FEATURE 114
LOCAL SYSTEM

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: The name given to a section of roadway to identify it from other sections of roadway. Local names are important for emergency medical services and law enforcement. The local name identifies where on the Florida roadway network an accident or incident occurred or is occurring. Street signs are not standardized across the state. Their naming scheme is determined by the governing city or county. For consistency, make all local name recordings comply with the guidelines below. This will ensure that RCI is standardized. This feature is used to associate a local name with roadway IDs in RCI for the labeling of roadways in GIS applications like iView and Florida Traffic Online.

LOCALNAM | LOCAL NAME OF FACILITY

HPMS	MIRE	Who/What uses this Information	Required For	Offset Direction	Offset Distance
N/A	9	TDA, Traffic Engineering and Operations Office, District Office of Maintenance, Public	All roadways, including Active Exclusives.	N/A	N/A

Cross-Reference/Tolerance: Double-check the name, use USPS street suffixes, and special situations.

How to Gather this Data: Capture from the beginning of the roadway ID to the end. Only record local name changes when two consecutive signage types contain identical names. Signage types are defined under the roadway naming signage type hierarchy on the next page. Always record the local name from the highest signage type near the beginning of the roadway, but after that, if no two consecutive signage types are identical, then keep the name of the highest signage type for the entire roadway.

A local name most commonly occurs within city limits. When outside of city limits the U.S. route, state road, or county road number is the most common. Pay close attention to posted signage when entering and exiting cities to see when the name changes happen. Roadways within city limits can have more than one local name.

DO NOT START LOCAL NAME WITH THESE SYMBOLS

Symbol	Description	Substitution
@	At	AT
#	Pound or Hashtag	NUMBER or NO
%	Percent	PCT
&	Ampersand	AND
,	Comma	Omit
‘ or “	Single or Double Quote	Omit
: or ;	Colon or Semi-colon	Omit

Typical Street Signage

A local name most commonly occurs within city limits. Roadways within city limits can have more than one local name and usually begin and/or end at an intersection and county lines.

No Signage

Research other sources such as city maps, local Government, geographic information system (GIS) products, or other resources to determine the local name. After reviewing other sources, if the local name of the roadway still cannot be determined, then code it as “***UNSIGNED***.”

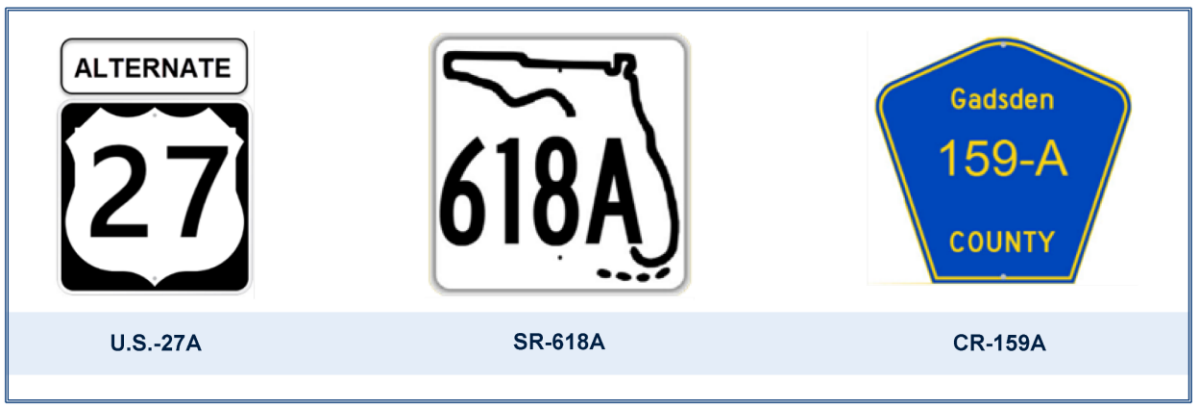
Route Signage

Interstate (e.g., I-95), Expressway (e.g., Dolphins Expressway), U.S. Route (e.g., U.S.-441), State Roads (e.g., SR-20), and County Road (e.g., CR-248) signs often contain direction of travel information. However, directional information is not recorded for routes or the associated ramps. *The hyphens are used for reporting purposes to keep the name together and for consistency.*

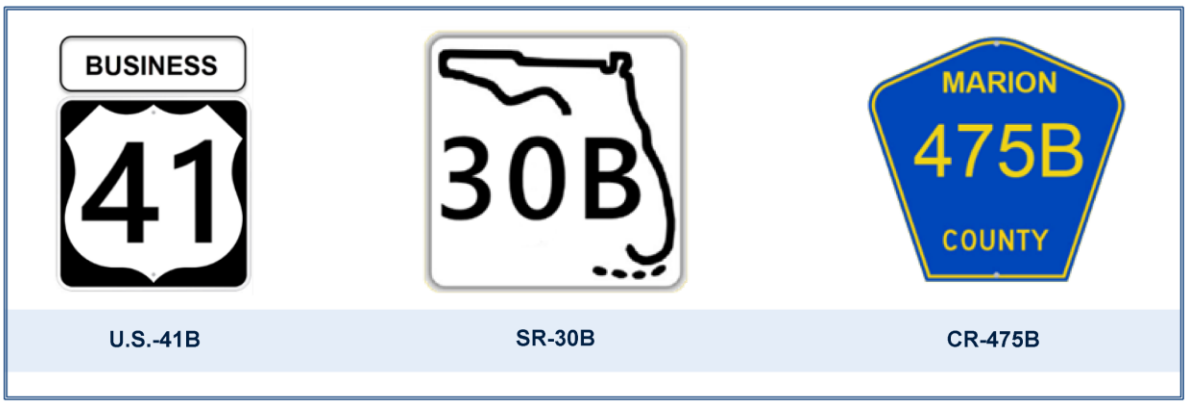
Alternate and Business Route Signage

These are recorded with an “A” for Alternate and “B” for Business as postfixes to the route number.

Code Alternate Routes as:



Code Business Routes as:



Cardinal Direction

Signage within a city may include the quadrant of the city in which the roadway exists. Additionally, for address purposes, a street name with a cardinal direction is distinctly different than one without or with another cardinal direction. Streets with cardinal directions (e.g., N, SW) may be included on ground mounted street name signs and/or overhead street name signs; when omitted for simplicity from the overhead sign then defer to the ground mounted sign. There is not a standard on signage for location of various elements of the street name, therefore the Cardinal Direction may be signed at the beginning or ending of the street name—record it where it is located. Use the following abbreviations:

Code	Definition
N	North
S	South
E	East
W	West
NE	Northeast
NW	Northwest
SE	Southeast
SW	Southwest

Suffix

Use the Official USPS standard street suffix abbreviations (See *Appendix K* for full list). This improves consistency throughout the State. Do not add the period after the abbreviation. Below are only a few of the suffixes as examples:

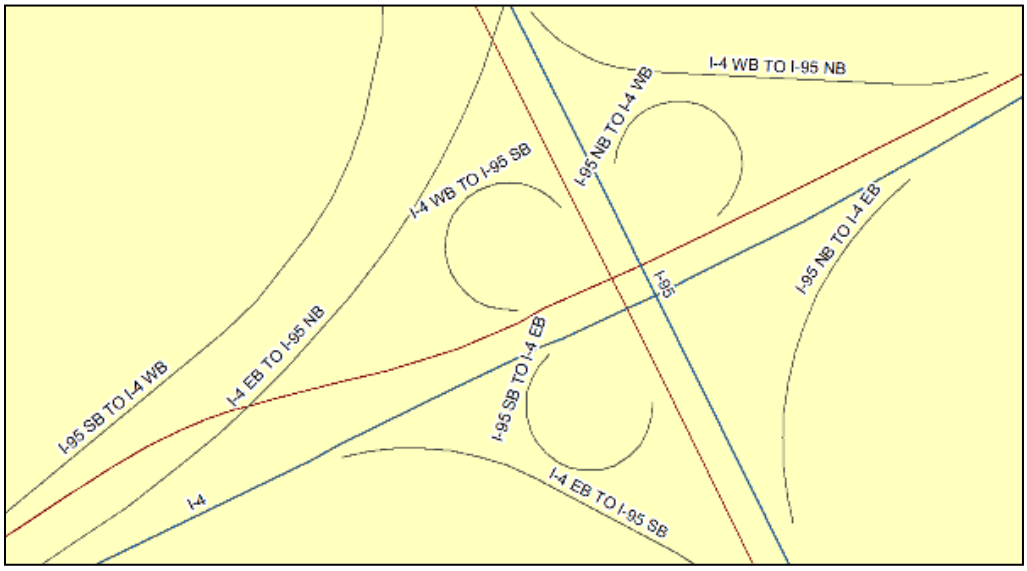
Code	Definition
ST	Street
BLVD	Boulevard
TRL	Trail
LN	Lane
AVE	Avenue
PKWY	Parkway
CT	Court

Ramps

Typically, ramps are named by referencing the mainline roadway for which access is provided. A ramp providing access for an interstate and another roadway will be named after the interstate. However, further guidance is used when two limited access roads connect to ensure the ramp is referenced correctly. FDOT uses the first 5 digits of a mainline to identify the ramps and frontage roads associated with it. The preferred method is to include the direction of the facilities being connected when there are multiple ramps.

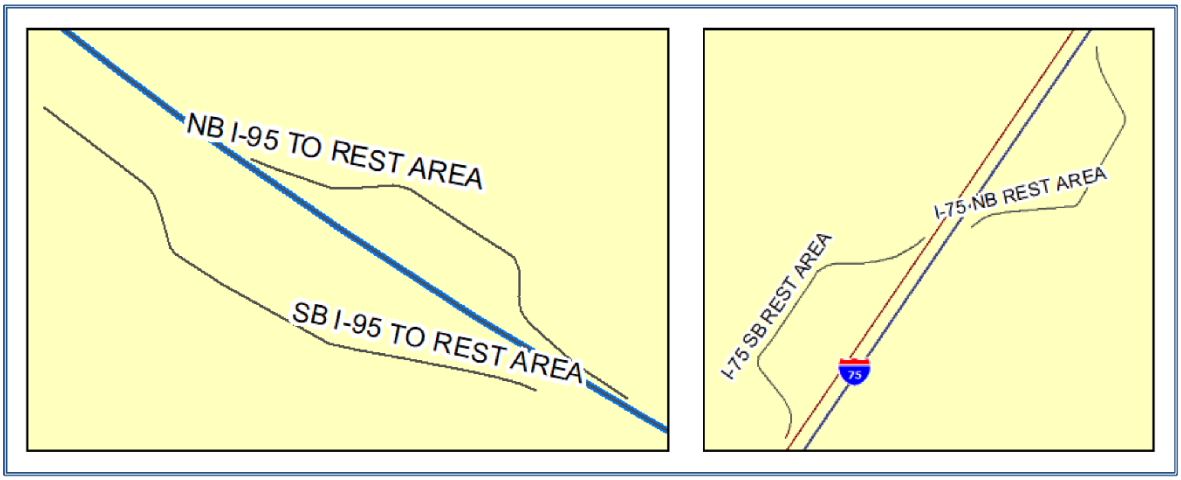
Interchange Ramp Names

Interchange ramps use the directionality when it is from one direction to only one direction.



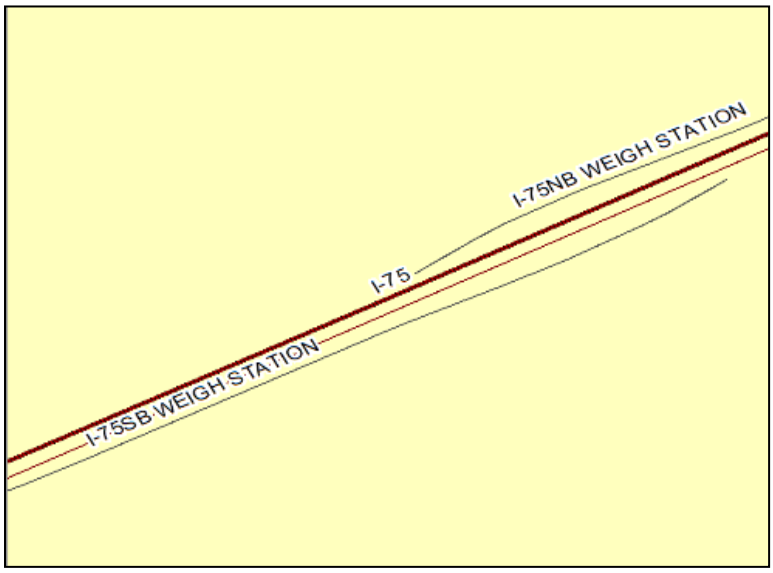
Rest Area Ramp Names

A Ramp to a Rest Area also uses the direction of the mainline.



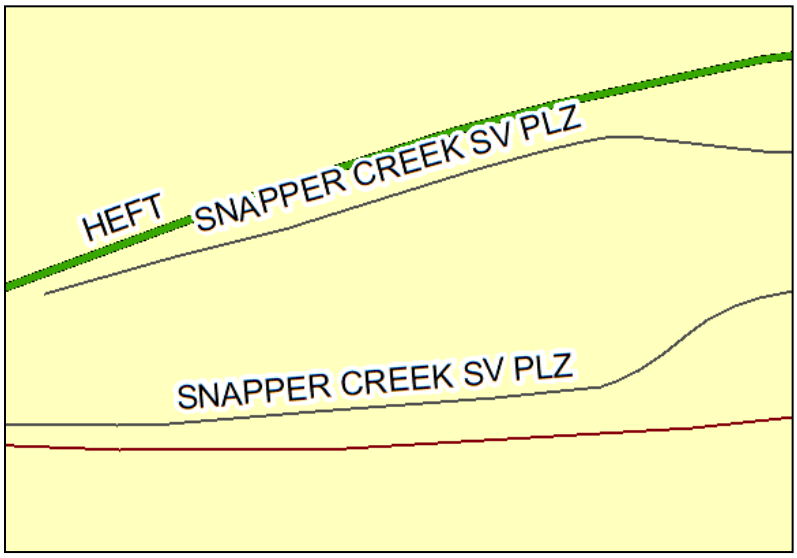
Weigh Station Ramp Names

A Ramp to a Weigh Station also uses the direction of the mainline.



Toll and Service Plaza Ramp Names

A Ramp to a Service Plaza indicates the name of the plaza since it is more unique than other ramps.



Roadway Naming Signage Type Hierarchy

When multiple signs exist, use the sequence below to help ensure consistency for local names.

1. Ground Mounted Street Name Sign

2. Overhead Street Name Sign

3. Interstate Marker

4. U.S. Route Marker

5. SR Marker

6. CR Marker

7. Memorial Designation Sign

8. Other Roadway Designation Sign