

# NCRouteCharacteristics Field Description

## General Notes:

The layer contains route data maintained by the state and counties. Fields dropped from the previous output product will be listed in the 'Removed Fields' section.

The LRS supports a dominant route (1) and up to 5 additional co-routes (2-6) for each segment. When a field definition includes X, the definition applies to each co-route 2-6. For example, the definition for RouteX applies to each of the following fields: Route2, Route3, Route4, Route5 and Route6.

The Data Owner is the group responsible for maintaining the data item. There may be one or more additional business owners associated with that information, but the Data Owner should be the first group to contact when there is a question about the data in this layer.

Domains are represented as coded values and descriptions. If the geodatabase table is exported, the resulting table will contain the coded values of the domains, not the descriptions.

NCRouteCharacteristics is a dual-carriageway system. In this system, divided roads (roads with medians) are represented as two separate lines, allowing different characteristics to be coded on each side of the route. On divided roads, most characteristics apply to just that side of the road. Undivided roads are represented as a single line.

The 11-Digit RouteID is a unique identification number assigned to each route. The first digit represents the route class. The second digit represents a route qualifier (for example a business route). The third digit represents the inventory or non-inventory direction. The fourth through eighth digits represent the route number. The ninth through eleventh digits represent the Sap County code. Please see 'Guide to the NCDOT Eleven-Digit Route Number' for further illustration ([Guide to NCDOT Eleven Digit Route Number \(pdf\)](#)).

Currently the BeginFeatureID and EndFeatureID fields have six (6) types of representation and are explained below.

1. Dominant intersecting route which is determined by:
  - a. lowest numeric RouteClass, then
  - b. lowest numeric RouteQualifier, then
  - c. lowest numeric RouteNumber, and lastly the
  - d. lowest numeric RouteInventory
2. County Boundary (BC000001 - BC000100) where the last three (3) digits represent the sap county number
3. State Boundary – BS000901 (Georgia), BS000902 (South Carolina), BS000903 (Tennessee), and BS000904 (Virginia)
4. Pseudo (Route event attributes change within a single segment such as StreetName and Pavement Type)
5. DEAD-END (the route terminates)
6. X-Cross (where a route intersects itself)

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## Field Definitions:

### 1. OBJECTID

Common Name	Object identifier
Definition	A unique number that is automatically generated for each segment.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Positive numbers
Notes	The object identifier changes with each publication.

### 2. Shape

Common Name	Shape
Definition	Stores the geometry information for each segment. Used by GIS software to display the line.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Polyline ZM
Notes	

### 3. Division

Common Name	Division
Definition	The NCDOT division number for each route segment
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Positive numbers; Data range from 1-14
Notes	

### 4. MaintCntyCode

Common Name	Maintenance County (SAP County Code)
Definition	For state-maintained roads, it is the county responsible for maintaining the section of road. For non-state-maintained roads, it is the county that the segment is located in.
Data Owner	GIS Unit

Extent	Every Segment
Values	Text: Coded domain – see metadata or contact the GIS unit for a full list of codes
Notes	The primary county field.  The coded domain values reflect the alphabetical order of North Carolina's counties, with a range from 001 (Alamance County) to 100 (Yancey County). Codes for roads maintained by NCDOT, but cross the state boundary: 901 (Georgia), 902 (South Carolina), 903 (Tennessee), 904 (Virginia).  In general, the MaintCntyCode will have the same value as other county fields, with exceptions around county boundaries. For Example, a portion of SR-1828 is in Yadkin County but maintained by Iredell County. The MaintCntyCode for this section is 049 (Iredell County).

## 5. LocCntyCode

Common Name	Location County (SAP County Code)
Definition	The county the segment is physically located in.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Text: Coded domain – see metadata or contact the GIS unit for a full list of codes
Notes	

## 6. RouteClass

Common Name	Route Class
Definition	The NCDOT route class code for dominant route.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment except for gap segments
Values	Text: Coded domain
Notes	Route class is represented by the 1 <sup>st</sup> digit of the Route ID.

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
1	Interstate (I)	State-maintained
2	US Route (US)	State-maintained
3	NC Route (NC)	State-maintained
4	Secondary Route (SR)	State-maintained
5	Non-System (NS)	Not state-maintained
6	Other State Agency Route (SA)	Maintained by other state agencies
7	Federal Route (FED)	Maintained by federal agencies
80	Ramp (RMP)	State-maintained, but not counted towards state-maintained mileage
81	Rest Areas (RST)	State-maintained, but not counted

		towards state-maintained mileage
82	Non-System Ramp	Not state-maintained
9	Projected (PRJ)	Generalized locations of major facilities that have not yet been built

## 7. RouteNumber

Common Name	Route Number
Definition	The NCDOT route number for the dominant route.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Positive numbers
Notes	The route number is represented by the 4 <sup>th</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup> digits of the RouteID.

## 8. RouteQualifier

Common Name	Route Qualifier
Definition	An additional code that further defines the dominant route.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	On state-maintained routes, values of 0 (Normal) indicate the regular route, while other values indicate a related route (e.g., I-95 and I-95 Business). The Route Qualifier is represented by the 2nd digit of the Route ID (except for Ramps and Rest Areas, where the first two digits of the Route ID for ramps are 80 or 82 and for Rest Areas are 81).

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
0	Normal Route	On most routes, this indicates the normal route
1	Alternate Route	
2	Bypass Route	
5	East Route	Used only for US-19 East, which is a different route than US-19
6	West Route	Used only for US-19 West, which is a different route than US-19
7	Spur/Connector Route	If the Route Class is Interstate, then the route is a spur If the Route Class is US or NC Route, then the route is a connector
8	Truck Route	
80	Ramp	
81	Rest Area	
82	Non-System Ramp	
9	Business Route	



## 9. RouteInventory

Common Name	Route Inventory
Definition	The NCDOT route direction for dominant route.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	Inventory directions are coded with Inventory (0) or Clockwise (8). All other values indicate the non-inventory direction of the route. Route inventory is represented by the 3 <sup>rd</sup> position of the route ID. NCDOT only counts mileage (length) in the inventory direction (values 0 and 8) except for non-inventory couplets, which are identified by the Facility Type field.

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
0	Inventory	Includes bidirectional, Northbound, Eastbound, and one-way inventory
4	Non-Inventory (Southbound)	On secondary routes, rest areas, and non-state-maintained route classes, "Southbound" means non-inventory
6	Non-Inventory (Westbound)	Primary routes only (Interstates, US Routes, and NC Routes)
8	Inventory (Clockwise)	Primary routes only (Interstates, US Routes, and NC Routes)
9	Non-Inventory (Counterclockwise)	Primary routes only (Interstates, US Routes, and NC Routes)

## 10. Direction

Common Name	Direction
Definition	Indicates the direction of the route
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Text; coded domain
Notes	

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
BD	Bidirectional	
NB	Northbound	
SB	Southbound	
EB	Eastbound	
WB	Westbound	
OI	One-way Inventory	

OO	One-way Opposite
CW	Clockwise
CC	Counterclockwise

### 11. TravelDirection

Common Name	Travel Direction
Definition	Indicates whether traffic is restricted to one direction or both.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Text; coded domain
Notes	The Route direction code of 0 can be one-way or both directions, so TravelDirection is used to determine if the route is one-way or bidirectional.

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
Both	Both directions	
One-way	One direction	

### 12. RouteMaintCode

Common Name	Route Maintenance Code
Definition	The system status of the route.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Text; Derived
Notes	This field has a value of "System" on every record except for Non-System routes.  System Routes = RouteClass IN (1,2,3,4,80,81,9). Non-System Routes = RouteClass IN (5,6,7,82).

### 13. RouteName

Common Name	Route Name
Definition	The NCDOT name of the dominant route.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Text
Notes	A concatenation of Route Class, Route Number, and Route Qualifier.

#### 14. StreetName

Common Name	Street Name
Definition	The name of the street (ex. 'Main Street').
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Text
Notes	

#### 15. SrcDocType

Common Name	Source Document Type
Definition	The type of source documentation that created the segment or caused the most recent official change.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	All system routes
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	This field should be related to the Source Document field.

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
N	Non-Verified	Indicates legacy segments or an unknown source document
M	Municipal Agreement	The municipal agreement number is stored in the Source Document field
P	Petition	The petition number is stored in the Source Document field
R	Project Alignment	
T	TIP	TIP or Project; the project number is stored in the Source Document field
O	Other	

#### 16. SrcDocID

Common Name	Source Document
Definition	The document reference that created the segment or caused the most recent official change.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	All system routes
Values	Text
Notes	Typical values are the TIP number or the Petition number. This field should be related to the Source Document Type field.

## 17. GeoDocType

Common Name	Revision Source Type
Definition	The most recent data source type used to draw or modify the segment's alignment/geometry.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	All system routes
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	This field should be related to the GeoDocID field. For example, if the value is Aerial Photo and the GeoDocID is 2010, the segment was aligned to an Aerial Photo that was flown in 2010.

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
N	Not Verified	Indicates the segment alignment has not been verified by the GIS Unit; the segment has not been photo-revised yet
A	Aerial Photo	Indicates that the segment has been photo revised
C	Local Centerline	
F	Field Research	
G	GPS	
L	Plat	
P	Parcels	
O	Other	

## 18. GeoDocID

Common Name	Revision Source
Definition	The most recent data source reference that was used to draw or modify the segment's alignment/geometry.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment that has been verified
Values	Text
Notes	When Aerial Photo is used as the Revision Source Type, the Revision Source Identifier is the year the photo was flown (or the source of the photo, if the year is unknown).

## 19. RouteID

Common Name	Route Identifier for the dominant route
Definition	The 11-digit composite route number.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment
Values	Positive 11-digit numbers (text field)
Notes	A unique identifier for routes across the state; Should be used as the route identifier when performing LRS analysis with route/milepost referencing.

## 20. MPLength

Common Name	Milepost Length
Definition	The segment length (in miles). Calculated by the ending milepost minus the beginning milepost. The milepost values are based on 3D measures generated from LiDAR data.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Positive numbers; six decimal places
Notes	Calculated field

## 21. LaneMiles

Common Name	Lane Miles
Definition	The milepost length multiplied by the number of lanes. In cases where the number of lanes is 0 or blank, the number of lanes is assumed to be 1.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Every Segment
Values	Positive numbers; six decimal places
Notes	Lane miles has been populated on all roads, even unpaved roads. In most cases, reporting on lane miles should exclude unpaved roads.

## 22. BeginMp1

Common Name	Beginning milepost for the dominant route
Definition	The beginning milepost value at that point on the segment.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment
Values	Positive numbers; six decimal places
Notes	

## 23. EndMp1

Common Name	Ending milepost for the dominant route
Definition	The ending milepost value for the route at that point on the segment.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment
Values	Positive numbers; six decimal places
Notes	

## 24. BeginFeatureID

Common Name	Beginning intersection feature for dominant route
Definition	Identifies the intersecting route (or county or route change or dead-end) for the beginning of the associated LRS segment.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment
Values	Text (11-digit Route ID when the feature is a route)
Notes	Use with the Ending Milepost field.

## 25. EndFeatureID

Common Name	Ending intersection feature for dominant route
Definition	Identifies the intersecting route (or county or route change or dead-end) for the ending of the associated LRS segment.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment
Values	Text (11-digit Route ID when the feature is a route)
Notes	Use with the Ending Milepost field.

## 26. RouteIDX

Common Name	Route identifier for co-routes 2-6
Definition	The 11-digit composite route number for co-routes 2-6.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment
Values	Positive 11-digit numbers (text field)
Notes	

## 27. BeginMpX

Common Name	Beginning milepost for co-routes 2-6
Definition	The beginning milepost value at that point on the segment for co-routes 2-6.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment
Values	Positive number; six decimal places
Notes	

## 28. EndMpX

Common Name	Ending milepost for co-routes 2-6
Definition	The ending milepost value at that point on the segment for co-route 2-6.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment
Values	Positive numbers; six decimal places
Notes	

### 29. AADT

Common Name	AADT
Definition	Annual average daily traffic.
Data Owner	Traffic Survey Group
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Positive numbers (Integer)
Notes	

### 30. AadtDate

Common Name	AADT Date
Definition	The year AADT data was collected.
Data Owner	Traffic Survey Group
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Positive 4-digit numbers (Short Integer)
Notes	

### 31. AADTTruck

Common Name	AADT Truck
Definition	Annual average daily truck traffic.
Data Owner	Traffic Survey Group
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Positive numbers (Integer)
Notes	

### 32. AadtMulti

Common Name	AADTT Multi-Unit Trucks
Definition	Annual average daily traffic or multi-unit trucks.
Data Owner	Traffic Survey Group
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Positive numbers (Integer)
Notes	

### 33. AadtSingle

Common Name	AADTT Single Unit Trucks
Definition	Annual average daily truck traffic or single unit trucks.
Data Owner	Traffic Survey Group
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Positive numbers (Integer)
Notes	

### 34. AccessCont

Common Name	AccessCont
Definition	Indicates some degree of control of through movements to a road.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Coded domain
Notes	If a record is Null, the road does not have any degree of access control.

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
Partial	Partial	Preference is given to through traffic movement. There may be a mix of interchanges, with at-grade crossings at public roads.
Full	Full	Access to through roads provided by interchanges. No at-grade intersections.

### 35. AddDate

Common Name	Addition Date
Definition	The construction date for the section of the road (or, if built already, the date when the road was added to the state maintenance system).
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	State-maintained roads, where available
Values	Dates
Notes	The date 12/31/1901 indicates that the date is unknown. Typically, December 31 <sup>st</sup> is used when the year is known, but the day and month are not.

### 36. AddDocID

Common Name	Addition Document
Definition	The reference number or code of the document that created the segment.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Text
Notes	Typical values are the TIP or petition number

### 37. AddDocType

Common Name	Addition Document Type
Definition	The type of documentation which created the segment or added the road to the state system.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Coded domain



Notes

This field should be related to the Addition Document field.

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
Petition	Petition	
TIP	TIP	
MA	Municipal Agreement	
Correction	Correction	
Other	Other	

### 38. BarePvmtRoute

Common Name	Bare Pavement System
Definition	A system of designated routes that are the first to be cleared and/or chemically treated in the event of winter weather conditions; generally consists of all interstates, four-lane divided primary routes, and some secondary routes.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Coded domain
Notes	

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
Y	Yes	Segment is part of the Bare Pavement System

### 39. BaseDetail

Common Name	Detailed Base Type
Definition	Detailed base layer types
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	New secondary routes
Values	Coded domain
Notes	This data is only entered on secondary routes that are added to the system by petition or municipal agreement and is used by the Pavement Management Unit.

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
ABC	Aggregate Base Course, Stone	
B25.0B	B25.0B	
B25.0C	B25.0C	
I-19.0B	I19.0B	
I-19.0C	I19.0C	

I-19.0D	I19.0D
Soil	Soil
STBC	Soil Type Base Course
CABC	Course Aggregate Base Course
SS	Stabilized Subgrade
CTABC	CTBC Cement Treated Aggregate Base Course

#### 40. BaseThickness

Common Name	Base Thickness
Definition	Thickness of the base layer (in inches)
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	New secondary routes
Values	Positive numbers; Range domain 1-14
Notes	This data is only entered on secondary routes that are added to the system by petition or municipal agreement and is used by the Pavement Management Unit.

#### 41. DesignSpd

Common Name	Design Speed
Definition	The speed used to determine the various geometric features of the roadway (in miles per hour).
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Positive numbers; Range domain 15-80
Notes	

#### 42. FcltyType

Common Name	Facility Type
Definition	The operational characteristics of the roadway
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Coded domain
Notes	

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
One Way	One-Way Street	Identifies true one-way streets. This is not used for divided highways
Couplet	Couplet	Parallel route pairings that have the same route number (e.g. US-401), but are substantially different in nature, where the non-inventory direction (westbound or southbound) is designated

as an inventory route. Often, couplet pairs have different street names (e.g. McDowell St and Dawson St), and have physical barriers, such as city blocks, between them. Couplets are the only instances where the non-inventory direction of a route counts towards the overall system mileage

GS Ramp	Grade-Separated Ramp	A ramp where the connecting facilities are at two different elevations; separated by an overpass
Non-Main	Non-Mainline	An ancillary section of roadway that is associated with a main route. Not currently in use
Public Facility	Public Facility	A section of pavement that is maintained by a public entity but is not considered a public road For example, an entrance to a publicly owned facility such as a school. Does not count towards system mileage
Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Segments that are part of the LRS data but are excluded when determining overall system mileage For example, segments that are out of the state, driveways, parking lots, trails, segments that are not roads on the ground
Non-GS Ramp	Non-Grade-Separated Ramp	A segment that is classified as a ramp and is connecting two facilities that are at the same elevation.

### 43. FuncClass

Common Name	Functional Classification
Definition	A classification system of roads based on the traffic service they are intended to provide. Approval of changes are done by the Federal Highway Administration and is managed by the Transportation Planning Division at NCDOT.
Data Owner	Transportation Planning Division
Extent	Every segment
Values	Coded domain
Notes	Functional classification (along with National Highway System and Urban Identification) determines federal-aid eligibility. All roads on the National Highway System are eligible for federal-aid. In addition, all routes functionally classified as Interstate (1) through Major Collector (5), plus urban Minor Collectors, are federal-aid eligible. Ramps are given the highest functional classification value of the routes they serve, but are not eligible for federal-aid.

Domain:

<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1	Interstate	
2	PA-FrwyExp	Principal Arterial – Other Freeways and Expressways
3	PA-Other	Principal Arterial - Other
4	Minor Arterial	
5	Major Collector	
6	Minor Collector	
7	Local	

#### **44. FuncClassDate**

Common Name	Functional Classification Date
Definition	The date which the road became part of the Federal Highway Administration. Managed by the Program Development Branch at NCDOT.
Data Owner	Transportation Planning Division
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Dates
Notes	

#### **45. HOVLnCount**

Common Name	HOV Lanes
Definition	The number of HOV (high-occupancy vehicle) lanes
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Positive numbers; domain range 1-12
Notes	

#### **46. HOVType**

Common Name	HOV Type
Definition	The type of HOV lanes
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Coded domain
Notes	

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
Full-Time	Full-Time HOV	Section has exclusive HOV lanes (no other use permitted)
Part-Time	Part-Time HOV	Normal through lane(s) used as HOV lanes during specified time periods
Shldr/Prkg	Shoulder/Parking HOV	Shoulder/parking lane(s) used for HOV lanes during specific time periods

#### 47. ImprvDate

Common Name	Improvement Date
Definition	The date the most recent improvement was made to the segment.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Dates
Notes	The date 12/31/1901 indicates that the date is unknown. Typically December 31 <sup>st</sup> is used when the year is known, but the day and month are not.

#### 48. ImprvDocID

Common Name	Improvement Document Identifier
Definition	The reference number or code of the improvement document.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Text
Notes	

#### 49. ImprvDocType

Common Name	Improvement Document Type
Definition	The type of document that references the most recent improvement to the segment.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Text
Notes	Typical values are the TIP number.

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
TIP	TIP	
Resrfc	Resurfacing Package	
PR	Paving Report	
Other	Other	

## 50.ImprvType

Common Name	Improvement Type
Definition	The most recent improvement made to the segment
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
BR	Bridge Replacement	The total replacement of a structurally inadequate or functionally obsolete bridge with a new structure constructed in the same general traffic corridor to current geometric construction standards. A bridge removed and replaced with a lesser facility is considered a bridge replacement. Incidental roadway approach work is included.
MI	Minor Widening	The addition of more width per through lane, shoulder improvements, and/or turn lanes (regardless of length or width) to an existing facility without adding through lanes. The existing pavement is salvaged. Also included, where necessary, is the resurfacing of the existing pavement and other incidental improvements such as shoulder and drainage improvements.
MA	Major Widening	The addition of through lanes or dualization of an existing facility where the existing pavement is salvaged. Also included, where necessary, is the resurfacing of the existing pavement and other incidental improvements such as shoulder and drainage improvements.
NR	New Construction	Construction of a new route on an original location that does not replace an existing route, but which was designed and built as an independent facility.
RS	Resurfacing	Placement of additional material (concrete, asphalt, etc.) over the existing roadway to improve serviceability or to provide additional strength. There may be upgrading of unsafe features and other incidental work. If resurfacing is done as a final stage of construction, the

		preceding stage (relocation, reconstruction, minor widening, etc.) is used as the improvement type.
NL	Relocation	Construction of a facility on new location that replaces an existing route. The new facility carries all the through traffic, while the previous facility is closed or retained as a land-service road only.
IP	Initial Paving	This is used the first time an unpaved road is paved.
RE	Reconstruction	Reconstruction on substantially the same alignment. It may include the addition of through lanes, dualization, addition of interchanges or grade separations, or widening of through lanes. Reconstruction may also include the correction of alignment and/or shoulder and drainage deficiencies.
SI	Surface Improvement	Surface improvements such as crack sealing, diamond grinding, subsealing, joint repair, slurry seal, asphalt surface treatment, etc.
OT	Other	Other types of improvements

### 51. LaneWidth

Common Name	Lane Width
Definition	The width of one travel lane on the section.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Range domain 6-20
Notes	

### 52. LftPvdShldrWidth

Common Name	Left Paved Shoulder Width
Definition	The paved shoulder surface width for the left shoulder (in feet).
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Positive numbers; Domain range 1-16
Notes	

### 53. LftShldrType

Common Name	Left Shoulder
Definition	The type of the left shoulder material
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available

Values	Coded domain
Notes	On combination shoulders, the highest code present is used. For example, a shoulder that is bituminous and gravel would be coded as bituminous. On divided roads, this refers to the inside shoulder. On undivided roads, it is the shoulder on the left side when facing inventory direction (the line segment direction).

Domain Hierarchy:

Value	Description	Notes
Curb-Con	Curb - Concrete	
Curb-Bit	Curb-Bituminous	
Concrete	Concrete	
Bitum	Bituminous	
Gravel	Gravel or Stone	
Grass	Grass or Sod	

#### 54. LftShldrWidth

Common Name	Left Shoulder Width
Definition	The total shoulder width for the left shoulder (in feet)
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Positive numbers; Range domain 1-30
Notes	If the left shoulder width is greater than the left paved shoulder width, then a combination shoulder is present, such as bituminous and grass.

#### 55. LftTrnLnType

Common Name	Left Turn Lane
Definition	The type of left turning lane
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable, but this data item has never been fully populated
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	If left turn lane data is not present, there are no designated left turn lanes.

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
Single	Single Turn Lane	Single left turn lane
Multiple	Multiple Turn Lanes	Multiple turn lanes. Indicates multiple lanes devoted to the same turning movement or that there are single left turn lanes in each direction (if the road is not divided)
Continuous	Continuous Turn Lane	Continuous left turn lane. Allows for left



No Peak	No Turns During Peak Time	turns through multiple intersections Left turns are prohibited during peak hours
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## 56. LftShldrWidth

Common Name	Left Turn Lane Width
Definition	The total combined width for the left turning lanes (in feet).
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable, but this data item has never fully been fully populated.
Values	Positive numbers; Range domain 6-120
Notes	.

## 57. MaintOps

Common Name	Maintenance Operation
Definition	The agency maintaining the segment if ownership cannot be derived from Route Class.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Positive numbers; Coded domain. This field contains exceptions: US, NC, or Secondary Routes that are not maintained by NCDOT should have the correct owner identified in this field.
Notes	.

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
2	County Highway Agency	County highway agency
3	Town or Township Highway Agency	Town or township highway agency
4	City or Municipal Highway Agency	City of municipal highway agency
11	State Park, Forest, or Reservation Agency	State park, forest, or reservation agency
12	Local Park, Forest, or Reservation Agency	Local park, forest, or reservation agency
13	Wildlife Resources Commission	Wildlife Resources Commission
21	Other State Agency	Other state agency
25	Other Local Agency	Other local agency
27	Railroad	Railroad
31	State Toll Road	State toll authority
32	Local Toll Authority	Local toll authority
40	Other Public Instrumentality (e.g., Airport)	Other public instrumentality (e.g., airport, school, university)
50	Indian Tribe Nation	Indian Tribe Nation

60	Other Federal Agency	Other federal agency
62	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Bureau of Indian Affairs
63	Bureau of Fish and Wildlife	Bureau of Fish and Wildlife
64	U.S. Forest Service	U.S. Forest Service
66	National Park Service	National Park Service
67	Tennessee Valley Authority	Tennessee Valley Authority
68	Bureau of Land Management	Bureau of Land Management
69	Bureau of Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
70	Corps of Engineers	Corps of Engineers
72	Air Force	Air Force
73	Navy/Marines	Navy/Marines
74	Army	Army
80	Other	Other
98	Private-Residential	Private-Residential
99	Private-Other	Private-Other

## 58. MedianType

Common Name	Median
Definition	The type of median present
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	No data indicates that there is no median present in that section, and that the road is not divided. Roads with a median length of at least 200ft are represented as separate lines (dual-carriageway). Medians that are at least two feet wide are coded in this field, regardless of whether the road is represented as a single line or a pair. Where multiple medians are present, the type that prohibits the most movement of vehicles is coded (for example, a grass median with a cable guardrail is coded as a flexible positive barrier).

### Domain Hierarchy:

Value	Description	Notes
RPB	Rigid Positive Barrier	Includes jersey barriers
SRPB	Semi-Rigid Positive Barrier	A raised median with a sloped edge; includes guardrails.
FPB	Flexible Positive Barrier	Includes cable guardrails
PM	Paved Mountable	
Curb	Curb	This code is used for legacy data. Eventually, unspecified positive barriers will be coded as semi-rigid, rigid, or flexible positive barriers
Grass	Grass	Includes cable guardrail
Striped	Striped	Striped (painted pavement)

## 59. MedianWidth

Common Name	Median Width
Definition	The width of the median (in feet).
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Positive numbers; Range domain 1-999
Notes	On roads represented as two separate lines (divided), one-half of the median width is stored on each segment. If the road is represented as a single line but has a median (typically because the median length is less than 200 feet), the entire median width is stored on the segment. Median widths do not contain turn lanes. Median widths include left paved shoulder widths,

## 60. NHS

Common Name	National Highway System (NHS)
Definition	National Highway System code designation (Codes 2-9 specify the type of intermodal connector). NHS is a network of nationally significant highways approved by Congress in the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995. All codes, 1-21, are part of the National Highway System.
Data Owner	Division of Planning and Programming
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Positive numbers; Coded domain
Notes	No data indicates that the segment is not part of the NHS. All routes on the National Highway System are eligible for federal-aid.

### Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
1	NHS: not Intermodal Connector/MAP-21	Section is on the NHS
2	Major Airport	NHS Connector – Major Airport
3	Major Port Facility	NHS Connector – Major Port Facility
4	Major Amtrak Station	NHS Connector – Major Amtrak Station
5	Major Rail/Truck Terminal	NHS Connector – Major Rail/Truck Terminal
6	Major Inter City Bus Terminal	NHS Connector – Major Intercity Bus Terminal
7	Major Public Transportation or Multi-Modal Passenger Terminal	NHS Connector – Major Public Transit Terminal
8	Major Pipeline Terminal	NHS Connector – Major Pipeline Terminal
9	Major Ferry Terminal	NHS Connector – Major Ferry Terminal

Section was added to the National Highway System as part of MAP-21 legislation on October 1, 2012. These roads were principal arterials that were not part of the existing NHS.

### 61. NHSDate

Common Name	NHS Date
Definition	The date the segment was added to the NHS.
Data Owner	Division of Planning and Programming
Extent	Currently only populated on Map-21 NHS routes
Values	Dates
Notes	

### 62. OwnerName

Common Name	Ownership Name
Definition	Owner Name
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	
Values	Text
Notes	

### 63. OwnerType

Common Name	Ownership Type
Definition	The agency that maintains the segment, if ownership cannot be derived from Route Class.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Number; Coded domain
Notes	This field contains exceptions: US, NC, or Secondary Routes that are not maintained by NCDOT should have the correct owner identified in this field

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
2	County Highway Agency	County highway agency
3	Town or Township Highway Agency	Town or township highway agency
4	City or Municipal Highway Agency	City of municipal highway agency

11	State Park, Forest, or Reservation Agency	State park, forest, or reservation agency
12	Local Park, Forest, or Reservation Agency	Local park, forest, or reservation agency
13	Wildlife Resources Commission	Wildlife Resources Commission
21	Other State Agency	Other state agency
25	Other Local Agency	Other local agency
27	Railroad	Railroad
31	State Toll Road	State toll authority
32	Local Toll Authority	Local toll authority
40	Other Public Instrumentality (e.g., Airport)	Other public instrumentality (e.g., airport, school, university)
50	Indian Tribe Nation	Indian Tribe Nation
60	Other Federal Agency	Other federal agency
62	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Bureau of Indian Affairs
63	Bureau of Fish and Wildlife	Bureau of Fish and Wildlife
64	U.S. Forest Service	U.S. Forest Service
66	National Park Service	National Park Service
67	Tennessee Valley Authority	Tennessee Valley Authority
68	Bureau of Land Management	Bureau of Land Management
69	Bureau of Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
70	Corps of Engineers	Corps of Engineers
72	Air Force	Air Force
73	Navy/Marines	Navy/Marines
74	Army	Army
80	Other	Other
98	Private-Residential	Private-Residential
99	Private-Other	Private-Other

#### 64. Restricted Access

Common Name	Restricted Access
Definition	Sections of road that are maintained by a public entity but are inaccessible to the public (for example, roads on military bases).
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	

Domain:

Value	Description	Notes
Y	Yes	Segment has restricted access

## 65. PeakLanes

Common Name	Peak Lanes
Definition	The number of lanes in the peak direction of flow during the peak hour, in cases where it cannot be derived from the number of lanes.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	HPMS samples
Values	Positive numbers
Notes	A four-lane road in which one of the lanes is reversed during the peak hour to accommodate traffic movement would have a Peak Lanes value of 3. If there is no data in the field, assume the Peak Lanes is ½ the number of lanes on undivided roads, or the number of lanes in the peak direction if the road is divided.

## 66. PostedRoute

Common Name	Posted Route
Definition	A system of designated secondary routes where truck traffic with axle weights exceeding 13,000 pounds is prohibited by ordinance.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Text
Notes	The value is the ordinance number. Any value present indicates that the segment is part of the Posted Route system.

## 67. ROW

Common Name	Right of Way
Definition	The width of land acquired by NCDOT for roadway construction of improvement (in feet).
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Positive numbers; range domain 9-999
Notes	Right of Way can vary continuously along the road. The data has been generalized in areas of widely varying Right of Way to represent significant changes.

## 68. RtPvdShldrWidth

Common Name	Right Paved Shoulder Width
Definition	The paved shoulder surface width for the right shoulder (in feet).
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Positive numbers; one decimal place; range domain 1-30
Notes	

## 69. RtShldrType

Common Name	Right Shoulder
Definition	The type of right surface material
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	On combination shoulders, the highest code present is used. For example, a shoulder that is bituminous and gravel would be coded as bituminous. On divided roads, this refers to the outside shoulder. On undivided roads, it is the shoulder on the right side when facing inventory direction (the line segment direction).

### Domain Hierarchy:

Value	Description	Notes
Curb-Con	Curb - Concrete	
Curb-Bit	Curb - Bituminous	
Concrete	Concrete	
Bitum	Bituminous	
Gravel	Gravel or Stone	
Grass	Grass or Sod	

## 70. RtShldrWidth

Common Name	Right Shoulder Width
Definition	The total shoulder width for the right shoulder (in feet).
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Positive numbers; range domain 1-30
Notes	If the right shoulder width is greater than the right paved shoulder width, then a combination shoulder is present, such as bituminous and grass.

## 71. RtTrnLnTye

Common Name	Right Turn Lane
Definition	The type of right turning lane.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable, but this data item has never been fully populated
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	If the right turn lane data is not present, there are no designated right turn lanes.

### Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
Single	Single Turn Lane	Single right turn lane
Multiple	Multiple Turn Lanes	Multiple turn lanes. Indicates multiple

lanes devoted to the same turning movement, or that there are single right turn lanes in each direction (if the road is not divided).

Continuous	Continuous	Continuous left turn lane. Allows for left turns through multiple intersections
No Peak	No Turns During Peak Time	Right turns are prohibited during peak hours

## 72. RtTrnLnWidth

Common Name	Right Turn Lane Width
Definition	The total combined width for the right turning lanes (in feet).
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable, but this data item has never been fully populated
Values	Positive numbers; range domain 1-120
Notes	

## 73. SampleID

Common Name	Sample ID
Definition	The HPMS sample identification number
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	HPMS samples
Values	Positive numbers; range domain 100000-999999
Notes	Samples are reported annually to the Federal Highway Agency as part of the HPMS report. Detailed data is provided for the samples as part of the report.

## 74. SpeedLimit

Common Name	Speed limit
Definition	The posted speed limit (in miles per hour).
Data Owner	Traffic Safety Unit/OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	State maintained roads
Values	Positive numbers
Notes	Data comes from traffic ordinances governing speed limit; where there is no ordinance, the speed limit is 35 within municipalities and 55 outside municipalities.

## 75. MilitaryBase

Common Name	STRAHNET Military Base
Definition	The military base that the STRAHNET route is located within.
Data Owner	Division of Planning and Programming.
Extent	Where applicable, but this data item has never been fully populated.
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	



Domain :

<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1	Pope Air Force Base	Pope Air Force Base
2	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base
3	Fort Bragg Army Base	Fort Bragg Army Base
4	Camp Lejeune Marine Base	Camp Lejeune Marine Base
5	Cherry Point Marine Air Station	Cherry Point Marine Air Station
6	New River Marine Air Station	New River Marine Air Station
7	Elizabeth City Coast Guard Air Station	Elizabeth City Coast Guard Air Station

### 76. STRAHNETDate

Common Name	Strategic Highway Network Date
Definition	Date
Data Owner	Division of Planning and Programming
Extent	Where available
Values	Dates
Notes	

### 77. STRAHNETType

Common Name	STRAHNET
Definition	The military's Strategic Highway Network (a subset of the National Highway System).
Data Owner	Division of Planning and Programming
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Number; Coded domain
Notes	

Domain :

<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1	Regular STRAHNET	STRAHNET route
2	Connector	STRAHNET connector route

### 78. SrfcDetail

Common Name	Detailed Surface Type
Definition	The detailed surface type.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	Used by the Pavement Management Unit.

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
Asphalt	Asphalt, Hot Mix Asphalt, Plant Mix Asphalt	
BST	BST	
AST	AST	
S4.75A	S4.75A	
S9.5A	S9.5A	
S9.5B	S9.5B	
S9.5C	S9.5C	
S9.5D	S9.5D	
SF9.5A	SF9.5A	
S12.5B	S12.5B	
S12.5C	S12.5C	
S12.5D	S12.5D	
I-1	I-1	
I-2	I-2	
JCP	Jointed Concrete Pavement	
CRCP	Continuously reinforced concrete pavement	
HDS	Heavy Duty Surface	
Gravel	Gravel	
59.5D	59.5D	

### 79. SrfcThickness

Common Name	Surface Thickness
Definition	The thickness of the surface layer of pavement/concrete in inches.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Positive numbers; two decimal places; range domain 0.25-18
Notes	

### 80. SrfcType

Common Name	Surface Type
Definition	The type of surface pavement on the segment.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	State-maintained roads
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
Unpaved	Unpaved	Unpaved (includes Aggregate Base Course)
Bitum	Bituminous	Bituminous

JPCP	JPCP	Jointed Plain Concrete Pavement
CRCP	CRCP	Continuously reinforced concrete pavement
AC_AC	AC overlay on AC	Asphalt-concrete (AC) overlay over existing AC pavement
AC_JCP	AC overlay on JCP	AC overlay over existing jointed concrete pavement
AC_CRCP	AC overlay on CRCP	Bituminous overlay over existing CRCP
UJC_PCC	Unbonded JC overlay on PCC	Unbonded jointed concrete overlay on PCC pavement
BPCC_PCC	Bonded PCC overlay on PCC	Bonded PCC overlay on PCC pavement
Other	Other (includes bridge decks, whitetopping, brick)	Other (includes bridge decks, whitetopping, brick, etc.)

### 81. SrfcWidth

Common Name	Surface Width
Definition	The paved surface width (in feet), or the road width from ditch to ditch on unpaved roads (in feet).
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	State-maintained roads
Values	Positive numbers; range domain 9-400
Notes	Surface width does not include the median width (unless it is a striped median). On divided roads, the surface width value is the paved width on that side of the median. On paved roads, surface width is edge of pavement to edge of pavement (includes paved shoulders).

### 82. TerrainType

Common Name	Terrain Type
Definition	Generalized terrain classification
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment
Values	Number; Coded domain
Notes	

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
1	Level	
2	Rolling	
3	Mountainous	

### 83. ThruLaneCount

Common Name	Through Lanes
-------------	---------------

Definition	The number of through lanes
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	State-maintained roads, some non-system roads (where applicable), some ramps (where applicable)
Values	Positive numbers; range 1-12
Notes	Does not include ancillary lanes used for ramps and turning movements. On divided roads, the value is the number of through lanes in that direction

#### 84. TerrainType

Common Name	Toll Charged
Definition	The travel direction that a toll is charged.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Toll roads
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
One Dir	One Direction	Toll is charged in one direction only
Both Dir	Both Directions	Toll is charged in both directions
None	No Toll Charged	No toll is charged on the roll road

#### 85. TollID

Common Name	Toll ID
Definition	The identification name assigned by FHWA to the roll road.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Toll roads
Values	Number; Coded domain
Notes	

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
193	Triangle Expressway	
194	Western Wake Expressway	
378	Monroe Expressway	
379	I-77 Express Lanes	

#### 86. TollType

Common Name	Toll Type
Definition	The type of toll relating to function and accessibility.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)

Extent	Toll roads
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
Regular	Regular Toll	
HOT	HOT Lanes	HOT (High Occupancy Toll) lanes

### 87. MunPopGroup

Common Name	Municipal Population Group
Definition	Population of the municipality where the segment is located.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Segments located within municipal boundaries
Values	Number; Coded domain
Notes	No data indicates that the segment is not within any city or town limits.

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
1	Under 1,000 Population	Municipality population is under 1,000
2	1,000 to 2,499	Municipality population is between 1,000 and 2,499
3	2,500 to 4,999	Municipality population is between 2,500 and 4,999
4	5,000 to 9,999	Municipality population is between 5,000 and 9,999
5	10,000 to 24,999	Municipality population is between 10,000 and 24,999
6	25,000 to 49,999	Municipality population is between 25,000 and 49,999
7	50,000 to 99,999	Municipality population is between 50,000 and 99,999
8	100,000 and over	Municipality population is over 100,000

### 88. TownCode

Common Name	Town Code
Definition	A code identifying the municipality where the segment is located.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Segments located within municipal boundaries
Values	Text: Coded domain – contact the GIS unit for a full list of codes
Notes	The first two digits of the town code are the NCDOT division number. Towns which cross division boundaries are assigned two different town codes, but only one town code is used for each municipality. Null indicates a segment which is not within any city or town limits.

## 89. TownName

Common Name	Town Name
Definition	The name identifying the municipality where the segment is located.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Segments located within municipal boundaries
Values	Text: Coded domain – contact the GIS unit for a full list of codes
Notes	

## 90. TrkRoute

Common Name	Truck Route
Definition	Internal and federally-designated truck routes.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Positive numbers; Coded domain
Notes	No data indicates that trucks are allowed on the route without restrictions.

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
2	Parkway – Trucks/Commercial Vehicles Prohibited	Parkway – trucks and commercial vehicles prohibited
3	Not a Parkway – Trucks/Commercial Vehicles Prohibited during specific periods; not a designated truck route	Not a parkway – trucks and commercial vehicles prohibited during specific times
4	Not a Parkway – Trucks/Commercial Vehicles Prohibited	Not a parkway – trucks and commercial vehicles prohibited
5	Designated Truck Route (Federally approved)	National Network (federally approved)

## 91. TrkRouteDate

Common Name	Truck Route Date
Definition	The date which added internal and federally-designated truck routes.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Dates
Notes	No data indicates that trucks are allowed on the route without restrictions.

## 92. UrbanType

Common Name	Urban Area Type
-------------	-----------------

Definition	The designated code of the urban area where the segment is located.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Segments located within urbanized and urban areas (represented as the smoothed urban boundaries)
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	No data indicates a rural segment; any value other than 0 or null indicates an urban segment. This field should be used to determine rural/urban designation. This field is not related to whether the segment is within a town or city.

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
Urban Cluster	Urban Cluster	
Urbanized Area	Urbanized Area	

### 93. UrbanID

Common Name	Urban ID
Definition	The 5-digit census code of the urban area where the segment is located.
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Segments located within urbanized and urban areas (represented as the smoothed urban boundaries)
Values	Integer; Coded domain – see the metadata or contact the GIS Unit for a full list of codes
Notes	No data indicates a rural segment; any value other than 0 or null indicates an urban segment. This field should be used to determine rural/urban designation. This field is not related to whether the segment is within a town or city.

### 94. UrbanID

Common Name	Urban Population
Definition	Population based on the urban area that the segment
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment
Values	Integer; Coded domain
Notes	Populations are estimated of urban areas (updated annually). Populations are officially updated by the Census Bureau every ten years. Codes 3-7 are considered urban. This field is not related to whether the segment is within a town or city.

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
1	< 2,500	Rural
2	2,500 to 4,999	Reserved for future use; the minimum

		population of a small urban boundary is 5,000
3	5,000 to 24,999	Urban population between 5,000 and 24,999
4	25,000 to 49,999	Urban population between 25,000 and 49,999
5	50,000 to 99,999	Urbanized population between 50,000 and 99,999
6	100,000 to 199,999	Urbanized population between 100,000 and 199,999
7	> 200,000	Urbanized population greater than 200,000

### 95. Shape Length

Common Name	Shape Length
Definition	The two-dimensional length of the segment (in feet).
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment
Values	Positive numbers; six decimal places
Notes	Do not use this field to determine the length of segments or routes. Instead, refer to the MPLength field for an accurate segment length. The official length is based on mileposts because they reflect three-dimensional measurements.

### Removed Fields:

(Removed starting 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2022)

### 96. AppDevHwy

Common Name	Appalachian Development Highway
Definition	Indicates segments which are part of the Appalachian Development Highway
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Coded domain
Notes	

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
Y	Yes	Segment participants in the Appalachian Development Highway



## 97. CounterPkLanes

Common Name	Counter Peak Lanes
Definition	The number of lanes in the counter-peak direction of flow during the peak hour, in cases where it cannot be derived from the number of lanes.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	HPMS Samples
Values	Positive numbers
Notes	For example, a four-lane road in which one of the lanes is reversed during the peak hour to accommodate traffic movement would have a Counter Peak Lanes value of 1 and a Peak Lanes value of 3. If there is no data in the field, assume that the Counter Peak Lanes is ½ the number of lanes on undivided roads, or the number of lanes in the counter peak direction if the road is divided.

(Removed starting 3rd Quarter 2020)

## 98. HOVAccess

Common Name	HOV Access
Definition	The type of access of HOV lanes
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where applicable
Values	Coded domain
Notes	

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
2 or More	2 or More People	Vehicles with 2 or more persons allowed
Buses	Buses Only	Buses only

(Removed starting 2nd Quarter 2019)

## 99. StructurID

Common Name	Structure ID
Definition	Structure identifier.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Where available
Values	Text
Notes	

## 100. StructurType [STRCTR\_CD]

Common Name	Structure Type
-------------	----------------

Definition	A structure (bridge, tunnel, or causeway) is present.
Data Owner	OPM (Operations Program Management)
Extent	Populated on primaries; sparsely populated on other route classes
Values	Text; Coded domain
Notes	

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
Bridge	Bridge	Bridges and pipes greater than 20 feet.
Tunnel	Tunnel	
Causeway	Causeway	

(Removed starting 4th Quarter 2016)

### 101. SHS [SHS\_TYP\_CD]

Common Name	State Highway System
Definition	An internal classification system based on route class and municipal boundaries
Data Owner	GIS Unit
Extent	Every segment
Values	Coded domain (integer)
Notes	"Rural" refers to a segment that is outside of municipality limits and is not related to the urban area boundaries.

Domain :

Value	Description	Notes
1	Rural Primary	Interstate, US, or NC route not within a municipal boundary
2	Mun Primary (Over 5,000)	Interstate, US, or NC route within a municipality with a population over 5,000
3	Mun Primary (Under 5,000)	Interstate, US, or NC route within a municipality with a population under 5,000
4	Rural Secondary	Secondary Route not within a municipal boundary
5	Mun Secondary (Over 5,000)	Secondary Route within a municipality with a population over 5,000
6	Mun Secondary (Under 5,000)	Secondary Route within a municipality with a population under 5,000
7	Non-System	Municipality-maintained road
8	Other State Agency	Other state agency-maintained road
9	Federal	Federal agency-maintained road
10	Rural Ramp	Ramp not within a municipal boundary
11	Mun Ramp (Over 5,000)	Ramp within a municipality with a

		population over 5,000
12	Mun Ramp (Under 5,000)	Ramp within a municipality with a population under 5,000
14	Projected	Projected road