FEATURE 141
STATIONING EXCEPTION

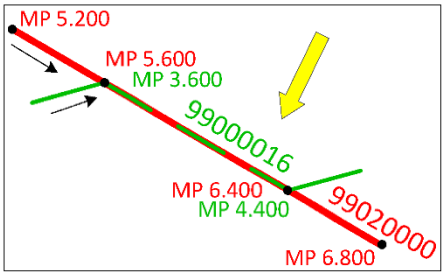
Roadway Side	Allows Tie	LRS Package	Feature Type	Interlocking	Secured
C	No	No	Length	Yes	Yes
Responsible Party for Data Collection	District Planning				

Definition/Background: Stationing exceptions are used to indicate where two Roadway IDs traverse the same segment between two points (usually intersections). Only one of the roadways carries the data and the other roadway points to it. This is to avoid duplication of mileage.

RDWYID | COUNTY, SECTION, SUB-SECTION

HPMS	MIRE	Who/What uses this Information	Required For	Offset Direction	Offset Distance
N/A		Planning Offices, Safety Offices, Work Program	Only when an exception occurs.	N/A	N/A

Definition/Background: Denotes the roadway ID for an exception. This roadway ID number identifies where features and characteristic information is carried.



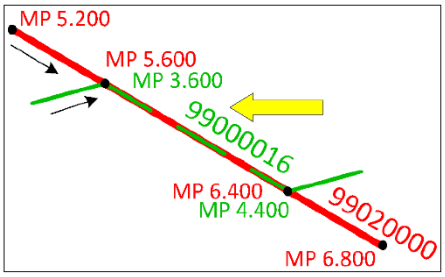
How to Gather this Data: For roadways that are exceptions, enter the roadway ID for that part of the roadway that is an exception. Roadway ID is a composite of the county, section and sub-section numbers for the roadway.

Value for Roadway ID of Exception: 8 Bytes: XXXXXXXX—County/section/sub-section

BEGSECPT | BEGIN SECTION MP OF EXCEPTION FIELD

HPMS	MIRE	Who/What uses this Information	Required For	Offset Direction	Offset Distance
N/A		Planning Offices, Safety Offices, Work Program	Only when an exception occurs.	N/A	N/A

Definition/Background: Denotes lowest milepoint for the roadway that carries the exception information.



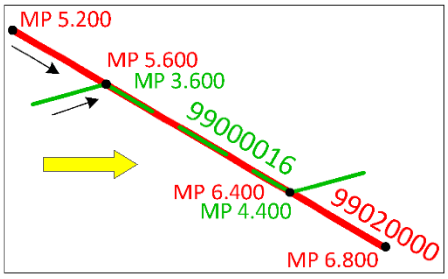
How to Gather this Data: Record the beginning lowest milepoint for the roadway that carries the exception information in the value column. The net length of the two corresponding segments should always equal each other. Always code the lowest milepoint first and the highest milepoint last, regardless of the corresponding direction.

Value for BMP of Exception: 6 Bytes: XXX.XXX—Beginning lowest milepoint

ENDSECPT | END SECTION MP OF EXCEPTION FIELD

HPMS	MIRE	Who/What uses this Information	Required For	Offset Direction	Offset Distance
N/A		Planning Offices, Safety, Work Program	Only when an exception occurs.	N/A	N/A

Definition/Background: Denotes highest milepoint for the roadway that carries the exception information.



How to Gather this Data: Record the ending highest milepoint for the roadway that carries the exception information in the value column. The net length of the two corresponding segments should always equal one another. Always code the lowest milepoint first and the highest milepoint last, regardless of the corresponding direction.

Value for EMP of Exception: 6 Bytes: XXX.XXX—Ending highest milepoint