FEATURE 252
INTERCHANGES

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

CROSRDNM | CROSSING ROADWAY NAME

HPMS	MIRE	Who/What uses this Information	Required For	Offset Direction	Offset Distance
		Planning, Maintenance Offices, Work Program, Traffic Operations	All Principal arterials—interstate, freeways, expressways, and other limited access facilities.	N/A	N/A

How to Gather this Data: Code the milepoint and roadway name of the facility being crossed. Refer to Feature 114 for standard naming convention guidelines. If the roadway name sign is missing or if the roadway name is unknown or if the roadway is determined to be unnamed, then code "unsigned."

If Feature 122 RDACCESS is coded as either code 1-Full Control or 2-Partial Control, then Feature 252 also must be coded for these same milepoint ranges.

Value for Crossing Roadway Name: 20 Bytes: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

EXITNO | INTERCHANGE/EXIT NUMBER

HPMS	MIRE	Who/What uses this Information	Required For	Offset Direction	Offset Distance
	168, 175	Planning, Maintenance Offices, Work Program, Traffic Operations	All Principal arterials—interstate, freeways, expressways, and other limited access facilities.	N/A	N/A

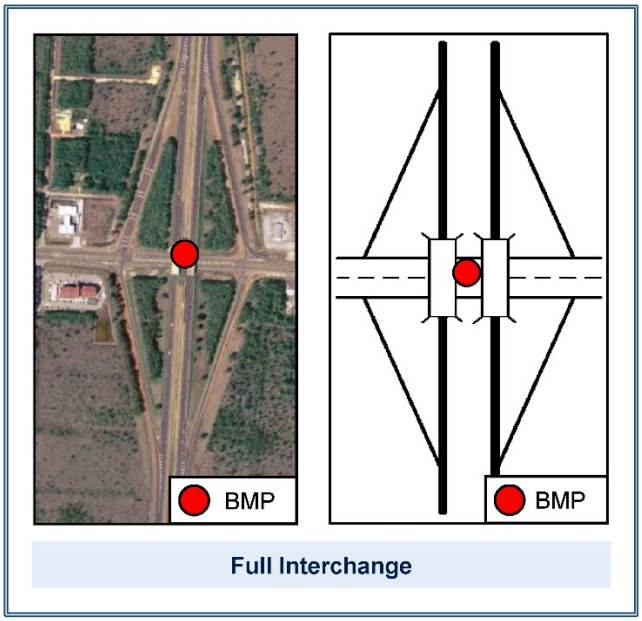
How to Gather this Data: Code the interchange exit number posted in the field. Code the location of these characteristics at the center of the facility being crossed. Exit #28 would be coded as 028. Exit #3A would be coded as 003A. It is not necessary to code every on and off ramps. It is sufficient to code the exit number once for each interchange, unless it is a complex interchange with different parts of it serving different crossroads. For example, on I-10 since Exits 296A and 296B both serve I-75, they should be coded together as Exit 296, at the milepoint where I-75 crosses I-10. However, on I-95 in Duval County, Exits 352A and Exit 352B should be coded separately since they serve two different streets; Exit 352A is for Myrtle Avenue and Exit 352B is for Forsyth Street.

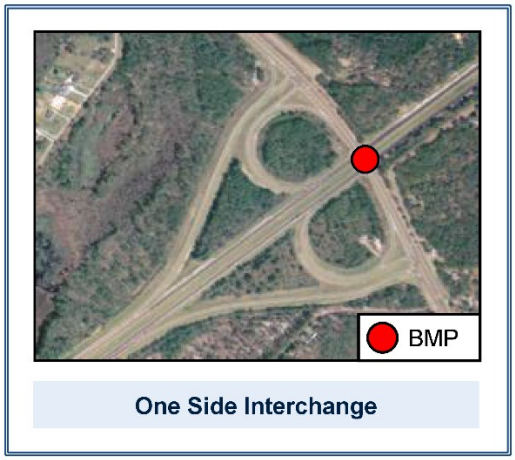
If Feature 122 RDACCESS is coded as either code 1-Full Control or 2-Partial Control, then Feature 252 also must be coded for these same milepoint ranges.

Special Situations: If two limited access facilities cross each other, then code an interchange and an exit number for each facility. For example, I-75 crosses I-10. Both I-75 and I-10 would have an interchange and exit number coded under each facility, since both facilities are limited access.

Value for Interchange/Exit Number: 4 Bytes: XXXX—Record the exit number and letter if applicable, referring to the examples above.

Examples: Exit location to be taken at the midpoint of bridge span or the interchange.





INTERCHG | TYPE OF INTERCHANGE

HPMS	MIRE	Who/What uses this Information	Required For	Offset Direction	Offset Distance
	172	Planning, Maintenance Offices, Work Program, Traffic Operations	All Principal arterials—interstate, freeways, expressways, and other limited access facilities.[1]	N/A	N/A

[1] *This is the minimum requirement. Districts may choose to go beyond the minimum requirement and code Feature 252 on other types of roadways that are grade separated and are not limited access facilities.*

Definition/Background: An interchange is a system of interconnecting roadways in conjunction with one or more grade separations, providing for the interchange of traffic between two or more roadways or highways on different levels.

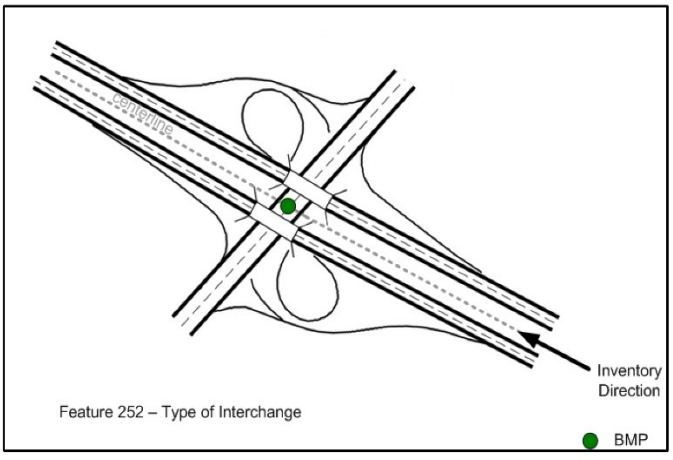
How to Gather this Data: Record the code value that best describes the type of interchange. Code the location of this characteristic at the centerline of the interchange by obtaining the midpoint from an aerial. INTERCHG is coded once for each interchange, at the center of the primary crossroad. Type of interchange can be determined

from viewing aerials. If type of interchange is coded for the roadway, then Feature 122 Access Control Type 1—Full Control should be coded for the limits of the interchanges.

If Feature 122 RDACCESS is coded as either code 1-Full Control or 2-Partial Control, then Feature 252 also must be coded for these same milepoint ranges.

Special Situations: If two limited access facilities cross each other, then code an interchange for each facility. For example, I-75 crosses I-10. I-75 would have a type of interchange coded and I-10 also would have a type of interchange coded.

Codes	Descriptions
01	Diamond
02	Partial Diamond
03	Trumpet
04	Y-Intersection
05	2 Quadrant Cloverleaf or Partial Cloverleaf
06	Quadrant Cloverleaf with Collector Road
07	4 Quadrant Cloverleaf
08	Direct Connection Design
09	Other
10	Diverging Diamond



Milepoint for Interchange

EXAMPLES

01: Diamond

02: Partial Diamond

03: Trumpet

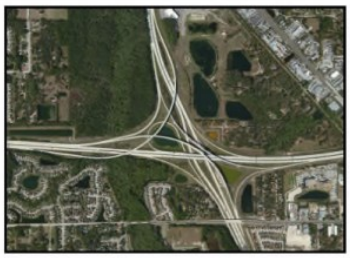
04: Y-Intersection

05: 2 Quadrant Cloverleaf or Partial Cloverleaf

06: Quadrant Cloverleaf with Collector Road

07: 4 Quadrant Cloverleaf

08: Direct Connection



09: Other

10: Diverging Diamond