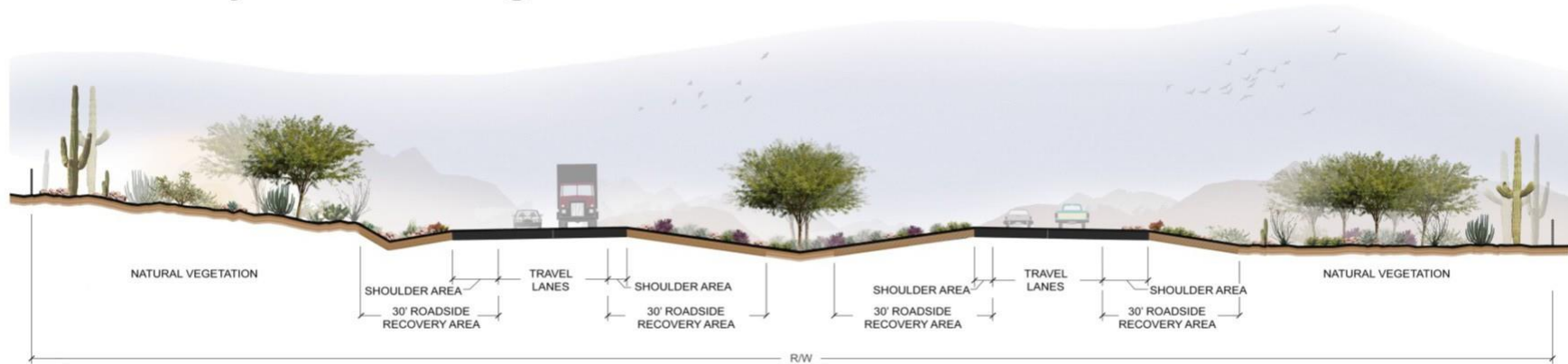


## Appendix A: Recovery Area

The recovery area is an area outward from the outer travel lane that is free of obstructions and non-traversable slopes. The width is determined based on speed, traffic volume and embankment slope as shown below. Visit the Roadside Resources [webpage](#) to download a copy of this poster or contact Roadside Resources to receive a poster if your office does not have one available.

### Recovery Area Diagrams

**Rural Interstate**

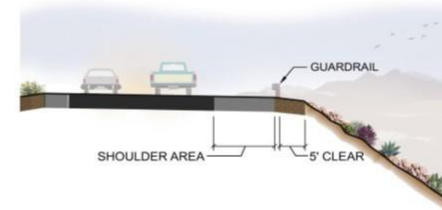


**Rural Highway**

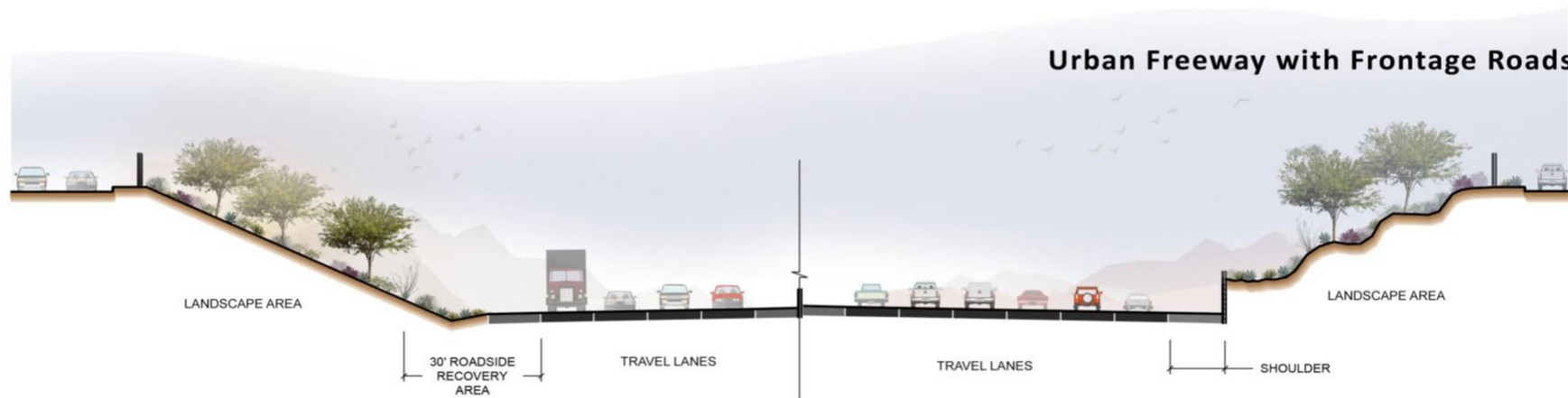


\* VARIABLE - REFER TO RECOVERY AREA WIDTH CRITERIA TABLE

**Guardrail Treatment**



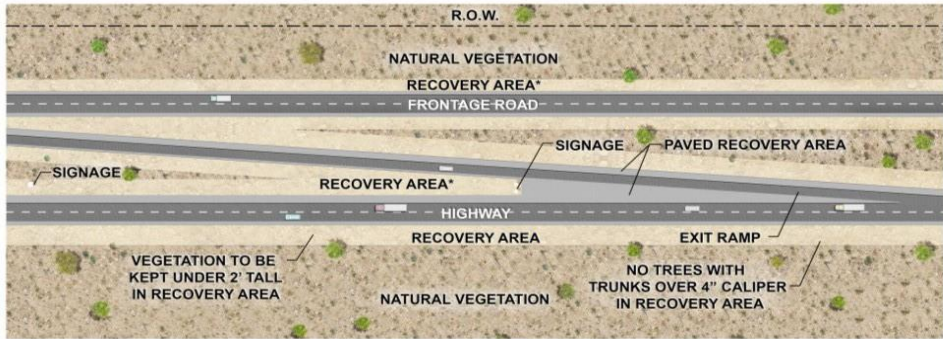
**Urban Freeway with Frontage Roads**



Appendix A: Recovery Area

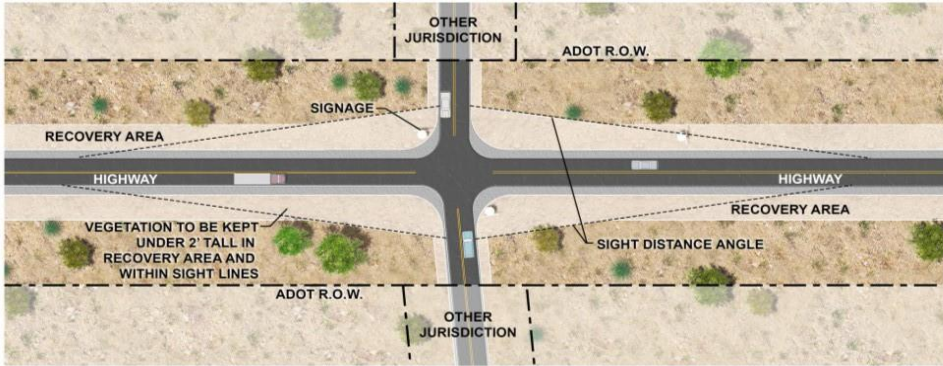
Sight Line Diagrams

Frontage Road



Not to Scale

Intersection



Not to Scale

Recovery Area Information

Width Criteria

DESIGN SPEED	DESIGN ADT*	FILL SLOPES	
		6:1 OR FLATTER	5:1 TO 4:1 INCL
40 MPH OR LESS	Under 750	10	10
	750-1500	12	14
	1500-6000	14	16
	Over 6000	16	18
45-50 MPH	Under 750	12	14
	750-1500	14	20
	1500-6000	18	26
	Over 6000	20	28
55 MPH	Under 750	14	18
	750-1500	18	24
	1500-6000	22	30
	Over 6000	24	30
60 MPH	Under 750	18	24
	750-1500	24	30
	1500-6000	30	30
	Over 6000	30	30
≥65 MPH	Under 750	20	26
	750-1500	26	30
	1500-6000	30	30
	Over 6000	30	30

**CUT SLOPES:** Where fixed object obstructions are placed on cut backslopes, the recovery area width requirement should meet the recovery area width indicated by the fill slope table shown utilizing the foreslope of the cut as the appropriate fill slope rate.

\*ADT: Average Daily Traffic

**NOTE:** For additional information see the ADOT Roadway Design Guidelines

Notes

- Maintain Roadside Recovery Area (RRA) using Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) techniques for errant vehicle recovery and weed control.
- Keep RRA free of all vegetation that will reach a cumulative trunk diameter of 4" before the next scheduled maintenance.
- Prune or remove vegetation as needed to provide visibility of signs and guardrail and maintain ample sight distance on curves and at intersections.
  - Includes brush, tree and tree seedling removal with the potential to impair visibility.
- Vegetation maintenance activities should reinforce the existing/designed topography and should not impact erosion control features.
- Where noxious weeds or oversize vegetation is removed, encourage growth of native or well-adapted perennial grasses, forbs, succulents, cacti and shrubs to promote a healthy ecosystem, suppress unwanted vegetation and provide a fireguard.
- Where mowing is necessary, restrict to one mower-width along shoulders with a minimum mowing height of 4 to 6 inches except as needed to maintain visibility or sight distances.
- Please Refer to ADOT Roadway Design Guidelines figure 306.2 for more information about recovery areas and roadway design.