMUM RIGHT OF WAY WIDTH



Step 1: Project centerline elevation of the road to intersect with the property line: Elevation "A" in feet is: →

Step 2: Add 6" (0.5 feet) to elevation "A" to calculate elevation at "B", $B = A + 0.5$: Elevation "B" is: →

Step 3: Determine distance between garage face and Right of Way Setback line Dimension "L" : (round up to nearest foot): →

Step 4: Based on the value of "L", use Table 1 and find the corresponding "R", (the designer may use a rise less than the "R" value shown in Table 1) →

Step 5: Given "L" and "R", calculate "C", maximum permitted garage floor elevation: $C = B + R$ →

NOTES:

- 1) This standard drawing is applicable to projects that **DO NOT** satisfy the minimum right of way requirements, see **Seattle Street Improvement Manual Requirements Section Table 1 on Page 2-4 and arterial list in Appendix A**. Applicant/designer shall check to ensure minimum right of way is available for the project's land use zone category prior to using this guideline.
- 2) This standard is applicable to arterial and non arterial roadways. Refer to **Seattle Street Improvement Manual for Minimum Right Of Way widths**.
- 3) There are scenarios in which the developer does not have to give the City any Right of way, but must allow a set back for future street improvements.
- 4) There are scenarios in which the developer gives the City Right Of Way, but they do not have the minimum right of way requirement.
- 5) For $L \leq 5'-6"$, a building grade sheet shall be obtained from Seattle Department of Planning and Development.

Table 1: Driveway Slope Table

Up @ 2% then up Sag (4.7 Degree) curve to 20% to Crest (6.4 Degree) curve to sloped floor 2% up into garage		
Driveway length on site "L" (feet)	Maximum driveway rise "R" (feet)	Maximum driveway rise "R" (inches)
6	0.60	7 1/4
7	0.70	8 3/8
8	0.80	9 5/8
9	0.90	10 3/4
10	1.00	12
11	1.11	13 3/8
12	1.23	14 3/4
13	1.35	16 1/8
14	1.47	17 5/8
15	1.59	19 1/8
16	1.72	20 5/8
17	1.84	22 1/8
18	1.97	23 3/4
19	2.11	25 3/8
20	2.31	27 3/4
21	2.51	30 1/8
22	2.71	32 1/2
23	2.91	34 7/8
24	3.11	37 3/8
25	3.31	39 3/4
26	3.51	42 1/8

NOTE: For each additional foot of "L" add 0.2' to the corresponding "R" dimension. Example: $L=29' \Rightarrow R = 3(0.2) + 3.51 = 4.11'$