Administrative Features

These features represent administrative information (such as designations for funding) along the travelway.

FEATURE 111

STATE ROAD SYSTEM

Roadway Side	Allows Tie	LRS Package	Feature Type	Interlocking	Secured
C	Yes	No	Length	No	Yes
Responsible Party for Data Collection	Non-listed SR Numbers—Populated by TDA All listed or posted SR & CR Numbers—District Planning				

Definition/Background: Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) roadways are categorized as Interstates, U.S. Routes, State Roads (SRs) and County Roads (CRs) and are collectively called the "State Highway System" (SHS). All roadways on the SHS have a SR number that may or may not be posted. A single route often carries a U.S. Route Number and State Road Number, though only one number may be posted. Refer to the Transportation System Jurisdiction and Numbering Procedure, Topic No. 525-020-010.

If a roadway transfers from the SHS, the SR number is changed to the CR number in the database by changing the SR prefix to old state (OS) road number on an update screen. After one year, the OS is changed to CR. This is to assist the State Safety Office in locating crashes on roadways that were state roads when an accident occurred.

State Road Numbers are assigned by the Multimodal Data System Coordinator (TDA) as requested by the appropriate District Office. Odd numbers are assigned to north and south routes with the low number beginning in the east and progressing higher toward the west. Even numbers are assigned to east and west routes with low number beginning to the north and progressing toward the south.

When a SR number is recorded, a sequence number is automatically assigned to the roadway ID. The sequence number is used to store the SR numbers in the order that they actually occur, from south to north and west to east. However, the sequence number that is automatically assigned does not place the roadway ID segments in the proper sequence. In order to change a sequence number to the correct order according to the road's location, it must be re-sequenced manually in RCI.

County Road Numbers also are coded under this characteristic, with a prefix of CR.

STROADNO | STATE ROAD NUMBER
STRDNUM2 | SECONDARY STATE ROAD NUMBER

HPMS	MIRE	Who/What uses this Information	Required For	Offset Direction	Offset Distance
17, 18, 20		Work Program, Roadway Design Office, Outdoor Advertising Office, HPMS, Public	All roadways functionally classified as local and above; including Managed Lanes.	N/A	N/A

Important When Gathering: Code locations accurately. Distinguish between the state and county numbers. When two or more SR numbers are designated at the same milepoints, the lowest numbered route is coded as STROADNO. The next lowest number is coded STRDNUM2 and so on until all numbers have been recorded.

How to Gather this Data: Code designation for the entire length of the roadway ID. Code for multiple designations. Record the beginning and ending milepoints at the intersections. Record all state road numbers exactly as they are designated according to official paperwork. Verify the designations are signed correctly in the field.

Special Situations: If the SR number is not in the State Road Master List, it needs to be added to the database. Contact the Multimodal Data System Coordinator (TDA). When at a junction, also record the intersecting road's milepoint. The roadway ID should not change between intersecting roadways. Realignments should be carefully coded to ensure roadway ID continuity. There should be no gaps. For one-way road segments, data in Features 111 and 113 must break at the same points as the one-way points.

Value for State Road/County Road: Choose from the drop-down menu.