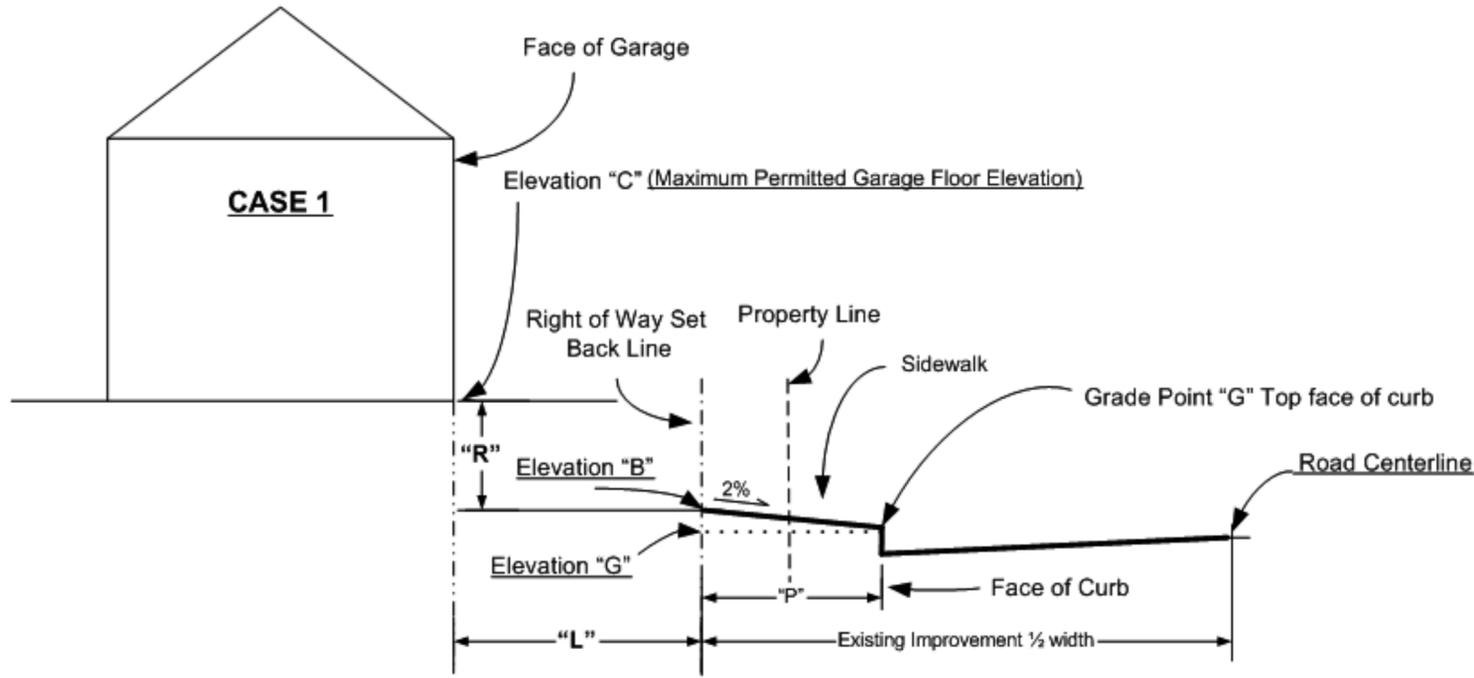


# CASE G: PROJECT/BUILDING IS ABOVE ROAD ELEVATION WITH EXISTING CURB AND LESS THAN MINIMUM RIGHT OF WAY WIDTH



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

Step 2: Measure "P" from face of curb to property line, calculate "B" by this formula:  $B = P * (0.02) + G$  →

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 Page 2-4** and arterial list on **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:  $L=29' \Rightarrow R = 3(0.2) + 3.51 = 4.11'$