1. Use current edition of the AASHTO Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets for design of roadway elements not shown on this standard drawing.

2. Use the current edition of AASHTO Roadside Design Guide and Std. Dwg. DD 2:17 for clear zone requirements. Clear zone may extend into cut or fill slopes.

3. Standards shown are recommended values. Exceed standards if conditions permit.

4. Maintain a clear zone compliant slope from the edge of the pavement to the outer edge of the clear zone in fill conditions. Maintain a clear zone compliant slope from the edge of the pavement to the bottom of the granular borrow layer or provide other measures to drain all pavement thickness layers in cut conditions. Maintain a minimum of 1 ft vertical distance below the bottom of the granular borrow layer to the bottom of the cut ditch. There may be cut foreslopes and backdips in the clear zone.

5. Transition from flat to steeper cut and fill slopes in a sufficient distance to provide a naturally pleasing appearance.

6. Pavement thickness consists of hard surfacing, UBC and granular borrow (if used).

7. Install surface ditch (optional) when sheet flow drainage is towards cut slope. Drain surface ditch to natural drainage or roadside ditch. Provide other measures to prevent eroding cut slopes if surface ditch is omitted. See Std. Dwg DD 2:2 for details.

8. See Std. Dwg DD 2:4 for typical details for section on curve and section on tangent. See Std. Dwg DD 2:2 for typical sections on ditch flaring and bench end slope.

9. Use a minimum 9% percent profile grade throughout cut or curved sections. Level grades permitted on fill sections.

10. The slopes shown for cut and fill heights are suggested values. Slopes may deviate from these suggested values to meet project specific requirements.

11. Range of superelevation is the paved width.