State Road System - Feature 111

Owning Office: Planning TranStat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STROADNO</th>
<th>State Road Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STRDNUM2</td>
<td>Secondary State Road Number</td>
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Roadside: C  HPMS: 17, 18, 20  Feature Type: Length

**Definition/Background:** Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) roadways are categorized as interstates, US 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 US route number and state route number, though only one number may be posted. Refer to the Transportation System Jurisdiction and Numbering Procedure, Topic No. 525-020-010.

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

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.

SR numbers are assigned by the Transportation Systems Coordinator (Central Transportation Statistics Office) 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 resequenced manually in RCI.

**Responsible Party for Data Collection:** District Planning: All listed or posted SR numbers; TranStat: Non-listed SR numbers

**Required For:** All roadways, including Active Exclusive ramps and frontage roads associated with the state and county roads designations.

**Who/What uses this Information:** Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), TranStat, Traffic Engineering and Operations Office, District Office of Maintenance, public map companies, public traveling motorists

**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 first as STROADNO. The next lowest number is coded STRDNUM2 and so on until all numbers have been recorded.

**How to Measure:** Code designation for the entire length of the roadway ID. Code for multiple designations. Measure beginning and ending milepoints at the intersection’s milepoint.

**How to Gather this Data:** 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 Transportation Systems Coordinator (Central Transportation Statistics Office). 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, 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.