FEATURE 120
TYPE OF ROAD

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

Definition/Background: Indicate if a segment has a route sign that designates it having a route qualifier. Route qualifiers categorize a route for a special purpose or use, such as "business route," "loop," or "bypass."

RTESGNCD | ROUTE SIGNING

HPMS	MIRE	Who/What uses this Information	Required For	Offset Direction	Offset Distance
19	15	FHWA, HPMS	All principal arterial system and rural minor arterial roadways On or Off the SHS, and all NHS routes/connectors.	N/A	N/A

How to Gather this Data: Field data collection only. Code using 1-9 corresponding to a posted qualifier. Only code what is actually posted in the field.

Special Situations: Where more than one code is applicable, use the lower-numbered code. If the roadway is unsigned, use code 9-None of the above.

Codes	Terms	Descriptions
1	Alternate	An alternate route generally branches from the main route and connects back with it at a distant point. An alternate route generally serves the same destinations but provides more or additional traffic services.
2	Business Route	A business route is generally within a city or urban area and provides the traveling public with a means to travel through the area, as contrasted to traveling around the congested part of the area.
3	Bypass	A bypass route generally entirely bypasses a city or a congested area, although over time, the bypass route area may become congested itself.
4	Spur	A spur route generally goes into an area and terminates without a marked exit route.
5	Loop	A loop route is a roadway that extends out from a major route to enter and (usually) circle a large city or portion of it.
6	Proposed	A proposed route sign usually portrays a future change in status, such as a route proposed for Interstate status.
7	Temporary	A temporary route is one posted to carry a route number temporarily over a route that will not be its permanent location.

Codes	Terms	Descriptions
8	Truck Route	A truck route is one that is more suited to large vehicles, due to congestion or better roadway configuration. It may or may not have legal requirements or prohibitions attached to it, or adjacent roadways.
9	None of the above	This is an RCI classification provided to cover special situations where the above coding classifications are not appropriate. It should not be used for roadway signs carrying directional plaques such as east, west, north, or south.

EXAMPLES

TYPEROAD | TYPE OF ROAD

HPMS	MIRE	Who/What uses this Information	Required For	Offset Direction	Offset Distance
3	40, 93	FHWA, HPMS	All functionally classified roadways On or Off the SHS and Active Exclusive roadways.	N/A	N/A

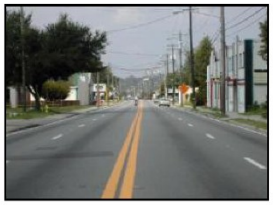
Definition/Background: Denotes if a roadway is one-way, divided, or not divided.

How to Gather this Data: Review the design and function of the roadway from beginning to end; record the milepoints where there are changes in value. A one-way roadway will be noted by signage and striping and will serve traffic in one direction only. A divided highway will always have a median. This median may be paint on the roadway or a physical barrier. The beginning and ending of the median will usually have a physical or painted gore. A divided highway requires a corresponding median type listed in Feature 215 Highway Median and the non-composite characteristics will be inventoried separately for the left and right sides of the roadway.

Special Situations: In RCI, a roadway with a painted median is considered divided; but in HPMS it is considered undivided. For one-way roadway segments, Features 111 and 113 must break at the same points as the one-way points.

Codes	Descriptions
0	Not divided
2	Divided (painted or physical)
4	One-way
6	Reversible

EXAMPLES



0: Not Divided

2: Divided (painted or physical)

4: One Way

6: Reversible
(Selmon Expy not elevated)

6: Reversible
(Selmon Expy elevated)

DDIXOVR | DDI CROSSOVER

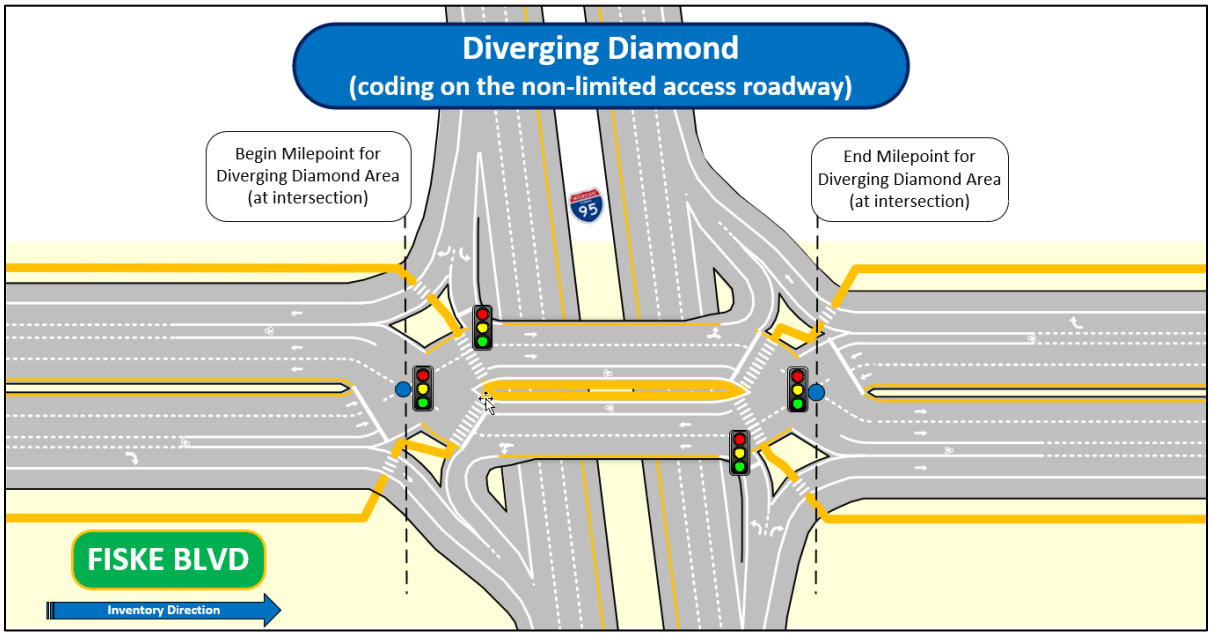
HPMS	MIRE	Who/What uses this Information	Required For	Offset Direction	Offset Distance
N/A		Planning, Traffic Ops, Safety Offices, TDA, Design	All functionally classified roadways On or Off the SHS.	N/A	N/A

Definition/Background: Indicates the travel length of the non-limited access facility between crossover intersections at a diverging diamond interchange (DDI).

Within the crossover area, non-composite characteristics will be inventoried for the left and right sides of the roadway as they appear with respect to the inventory direction.

How to Gather this Data: Code from BMP to EMP in the inventory direction on the non-limited access roadway. BMP and EMP shall be coded at the center of each intersection where the lanes of opposing directions cross each other. Code the name of the interchange in the value field. If the interchange does not have a name, input the names of the intersecting roadways at the interchange.

EXAMPLES



In this example, the inventory direction is from west to east. The BMP for DDIXOVR is coded at the center of the intersection on Fiske Blvd on the west side of the crossover area. The EMP for DDIXOVR is coded at the center of the intersection on the east side of the crossover area.