

Attachment B

Who Must Receive Notice Under The ODOT Notification Process?

The purpose of the ODOT notification process is to collect information that enables ODOT to learn about any serious design flaws presented by the proposed approach or its mitigation so that changes may be made prior to permitting.

The question of who must receive notice under the ODOT notification process is a matter of engineering judgment, to be determined by a licensed engineer. If evidence reveals that the functioning of a connection owned by another property owner(s) is likely to be impacted by the design or location of the proposed highway approach or its mitigation, the property owner(s) must be notified.

The types of issues that could present issues for neighboring connections include, but are not limited to, those associated with the Safety and Operations concerns identified in OAR 734-051-4020(3). Examples include the following:

- Left turn channelization
- Right turn channelization
- Raised median barriers built to limit left turns
- Pavement striping intended to limit left turns
- Standing queues that back up from the new approach
- Conflicting offset connections

Only properties that are likely to experience a change in the operation of their own connection must be notified. These may include highway connections across the highway or at more distant locations. For example, a property owner must be notified if a median will require a U-Turn to enter that property's existing connection.

Notification should be limited to properties that are likely to be impacted by the new approach or its mitigation. For example, a new approach may produce standing queues, but if the queue does not affect the functioning of other connections, the neighbor(s) need not be notified.

If ODOT receives responses to the letters that are sent to potentially affected property owners, the responses must be evaluated and considered in making the final permit decision.