



Tele Atlas Find more.™



Dynamap[®]/Transportation

Version 9.2
2007

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P/N: Transp92_07

Quick Start Guide

Inside This Section:

- *Quick Start Guide*

Quick Start Guide

This Quick Start Guide provides a comprehensive overview of the contents of as well as how to use this Tele Atlas® user manual.

Introduction

INTENDED AUDIENCE

Tele Atlas® wrote this document for a broad range of users, from generalists to specialists.

NAVIGATING WITHIN THIS DOCUMENT

Hypertext links appear in **bolded dark blue** text.

NOTE:

Clicking on either hypertext or bookmark links will bring you *only* to the top of any given page. Simply scroll down the page to find desired information.

For optimal use of the electronic version of this document, please activate the Adobe® PDF bookmarks function.

USING THE COMMENTS FEATURE

Users desiring further definition of or additional information about a topic should look for the **bolded orange** question mark on the left-hand side of the page. Simply place your cursor on the question mark, and a “More Information” text box will pop up.

TOPICS COVERED IN THIS USER GUIDE

Depending upon the product and the number of formats it has, not all user manuals will contain all of the information described below. For example, some user manuals may not contain a “Data Content” section. *However, at a minimum most user manuals contain the following five sections, in full or in part:*

- Introduction;
- Getting Started;
- Format;
- If You Need Help; and
- Appendix.

Where Do I Find Information About...?

CUSTOMER SUPPORT

- How to contact Customer Support: **If You Need Help** section.

DATA FILES

- Directories, file naming conventions, index for file names, what file extensions mean: **Format** sections.

DATA INSTALLATION

- How to load the data files: **Getting Started** section.

DATA REPLACEMENT AND RETURN POLICY

- **Getting Started** section.

GENERAL PRODUCT RULES

- General rules about product creation: **Understanding This Product** section.

HELPFUL RESOURCES

- Reference documentation: **Appendix** section.

PRODUCT CHANGES

- Changes since the last release: **Introduction** section.

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

- Product description, design/use, baseline data sources, quality verification, limitations, versions/currentness, variations/options, format availability, geographic coverage, character set and projection/datum/units/precision: **Introduction** section.

RECORD LAYOUTS

- List of product files, record field names, widths, data types and short field descriptions: **Format** sections.
- Product file descriptions and extended field definitions: **Data Content** section.

SOFTWARE

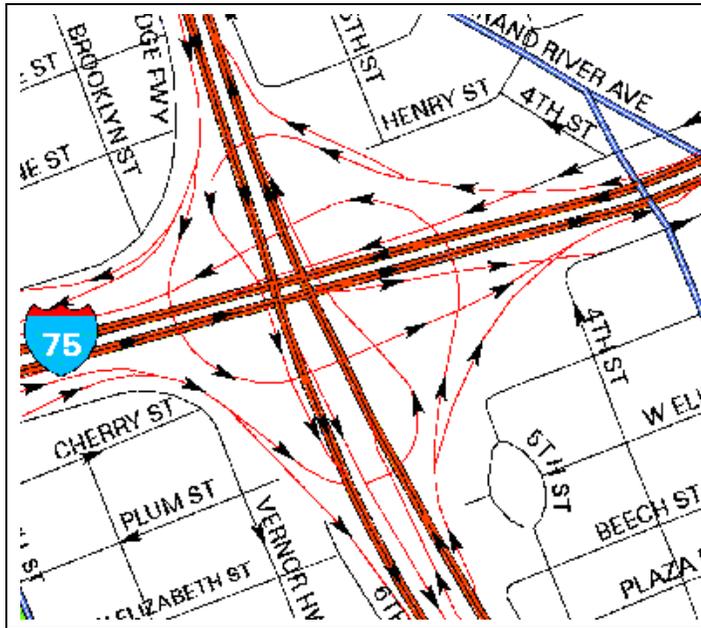
- Software versions supported: **Introduction** and **Format** sections.

Inside This Section:

- *Product Description*
- *Product Versions and Currentness*
- *Format Availability*
- *Geographic Coverage*
- *Character Set*
- *Projection/Datum/Units/Precision*
- *What's New with This Release*

Product Description

Dynamap®/Transportation is a vector-based, digital, geographic database in which streets and features are represented as line segments, polygons or points. The product is designed specifically with enhanced routing functionality. It retains the superior geocoding and display attributes of Dynamap®/2000. The data and the formatting of the data have been designed to meet the needs of routing customers requiring a complete database solution.



Dynamap®/Transportation's extensive list of features is organized in layers.

Streets, Highways, Railroads:

The Streets layer contains all street and highway features. The Highways data layer is a subset of the Streets layer and includes primary and secondary roadways, auto ferry crossings and necessary ramp segments.

While minimum positional accuracy for streets and highways is consistent with 1990 TIGER/Line® files, horizontal accuracy is dependent on geographic area and additional sources used to update those areas. Selected geography has been realigned to sub-12-meter horizontal accuracy.

Other Street-related data layers include Placeholders, Exits, Maneuvers, Turn Restrictions, Tolls, Highway Signage and Traffic Message Channel tables.

Water:

Most formats include a Water Segments layer, Water Polygons layer and Major Water layer. The Major Water layer is a subset of the Water Polygons layer and is used to display only large and important water features to help reduce map clutter and speed up draw time.

Landmarks:

These include polygons such as Parks, Large Area Landmarks and Airports; point features such as Transportation Terminals; and other features that are either polygons or points, depending on their size, such as Recreational Areas, Institutions and Major Retail Center layers.

Postal:

Dynamap®/Transportation contains the most recent Tele Atlas® Postal Code Boundary and Inventory files.

Census:

State, County, MCD and Place Boundary and Inventory files are extracted quarterly to match with current Tele Atlas® database layers. Census layer boundaries are delivered “with buffer.” See [Shoreline Buffer](#) in Section 3 for more details.

Dynamap®/Transportation’s feature attribution includes street names and addresses, census and postal codes, Feature Class Codes (FCC), Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes and other pertinent information. Listed below are typical examples of feature attribution.

- A typical Street layer will contain the following information: Dynamap ID; name, prefix, street type and suffix; addresses “from and to left” and “from and to right”; postal code left and right; arterial classification code; Feature Class Code; name type indicating preferred routing and geocoding names; street segment length, speed, one-way flag; street elevation (Zlev) indicators to handle complex overpasses and underpasses; and street segment impedance or “cost of travel.” See [Street Layer](#) in Section 4 for more detail.
- A typical Water layer will contain the following information: name and FCC. See [Water Layers](#) in Section 4 for more detail.
- A typical Landmark layer will include: name and FCC. See [Landmarks](#) in Section 4 for more detail.
- A typical Postal Inventory layer will include: postal code; enclosing postal code; state; state FIPS; postal name; type of postal facility; county and county FIPS; area of postal code; coordinates of the postal inventory centroid; and other identifying attribution. See [Postal Code Layers](#) in Section 4 for details on postal code attribution.
- A typical Census layer will include: census entity name and FIPS key. See [Census Layers](#) in Section 4 for details on census attribution.

The Tele Atlas® master internal database is continuously updated with new streets and address ranges, changes in street names and additions and changes to postal codes. Over 3 million changes are made in a typical three-month period.



Product Design and Use

Dynamap®/Transportation was designed for users who want a single database source for all their transportation needs:

- Commercial routing of multiple vehicles with multiple destinations.
- Internet consumer routing.
- In-car navigation.
- Location-based services.

Baseline Data Sources

This product is created from a standard quarterly cut of the Tele Atlas® internal database.

Tele Atlas® also relies on relationships with thousands of resource providers and customers for baseline data sources.

Official government sources of data include:

- State Departments of Transportation (DOTs);
- The U.S. Census Bureau;
- The U.S. Postal Service (USPS);
- The U.S. Geological Survey;
- City and town Chambers of Commerce;
- State and regional GIS departments and many other state, regional and local government agencies.

How Tele Atlas® Verifies the Quality of this Product

Data Resource Acquisition Standards—Tele Atlas® maintains the integrity of its data attribution by relying on acquisition of data resources from authoritative sources.

- Tele Atlas® Resource Acquisition Specialists acquire only those resources that conform to Tele Atlas® documented resource specifications.
- Only after resources have passed inspection are they available to Tele Atlas® Digital Mapping Technicians.

Field Data Sourcing—Tele Atlas® also sends teams of field verification specialists to drive the roads of selected areas to verify and update the “ground truth” of our digitized data and attributes.

Database Enhancement Verification—All database enhancements are verified by trained Tele Atlas® professional data analysts who follow a rigorous Quality Assurance control process:

- Street data is crosschecked and verified using several independent mapping sources.
- More than 500 algorithmic QC checks are applied against the database to ensure that changes to geography and attribution conform to Database Feature Modeling Specifications.

Product Delivery Testing—Quality Assurance specialists follow strict testing guidelines prior to releasing this product to the market. Data testing is initiated following:

- Each change in the database where a potential impact on the product is anticipated.
- Each change in the production system where potential impact on the product is anticipated.
- Each new release of product extract code.
- Planned changes to the product and any resolved issues from prior production runs.

Test plans specific to Dynamap®/Transportation include:

- Checks for proper maneuver, turn restriction and elevation (Zlev) coding and construction.
- Verification that addresses are applied to proper FCC street segments.
- Checks for missing or improperly assigned one-ways.

Product Limitations

- Updates to Institution, Major Retail Center and Transportation Terminal Layers—Tele Atlas® has not actively maintained these layers for several quarters. For a more enriched and complete dataset, see the Tele Atlas® Premium Points of Interest (POI) product.
- Railroad Ownership—The Railroad layer is supplied as a cartographic layer only and contains some historic data. Tele Atlas® makes no representation that the ownership (name) data is current.
- Census Boundary Updates—Tele Atlas® updates significant county boundary changes each January between census periods only if a county change appears on the U.S. Census Bureau's "Significant Changes to Counties and County Equivalent Entities" website (an exception to this rule was the addition of Broomfield County MCD in January, 2004). For users requiring the latest incorporated place boundary definitions, we recommend the Tele Atlas® Municipal Boundary product.
- Feature Classification—Feature classification codes (FCCs) in some databases are based on the maintenance of streets and roads, which can vary dramatically in different geographic areas. To create a consistent nationwide highway system, Tele Atlas® re-classifies almost every street and road in its master street database on its *use*, rather than its maintenance.
- Currently, the MCD Boundary layer is not available for Canada.

Product Versions and Currentness

Version Number	Release Date	USPS Currentness
9.0	January 2007	November 2006
9.1	April 2007	February 2007
9.2	July 2007	May 2007

Format Availability

This product is designed to work in the following formats:

Format	Compatible with
ArcInfo®	Versions 8.x and higher
Shapefile (see NOTE below)	ESRI® applications
Database-Loadable	Contact Tele Atlas® Consultative Services
ASCII	N/A

NOTE:

Tele Atlas® now uses the more generic and encompassing term “Shapefile” to describe “ArcView®” format.

This product also can be read by ArcGIS® version 8.x and higher.

Geographic Coverage

This product covers the U.S., Puerto Rico and Canada.

Dynamap®/Transportation is available tiled by county, state/province or nation.

Character Set

This product employs the Latin 1 character set, a standardized set of elements used for the organization, control or representation of data. Latin 1 was designed mainly for use with languages of Western Europe.

Projection/Datum/Units/Precision

- Geographic projection.
- Datum: WGS84.
- Decimal degrees.
- Six decimals of precision.

See also [The Coordinate System](#) in Section 3 for more details.

What's New with This Release

- Currency update;

Version History

Version	Date of Release	Description
2.3	October 2000	Currency update; Nation boundary layer added; Airport, Street and Postal layers combined in one layer in ArcSDE® format.
3.0	January 2001	Currency update; Maneuver layer added; Turn Restriction layer modified to accommodate Maneuver layer; Nation boundaries specified from WGS 84 datum; ACC coding changed blank ACC codes now set to 4 in preparation for rolling out a 6-code system.
3.1	April 2001	Currency update, ArcSDE®: updated table layout for Turn Restrictions and Maneuvers.
3.2	July 2001	Currency update; Exit numbers.
3.3	October 2001	Currency update; FCC List updated.
4.0	January 2002	Type fields in all street and placeholder tables have a width of 6; TF_DIR, FT_DIR and Name_Flag added to all street and alternate name tables; Census attribute fields updated to "00" where "90" was part of the field name; GENF replaces PUBGRF file.
4.1	April 2002	Currency update.
4.2	July 2002	Currency update.
4.3	October 2002	Currency update.
5.0	January 2003	Currency update; Metadata files added to each geographic layer; D31, D61, D62 included in large area landmark layer.
5.1	April 2003	Currency update; Hawaii now in NAD83 datum.
5.2	July 2003	Currency update.
5.3	October 2003	Currency update.
6.0	January 2004	Currency update; Broomfield County, CO (FIPS 08014) added; Clifton Forge Independent city, VA dissolved (FIPS 51560 removed) into Alleghany County (FIPS 51005); Canadian Census Divisions removed from product; Canadian Census Subdivisions replaced with Canadian Delivery Area Localities (DAL); Canadian Urban Agglomerations replaced with Canadian Street Delivery Areas (SDA); Places and pli redefined in Canada; MCDs redefined in Canada; New Genf file for Canada.
6.1	April 2004	Currency update.
6.2	July 2004	Currency update.
6.3	October 2004	Currency update; New user documentation layout.
7.0	January 2005	Currency update; ACC 1-5; Newfoundland abbreviation changed from NF to NL (Newfoundland and Labrador); TANA/GDT copyright; "ArcSDE-Loadable" to "Database-Loadable" referencing in this manual.
7.1	April 2005	Currency update.
7.2	July 2005	Currency update; TANA/GDT changed to TANA; Highway Signage Layer added; Traffic Message Channel Tables added; One-ways definition modified.
7.3	October 2005	Currency update; Datum change: NAD83 to WGS84; Most feature name field widths increased in all formats; Shield field width increased to include shield subtype in all formats; Status field added to Street layer in all formats; Airport attribution record layout modified; Use field added to Airport layer; Airport Information layer no longer available in this product; Pretype field added to Street layer in ArcView® and Database-Loadable formats; MCD layer added in all formats; Most feature names in all formats

Version	Date of Release	Description
		now in mixed case; Three new maneuver types added in all formats; Turns involving ferry lines are now prevented because of the different From and To zlevel values for those segments involved at the intersection; .prj file added in ArcView® format; Highway Signage .avl info added in ArcView® format; FCC to Speed values have been updated; TMC info available only for CA, MI & OH for this release.
8.0	January 2006	Currency update; Reduction of maneuver segments to define a maneuver; New blocked passage and calculated maneuver types; Maneuver display layer added; Turn restriction table now includes all 2-segment maneuvers whether or not there is a time restriction; MAN_IDs in Maneuver layers and Turn Restriction layer now match; In ASCII format, the airport name field (LANAME) in the Type 7 file contains the three-to-four-character international identifier airport code and the airport name in both U.S. and Canada data; Copyright file now states Tele Atlas® ownership.
8.1	April 2006	Currency update.
8.2	July 2006	Currency update; In ArcInfo® format, the STREET.NAME field in both the Streets and Placeholder Geocoding record layouts will remain at 20-character width and will be upper case.
8.3	October 2006	Currency update; TMC Consortium version number currently is 2.02.
9.0	January 2007	Currency update.
9.1	April 2007	Currency update; TMCs now available for Canada; TMC Consortium version number is now 3.1.
9.2	July 2007	Currency update.

Inside This Section:

- *What's In This Package?*
- *Installation*
- *Replacement and Return Policy*

What's In This Package?

With your shipment of this product you should have received:

- **Product files** on the correct media and in the correct format;
- **Packing Slip** (paper or electronic listing of package contents);
- **Documentation CD.**

Check now to be sure that you have received the correct order.

Installation

For information on the installation of these files see the **Data Installation** manual on the Documentation CD.

Replacement and Return Policy

Please read the data on the enclosed media as soon as possible. Tele Atlas® strongly recommends that back-ups of all data be made once the media is read successfully.

Tele Atlas® will replace defective or unreadable media at no charge provided we are notified **within 30 days** of the original invoice date. Tele Atlas® shall provide you with a replacement copy of this product within a commercially reasonable time after notification.

Understanding Dynamap[®] /Transportation 3

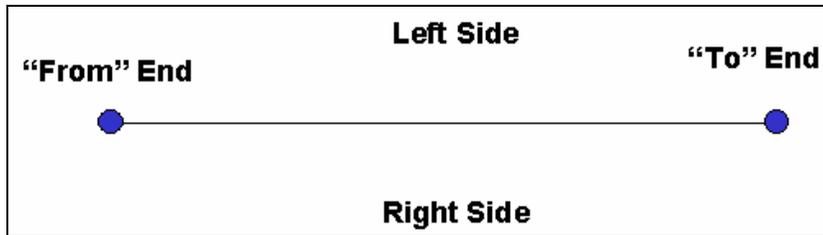
Inside This Section:

- *Feature Representation*
- *General Product Rules*
- *Geocoding With Dynamap[®] /Transportation Data*
- *Postal Codes in This Product – U.S.*
- *Postal Codes in This Product – Canada*
- *Census Definitions in This Product – U.S.*
- *Census Definitions in This Product – Canada*

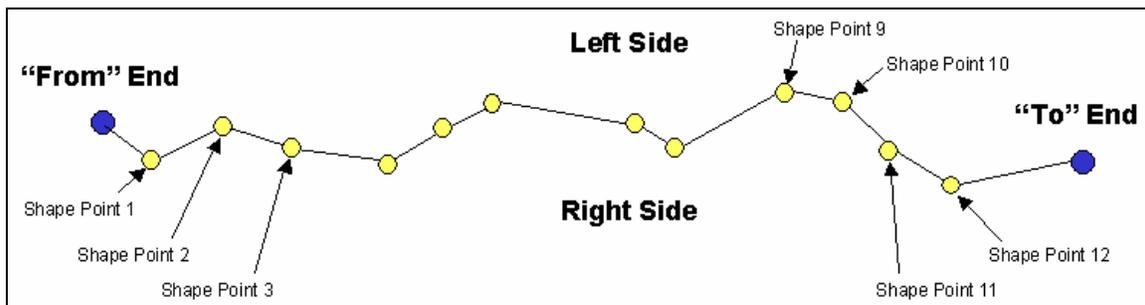
Feature Representation

Segment Features

Linear features such as streets, highways and political or water boundaries are represented using line segments. Each segment has a "from" end, a "to" end, a left side and a right side. The "from" and "to" ends represent the digitized direction of the segments, not traffic flow direction in street layers.



A line segment can have shape nodes that indicate the position of intermediary points along that line.



Polygon Features

A polygon is an explicit ordered list of points, forming a closed ring composed of segments. This ring may be a donut polygon (containing one or more other polygons). A polygon may have any number of attributes.

Point Features

A point is an explicit set of X and Y coordinates. A point may have any number of attributes.

General Product Rules

There are several concepts governing incorporation of features into this product. Understanding these rules will help you make better use of the product.

The Coordinate System

A coordinate system is a reference system used to measure horizontal and vertical distances on a map. A coordinate system usually is defined by projection, spheroid of reference, datum, one or more standard parallels and a central meridian.

The data in this product uses a “geographic” coordinate system.

PROJECTION

Although not a true map projection, feature location in the “geographic projection” is based on a flat grid of latitude and longitude coordinates.

DATUM

A datum is the 3-dimensional reference frame that is the basis for the coordinate systems upon which feature locations are measured on the earth's surface. A datum is defined both by an ellipsoid that approximates the size and shape of the Earth, and by parameters that specify the ellipsoid's orientation.

This product references the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84) datum, a global datum that is the reference frame used by Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites.

UNITS

The units of measurement in this product are degrees of longitude and latitude.

PRECISION

Precision refers to the number of decimal points used when representing longitude and latitude in degree units. The precision of the longitude and latitude degrees in this product is six decimal places (EXAMPLE: 41.423534).

Feature Class Codes

Tele Atlas® Feature Class Codes (FCC) are derived from the Census Feature Class Codes (CFCC) used in TIGER/Line® files.

FCCs in this product are three-character codes. The first character is a letter that classifies a feature; the second character is a number describing the major category of the class; and the third character is a number describing the minor category.

The most noticeable differences between Tele Atlas® FCCs and CFCCs appear in the "D" or landmark category. In some cases, Tele Atlas® has added classifications that did not appear in the census codes (EXAMPLE: D58 airport ground). In other instances, some census classifications were less relevant to Tele Atlas® data users and were not included in the Tele Atlas® FCC list (EXAMPLE: D41 sorority or fraternity).

Also, feature classification codes in some databases are based on the maintenance of streets and roads and can vary dramatically in different geographic areas. Tele Atlas® classifies almost every street and road in its master street database on its use, rather than its maintenance.

See the [Reference Documentation](#) on this CD for a complete list of Tele Atlas® Feature Class Codes.

Geographic Area Codes

The Dynamap®/Transportation product contains FIPS codes for state, county, place and MCD in an auxiliary file. Refer to the [Street FIPS Information](#) table for additional information. For Canada, these codes refer to the province, (no county equivalent for Canada), Street Delivery Locality (SDL) and Delivery Area Locality (DAL), respectively.

Generalization

Generalization is a technique used to simplify a feature's geometry while retaining a measured quality. The Postal Code Boundary layer is the only layer in this product that is generalized. This is true for all formats.

Regionalization

Regionalization is a term used mostly in referring to polygons. A polygon is regionalized if multiple polygons contain a common identifying attribute or attributes.

Nation, census and postal polygons are regionalized in this product for ArcInfo® and Shapefile formats.

Latitude and Longitude Data

All latitude and longitude coordinates are signed and have six implied decimal places. Northern latitudes are positive (0° to 90°); southern latitudes are negative (0° to -90°). West longitudes (including most of the U.S.A.) are negative (0° to -180°); and east longitudes are positive (0° to 180°).



Sewing

A state database will "sew" to the corresponding segments in the database from an adjacent state.

Rules for Turn Restrictions

PHYSICAL TURN RESTRICTIONS

Overpass/Underpass:

All street and highway segments will contain node elevation (segment-end elevation) fields to indicate planar connectivity. The default value is 0, but can range from -8 to 99 as needed.

Multi-level:

Chains are duplicated as necessary to maintain traffic flow for each level. Node elevation values are used to distinguish each layer from the next. (EXAMPLE: I-93 entering Boston, bridges in San Francisco, San Diego, Los Angeles, etc.). These segments each have unique DYNAMAP_IDs, not equal to layers above or below them. This is represented by parallel segments with a separation of .00003 (30 micro-degrees, approximately 10 feet.).

LEGAL TURN RESTRICTIONS

(No left turn, no U-turn, etc.):

Legal turn restrictions are handled in Dynamap®/Transportation through a Turn Restriction table file for simple maneuvers involving two segments, and a Maneuvers table for both simple maneuvers and restrictions involving more than two segments. A linear representation of Maneuver also is included as a separate layer. The Turn Restriction table is a subset of the Maneuvers table.

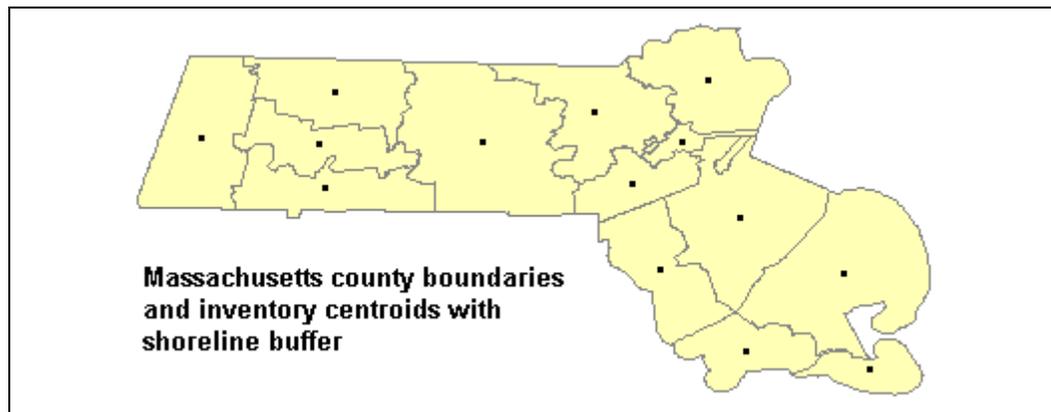
See [Maneuvers](#), [Maneuver Path Display](#) and [Turn Restriction Table](#) in the next section for more detail.

Census Layer Rules

Shoreline Buffer

For all states that border the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Ocean and the Great Lakes, Census layers will extend to the political boundary of the state.

The coastal extreme of a specific database is represented by the political boundary or 12-mile limit. Note that extensions into water are included in area calculations.

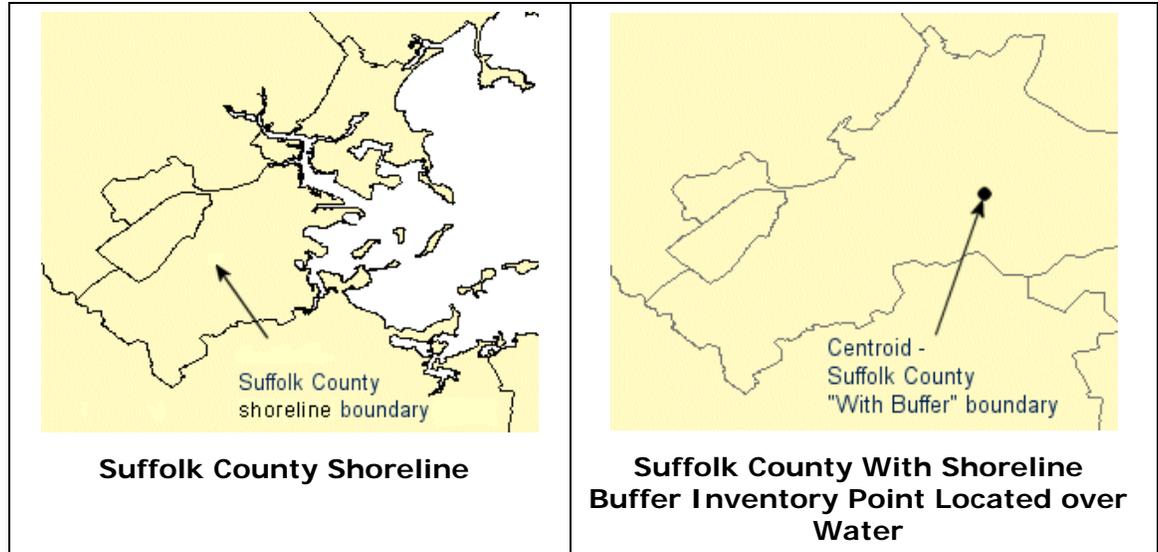


Centroid/Label Point Calculation

The geographic centroid is the balance point of a polygon formed by its boundaries. The centroid is calculated based on the coordinate extremes of the polygon and is calculated using Tele Atlas® internal algorithms.

- Centroids for multi-polygon features are generated for the largest polygon in the feature. The centroid is internal to that polygon.
- There is only one centroid per feature.
- Inventory files have each feature represented only once.
- Centroids of census polygons may be located over water within the 12-mile limit.

(See illustration on the following page.)



Multiple Polygons in Census Layers

Multiple polygons with the same census coding are included only if they are represented as multi-polygons in the TIGER® input data.

Water in Census Layers

The following rules apply to water polygons in the Census Boundary layers:

- State, county, MCD and place boundaries do not include internal water.
- State, county, MCD and place boundary polygons are not split by water.
EXAMPLE: Massachusetts census boundaries are not split by the Connecticut River.

Islands not internal to a state boundary may be excluded from the product.
EXAMPLE: some islands in Puget Sound, Narragansett Bay or off the coast of Massachusetts.

Geocoding with Dynamap®/Transportation Data

Geocoding is the process of creating geometric representations for descriptions of locations. The Street and Placeholder layers in all Dynamap®/Transportation GIS formats contain address information that can be matched to your list of addresses. At a minimum, your address list needs to include a street name field in order to match to the Street layer’s name field. Geocoding applications in specific GIS software may require that you have additional fields in your list of addresses.

The procedure to geocode will vary among GIS applications but, in general, a table or layer that contains address data must be open and available to geocode against. Next, the address list to geocode needs to be available to the GIS application, formatted correctly and associated with the Dynamap® layer field or fields that are common to both the list and the layer. The geocoding process then runs and attempts to match the list to the street segment or placeholder in Dynamap®/Transportation.

An Example

1. Properly formatted address list and matchable Street layer fields are identified.

ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	NAME	TYPE	SUFFIX	FCC	ZIPL
65 Matthews St	worcester	ma	01440	ATHOL RICHMOND	RD		A30	01368
50 Partridge St	worcester	ma	01440	BLISS HILL	RD		A41	01368
100 Bryant Road	worcester	ma	01522	FALLS	RD		A41	01368
101 Mixer Road	worcester	ma	01520	PROSPECT HILL	RD		A41	01368
15 Dawson Road	worcester	ma	01602	ADAMS	RD		A41	01368
400 Chapel St	worcester	ma	01520	FITZWILLIAM	RD		A40	01368
				LAUREL LAKE	RD		A40	01368
				OLD TURNPIKE	RD		A40	01368

Fields from the Address List to Match

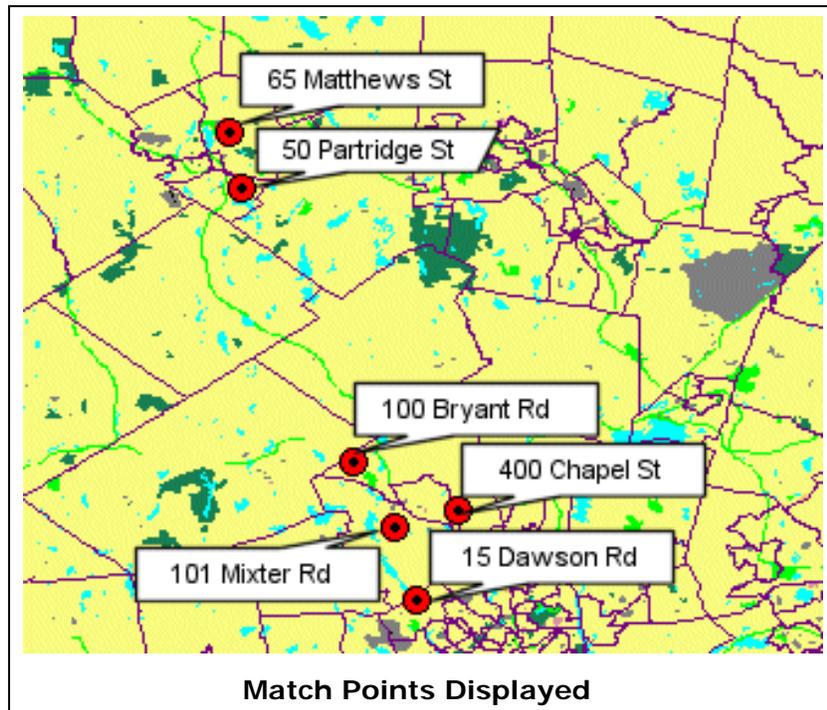
Fields from Street Layer to Match

2. The GIS geocoding application runs, and creates a geocoded file that contains match information. Some GIS applications may not display latitude and longitude coordinates following a simple geocoding match procedure. See your GIS application help files to display latitude and longitude coordinates.

Status	Score	Side	X	Y	ARC_Street	ARC_Zone
M	100	R	-71.97871818128	42.58992575231	65 Matthews St	01440
M	100	L	-71.97200741668	42.55442289961	50 Partridge St	01440
M	100	L	-71.89970229854	42.37991074460	100 Bryant Road	01522
M	100	R	-71.87329028797	42.33819392421	101 Mixer Road	01520
M	100	L	-71.86012365789	42.29062233693	15 Dawson Road	01602
M	100	L	-71.83289642479	42.34784403515	400 Chapel St	01520

Geocoded File with Match Information

3. Matched points displayed in the GIS application

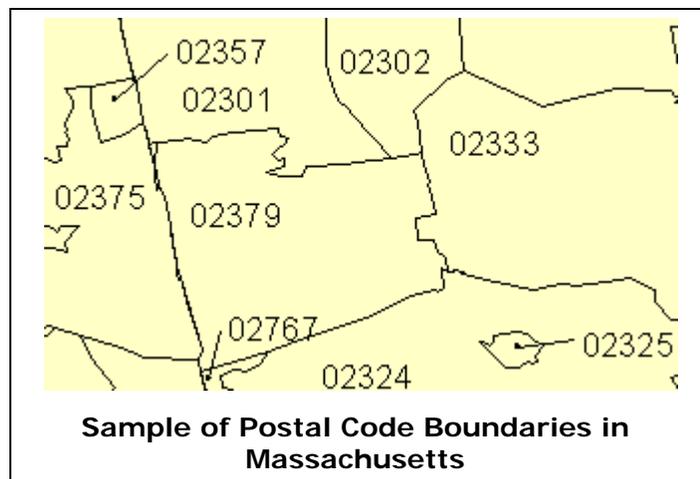


Postal Codes in This Product – U.S.

Dynamap®/Transportation provides 5-digit postal information for most street segments in the file. Postal codes can be designated as either polygons or points, as described below.

Polygons Postal Codes

Street delivery 5-digit postal codes identify areas where mail is delivered (from a city block or two to a whole rural town). These area postal codes are represented by polygons. These postal code numbers appear in both Postal Boundary and Inventory files.



Anomalies

A small percentage of errors in coding may occur in fields obtained directly from the USPS City/State File:

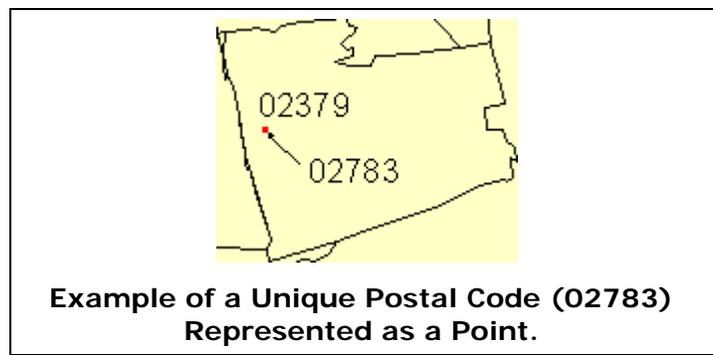
- A postal code may have been coded incorrectly in the USPS City/State File.
- Single-address delivery postal codes (such as 245 Park Ave.) that are not represented as polygons in the Boundary file may be coded as Street Delivery.
- Point postal codes may be represented as polygons in the Boundary file because they take up significant land area—usually a hospital, university or military base in a metropolitan area.

Point Postal Codes

Postal Codes With No Area

There are many other 5-digit postal codes that have no area and are represented as points rather than polygons. These postal codes appear as dots on a map with no area and, therefore, no boundaries. These are postal codes that have no geographic extent defined in terms of street segments, or that correspond to geography not defined in any postal service data files.

Examples of point postal codes include Post-Office-Box postal codes and unique postal codes (single site, building or organization).

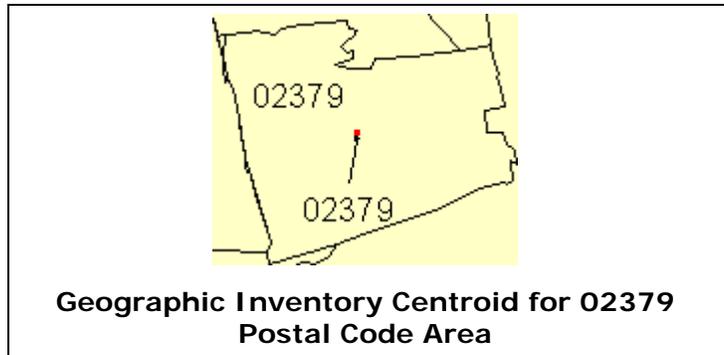


Point postal code numbers are found in the Inventory (centroid) files only, not in the Boundary files.

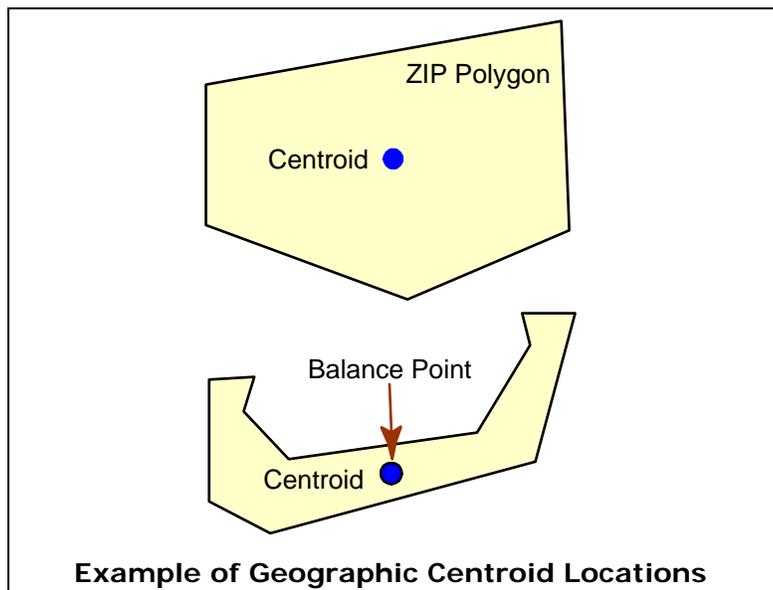
Postal Code Inventory Centroids

Geographic Centroids

The geographic centroid of a 5-digit postal code area is the balance point of the polygon formed by its boundaries. The centroid is calculated based on the coordinate extremes of the polygon.



Tele Atlas® does not allow centroids to be outside of postal polygons. In the case of irregularly shaped polygons, the centroid may be displaced from the balance point so that it is within the polygon. The illustration below shows a regular polygon and its centroid, and an irregular polygon with its "balance point" and displaced centroid.

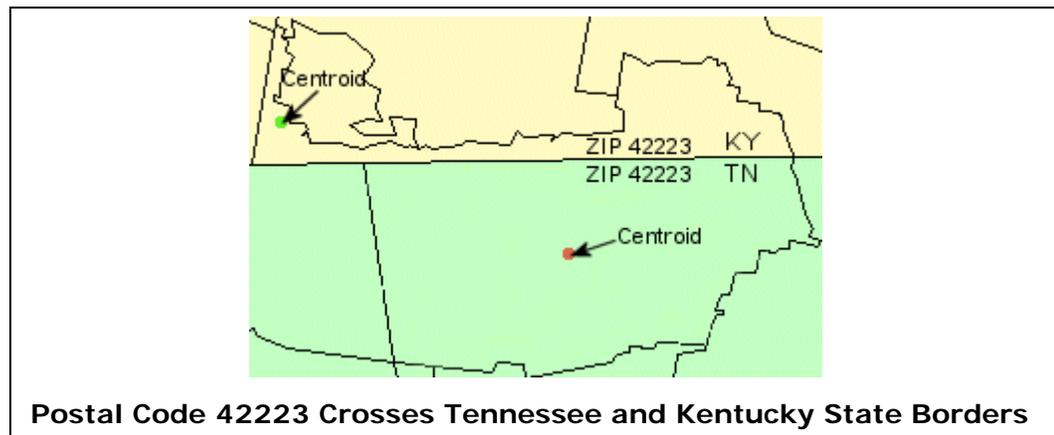


Postal Codes That Cross State Borders

The table below shows the states that have postal codes that cross the state boundary.

Note that the two-digit numbers beside the state abbreviations in the table below are the state's FIPS code.

Postal Code	Postal Code Appears in This State	Postal Code also Appears in This State
42223	47 TN	21 KY
57724	46 SD	30 MT
63673	29 MO	17 IL
71749	05 AR	22 LA
72395	05 AR	47 TN
73949	40 OK	48 TX



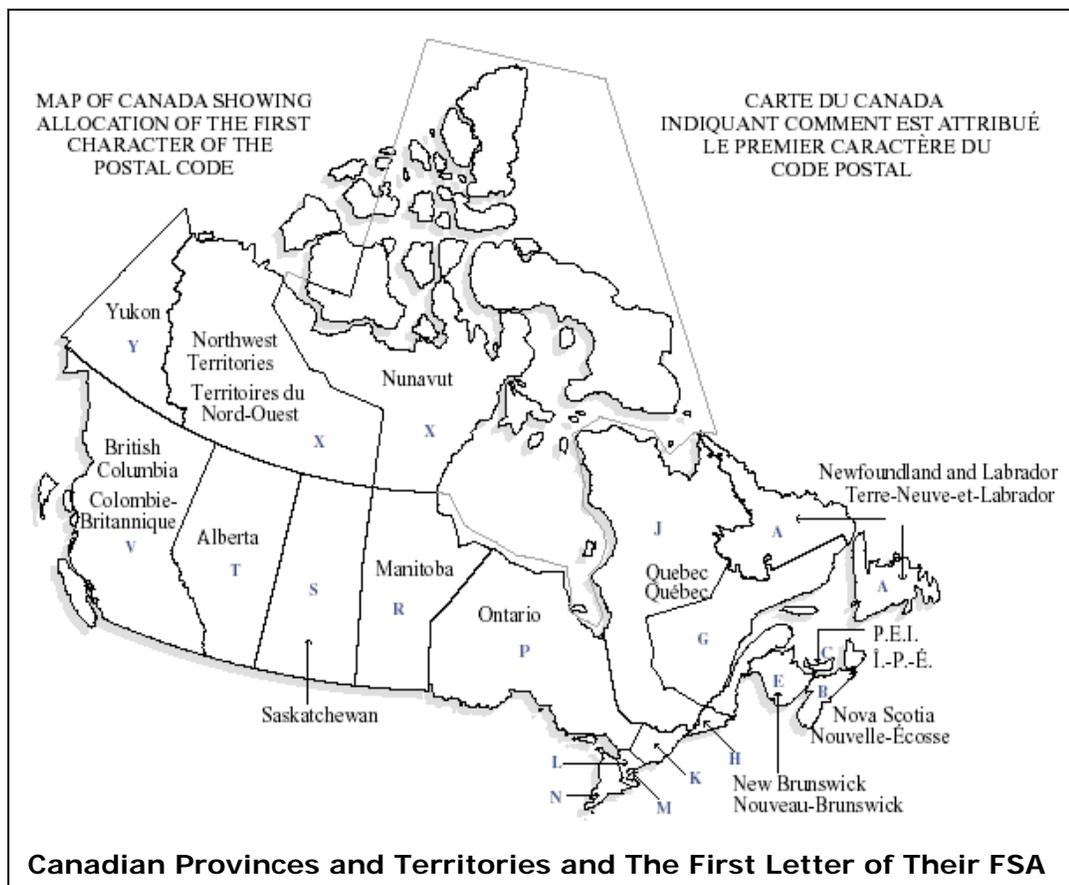
Postal Codes in This Product - Canada

FSA's

The following definition of an FSA is from www.canadapost.ca:

"A postal code is a uniform six-character code made up of letters and numbers. The first three characters of the postal code comprise the FSA or Forward Sortation Area. An FSA (Forward Sortation Area) provides the general area where the mail is going.

The first character in the FSA identifies any one of ten provinces, three territories, and six districts or geographic regions across Canada. For example, all postal codes that begin with the letter "A" refer to Newfoundland, while all codes that begin with the letter "T" refer to Alberta."



The second character of the Forward Sortation Area is an important component of mail preparation, as it defines either:

- An **urban postal code**: numerals 1 to 9 (T3Z); or
- A **rural postal code**: numeral 0 (zero) (AOA).

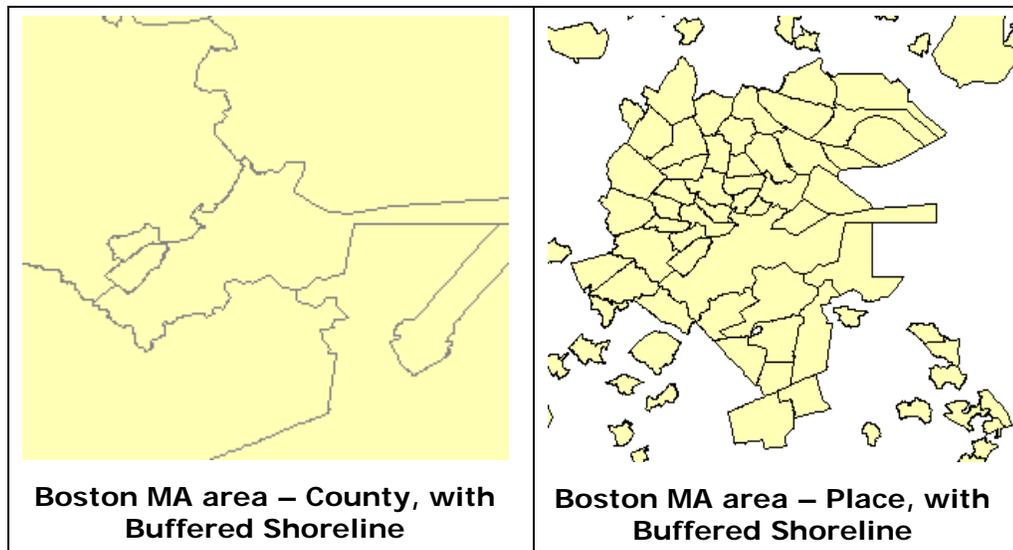
The third character of the Forward Sortation Area Segment (T3Z), in conjunction with the first two characters, describes an exact area of a city or town or other geographic area.

Census Definitions in This Product – U.S.

Census Layers

The Census layers included with the Dynamap®/Transportation product are State, County, MCD and Place. The Boundary and Inventory files contain the geographic data required to depict maps of these boundaries for the United States.

The data included in the Boundary files was extracted from the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files and carefully “conflated” into the Tele Atlas® database. County files incorporate additions and/or deletions current to 2002 TIGER®.



All census boundaries in this product are delivered with a shoreline buffer. See [Census Layer Rules](#) earlier in this section.

States

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. Besides the 50 states, the Census Bureau treats the District of Columbia (and a few other areas) as state equivalents for statistical presentation.

Counties (and Equivalent Areas)

These are the primary divisions of most states. They include counties in 48 states; parishes in Louisiana; boroughs and census areas in Alaska; and independent cities in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada and Virginia.

Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs) and Census County Divisions (CCDs)

These are legally defined county subdivisions, such as towns and townships. In Puerto Rico, the MCD equivalent is a Barrio.

Tele Atlas® categorizes the MCD states into the following three groups:

- *Strong MCD States*—The MCD names are almost always last line names for addressing and are recognized as city names even though they are only MCD names. They include: CT, MA, ME, NH, RI and VT.
- *Moderate MCD States*—MCD names are common last line names for addressing and some are recognized as city names. They include: IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, NJ, NY, OH, PA, SD and WI.
- *Weak MCD States*—The MCD names are not generally used as last line names and not generally recognized as city names. They include: AR, IA, LA, MD, MS, NC, VA and WV.

In 21 states where Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs) do not exist or are not adequate for reporting sub-county statistics, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with state and local officials, delineates county subdivisions known as Census County Divisions (CCDs).

Places

These are concentrations of population such as cities that have legally prescribed boundaries, powers and functions.

Places as Legal Entities:

Consolidated Cities—A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or MCD have merged.

Incorporated Places—Incorporated places are those reported to the U.S. Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 2000, under the laws of their respective states. An incorporated place is established to provide governmental functions for a concentration of people as opposed to a Minor Civil Division, which generally is created to provide services or administer an area without regard, necessarily, to population. Places may extend across county and county subdivision boundaries. An incorporated place can be a city, city and borough, borough, municipality, town, village or, rarely, undesignated.

Places as Statistical Entities:

Census Designated Places (CDPs)—CDPs are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDPs are delineated to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located. The boundaries usually are defined in cooperation with local or tribal officials. These boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or another legal entity boundary, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. There are no population size requirements for CDPs for Census 2000.

Hawaii is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau. All places shown in the Census 2000 data products for Hawaii are CDPs.

Tele Atlas® does not differentiate between CDPs and places in the Places layer. For example, Hawaii CDP codes will populate data fields labeled Place in the Place product.

Updates to U.S. Census Layers

Most Census boundaries are updated once every 10 years in the Dynamap®/Transportation product. County boundaries are updated every time a new version of TIGER/Line® files becomes available with an added or deleted county change. If the TIGER® files are received with a county change before July, the change (add or delete) will appear in the following January release. Tele Atlas® does quarterly extracts of all census boundaries to ensure that these boundaries continually line up with our streets and other features.

Census Definitions in This Product - Canada

Provinces and Territories

The Geographic Polygon Boundary file represents the boundaries for Canada's 10 provinces and three territories.

Provinces (10 provinces and three territories) comprise the political boundaries within the country of Canada.

Each unique Provincial Code is represented by two digits: the first digit represents the region of the country that the province is located in and the second digit denotes one of the areas.

Canada Place Boundary (Street Delivery Localities)

A Tele Atlas®-generated code, a Street Delivery Locality (SDL) is used to populate the place coding for segments in the "Street FIPS" correspondence file.

Street Delivery Localities represent populated settlements that contain street-level address attribution.

Canada MCD Boundary (Delivery Area Localities)

A Tele Atlas®-generated code, a Delivery Area Locality (DAL) is used to define areas represented as more rural settlements that may not have complete street names and address ranges. Delivery Area Localities also are used to populate the MCD coding for segments in the "Street FIPS" correspondence file.

Inside This Section:

- *Product Layers*
- *Layer and Field Definitions*

Product Layers

The following layers are included in the Dynamap®/Transportation product. The list is sorted by category to coincide with layer descriptions later in this section:

Layer	Category	Feature Type	Tile
Highway	Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Line	County, State
Street Layers	Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Line	County, State
Street FIPS Information	Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Table	County, State
Street Alt. Name	Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Table	County, State
Exit	Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Point	County, State
Toll	Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Table	County, State
Maneuver	Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Table	County, State
Maneuver Path Display	Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Line	County, State
Turn Restriction	Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Table	County, State
Placeholder	Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Point	County, State
Highway Signage	Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Point	County, State
Traffic Message Channel	Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Tables	County, State
Railroad	Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Line	County, State
Linear Water	Water	Line	County, State
Water Polygon	Water	Polygon	County, State
Major Water	Water	Polygon	County, State
Park	Landmark	Polygon	County, State
Large Area Landmark	Landmark	Polygon	County, State
Airport	Landmark	Polygon	County, State
Recreation Area	Landmark	Point	County, State
Transportation Terminal	Landmark	Point	County, State
Institution	Landmark	Point	County, State
Major Retail Center	Landmark	Point	County, State
Postal Code Boundary	Postal	Polygon	State
Postal Code Inventory	Postal	Point	State
Postal Code Alt. Name	Postal	Table	State
State Boundary	Census	Polygon	Nation
State Inventory	Census	Point	Nation
County Boundary*	Census	Polygon	State
County Inventory*	Census	Point	State
MCD Boundary	Census	Polygon	State
Place Boundary	Census	Polygon	State
Populated Locality Inventory	Census	Point	State
Nation Boundary	Nation Polygons	Polygon	World

* Not available for Canada

Layer and Field Definitions

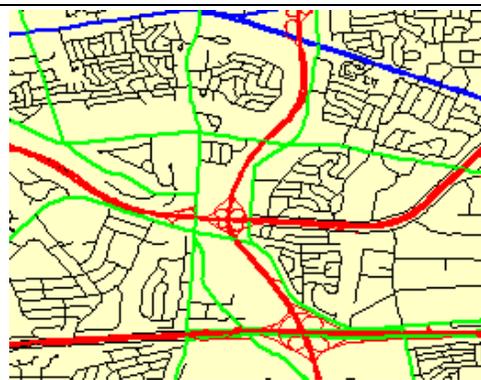
Highways Layer

Highways in this product include segments with an ACC of 1, 2 or 3. As a result, all ramps and connector roads necessary to route at a national, state and county level are included:

Interstate highways	U.S. highways
Trans-Canada Highway	Provincial highways
Autoroutes	Named highways
State highways	Parkways
Routes	Highways by other names
Expressways	Ferry routes (vehicular)
Ramps	

NOTE:

Some geographic areas may not have a Highways layer.



Roads classified as highways also are included in the Street layer



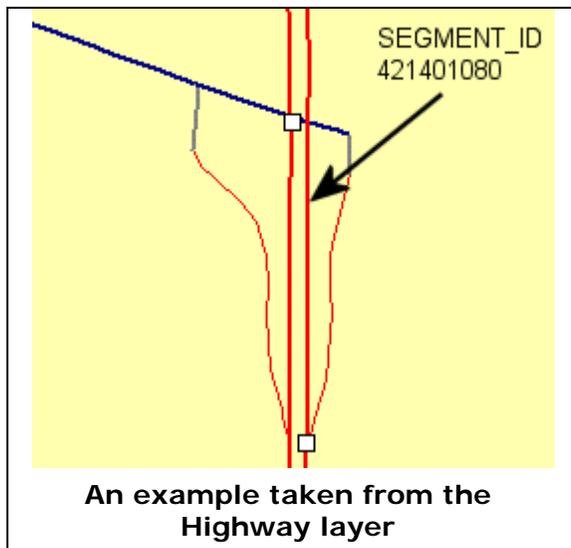
Highways layer does not contain A5x or A7x roadways

Highways are represented as line segments and include the following Feature Class Codes:

FCC	Description
A1x	Primary highways with limited access
A2x	Primary highways without limited access
A3x	Secondary and connecting roads
A60	Access ramp, turn channel or median crossover, not associated with a limited-access highway
A63	Access ramp, associated with limited-access highway
A68	Ferry crossing, vehicular, seasonal
A69	Ferry crossing, vehicular, year-round

NOTE

There may be a limited number of A4s included in some geographic areas.



FIELD	CONTENTS	DESCRIPTION
SEGMENT_ID	421401080	The ID of the selected highway segment
PREFIX	(blank)	The highway name has no prefix
NAME	I 395	The highway name is I 395
TYPE	(blank)	No "type" for interstate highway
SUFFIX	(blank)	The suffix field is blank. See FT_DIR and TF_DIR for highway direction
FCC	A15	An FCC of A15 indicates a separated limited-access highway
ACC	2	An ACC of 2 indicates an inter-metropolitan highway of high mobility
SHIELD	I	The "I" designation indicates an interstate highway
HWY_NUM	395	The interstate number is 395
SEG_LEN	0.6057	The length of the selected portion of the highway is 0.6057 miles long
SPEED	55	Tele Atlas® assigns an average speed of 55 mph to an A15 highway
ONE_WAY	TF	The selected portion of the highway is a one-way in the segment's "to-from" direction
F_ZLEV	0	The "from" portion of the selected segment is at ground level
T_ZLEV	0	The "to" portion of the selected segment is at ground level
FT_COST	-1.00000	The "-1" designation in the FT_COST field indicates that the selected portion of the highway is not traversable in the "from-to" direction
TF_COST	0.66071	The cost (time) to travel the portion of the selected segment in the "to-from" direction is 0.66071 minutes
FT_DIR	(blank)	Navigational direction of the selected segment is in the "to-from" direction, therefore the "from-to" field is blank
TF_DIR	N	Navigational direction of the selected segment in the "to-from" direction is North
NAME_FLAG	1	The highway name is appropriate for routing

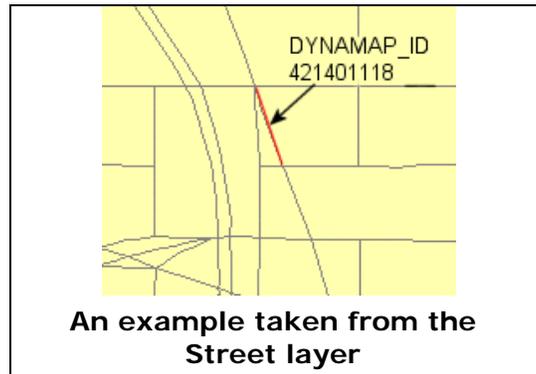
(Click on **blue** text for more detailed explanations of fields)

Street Layer

Streets are represented as line segments and include the following Feature Class Codes:

FCC	Description
A1x	Primary roads with limited access
A2x	Primary roads without limited access
A3x	Secondary and connecting roads
A4x	Local, neighborhood, rural road, city street
A5x	Vehicular trail, road passable by 4WD vehicle
A6x	Roads with special characteristics
A7x	Road as other thoroughfare

See the [Reference Documentation](#) on this CD for all sublevels of the above FCCs used in this product.



See sample record layout on the following page.

FIELD	CONTENTS	DESCRIPTION
DYNAMAP_ID	421401118	The ID of the selected street segment
L_F_ADD	900	Left side of "from" end of street segment begins with address 900
L_T_ADD	980	Left side of "to" end of street segment ends with address 980
R_F_ADD	901	Right side of "from" end of street segment begins with address 901
R_T_ADD	981	Right side of "to" end of street segment ends with address 981
PREFIX	(blank)	Street name has no prefix
NAME	NEW JERSEY	Street name is New Jersey
TYPE	AVE	Street type is avenue
SUFFIX	NW	Street name suffix is North West
FCC	A40	An FCC of A40 indicates a local street
POSTAL_L	20001	The postal code (ZIP) on the left side of the street is 20001
POSTAL_R	20001	The postal code (ZIP) on the right side of the street is 20001
ACC	4	An ACC of 4 indicates a local street
NAME_TYPE	R	This indicates that the street name is the primary routing name
SHIELD	(blank)	The street does not have a shield
HWY_NUM	(blank)	There is no highway number for this street
SEG_LEN	0.0702	The length of the selected street segment is 0.0702 miles long
SPEED	25	Tele Atlas® assigns an average speed of 25 mph to an A40 street
ONE_WAY	FT	The selected street segment is a one-way in the segment's "from-to" direction
F_ZLEV	0	The "from" end of the selected segment is at ground level
T_ZLEV	0	The "to" end of the selected segment is at ground level
FT_COST	0.16860	The cost (time) to travel the selected street segment in the "from-to" direction is 0.16860 minutes
TF_COST	-1.00000	The "-1" designation in the TF_COST field indicates that the selected street segment is not traversable in the "to-from" direction
FT_DIR	(blank)	Navigational direction fields are confined to limited access highways
TF_DIR	(blank)	Navigational direction fields are confined to limited access highways
NAME_FLAG	3	The street name is appropriate for routing and geocoding
STATUS		The street's category.
(Click on blue text for more detailed explanations of fields)		

Street and Highway Field Definitions

The following field definitions apply to some or all Street layers (Street, Highway and Street Alternate Name records).

STREET AND HIGHWAY NAMING (PREFIX, NAME, SUFFIX)

Highway names are applied according to a layered hierarchy. Where a highway segment has more than one name, the higher-level name is used, and always in this order: interstates, then U.S. highways and then state highways.

For example, the stretch of pavement near New London, Connecticut that is both "I-95" and "US HWY 1" has "I-95" as its primary name and "US HWY 1" as its secondary name. Highways also can have tertiary names that may be a highway type or street name (Main Street, for example).

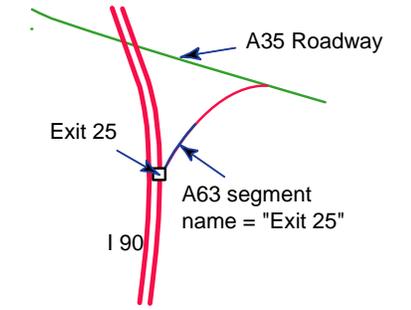
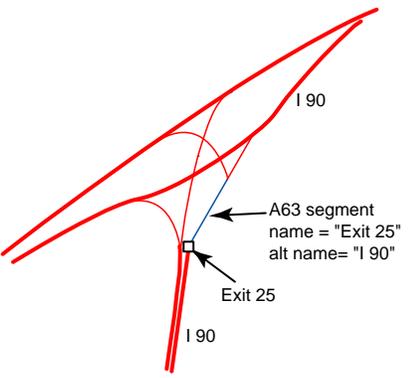
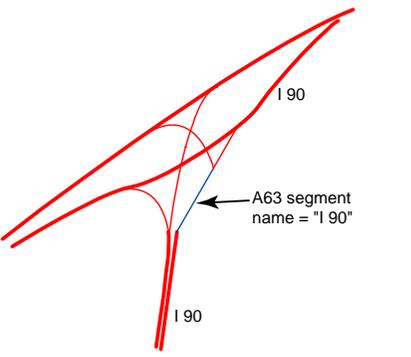
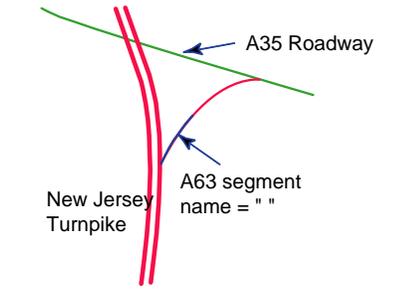
Dynamap®/Transportation uses standard naming conventions for both prefixes and suffixes of all highways in the database, as shown below.

Type	Name	Example
Interstates – Continental U.S.	I nnn	I 495
Interstates – Alaska	I A#	I A1
Interstates – Hawaii	I H#	I H2
Interstates – Puerto Rico	I PRI#	I PRI1
Trans-Canada Highway	T-C HWY nnn	T-C HWY 12
U.S. Highways	US HWY nnn	US HWY 66
State Highways	STATE HWY nnn	STATE HWY 9
Provincial Highways - Canada	HWY nnn	HWY 388
Puerto Rico Highways	CARRnnn	CARR9
P.R. numbered streets	CALLEnnn	CALLE9

There are instances where the "official" name of a highway includes directionality: N, S, E or W. For example, in Texas there is an I-35E and an I-35W. The "E" and "W" are part of the official names in this case, and would appear with the highway name in the NAME field.

Ramp Naming:

Below are some examples of how highway ramps may be named in Dynamap®/Transportation:

Example	Condition	Ramp Naming
	<p>First A63 segment after exit point. Exit point is named.</p>	<p>Exit 25</p>
	<p>First A63 segment after exit point. Exit point is named. Interstate name is the only name present connecting interstate to interstate.</p>	<p>Exit 25 I 90 is an alternate name</p>
	<p>A63 segment not touching an exit point, or no exit number available. Interstate name is the only name present connecting interstate to interstate.</p>	<p>I 90</p>
	<p>Segment not touching an exit point (or no exit number available).</p>	<p>(blank)</p>

PRETYPE

(Available for Shapefile and Database-Loadable formats only.)

The 10-character PRETYPE field has been added in support of the latest ArcGIS® geocoding technology, which allows for additional parsing of street and highway names. See [Valid Pretypes](#) in the Appendix section for a list of valid PRETYPEs.

STREET TYPES (TYPE)

Tele Atlas® street designators and their abbreviations are in the [Reference Documentation](#) section on this user document CD. A street designator or type refers to the portion of a road name that is called "ST," "AVE," "PL," etc. Only road features have street designators or types.

SEGMENT END ELEVATION (F_ZLEV, T_ZLEV)

There are two node elevation fields, F_ZLEV (From end) and T_ZLEV (To end) for each segment. These fields indicate planar connectivity for each end of the segment.

- Segments at ground level have ZLEV = 0.
- Segments with ZLEV >0 are man-made structures that are suspended or elevated above ground level. EXAMPLE: a bridge spanning a river or street would have a ZLEV > = 1.
- Segments with ZLEV <0 are underground or underwater structures below ground level. **Negative ZLEV exception:** In Shapefile format, the value -9 in the ZLEV field is used to indicate that the name in the NAME field is an alternate name. See [Alternate Names](#) in the Shapefile format section of this manual.
- For two segments to route correctly, the elevation at the common node must be the same.

NAME TYPE (NAME_TYPE)

The NAME_TYPE field indicates whether each name is the Primary Routing Name ("**R**"), the Primary Geocoding Name ("**G**") or Other (**blank**). If the Primary Routing Name is also the Primary Geocoding Name, the value will be "R."

SHIELD TYPE AND SUBTYPE (SHIELD)

The first character of the SHIELD field indicates what shield should be used to represent each name based on its Primary Highway Name.

SHIELD_TYPE	Primary Highway Name
"I"	Interstate
"U"	US Hwy
"S"	State Hwy
"T"	Trans-Canada Hwy
"A"	Autoroute
Blank	Other

Shield types are available only for highways whose names match the Tele Atlas® naming conventions for highways.

The second character of the shield field indicates sub-classifications of the shield type. A shield subtype should not exist if there is not a primary shield type in the first character of the field.

Below are the valid shield subtypes:

Subtype	TransCanada	Autoroute	Interstate	US Hwy	State Hwy
No Subtype	T	A	I	U	S
Business Loop or Business Route	TB	AB	IB	UB	SB
Loop	TL	AL	IL	UL	SL
Truck	TT	AT	IT	UT	ST
Connector	TC	AC	IC	UC	SC
Spur	TS	AS	IS	US	SS
Bypass				UY	SY
Alternate				UA	SA
Extended					SX
Scenic					SN

HIGHWAY NUMBER (HWY_NUM)

The HWY_NUM field indicates the number that appears in the shield for that highway. This is present only for interstates, U.S. highways, state highways, the Trans-Canada Highway and Autoroutes. The HWY_NUM field is populated only on FCC segments of A1*, A2* and A3*.

SEGMENT LENGTH (SEG_LEN)

The SEG_LEN field contains the length of the segment (including shape nodes). The distance is calculated using the arc distance with correction for the earth's curvature. Units are in miles. The precision is four decimal places.

ARTERIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE (ACC)

The set of Arterial Classification Codes (ACCs) is the Tele Atlas® system for categorizing roads according to the level of travel mobility that they provide in the road network. Mobility refers to the volume of traffic that a stretch of road carries and the length of trip that it serves.

- Roads at the highest level of mobility (lowest ACC number) serve the greatest number of trips and the longest trips. High-mobility roads provide the lowest level of access to property.
- Descending through the table below, higher ACC numbers represent a decrease in relative importance to routing: a decrease in the number and length of routes using the road.

Valid ACC entries are "1," "2," "3," "4" or "5". See table below.

ACC	Geographic Significance	Routing Importance
1	North America/Continental	Largest/Longest Highways
	Inter-state	Connect Major/Largest Cities
		"Coast-to-Coast" Origin to Destination
		Interstate Commerce/Travel
		Intrastate Commerce/Travel
2	Inter-Metropolitan Area	Long/Large Highways
		Beltways/Secondary Freeways
		Connect Major Cities
3	Intra-State	Medium Highways
	Intra-Metropolitan Area	US/State Highway Network
	Inter-Metropolitan Area	Connect Minor Cities
		Intrastate Commerce
		Recreational Travel
4	City/County/Local	Local Arteries
		Retail Commerce
		Recreational Activities
		Initial Route Origin/Final Destination
5	Neighborhood	Neighborhood/Community Access
		Initial Route Origin/Final Destination
		All other streets

SEGMENT SPEED FIELD (SPEED)

The segment SPEED field contains the average speeds defined in the FCC to Speed table located in the [Reference Documentation](#) on this CD. The units are in miles per hour.

ONE-WAYS (ONE_WAY)

The ONE_WAY field is filled with either "FT," "TF" or is blank. **"FT"** indicates that the segment is one way, from the From end to the To end. **"TF"** indicates the opposite direction of travel. A blank field indicates that travel is permitted in both directions. One-ways are applied only if the one-way restriction applies to all vehicles, at all times of the day in one direction only.

Note that "TF" and "FT" are digitized segment directions between segment nodes and may not correspond to traffic direction of a one-way street.

SEGMENT IMPEDANCE (Ft_COST, Tf_COST)

Each segment has two fields named "FT_COST" and "TF_COST," which represent the cost to travel the segment in that direction in minutes. The values are based on the length of the segment and its speed value. If travel is impossible because of a one-way flag or FCC, one of these fields will be set to -1. Units are in minutes. Precision is five decimal places. See [FCC to Speed table](#) to view routable FCCs.

If a segment has FT_COST and TF_COST both set to -1: In Shapefile format, these fields may both be set to -1 as an indication that the selected street segment contains an alternate name. Duplicate segments with alternate names are provided for geocoding purposes where applicable. See [Alternate Names](#) in the Shapefile format section of this manual.

NAVIGATIONAL DIRECTION (Ft_DIR), Tf_DIR)

The FT_DIR and TF_DIR fields convey information about the described direction of travel along highways. This directional is distinct from the existing directional suffix field in that it is not part of the recognized postal name. To accommodate single carriageway streets, two fields are used. Permissible values for this field are N, S, E, W, NE, SE, NW, SW.

NAME FLAG (NAME_FLAG)

The NAME_FLAG provides additional information about the primary and alternate names along streets. This field can be used instead of the existing NAME_TYPE field. The following information may be known about a given name:

Type	Definition
Routing	The name is most appropriate for statewide or cross-country directions.
Geocoding	The name is appropriate for geocoding applications.
Local	The name is most appropriate for local directions.
Historical	The name was once valid, but has been changed.

The table below represents the number applied to each flag.

NAME_FLAG	Routing	Geocoding	Local	Historical
0	N	N	N	N
1	Y	N	N	N
2	N	Y	N	N
3	Y	Y	N	N
4	N	N	Y	N
5	Y	N	Y	N
6	N	Y	Y	N
7	Y	Y	Y	N
8	N	N	N	Y
9	Y	N	N	Y
10	N	Y	N	Y
11	Y	Y	N	Y
12	N	N	Y	Y
13	Y	N	Y	Y
14	N	Y	Y	Y
15	Y	Y	Y	Y

STATUS

A one-character field relating to a street's category. This field will be unpopulated for this release.

**LEFT AND RIGHT ADDRESS RANGES
(L_F_ADD, L_T_ADD, R_F_ADD, R_T_ADD)**

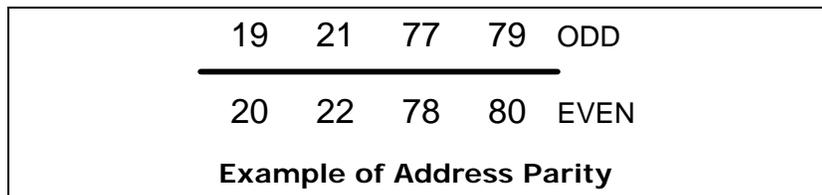
Feature Class Codes that may include address ranges are: A2s, A3s, A4s, A5s, A61, A62, A64, A70, A71, A72 and A73. See the [Reference Documentation](#) on this CD for a complete list of FCCs used with Tele Atlas® data.

If the address fields for a street segment are unpopulated, the street FCC may be in the A1* category, or the street may not have address range information available.

Street Addressing Concepts

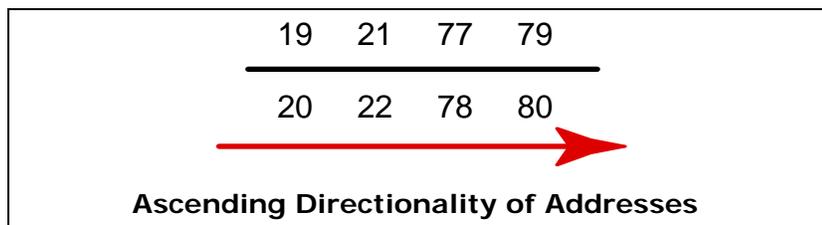
Parity:

Parity refers to the relationship of even and odd address numbers and the side of a street chain. Generally, within a given geography this relationship remains consistent. EXAMPLE: the even addresses are on the right side of the streets and the odds on the left with respect to directionality. See figures below.



Directionality:

Directionality refers to whether addresses ascend or descend from one end of the street to the other. Typically, directionality is constant along a street or street block face; however, in some cases certain addresses may be out of order.

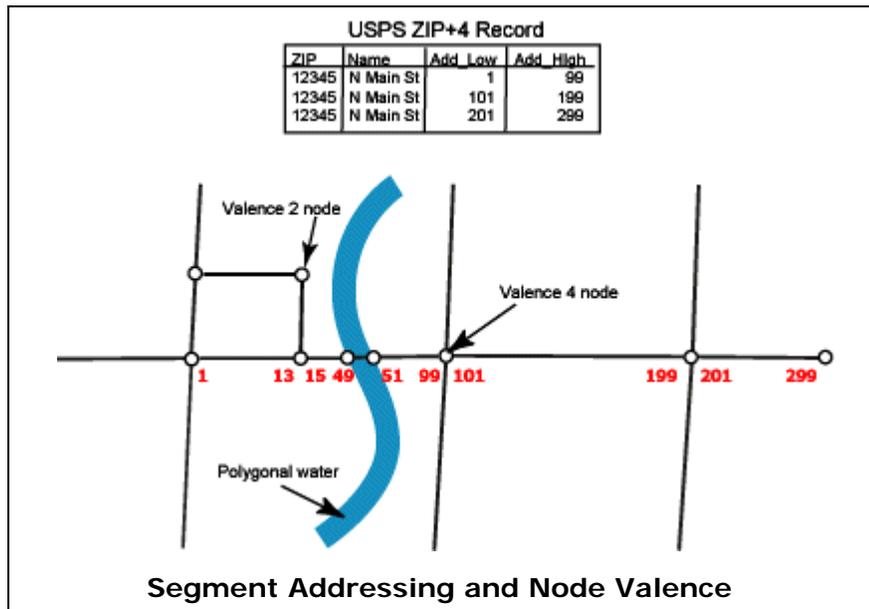


Node Valence:

The valence of a node is the number of segments meeting at that node. In the Tele Atlas® street network, intersections on streets that require nodes include: other streets, polygonal water, railroads, landmark polygons and municipal (place) boundaries.

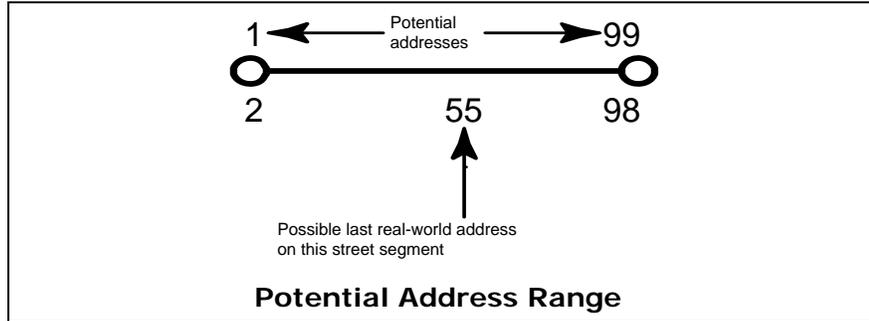
Since Tele Atlas® stores addresses ranges as street segment attribution, it is necessary to break address ranges at any valence-2 or higher node on the street network.

Note that nodes are not visible in GIS applications.



Potential Address Range:

A potential address range is an address range on a side of a street chain that includes both actual and additional (potential) addresses supplied by sources such as the National Postal Inventory. Potential addresses are addresses that may or may not exist in the real world.

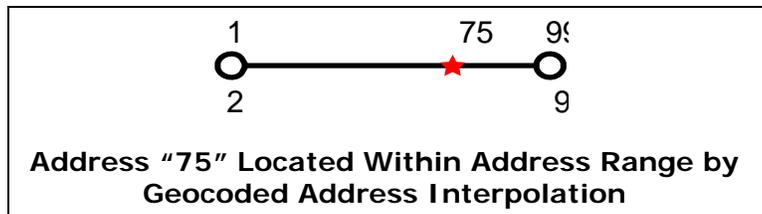


Dynamap®/Transportation data includes potential address ranges as well as known real-world addresses, but Tele Atlas® does not extend addresses to complete “100” blocks if they do not exist in the real world or are not present in the National Postal Inventory.

Address Interpolation:

Address interpolation refers to a calculated address value assigned by evenly distributing an address range along a street segment chain. Address values at nodes are thus based on percentage of length along the chain.

Range-based geocoding locates addresses by interpolation within the address ranges.



Linked Addresses:

When pertinent street address attributes (such as street names, address ranges and postal codes) within the Tele Atlas® database exactly match the attributes for the same street within the National Postal Inventory database (ZIP+4 in the U.S.), Tele Atlas® refers to these as linked addresses.

There are over 19 million linked street addressed segments in the Tele Atlas® database.

As described earlier in [Segment Features](#), each street segment has left and right “from” and “to” ends. The left and right fields are based on [digitization direction](#) of a given segment. Address ranges are attached to both sides of the segments.

Street FIPS Information

Street information can be extended to include Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code data by joining the Street layer to the street FIPS (or *.sf.*) file. Attributes in this file include state, county, MCD and place FIPS codes.

NOTE:

FIPS information is included already in the Streets layer in Database-Loadable format.

Street Alternate Name

The Street Alternate Name file contains alternate street names for primary streets named in the Street layer file. The DYNAMAP_ID field connects the street segment to the Alternate Names table.

NOTE:

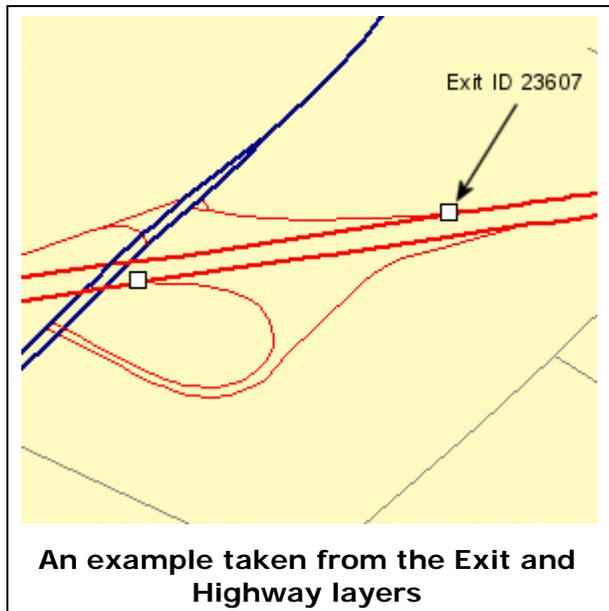
Street alternate names are included in the Streets layer in Database-Loadable format.

SEQUENCE

This number represents the number of alternate names a segment has. It will start at 1 and increase to the number of the last alternate name. For example, if the segment has five alternate names, then the sequence number will be 1 - 5 for that segment ID.

See also [Street and Highway Field Definitions](#) earlier in this section.

Exits



FIELD	CONTENTS	DESCRIPTION
EXIT_ID	23607	The ID of the selected exit point
FROM_NAME	I 91	The name of the highway that the exit is departing from
EXIT	12	The exit number
TO_NAME	US HWY 5	The name of the highway or street that a traveling vehicle will reach from this exit

(Click on [blue](#) text for more detailed explanations of fields)

Exits are represented as points in this product. Below are fields included in this layer.

EXIT_ID

Each exit point is assigned a unique nationwide ID in the Tele Atlas® database. For a given exit, all exit sign data and metadata are linked to this ID number.

EXIT

Exit points may or may not have exit numbers associated with them. Exit numbers also may have suffixes associated with them. Suffixes either may be alphabetical (A, B, C, etc), or directional (N = North; E = East; S = South; W = West).

FROM_NAME

The exiting highway name is the name of the limited-access highway from which the vehicle departs at the exit point.

TO_NAME

The entering street name is the name of the street the vehicle will enter as it departs the end of the exit ramp or connector.

Toll

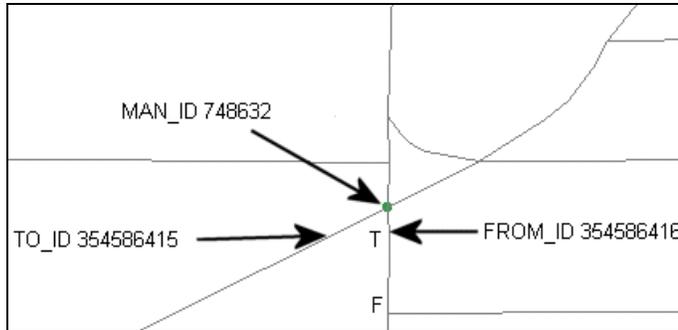
TOLL

The TOLL field is one character and contains “Y” if there is a toll. Only segments that do have toll attribution will be referenced, to reduce file size. The Toll table references the DYNAMAP_ID, and can be joined to either the Street or Highway layers. Note that when joining the Toll file to the Highway layer it is a “many-to-one relationship” because of the chained IDs in the Highway layer.

Maneuvers Layer

The Maneuver file gives detailed information about ordered sequences of segments in the Tele Atlas® Dynamap®/Transportation database. It lists restricted maneuvers by referencing the segment IDs involved.

An example of a prohibited maneuver:



FIELD	CONTENTS	DESCRIPTION
MAN_ID	748632	The maneuver ID
SEQUENCE	1	No additional records necessary to define the maneuver
MAN_TYPE	P	Maneuver from the from_id to the to_id is prohibited
FROM_ID	354586416	ID# of the "from" segment
FROMID_END	T	The "to" end of the "from" segment indicates which end of the segment the maneuver is located
ANGLE	114.87	The angle of the FROM_ID to the TO_ID
COST	-1.00000	The maneuver is prohibited
HOO		A blank Hours Of Operation field indicates that the maneuver is never allowed
TO_ID	354586415	ID# of the "to" segment
VIA1	0	The Via fields are only used if more than 1 "from" segment is involved in the maneuver
VIA2	0	The Via fields are only used if more than 1 "from" segment is involved in the maneuver
VIA3	0	The Via fields are only used if more than 1 "from" segment is involved in the maneuver
VIA4	0	The Via fields are only used if more than 1 "from" segment is involved in the maneuver
VIA5	0	The Via fields are only used if more than 1 "from" segment is involved in the maneuver
LONGITUDE	-77.041608	The longitude of the maneuver point in decimal degrees
LATITUDE	38.916751	The latitude of the maneuver point in decimal degrees
(Click on blue text for more detailed explanations of fields)		

Maneuver Fields

MAN_ID

This ID is unique per maneuver.

SEQUENCE

A separate record gives the information for each maneuver. Sequence ascends only when multiple records are needed to reference additional Via IDs. Only if a maneuver involves more than five "via" IDs in addition to the FROM_ID and TO_ID will this be higher than "1."

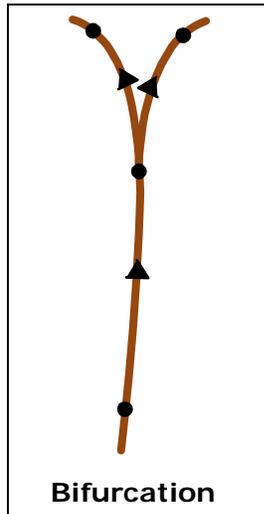
MAN_TYPE

Indicates the maneuver type:

MAN_TYPE	Definition
"B" = Bifurcation	Traffic flow splits, with more than one obvious route.
"C" = Guarded Blocked Passage	Access through the blocked passage is controlled by a guard.
"I" = Implied Prohibited	Vehicles should not go this way, although not illegal.
"K" = Key Entry Blocked Passage	Prohibited maneuvers based on key-only-access blocked passage.
"N" = Calculated Prohibited Maneuver	Prohibited maneuvers based on legally required maneuvers.
"O" = Other Blocked Passage	Prohibited maneuvers based on other blocked passage types (e.g., emergency access only).
"P" = Prohibited	Legally or physically cannot proceed in this direction.
"T" = Thru-route	Obvious route; guidance is not needed.
"X" = Permanent Blocked Passage	Prohibited maneuvers based on permanent/immovable blocked passage.

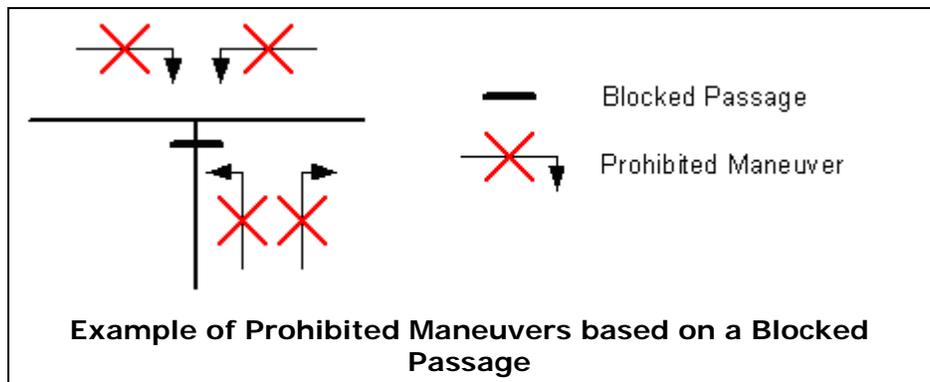
Bifurcation:

This maneuver type tags all of the segment IDs associated with a fork in the road. Bifurcation maneuver types suggest that guidance is needed at a junction because there is more than one obvious route to take.



Blocked Passages:

Blocked Passages are prohibited maneuvers that include permanently blocked passages, key-access blocked passage, guarded blocked passage and other removable blocked passages. Prohibited maneuvers of this type represent all the maneuvers that a blocked passage prevents.



Blocked Passage prohibited maneuvers are stored in the Maneuvers layer with the following maneuver codes:

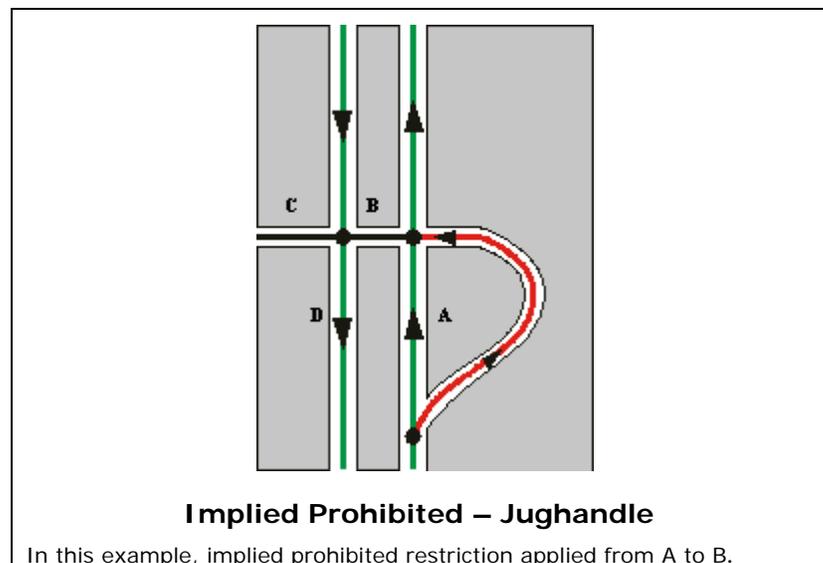
- **X** = Permanent Blocked Passage – Prohibited maneuvers based on permanent/immovable blocked passage.
- **G** = Guarded Blocked Passage – Prohibited maneuvers based on a guarded blocked passage.
- **K** = Key-Entry Blocked Passage – Prohibited maneuvers based on key-only access blocked passage.
- **O** = Other Blocked Passage – Prohibited maneuvers based on other blocked passage types (e.g., emergency access only).

Implied Prohibited:

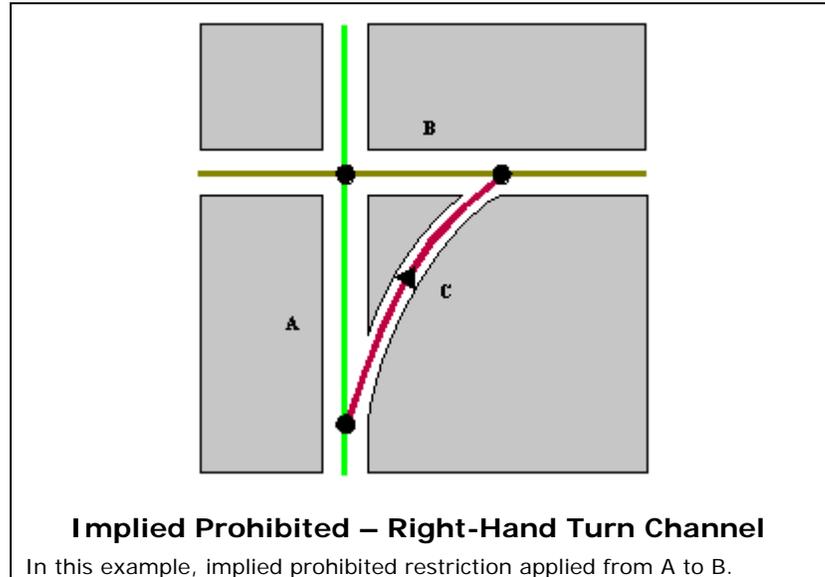


Implied Prohibited maneuvers are always interior maneuvers. This maneuver type is applied when potential paths of travel may be legal but most likely are prohibited. Examples of where such a maneuver may be added to restrict what would normally be a standard maneuver are:

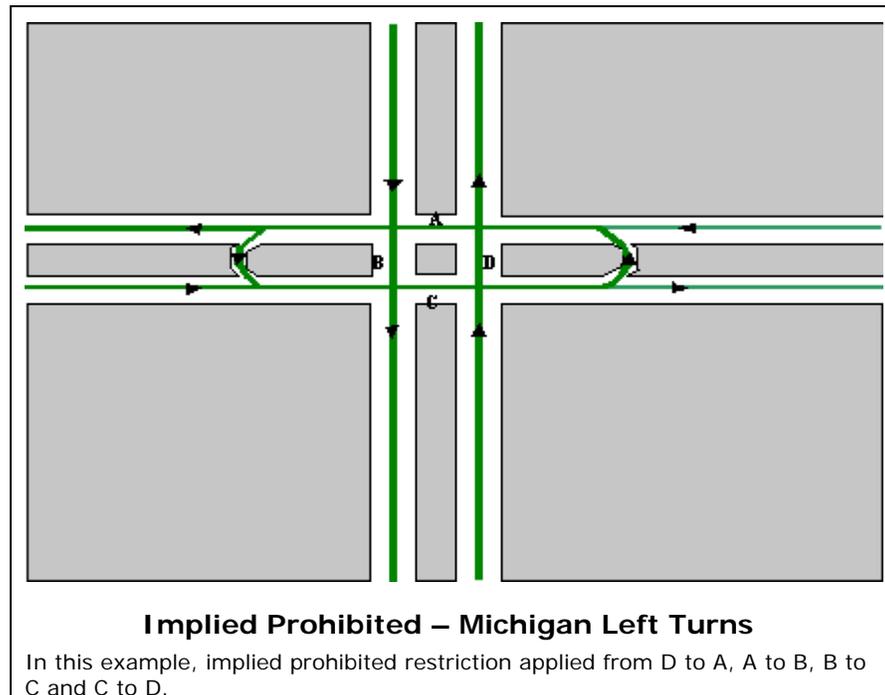
- Jughandles;



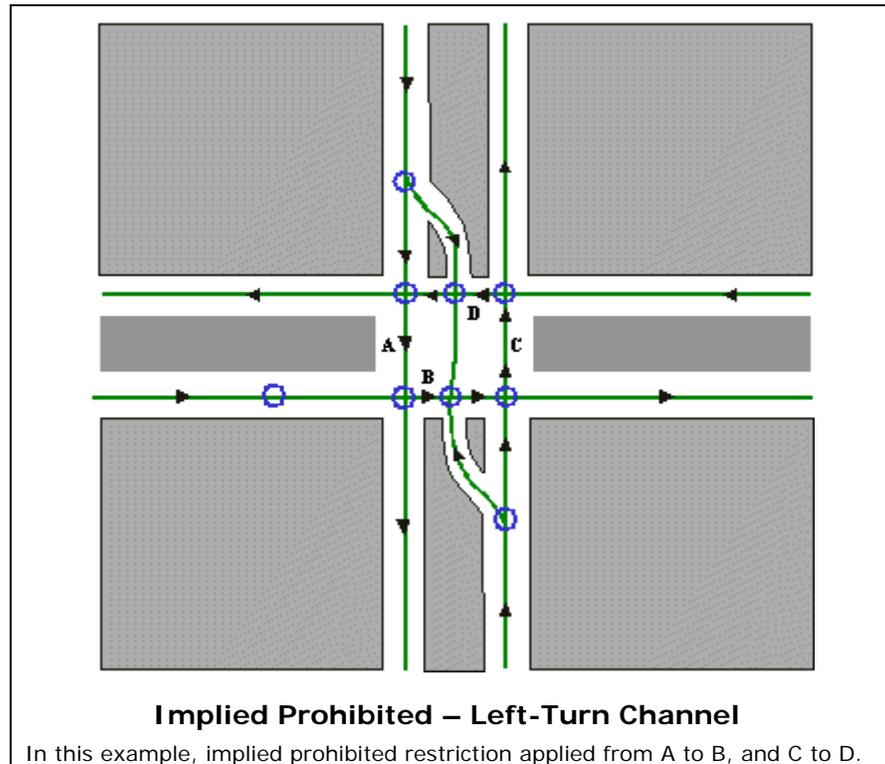
- Right-hand turn channels;



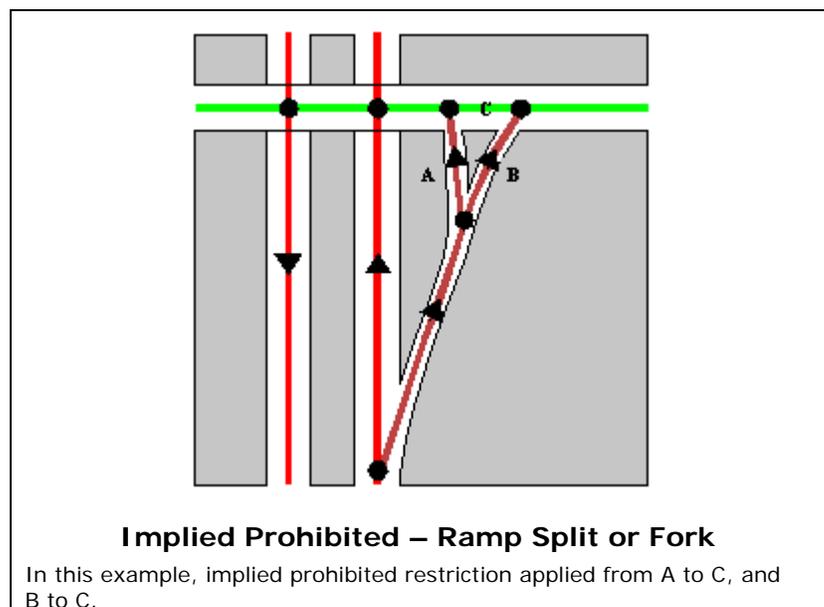
- Michigan left turns;



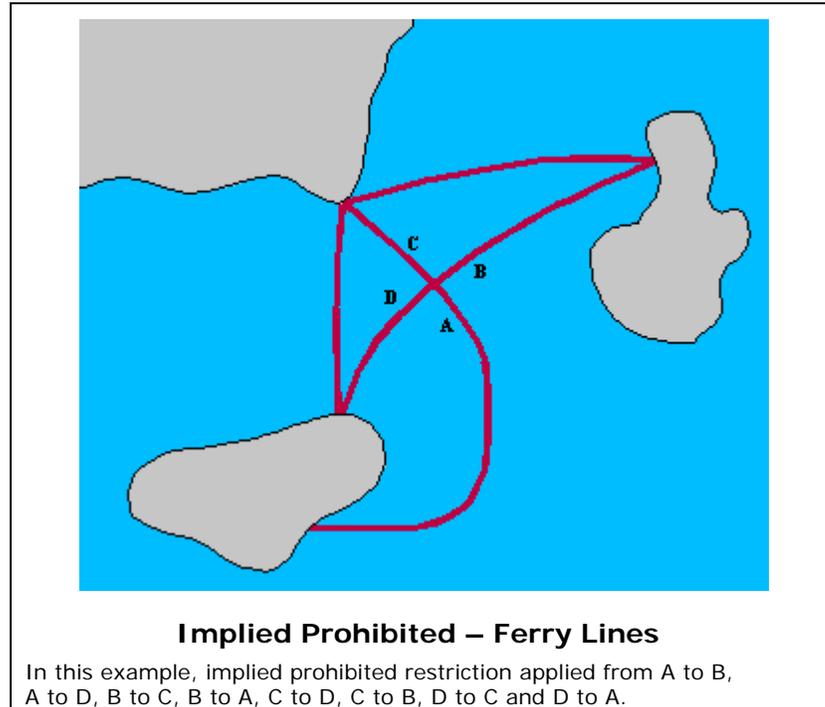
- Left-hand turn channels or turn lanes;



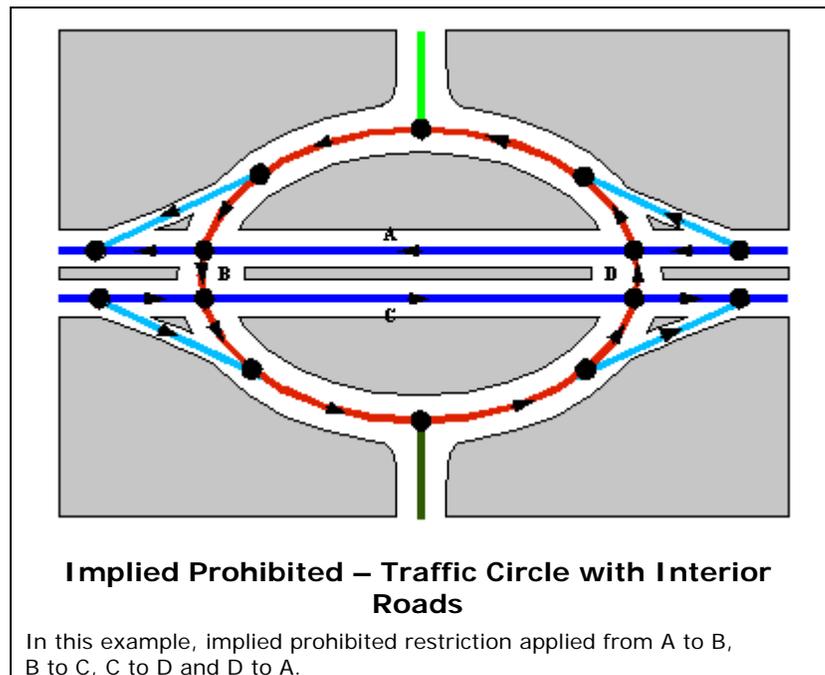
- A60 and A63 ramp pairs and ramp splits/forks;



- Ferry route intersections;



- Traffic circles with interior roads.



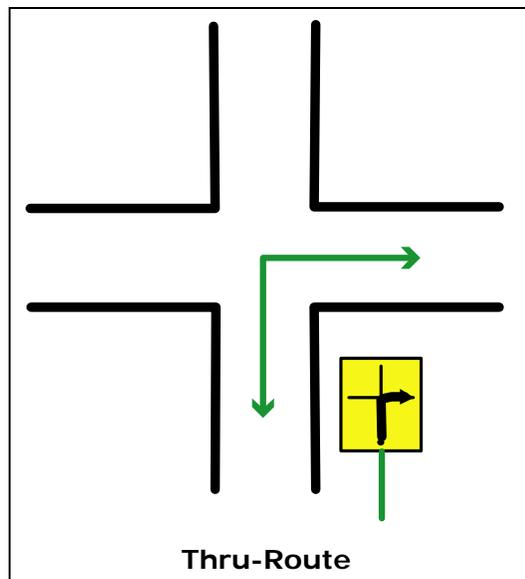
Prohibited:

This type of maneuver is physically possible, but legally restricted. See earlier example of a **prohibited maneuver**.

Thru-route:

This maneuver type indicates that a particular maneuver has priority over another maneuver at an intersection. A Thru-route maneuver identifies the correct route to follow at an intersection where a road may bend or turn.

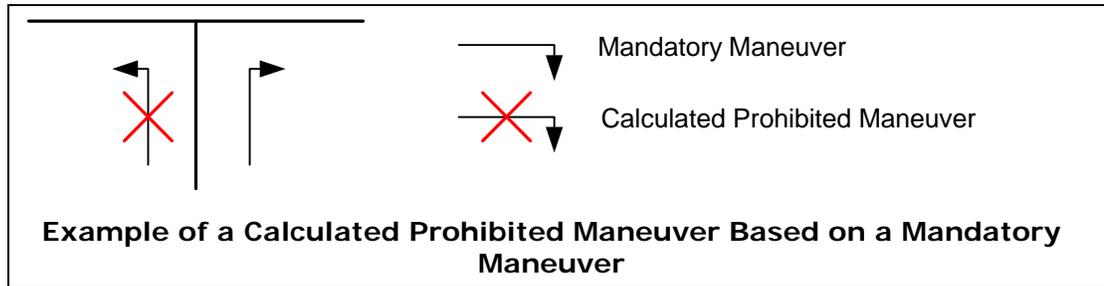
Thru-route maneuvers are independent from traffic restrictions and functionality on adjacent roads in the road network. Thru-route maneuvers *generally* are valid in two directions. See figure below.



Calculated Prohibited Maneuver

Prohibited maneuvers that are calculated based on mandatory maneuvers (e.g., right turn only), are stored in the Maneuvers layer with the following maneuver code: "N."

Calculated prohibited maneuvers represent all the maneuvers that the mandatory maneuver prevents.

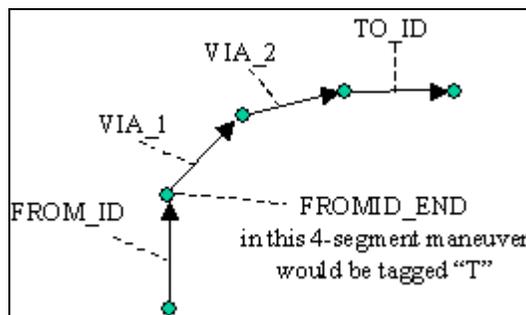


FROM_ID

The DYNAMAP_ID of the Streets Layer segment being departed.

FROMID_END

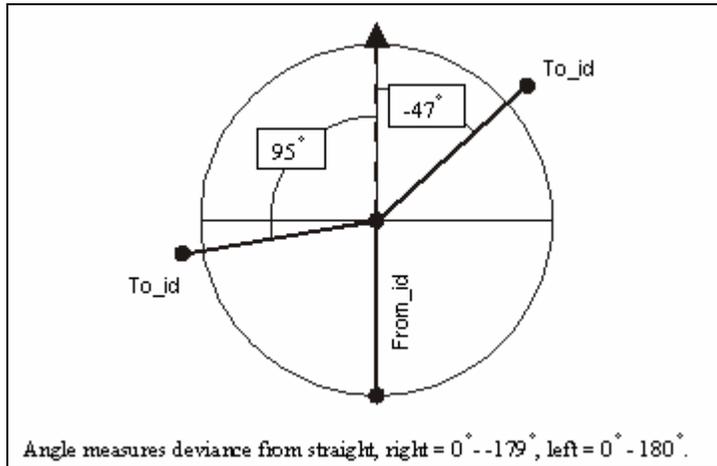
All Tele Atlas® segments are delivered with designated "From" and "To" ends. In multi-segment maneuvers, the FROMID_END is the node that joins the first and second segment of the maneuver. See below.



The FROMID_END is particularly important for a single-segment U-turn indication, in order to know which end of a single-digitized segment has a U-turn restriction. If U-turns were restricted at both ends of a segment, two maneuver entries would be present. "T" = To end; "F" = From end.

ANGLE

The angle of the TO_ID segment from the FROM_ID segment. This ranges in value from -179.99 to 180.00, and is the mathematical supplement to the interior angle of the two segments. Negative values indicate right turns, while positive values indicate left turns. U-turns generate a value of 180 and two decimal places of precision.



COST

Currently, the value of this field always will be -1.00000 to indicate that the turn is restricted.

HOO (HOURS OF OPERATION)

The GDF Time Domain specifications will be used to indicate the time period during which this maneuver is allowed. A basic Time Domain is the combination of a Starting Date and a Time Duration with the following notation:

[(Starting Date) {Time duration}]

e.g., [(M5d1){d1}] means :

Starting Date: any year, month 5 (May), day 1st, at 0:00am.

Time Duration: 1 complete day (i.e., 24 hours or 1440 minutes).

TO_ID

The DYNAMAP_ID of the Streets layer segment being accessed (or in this case the segment to which access is restricted). If this ID is the same as the FROM_ID, it refers to a U-turn. If it is a segment that is not adjacent to the FROM_ID segment, then there always will be additional segments listed in the Via section to connect the two.

VIA1-VIA5

These IDs, in order, reference all segments involved in the maneuver. As a result, the complete maneuver would be: FROM_ID, <Via1>, <Via2>, ..., <Via5>, TO_ID.

LONGITUDE, LATITUDE

If the maneuver may be represented as a turntable, i.e., if it involves a unique intersection of two adjacent segments at a node, then this point represents that node. If it cannot be represented as such, this represents the FROM_ID end node. Coordinate information typically is not necessary to use the Maneuver file, as it defines relationships between other objects. This information is provided for easy examination of maneuver locations; six decimal places of precision.

Longitude:

Longitude coordinate for the intersection/maneuver.

Latitude:

Latitude coordinate for the intersection/maneuver.

Maneuver Path Display Layer

The Maneuver Path Display layer represents each point maneuver as a single line feature with the orientation of the line in the direction of the maneuver. All maneuvers in the Maneuvers Point layer will be included in the Maneuver Path Display layer.

See [Maneuver Fields](#) for definitions of MAN_ID and MAN_TYPE.

Turn Restriction Table

The Turn Restriction table identifies legal restricted movement involving two street segments. The Turn Restriction table is a subset of the Maneuvers table.

There is one instance when a 2-segment turn restriction does not appear in the Turn Restriction table but will show up in the Maneuvers table:

- When the 2-segment maneuver involves the same street segment (as in a U-turn on the same street segment).

See [Maneuver Fields](#) for definitions of ANGLE, FROM_ID, TO_ID, COST, MAN_ID, LONGITUDE and LATITUDE fields of the Turn Restriction table.

Placeholders

Placeholders are mail delivery locations other than streets, or points marking the approximate location of new and as yet un-digitized streets. As information becomes available, many of these points are digitized as streets, or incorporated into extensions of existing streets. They are included with this product to provide the very latest data.

Highway Signage

This layer is a point file giving exit information along limited-access highways. The points are located at the actual exit point, and they reference, by unique ID, the highway being departed as well as the ramp/high-speed connector being accessed.

Highway Signage Fields

EXIT_ID

This ID is unique per exit sign. Exit ID number that the highway signage refers to.

SEQUENCE

A separate record gives the information for each destination reference by the exit sign. Sequence ascends for each resultant destination reference. Only if a sign contains multiple destination references will this be higher than "1."

FROM_ID

The DYNAMAP_ID of the Streets layer segment being departed. This always will be a limited-access highway segment.

FROM_NAME

The full name of the highway being departed. This is the name on the FROM_ID.

EXIT_NUM

The actual exit number when applicable. In some cases this will also include the alpha trailer.

Exit Name	EXIT_NUM
Exit 4	"4"
Exit 5B	"5B"

NOTE:

Exits in certain areas (such as most of CA) do not have exit numbers.

TO_ID

The DYNAMAP_ID of the Streets layer segment being accessed. This always will be a ramp or connector segment.

TO_NAME

The name of a street or highway accessed at this exit, based on the exit sign. Each individual street/highway is listed using a separate record, in the order that it appears on the sign.

SHIELD

The shield type to be used. Valid types:

Type	Definition
"I"	Interstate
"U"	US Hwy
"S"	State Hwy
"T"	Trans-Canada Hwy
"A"	Autoroute
"P"	Provincial Hwy
"N"	Numbered Hwy (CAN – indicates a shield with a number inside)
"O"	Other/Generic Hwy (US/CAN – indicates a shield without a number inside)
Blank	Other

If you wish to represent a state shield with a state-specific shield pictogram (such as the Arizona outline used in AZ state highway shields), you can couple the shield information with the state it is contained by. See below for examples of shield assignment.

HWY_NUM

The contents of the shield. In some cases this also will include the alpha trailer.

Shield and HWY_NUM are assigned as follows:

Name	Shield	HWY_NUM
"US Hwy 12" in shield	"U"	"12"
"US Hwy 12" not in shield	" "	" "
"I 89" in shield	"I"	"89"
"State Hwy 3B" in shield	"S"	"3B"
"Cookeville"	" "	" "
"Kings Hwy 417" in shield	"P"	"417"

DIRECTION

"N," "S," "E," "W" or blank based on sign text. This refers to the direction of the TO_NAME when it is a street. This designation is based on sign text, not the actual direction of the street or street name. Otherwise it is blank.

TO_LOCALE

The name of a locale/destination accessed by this exit, based on the exit sign. Each individual locale is listed using a separate record, in the order that it appears on the sign. If the sign specifies a street that provides access to a locale, they will share the same record. As with our streets products, the standards for naming highways are as follows:

Type	Standard	Example
"Franconia"	same	same
"Ariz State Univ"	same	same

NOTE:
<sp> = space

ACCESS

Access indicates whether the ramp at an exit directly accesses the TO_NAME, or if the TO_NAME is reached via intermediate roads. All locale references are indirect ("I"). As a result, if a record has a TO_NAME and a TO_LOCALE, the access always refers to the TO_NAME.

"D" = Exit provides Direct access to the TO_NAME feature.

"I" = Exit provides Indirect access to the TO_NAME feature.

EXIT_ONLY

Indicates whether "Exit Only" text is present at the base of the sign.

NOTE:
This text is used to indicate that certain lanes have been dedicated to exit at this point.

"Y" indicates that "Exit Only" text is present at the base of the sign.

"N" indicates that "Exit Only" text is not present at the base of the sign.

LONGITUDE

Longitude of the point at which the ramp departs the limited-access highway. This is NOT the point location of the sign itself, just the exit to which it refers. Implied six decimal places of precision.

LATITUDE

Latitude of the point at which the ramp departs the limited-access highway. This is NOT the point location of the sign itself, just the exit to which it refers. Implied six decimal places of precision.

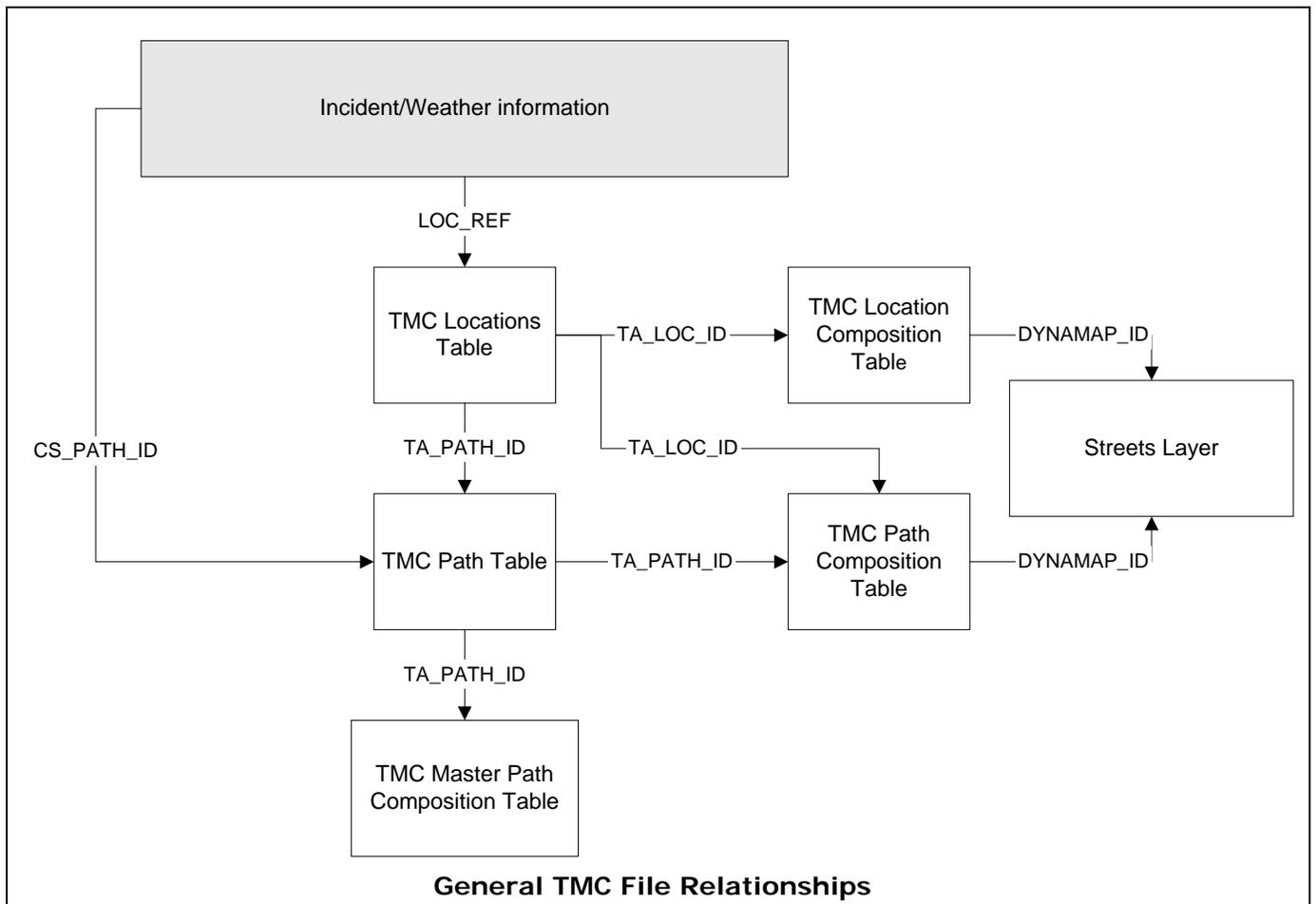
TMC Tables

The Traffic Message Channel (TMC) location-referencing system is supported in this product by a series of tables that can be used to make associations between incoming dynamic alerts (including traffic incident data), and the Tele Atlas® street network.

All of the TMC location codes used in this product are defined by the North American TMC Alliance. Tele Atlas® participates in this consortium for the purpose of defining interoperable TMC coverage in North America.

NOTE:

To obtain impacted consortium codes, end users need to subscribe for this service through either Inrix or Clear Channel. Please contact their Customer Support departments for more information.



TMC Locations Table

This table matches a TMC location reference code, including country and region, with a Tele Atlas® location ID and path ID. Tele Atlas® location and path IDs are unique across North America. TMC location reference codes are unique within a TMC region. Refer also to the [General TMC File Relationships](#) figure.

TA_LOC_ID

The Tele Atlas® TMC location identifier. This ID associates a Tele Atlas®-specific TMC location with the consortium location ID (LOC_REF) in this table.

TA_PATH_ID

The Tele Atlas® TMC path identifier.

PTH_SEQNR

The sequence in which the Location ID participates in the TMC path. In state-tiled data, the sequence number will start with "1" even if the path starts in another state. County-tiled sequence numbers are a subset of state sequence numbers. Therefore, in county-tiled data, the sequence number can start with a number other than "1."

COUNTRY

A one-digit consortium-defined country code. "1" = USA; "C" = Canada.

REGION

A two-digit consortium-defined region code. See [Map of TMC Region Codes](#).

LOC_REF

A consortium-defined location reference code.

TMCLSTVER

The TMC List/Table version: currently, 3.1.

TMC Location Composition Table

This table links the location IDs to their corresponding street segment ends by way of Dynamap® IDs. Refer also to the [General TMC File Relationships](#) figure.

TA_LOC_ID

The Tele Atlas® TMC location identifier. This ID associates a unique Tele Atlas® - specific TMC location with the consortium location ID and relates it to a Dynamap® segment or Dynamap® segments.

DYNAMAP_ID

The Dynamap® street network identifier.

TMC Path Table

This table defines a TMC path in terms of beginning and ending Tele Atlas® Location IDs. Associations with Tele Atlas® path IDs to TMC path IDs also are made in this table. Refer also to the [General TMC File Relationships](#) figure.

TA_PATH_ID

The Tele Atlas® TMC path identifier.

BEGLOC_ID

The absolute beginning location ID of the Tele Atlas® path. Note that path direction is defined by the BEGLOC_ID and the ENDLOC_ID and is not associated with digitization direction.

ENDLOC_ID

The absolute ending location ID of the Tele Atlas® path. Note that path direction is defined by the BEGLOC_ID and the ENDLOC_ID and is not associated with digitization direction.

PATH_VDIR

The direction of the path defined by BEGLOC_ID and ENDLOC_ID is established in this field:

Type	Definition
"F"	The path is valid in the forward direction (from BEGLOC_ID to ENDLOC_ID).
"R"	The path is valid in the reverse direction (from ENDLOC_ID to BEGLOC_ID).
"B"	The path is valid in both directions.

COUNTRY

A one-digit consortium-defined country code. "1" = USA; "C" = Canada.

REGION

A two-digit consortium-defined region code. See [Map of TMC Region Codes](#).

CS_PATH_ID

A five-digit consortium-defined path ID.

TMC Path Composition Table

The purpose of this table is to reference the segments that make up a TMC sequence and path in a defined direction.

TA_PATH_ID

The Tele Atlas® TMC path identifier.

PATH_DIR

This value represents the path direction in which the segment (DYNAMAP_ID) participates.

"F" = The segment participates in the forward path direction.

"R" = The segment participates in the reverse path direction.

If a segment participates in both the forward and reverse path directions, it will appear in the path composition table twice for that path—once with PATH_DIR = F and once with PATH_DIR = R.

SEG_SEQNR

The segment's sequence (position) in the path. The segment is identified in this table by the DYNAMAP_ID. In state-tiled data, the sequence number will start with "1" even if the path starts in another state. County-tiled sequence numbers are a subset of state sequence numbers. Therefore, in county-tiled data, the sequence number can start with a number other than "1."

DYNAMAP_ID

The Dynamap® street network identifier.

TA_LOC_ID

The Tele Atlas® TMC location identifier. This ID associates a unique Tele Atlas®-specific TMC location with the consortium location ID and relates it to a Dynamap® segment or Dynamap® segments.

TMC Master Path Composition Table

This table shows the association between linked paths in a larger "master path." It also shows the sequence in which a path participates in the master path. Master paths do not cross region boundaries.

MPATH_ID

The Tele Atlas® Master Path ID.

TA_PATH_ID

The Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier

MP_SEQNR

The sequence of the Tele Atlas® Path in the Tele Atlas® Master Path.

Railroads

Below are fields included in this layer.

FCC

Railroads are represented as line segments and include the following Feature Class Codes:

FCC	Description
B1x	Railroad main track
B2x	Railroad spur track
B3x	Railroad yard track
B4x	Railroad with special characteristics
B5x	Railroads as other thoroughfare

NAME

The primary name of all valid FCC "B" segments is the railroad company that owns and operates the rail.

Water Layers

Three Water layers are provided in Dynamap®/Transportation.

Linear Water

This layer includes all water features that are represented as line segments in the database.

Water Polygons

This layer is made up of all water features that can be represented by polygons, such as lakes, double line rivers and oceans. This layer may include polygons that have no name. These polygons represent “holes” such as islands within lakes or lakes within parks.

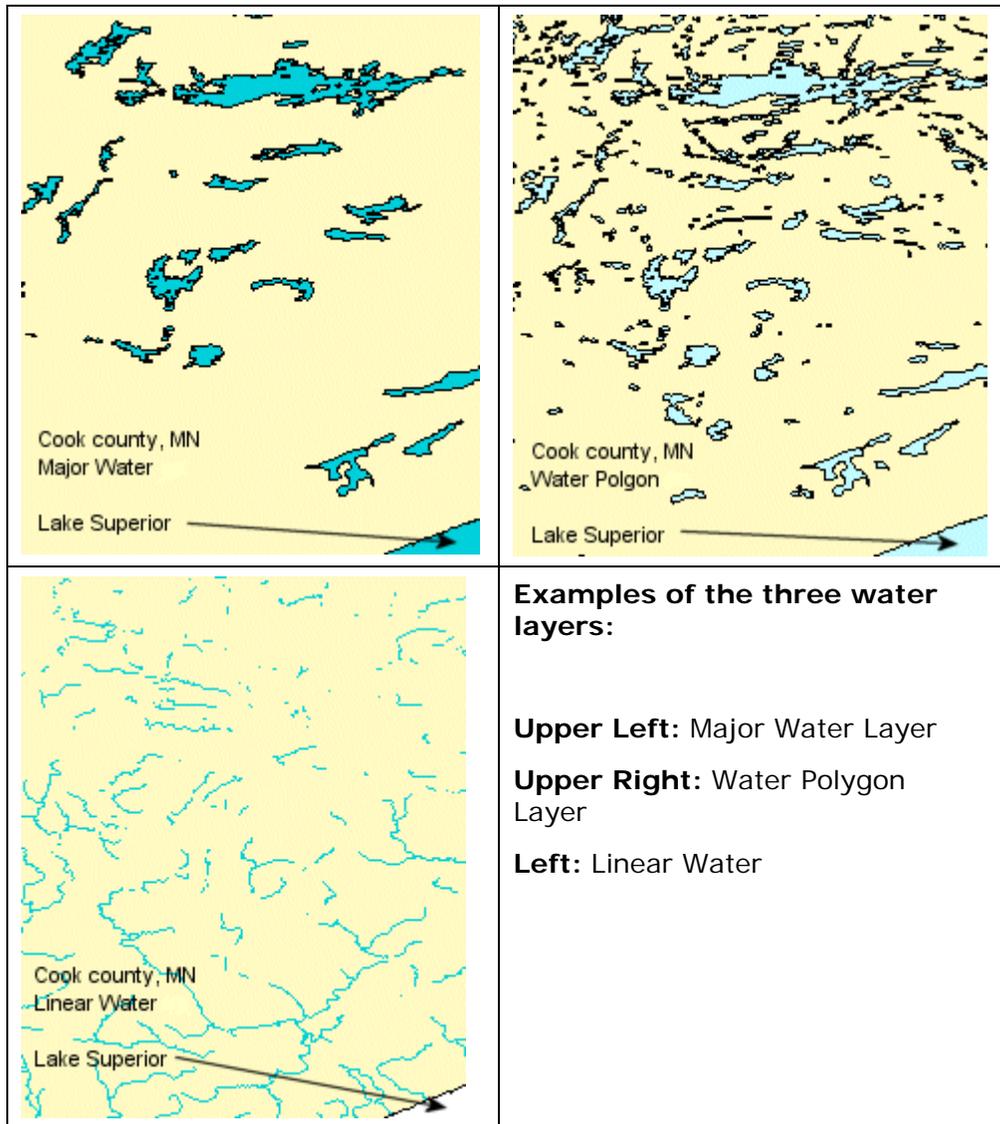
Major Water

The Major Water layer gives users an option on how water features are viewed on maps. The Major Water layer is intended as a high-altitude visual layer for users who are interested in the larger water features rather than all water features in an area. Users who want to view all water in an area still will have the Water Polygon and Linear Water layers.

NOTE:

Some counties may not have Water or Water Polygon layers.

See the Water layer examples on the following page.



Where buffered county or state boundaries extend into water, the water polygon boundaries follow them. In these cases there will be a small amount of duplication of segments between the Water Polygon layer and other layers where county or state boundaries are used to complete water polygons.

FCC

Water features include the following Feature Class Codes:

FCC	Description
H0x	Basic hydrography
H1x	Naturally flowing water
H2x	Man-made channel to transport water
H3x	Inland body of water
H4x	Man-made body of water
H5x	Seaward body of water
H6x	Body of water in man-made excavation
H7x	Non-visible boundary between water bodies
H8x	Special water feature

See the [Reference Documentation](#) on this CD for all sublevels of the above FCCs used in this product.

NAME

The NAME field is populated with the feature's proper name. In most cases, if a water polygon has an area greater than or equal to 0.5 square miles (1.3 square km), or a narrowest point greater than or equal to 0.8 miles (1.28 km), it is named "Lake." Otherwise the unnamed water polygon is named "Pond."

Landmarks

Landmarks in this product are represented both as polygons and as points and are all under the "D" category of the Feature Class Codes.

NOTE:

Some geographic areas may not have landmark layers.

Parks

Below are fields included in this layer.

FCC

Parks are represented as polygons and include the following Feature Class Codes:

FCC	Description
D83	National park, recreation area or forest
D85	State park, recreation area or forest
D89	Local park, recreation area or forest

NAME

The NAME field is populated with the feature's proper name.

Large Area Landmarks

Below are fields included in this layer.

FCC

Large Area Landmarks are represented as polygons and include the following Feature Class Codes:

FCC	Description
D10	Military installation or reservation
D31	Hospital/polyclinic
D37	Prison or penitentiary
D43	Educational institution
D61	Shopping center or major retail center
D62	Industrial building or industrial park
D64	Amusement park
D65	Government office or center
D67	Stadium
D81	Golf course
D82	Cemetery

NOTE:

Some landmarks listed above (D31, D43, D61, D67, D81 and D82) also may be represented as points, depending on the physical size of the feature. See also [Recreation Areas](#), [Institutions](#) and [Major Retail Centers](#) below.

NAME

The NAME field is populated with the feature's proper name.

Airports

Below are fields included in the Airport layer.

NAME

The NAME field contains the airport name. In ASCII format, the airport name field (LANAME) in the Type 7 file contains the three-to-four-character international identifier airport code and the airport name in both U.S. and Canada data (e.g., MHT(sp)(hyphen)(sp)Manchester Airport).

If the airport code is four characters, then there is no trailing space, as follows:

<4 char LOC_ID in all CAPS>(hyphen)(sp)<airport name in mixed case>.

FCC

Airports are represented as polygons and include the following Feature Class Codes:

FCC	Description
D58	Airport grounds
D59	Airport runway

All airports have a boundary and most have at least one runway.

Note that in areas where Tele Atlas® source data shows no clearly defined runway (grass landing strips), runway polygons are not represented.

Airports are identified by Feature Class Code and a location ID.

Airport data was merged from the following four Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) landing facilities databases:

- National Flight Data Center (NFDC) database for February 1994.
- National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) database, current as of May 1994.
- Air Carrier Activity Information System (ACAIS) database for calendar year 1992.
- Terminal Area Forecast (TAF) for FY91.

Loc_ID

This field contains a three-to-four-character international identifier.

USE

The two-character code in this field identifies the airport as either: **PU**=Public; or **PR**=Private.

Recreation Areas

Below are fields included in this layer.

FCC

NOTE:

Some landmarks listed below (D67 and D81) also may be represented as polygons, depending on the physical size of the feature. See also [Large Area Landmarks](#) above.

FCC	Description
D67	Stadium (Canada only)
D81	Golf course
D92	Point of interest (POI)

NAME

The NAME field is populated with the feature's proper name.

Transportation Terminals

Below are fields included in this layer.

FCC

Landmarks defined as transportation terminals are represented as points and include the following Feature Class Codes:

FCC	Description
D52	Train station
D53	Bus terminal, station or depot
D54	Ferry terminal
D56	Subway or metro station (Canada only)

NAME

The NAME field is populated with the feature's proper name.

Institutions

Below are fields included in this layer.

FCC

NOTE:

Some landmarks listed below (D31, D43, D65 and D82) also may be represented as polygons, depending on the physical size of the feature. See also [Large Area Landmarks](#) above.

FCC	Description
D31	Hospital/polyclinic
D43	Educational institution
D44	Place of worship
D65	Government office or center
D82	Cemetery

NAME

The NAME field is populated with the feature's proper name.

Major Retail Centers

Below are fields included in this layer.

FCC

NOTE:

Landmarks defined as major retail centers (D61) also may be represented as polygons, depending on the physical size of the feature. See also [Large Area Landmarks](#) above.

NAME

The NAME field is populated with the feature's proper name.

Postal Code Layer

Postal codes may be represented as both polygons (U.S. and Canada) and points (U.S. only). The Inventory files (U.S. and Canada) contain a complete roster of codes that Tele Atlas® considers to be valid. Point postal codes (U.S. only) are found only in the Inventory file. See [Point Postal Codes](#) for a description of these centroids.

Below are fields included in the Postal layer.

POSTAL

This is either a 5-digit postal code number represented by the ZIP boundary (U.S.) or a 3-digit FSA number represented by the FSA boundary (Canada). See also [Postal Codes in This Product –U.S.](#) and [Postal Codes in This Product – Canada](#) in Section 3.

ENC_POSTAL

For all point ZIPs, the Postal Code Inventory file provides an enclosing postal code to which data for that point ZIP can be mapped. The enclosing postal code is identical for all entries that are located within the same ZIP.

Enclosing postal codes are particularly important for Boundary file users who want to map point postal codes (U.S. only) to enclosing postal codes.

To assign the enclosing postal code, the actual location of the point is determined on a map. The boundary postal code associated with the geographic location is the enclosing postal code.

NOTE:

Universities, military bases, large hospitals, etc. may be defined as points or polygons.

STATE

The two-character state or province abbreviation where the postal code is located. See the [Reference Documentation](#) on this CD for a list of state and province abbreviations.

STFIPS

The two-digit state FIPS code where the postal code is located. See the [Reference Documentation](#) on this CD for a list of state and county FIPS codes.

NAME

Postal codes with one or more post offices may serve many localities. The term "Place Name" is Post Office terminology for an area inside a postal code, which could include towns, parts of towns, airports and office complexes. When these have been defined, Tele Atlas® includes them in the NAME field in the Boundary and Inventory files and, in some formats, in a separate Alternate Name file. Place names are listed together for each postal code, with the principal station in that postal code not necessarily listed first.

Where no place name was listed in the USPS City/State File, the parent post office name was used. If both fields were blank in the USPS City/State File, this field may be blank. The area and centroid fields for such entries represent the area and centroid for the entire postal code. Therefore, these fields will be identical for all entries with the same postal code.

NAME TYPE

The NAME TYPE information is obtained directly from the USPS City/State File. This is a 30-character text field that identifies the type of facility that the postal code represents. Below is the USPS code list, and corresponding text descriptions.

Text Description	Code
AIRPORT MAIL FACILITY	A
BRANCH	B
COMMUNITY	C
AREA DISTRIBUTION CENTER	D
SECTIONAL CENTER FACILITY	E
DELIVERY DISTRIBUTION CENTER	F
GENERAL MAIL FACILITY	G
BULK MAIL CENTER	K
MONEY ORDER UNIT	M
NON-POSTAL NAME	N
POST OFFICE	P
STATION	S
URBANIZATION	U
(BLANK) TELE ATLAS®-DESIGNATED ZIP AREA	" "

LAST LINE FLAG

This field contains a one-character code indicating whether the place in the NAME field is correct for use in an address last line.

Code	Description
L	The place in the name field is correct for use in an address last line.
N	The place in the name field is not the name used in an address last line.

COUNTY NAMES AND FIPS CODES

County information is obtained from Tele Atlas®' most current U.S. Postal Boundary file. In the Inventory files, counties and county FIPS are listed that use the postal code named in the POSTAL CODE field (EXAMPLE: County1, County2, County3, Cty1fips, Cty2fips, Cty3fips). Counties listed are in order of greatest geographic area covered. See also [Postal Codes That Cross State Borders](#) in Section 3 for some exceptions.

AREA_MI

An area in square miles is calculated for each postal code.

CENTROID LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES

Latitude and longitude coordinates for geographic centroids are calculated for each postal code. Point ZIPs by definition have no area and may have the same centroid as their enclosing ZIP. See [Postal Code Inventory Centroids](#) in Section 3.

RPO FLAG

The RPO flag identifies a post office as a residential post office. The location of an RPO is a centroid at the actual location of the post office. Tele Atlas® makes every attempt to locate these points accurately in each case. In some cases where the actual location cannot be found, the centroid of the enclosing ZIP is used. In that case, the Point Location flag is blank in the Inventory file. See [PT_Loc](#) field below.

Code	Description
R	The Postal Code is a residential post office (RPO) ZIP Code.
(blank)	Centroid, not an RPO.

PC TYPE

The PC TYPE information is obtained directly from the USPS City/State File. This is a 20-character text field that identifies the type of postal code that the centroid represents. Below is the USPS code list, and corresponding text descriptions.

Non-Unique ZIPs:

Any postal code that the USPS has not assigned to a specific organization, but rather to the place name listed in the NAME field, is called a non-unique ZIP Code. Non-unique ZIPs are the most common of all postal codes.

NOTE:

When a ZIP area is known by more than one name, the USPS has assigned additional records for the ZIP.

A City Place Name can have more than one postal code assigned to that name; these are known as "multi-ZIP-Coded" cities. The ZIPs assigned in such cases can be both non-unique *and* unique postal codes.

Multi-coded cities contain more than one 5-digit postal code for delivery within a finance number. Normally, further matching beyond just the City/State File is required to validate a 5-digit postal code. An example of a multi-coded city is Manchester, NH.

PO Box ZIPs:

The USPS uses PO-Box ZIPs to identify postal codes that are used for true Post-Office-Box-type addressing or non-carrier-delivery post offices.

Unique ZIPs:

A unique ZIP Code is one that the USPS has assigned to a business, site or other organization.

Tele Atlas® Postal Codes:

Some areas, such as parks, forests, deserts and lakes have not been assigned a postal code. These zero-delivery areas are coded **G** by Tele Atlas®. The NAME Type field for Tele Atlas® ZIPs is blank. Tele Atlas® ZIPs are < 00200.

For point ZIPs, county information is assigned based on the geographic location of the point, and verified manually by Tele Atlas® operators.

PT_LOC

When this field is filled with "A," the point represents the actual location of the point postal code (U.S. only).

Code	Description
A	Centroid point represents the actual location of the point ZIP.
(blank)	Centroid is calculated.

Census Layers

See also [Census Definitions in This Product – U.S.](#) and [Census Definitions in This Product – Canada](#) in Section 3.

Census layers are represented by both Boundary and Inventory files for **State/Province** (U.S. and Canada) and **County** (U.S. only), and by Boundary file only for **MCD** and **Place** (U.S.). See [Canada MCD Boundary](#) (Delivery Area Localities) and [Canada Place Boundary](#) (Street Delivery Localities) descriptions in Section 3.

Below are fields included in the Census layers.

NAME

Naming in these layers is governed by the following conventions:

- All names have proper case: the first letter of each word is capitalized. For example: New Hampshire; Grafton County; Lebanon.
- Place names do not include the descriptors of town, CDP and village unless appropriate.

KEY

The purpose of KEY fields is to aid in locating census geography.

KEY fields contain codes for a census entity appended to the codes of related census entities. For example, the KEY field for a place contains the state, county and place FIPS codes.

Populated Locality Inventory Layer



In the U.S., this point layer consists of all Census Incorporated Places; a subset of the GNIS Populated Place File localities; and all state/province capitals (including D.C. & PR). There are 85,000 estimated Populated Locality Inventory points for the U.S.

In Canada, the Populated Locality Inventory layer files contain points representing all incorporated places, most unincorporated places and all provincial capitals, including Ottawa.

NAME

Contains the name of all incorporated and most unincorporated places, including the name of all state/province capitals, including Washington, D.C., Ottawa and Puerto Rico. Names are "cleaned." In Canada, some of the names are derived from a National Postal Inventory file.



KEY

The KEY field contains the FIPS codes for state, county and place. When there is no place FIPS code, the field will contain just the state and county FIPS code. For Canada, the county code will not be populated. The place code is a Tele Atlas®-generated value. See **Canada Place Boundary** (Street Delivery Locality) description in Section 3.

CAPITAL

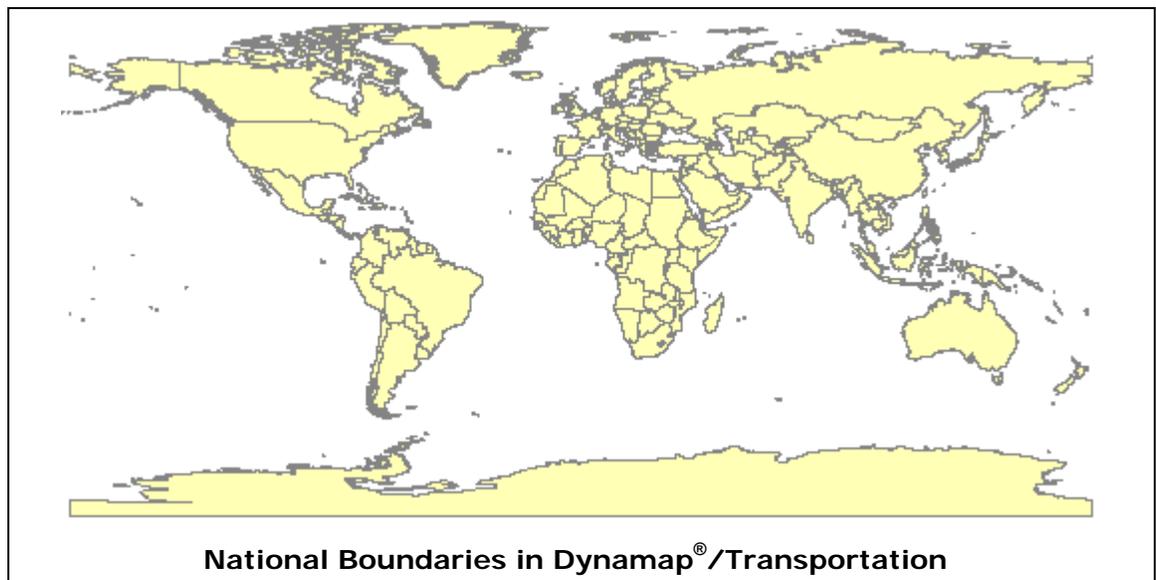
“N” indicates that the name is not a state or provincial capital; “Y” indicates that the name is a capital.

POPULATION

This field will contain population figures, when available.

National Boundaries

The source for the Nation Boundary layer is the *National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)*; 250 countries are represented in the Dynamap®/Transportation National Boundary layer.



Inside This Section:

- *Versions Supported*
- *Format Specifics*
- *Directories and Files*
- *Record Layouts*

Versions Supported

This version of Dynamap®/Transportation in Environmental Systems Research Institute's (ESRI) ArcInfo® format is designed for use with the following versions of ArcInfo® software:

- ArcInfo® v.8.x and higher.

This product also can be read by ArcGIS® 8.x and higher.

See your ArcGIS® or ArcMap™ documentation to add a coverage.

Format Specifics

Precision

ArcInfo® format products are delivered in double precision.

Precision refers to the number of bits (single=32 bits; double=64 bits) used to store coordinate data. Coverages in double precision are slightly more accurate, but larger than those in single precision.

Native Format

ArcInfo® coverages are shipped in **native** format (unEXPORTed) ready for use, and do not need to be processed in any way. Native format ArcInfo® coverages consist of the COVERAGE directory and an associated INFO directory.

Spatial Indexing

Spatial indexes for drawing and query speed up graphic selection and drawing by 10 to 50 times. Spatial indexes are provided for all data layers. See the ArcInfo® User Guide for instructions.

Geocoding

Geocoding indexes (.ADD files) are provided for Street and Placeholder layers.

Addresses for geocoding first must be formatted correctly for ArcInfo® and then placed into an INFO data file. Any number of attributes in addition to addresses may be in this file, but the only attributes the geocoding software looks at are the address and postal zone. Address matching requires that all of the address components be in a single item in the INFO data file. This file then can be matched to the Dynamap®/Transportation Street and Placeholder layer geocoding indexes.

For a full explanation see your ArcInfo® user guide on Address Geocoding.

File Names

The following files are sorted by abbreviation with links to the file records. The file layer abbreviations are the last two or three characters of the file name or the last two or three characters of the file name before the file extension. EXAMPLE: *stcntyap*.dat is the airport file.

Category	Layer	File Layer Abbreviation
Landmark	Large Area Landmark	al
Landmark	Airport	ap
Census	County Boundary	cyb
Census	County Inventory	cyi
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	TMC Location Composition Table	dc
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	TMC Locations Table	dl
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	TMC Master Path Composition Table	dm
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	TMC Path Composition Table	do
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	TMC Path Table	dp
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Exit	ex
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Highway Signage	hs
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Highway	hy
Landmark	Institution	in
Water	Linear Water	lw
Census	MCD Boundary	mcb
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Maneuver	mn
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Maneuver Path Display	mp
Water	Major Water	mw
Nation Polygon	Nation Boundary	ntb
Postal	Postal Code Alt. Name	pca
Postal	Postal Code Boundary	pcb
Postal	Postal Code Inventory	pci
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Placeholder	ph
Landmark	Park	pk
Census	Place Boundary	plb
Census	Populated Locality Inventory	pli
Landmark	Recreation Area	ra
Landmark	Major Retail Center	rc
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Railroad	rr
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Street Alt. Name	sa
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Street FIPS Information	sf
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Streets	st
Census	State Boundary	stb
Census	State Inventory	sti
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Toll	tl
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Turn Restriction	tn
Landmark	Transportation Terminal	tt
Water	Water Polygon	wp

Record Layouts

NOTE:

Grey fields indicate format-specific internal fields.

Type: **B** = Binary; **C** = Character; **F** = Floating Point; **I** = Integer.

Justify: **L** = Left; **R** = Right; **F** = Filled. Note that this only applies to character fields, and only when they contain data (EXAMPLE: the ONE_WAY field contains either "TF," "FT" or is blank.).

***# and *-ID fields:** "*" represents the coverage name.

Canadian equivalents in Description fields: State = **Province or Territory**; MCD = **Tele Atlas® DAL**; Place=**Tele Atlas® SDL**.

STREETS, HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS:

Highway Layer

*hy.aat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
FNODE#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® from node ID
TNODE#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® to node ID
LPOLY#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® left polygon ID
RPOLY#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® right polygon ID
LENGTH	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® length
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
SEGMENT_ID	B	4	10			Unique NorAm record number
PREFIX	C	2	2		L	Street prefix
NAME	C	50	50		L	Street name
TYPE	C	6	6		L	Street type
SUFFIX	C	2	2		L	Feature direction suffix
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code
ACC	C	1	1		F	Arterial Classification Code
SHIELD	C	2	2		L	Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
HWY_NUM	C	5	5		L	#, # with letter, or blank
SEG_LEN	F	8	10	4		Segment length in miles
SPEED	I	3	3			Speed in miles per hour
ONE_WAY	C	2	2		F	One-way indicator
F_ZLEV	I	2	2			From node elevation
T_ZLEV	I	2	2			To node elevation
FT_COST	F	8	10	5		From-To Impedance in minutes
TF_COST	F	8	10	5		To-From Impedance in minutes
FT_DIR	C	2	2		L	From_To Direction
TF_DIR	C	2	2		L	To_From Direction
NAME_FLAG	I	3	3			Name metadata flag

Street Layer

*st.aat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
FNODE#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® from node ID
TNODE#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® to node ID
LPOLY#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® left polygon ID
RPOLY#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® right polygon ID
LENGTH	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® length
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
DYNAMAP_ID	B	4	10			Unique NorAm record number
L_F_ADD	C	11	11		L	Left from address
L_T_ADD	C	11	11		L	Left to address
R_F_ADD	C	11	11		L	Right from address
R_T_ADD	C	11	11		L	Right to address
PREFIX	C	2	2		L	Street prefix
NAME	C	50	50		L	Street name
TYPE	C	6	6		L	Street type
SUFFIX	C	2	2		L	Feature direction suffix
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code
POSTAL_L	C	5	5		L	Postal code (ZIP or FSA) left
POSTAL_R	C	5	5		L	Postal code (ZIP or FSA) right
ACC	C	1	1		F	Arterial Classification Code
NAME_TYPE	C	1	1		F	"R" (always PRN for this product)
SHIELD	C	2	2		L	Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
HWY_NUM	C	5	5		L	#, # with letter, or blank
SEG_LEN	F	8	8	4		Segment length in miles
SPEED	I	3	3			Speed in miles per hour
ONE_WAY	C	2	2		F	One-way indicator
F_ZLEV	I	2	2			From node elevation
T_ZLEV	I	2	2			To node elevation
FT_COST	F	8	10	5		From-To Impedance in minutes
TF_COST	F	8	10	5		To-From Impedance in minutes
FT_DIR	C	2	2		L	From_To Direction
TF_DIR	C	2	2		L	To_From Direction
NAME_FLAG	I	3	3			Name metadata flag
STATUS	C	1	1		F	Street category

Street FIPS Information – U.S.

*sf.dat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
DYNAMAP_ID	B	4	10			Unique NorAm record number
STATE00_L	C	2	2		L	2000 state FIPS left
STATE00_R	C	2	2		F	2000 state FIPS right
COUNTY00_L	C	3	3		F	2000 county FIPS left
COUNTY00_R	C	3	3		R	2000 county FIPS right
MCD00_L	C	5	5		F	2000 FIPS left
MCD00_R	C	5	5		F	2000 FIPS right
PLACE00_L	C	5	5		F	2000 FIPS Place left
PLACE00_R	C	5	5		F	2000 FIPS Place right

Street FIPS Information - Canada

*sf.dat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
DYNAMAP_ID	B	4	10			Unique record number
STATE00_L	C	2	2		F	Province code left
STATE00_R	C	2	2		F	Province code right
COUNTY00_L	C	3	3		F	Always "000"
COUNTY00_R	C	3	3		R	Always "000"
MCD00_L	C	5	5		F	Tele Atlas® Delivery Area Locality left
MCD00_R	C	5	5		F	Tele Atlas® Delivery Area Locality right
PLACE00_L	C	5	5		F	Tele Atlas® Street Delivery Locality left
PLACE00_R	C	5	5		F	Tele Atlas® Street Delivery Locality right

Street Alternate Name

*sa.dat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
DYNAMAP_ID	B	4	10			Unique NorAm record number
SEQUENCE	I	1	1			Sequence number*
PREFIX	C	2	2		L	Street prefix
NAME	C	50	50		L	Street name
TYPE	C	6	6		L	Street type
SUFFIX	C	2	2		L	Feature direction suffix
NAME_TYPE	C	1	1		F	"R," "G," or blank
SHIELD	C	2	2		L	Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
HWY_NUM	C	5	5		R	#, # with letter, or blank
FT_DIR	C	2	2		L	From_To Direction
TF_DIR	C	2	2		L	To_From Direction
NAME_FLAG	I	3	3			Name metadata flag

* **Sequence number:** This number represents the number of alternate names a segment has. It will start at 1 and increase to the number of the last alternate name; i.e., if the segment has five alternate names then the sequence number will be 1 - 5 for that segment ID.

Street Geocoding Index

*st.add

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
ADDRESS	C	45	45			ArcInfo® address
ZONE	C	15	15			ArcInfo® zone
SIDE	C	1	1			ArcInfo® side
PARITY	C	1	1			ArcInfo® parity
SOUNDEX	C	6	6			ArcInfo® soundex
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
** REDEFINED ITEMS **						
F-ADD	I	6	6			From address
T-ADD	I	6	6			To address
PRE.DIR	C	2	2			Directional prefix
STREET.NAME	C	20	20			Street name
STREET.TYPE	C	4	4			Street type
SUF.DIR	C	2	2			Directional suffix

NOTE:

Because of limitations of the ESRI standardizer, the STREET.NAME field will remain at 20-character width (not 50 as is standard NAME field width) AND it will be upper case (not mixed case, as is standard for NAME fields).

Exit

*ex.pat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
EXIT_ID	B	4	10		R	Unique NorAm record number
FROM_NAME	C	65	65		L	Highway name exit leaves
EXIT	C	10	10		R	Number(s) if applicable
TO_NAME	C	65	65		L	Highway/street name exit accesses

Toll

*tl.dat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
DYNAMAP_ID	B	4	10			Unique NorAm record number
TOLL	C	1	1		F	"Y" = toll

Maneuver***mn.pat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® area (sq. dec. deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® perimeter (dec.deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
MAN_ID	B	4	10		R	Unique Permanent Maneuver ID
SEQUENCE	I	1	1		F	Sequence number of maneuver record
MAN_TYPE	C	1	1		F	Maneuver Type: "B," "G," "I," "K," "N," "O," "P," "T" or "X"
FROM_ID	B	4	10		R	From Dynamap_ID
FROMID_END	C	1	1		F	"T" or "F" indicating end of From_ID
ANGLE	F	8	10	2	R	Turn angle from From_ID to To_ID
COST	F	8	10	5	R	Restricted = "-1"
HOO	C	100	100		L	Hours of Operation (GDF)
TO_ID	B	4	10		R	To/Destination Dynamap_ID
VIA1	B	4	10		R	Via Dynamap_ID 1
VIA2	B	4	10		R	Via Dynamap_ID 2
VIA3	B	4	10		R	Via Dynamap_ID 3
VIA4	B	4	10		R	Via Dynamap_ID 4
VIA5	B	4	10		R	Via Dynamap_ID 5
LONGITUDE	F	8	15	6	R	6 implied decimals of precision
LATITUDE	F	8	13	6	R	6 implied decimals of precision

Maneuver Path Display***mp.aat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
FNODE#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® From Node ID
TNODE#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® To Node ID
LPOLY#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® left polygon ID
RPOLY#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® right polygon ID
LENGTH	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® length
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
MAN_ID	B	4	10		R	Unique Permanent Maneuver ID
MAN_TYPE	C	1	1		F	Maneuver Type: "B," "G," "I," "K," "N," "O," "P," "T" or "X"

Street Turn Table

*st.trn

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
NODE#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® Node ID
ARC1#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® From-arc ID
ARC2#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® To-arc ID
AZIMUTH	F	4	12	3		Azimuth
ANGLE	F	4	12	3		Turn Angle
ARC1-ID	B	4	10			From-arc Dynamap ID
ARC2-ID	B	4	10			To-arc Dynamap ID
COST	F	8	10			"-1" if turn is restricted
MAN_ID	B	4	10			Unique Permanent Turn Restriction ID

Placeholder

*ph.pat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
DYNAMAP_ID	B	4	10			Unique NorAm record number
FR_ADD	C	11	11		L	From address
TO_ADD	C	11	11		L	To address
PREFIX	C	2	2		L	Street prefix
NAME	C	50	50		L	Street name
TYPE	C	6	6		L	Street type
SUFFIX	C	2	2		L	Feature direction suffix
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code
POSTAL	C	5	5		L	Postal code (ZIP or FSA)

Placeholder***ph.add**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
ADDRESS	C	45	45			ArcInfo® address
ZONE	C	15	15			ArcInfo® zone
SIDE	C	1	1			ArcInfo® side
PARITY	C	1	1			ArcInfo® parity
SOUNDEX	C	6	6			ArcInfo® soundex
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
F-ADD	I	6	6			From address
T-ADD	I	6	6			To address
PRE.DIR	C	2	2			Directional prefix
STREET.NAME	C	20	20			Street name
STREET.TYPE	C	6	6			Street type
SUF.DIR	C	2	2			Directional suffix

NOTE:

Because of limitations of the ESRI standardizer, the STREET.NAME field will remain at 20-character width (not 50 as is standard NAME field width) AND it will be upper case (not mixed case, as is standard for NAME fields).

Highway Signage***hs.pat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec. deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
EXIT_ID	B	4	10		R	Same as the corresponding exit point ID
SEQUENCE	I	2	2		R	Sequence number of each destination listed on a sign
FROM_ID	B	4	10		R	Tele Atlas® unique segment ID (departed)
FROM_NAME	C	65	65		L	Highway name exit leaves
EXIT_NUM	C	10	10		L	Number (and alpha trailer if present)
TO_ID	B	4	10		R	Tele Atlas® unique segment ID (accessed)
TO_NAME	C	65	65		L	Street or highway name accessed
SHIELD	C	1	1		F	Shield "I," "U," "S," "T," "A," "P," "N," "O" or blank
HWY_NUM	C	5	5		R	Number (and alpha trailer if present)
DIRECTION	C	1	1		F	To_name direction (or blank)
TO_LOCALE	C	60	60		L	Locale/destination name accessed
ACCESS	C	1	1		F	"D" Direct or "I" Indirect
EXIT_ONLY	C	1	1		F	"Y" = Yes, or "N" = No
LONGITUDE	F	8	11	6	R	6 implied decimals of precision
LATITUDE	F	8	10	6	R	6 implied decimals of precision

TMC Location Composition Table***dc.dat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
TA_LOC_ID	B	4	15	0		TMC Location Identifier
DYNAMAP_ID	B	4	10	0		Dynamap ID (Segment ID)

TMC Locations Table***dl.dat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
TA_LOC_ID	B	4	15	0		Tele Atlas® TMC Location Identifier
TA_PATH_ID	B	4	15	0		Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
PTH_SEQNR	I	6	6	0	F	Sequence in which Location ID participates in path
COUNTRY	C	1	1	-	F	Consortium country code: "1" = USA; "C" = Canada
REGION	C	2	2	-	F	Consortium region code
LOC_REF	C	5	5	-		Consortium location reference code
TMCLSTVER	C	10	10	-		TMC List/Table Version: currently 3.1

TMC Path Table***dp.dat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
TA_PATH_ID	B	4	15	0		Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
BEGLOC_ID	B	4	15	0		Beginning Tele Atlas® Location ID Code of the path
ENDLOC_ID	B	4	15	0		End Tele Atlas® Location ID Code of the path
PATH_VDIR	C	1	1	-	F	Path validity direction: F – Valid Forward (beginning to end) R – Valid Reverse (end to beginning) B – Valid Both Directions
COUNTRY	C	1	1	-	F	Consortium country code: "1" = USA; "C" = Canada
REGION	C	2	2	-	F	Consortium region code
CS_PATH_ID	B	4	5	0		Consortium path ID

TMC Path Composition Table***do.dat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
TA_PATH_ID	B	4	15	0		Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
PATH_DIR	C	1	1	-	F	Direction of Tele Atlas® Path F: Forward R: Reverse
SEG_SEQNR	I	6	6	0	F	Sequence in which Dynamap ID participates in path
DYNAMAP_ID	B	4	10	0		Dynamap ID (Segment ID)
TA_LOC_ID	B	4	15	0		Tele Atlas® TMC Location Identifier

TMC Master Path Composition Table***dm.dat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
MPATH_ID	B	4	15	0		Tele Atlas® Master Path ID
TA_PATH_ID	B	4	15	0		Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
MP_SEQNR	I	5	5	0	F	Sequence of the Tele Atlas® Path in the Tele Atlas® Master Path

Railroad***rr.aat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
FNODE#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® from node ID
TNODE#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® to node ID
LPOLY#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® left polygon ID
RPOLY#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® right polygon ID
LENGTH	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® length
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
DYNAMAP_ID	B	4	10			Unique NorAm record number
NAME	C	50	50		L	Railroad name
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code

WATER:**Linear Water*****lw.aat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
FNODE#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® from node ID
TNODE#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® to node ID
LPOLY#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® left polygon ID
RPOLY#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® right polygon ID
LENGTH	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® length
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
DYNAMAP_ID	B	4	10			Unique NorAm record number
NAME	C	50	50		L	Water feature name
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code

Water Polygon Layer***wp.pat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code

Major Water Layer***mw.pat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code

LANDMARKS:**Parks*****pk.pat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code

Large Area Landmark***al.pat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code

Airport***ap.pat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Airport name
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code
LOC_ID	C	4	4		L	3- or 4-character identifier
USE	C	2	2			Public (PU); Private (PR)

Recreation Area***ra.pat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code

Transportation Terminal***tt.pat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code

Institution***in.pat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code

Major Retail Center***rc.pat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	3		F	Feature Class Code

POSTAL:**Postal Code Boundary****<st>xx0pcb.pat**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	40	40		L	ZIP or FSA name
ST_FIPS	C	2	2		F	State FIPS or Province code
CTY_FIPS	C	3	3		F	US – County FIPS code CA – always “000”
KEY	C	5	5		L	5-digit (ZIP) or 3-digit (FSA) postal code

Postal Code Boundary Regions**<st>xx0pcb.patpcb**

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
PCB#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
PCB-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	40	40		L	ZIP or FSA name
ST_FIPS	C	2	2		F	State FIPS or Province code
CTY_FIPS	C	3	3		F	US – County FIPS code CA – always “000”
KEY	C	5	5		L	5-digit (ZIP) or 3-digit (FSA) postal code

Postal Code Inventory

<st>xx0pci.pat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
POSTAL	C	5	5		L	5-digit (ZIP) or 3-digit (FSA) postal code
ENC_POSTAL	C	5	5		L	Enclosing ZIP or FSA
STATE	C	2	2			State or Province 2-letter abbreviation
STFIPS	C	2	2			State FIPS or Province code
NAME	C	28	28		L	ZIP or FSA PO name
NAME_TYPE	C	30	30		L	Name Type
LASTL_FLAG	C	1	1			Last line Flag
COUNTY1	C	50	50		L	US – Full County name 1; CA – always blank
CTY1FIPS	C	3	3			US – County 1 FIPS; CA – always "000"
COUNTY2	C	50	50		L	US – Full County name 2; CA – always blank
CTY2FIPS	C	3	3			US – County 2 FIPS; CA – always "000"
COUNTY3	C	50	50		L	US – Full County name 3; CA – always blank
CTY3FIPS	C	3	3			US – County 3 FIPS; CA – always "000"
AREA_MI	F	8	10	3		Area in square miles
LATITUDE	F	8	13	6		Latitude
LONGITUDE	F	8	15	6		Longitude
RPO_FLAG	C	1	1			RPO Flag ("R" or blank)
PC_TYPE	C	20	20		L	Postal code type
PT_LOC	C	1	1			Point Location ("A" for actual)

Postal Code Alternate Names

<st>xx0pca.dat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
POSTAL	C	5	5		L	5-digit (ZIP) or 3-digit (FSA) postal code
NAME1	C	28	28		L	Alternate postal name 1
NAME_TYPE1	C	30	30		L	Alternate postal name type 1
NAME2	C	28	28		L	etc.
NAME_TYPE2	C	30	30		L	
NAME3	C	28	28		L	
NAME_TYPE3	C	30	30		L	
NAME4	C	28	28		L	
NAME_TYPE4	C	30	30		L	
NAME5	C	28	28		L	
NAME_TYPE5	C	30	30		L	

CENSUS:

State/Province Boundary

<nt>xx0stb.pat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	40	40		L	Full State or Province name
STATE	C	2	2		F	2-character State or Province abbreviation
KEY	C	2	2		F	State FIPS or Province code

State/Province Boundary Regions

<nt>xx0stb.patstb

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
STB#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
STB-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	40	40		L	Full State or Province name
STATE	C	2	2		F	2-character State or Province abbreviation
KEY	C	2	2		F	State FIPS or Province code

State/Province Inventory

<nt>xx0sti.pat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	40	40		L	Full State or Province name
STATE	C	2	2		F	2-character State or Province abbreviation
KEY	C	2	2		F	State FIPS or Province code

County Boundary – U.S. only

<st>xx0cyb.pat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Full County name
KEY	C	5	5		F	State FIPS code and County FIPS code

County Boundary Regions – U.S. only

<st>xx0cyb.patcyb

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
CYB#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
CYB-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Full County name
KEY	C	5	5		F	State FIPS code and County FIPS code

County Inventory – U.S. only

<st>xx0cyi.pat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Full County name
KEY	C	5	5		F	State FIPS and County FIPS code

MCD Boundary

<st>xx0mcb.pat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Full MCD name
MCD	C	5	5			MCD Code
KEY	C	10	10		F	State code, County code and MCD code

MCD Boundary Regions

<st>xx0mcb.patmcb

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
PLB#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
PLB-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Full MCD name
MCD	C	5	5			MCD Code
KEY	C	10	10		F	State code, County code and MCD code

Place Boundary

<st>xx0plb.pat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Full Place name
KEY	C	10	10		F	US - State, County FIPS, Place code CA - Province, "000," SDL code

Place Boundary Regions

<st>xx0plb.patplb

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
PLB#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
PLB-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Full Place name
KEY	C	10	10		F	US - State, County FIPS, Place code CA - Province, "000," SDL code

Populated Locality Inventory

<st>xx0pli.pat

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
<cover>#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
<cover>-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	40	40		L	Cleaned name
KEY	C	10	10		L	US – State, County FIPS, Place code CA – Province, "000," SDL code
CAPITAL	C	1	1		F	"Y" = State or Province Capital (+DC & PR)
POPULATION	B	4	10		R	Population, if available

NATIONAL BOUNDARIES:

Nation Boundary

w0xx0ntb.patntb

Item Name	Type	Width	Output	Dec.	Justify	Description
AREA	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Area (sq. dec.deg.)
PERIMETER	F	8	18	5		ArcInfo® Perimeter (dec. deg.)
NTB#	B	4	5			ArcInfo® internal ID
NTB-ID	B	4	5			ArcInfo® user ID
NAME	C	50	50		L	Full Nation name
NATION	C	2	2		F	2-character Nation abbr.

Inside This Section:

- *Versions Supported*
- *Format Specifics*
- *Display Parameters*
- *Directories and Files*
- *Record Layouts*

Versions Supported

This Tele Atlas® product is compatible with Environmental Systems Research Institute's (ESRI®) software version:

- ArcView® 3.1 or higher.

This product also can be read by ArcGIS® 8.x. and higher.

See your ArcGIS® or ArcMap™ documentation to add an ArcView® shapefile.

Format Specifics

ArcView® Portable .apr

The .apr files will load all data files automatically as long as the .apr file remains in the same relative directory position to the data as shipped. If the .apr is moved to a different location, it will not be able to find the data and will prompt the user to locate all data.

Alternate Names

Up to nine alternate names can be stored for each street segment. Each name is stored as a duplicate segment with special attributes to distinguish it from the primary segment:

- Each alternate segment has its node elevation values (ZLEV) set to "-9." This means that for a given street segment, there could be up to 10 segments: one primary and nine alternate segments with node elevations = -9.
- The TF_COST and FT_COST fields are also set to "-1."

All other fields, including the DYNAMAP_ID, are set to the value for the primary segment.

Indexes

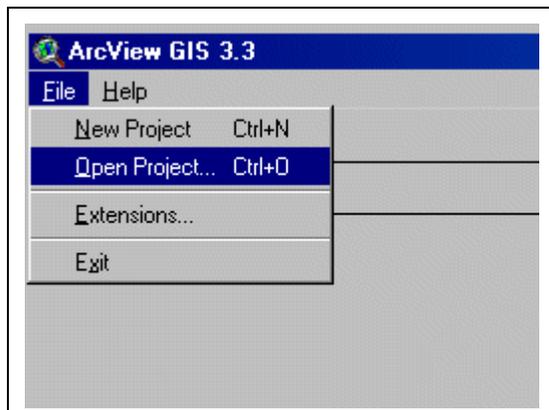
Geocoding indexes are provided for the Street and Placeholder layers. Spatial indexes are provided for all layers.

County-Tile Users

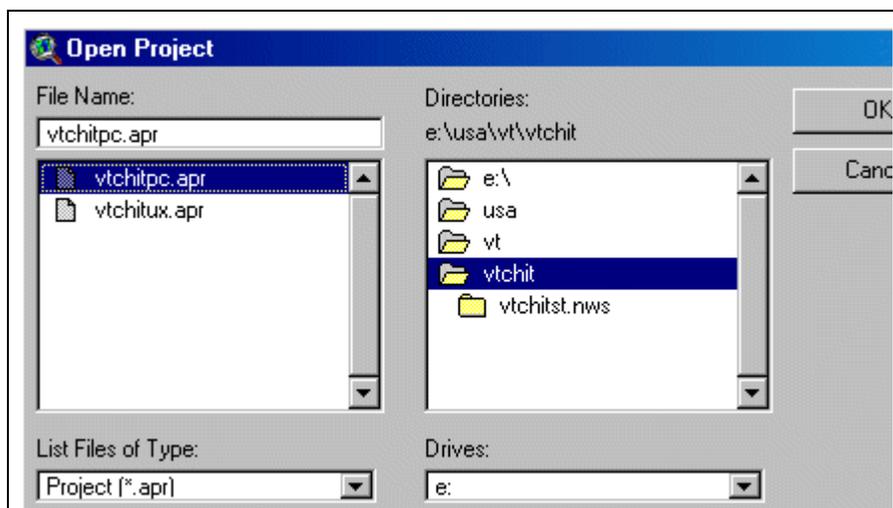
Single County Display

To view a single county shape file from within ArcView®:

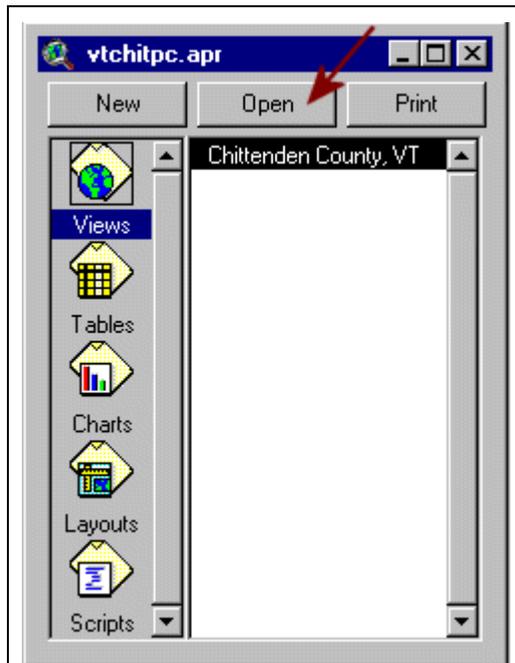
1. Begin an ArcView® session.
2. Select **Open Project** from the File menu.



3. Select the desired county project (*.apr). Click **OK**.



4. Click on **Open** from the single county display window.

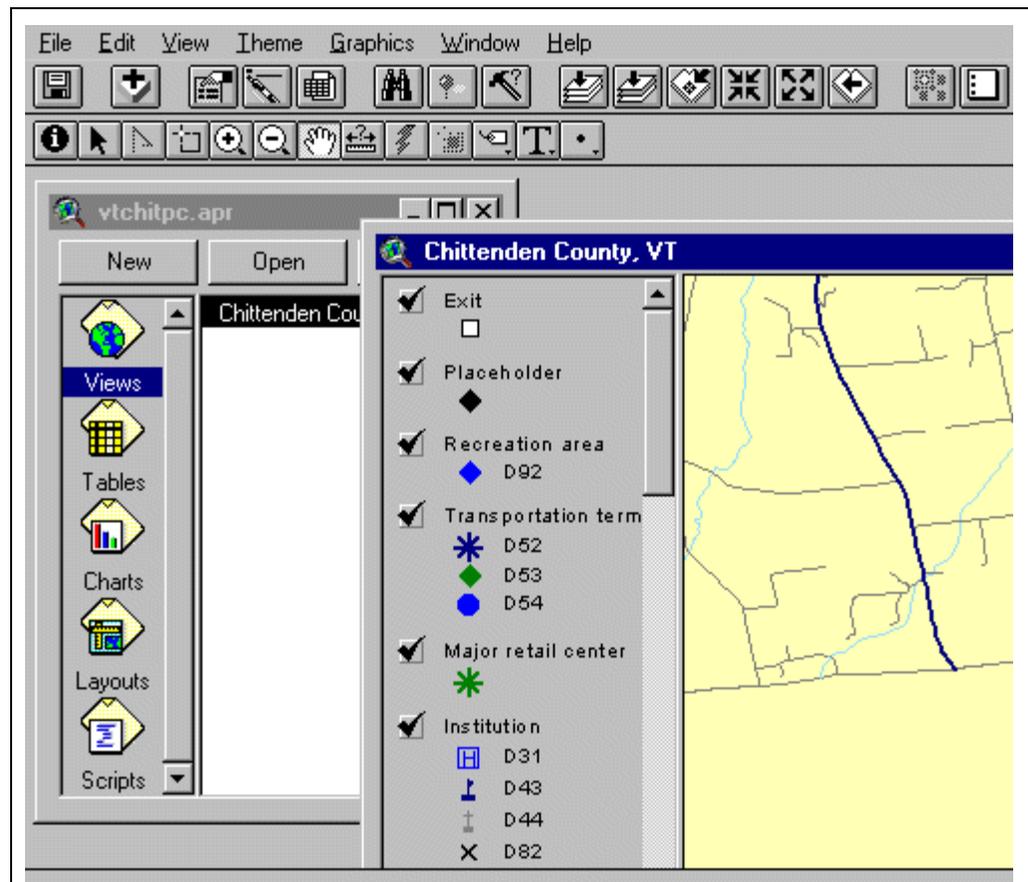


The required data files are opened and the data is displayed using specified shapes and colors.

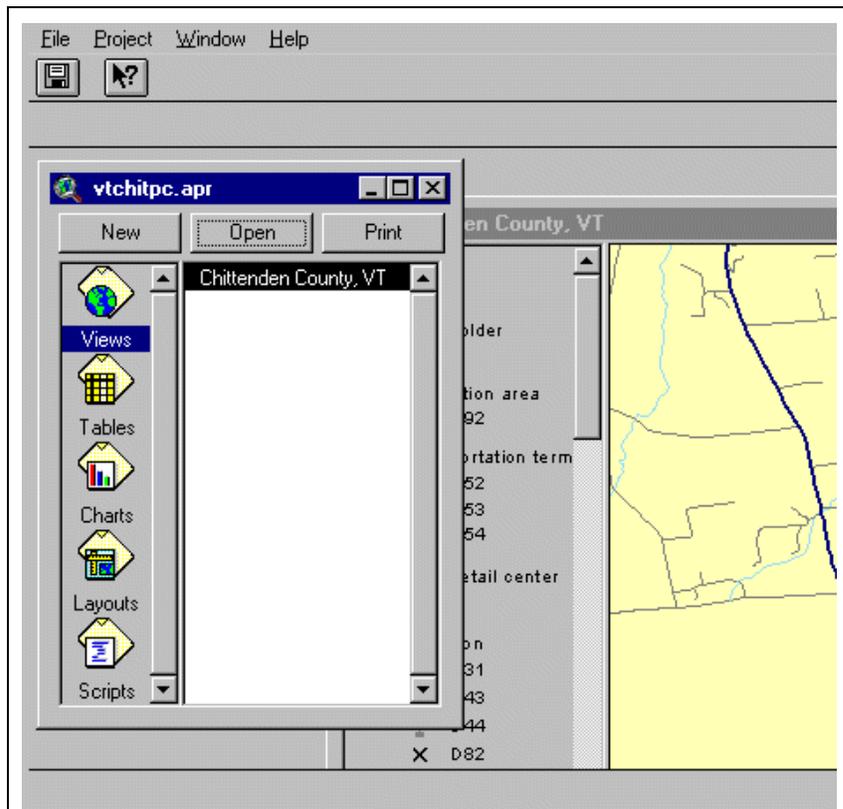
Multi-County Display

To view multi-county datasets:

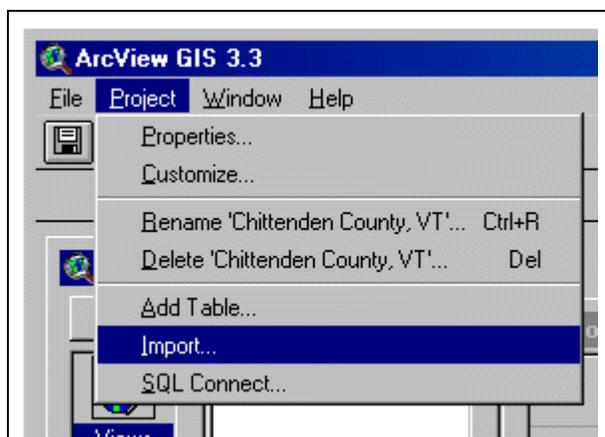
1. See Single County Display instructions above to open a county project. Click on the top of the View screen and resize the window until the project window is visible.



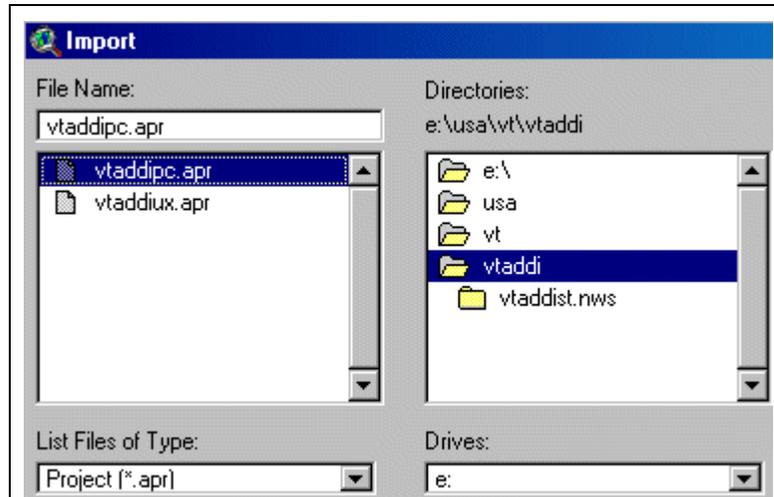
Select the project window by clicking on it.



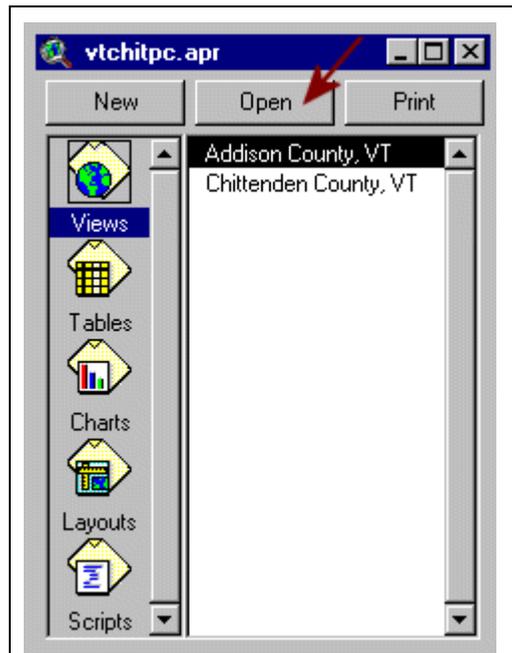
2. Choose **Import** from the Project menu.



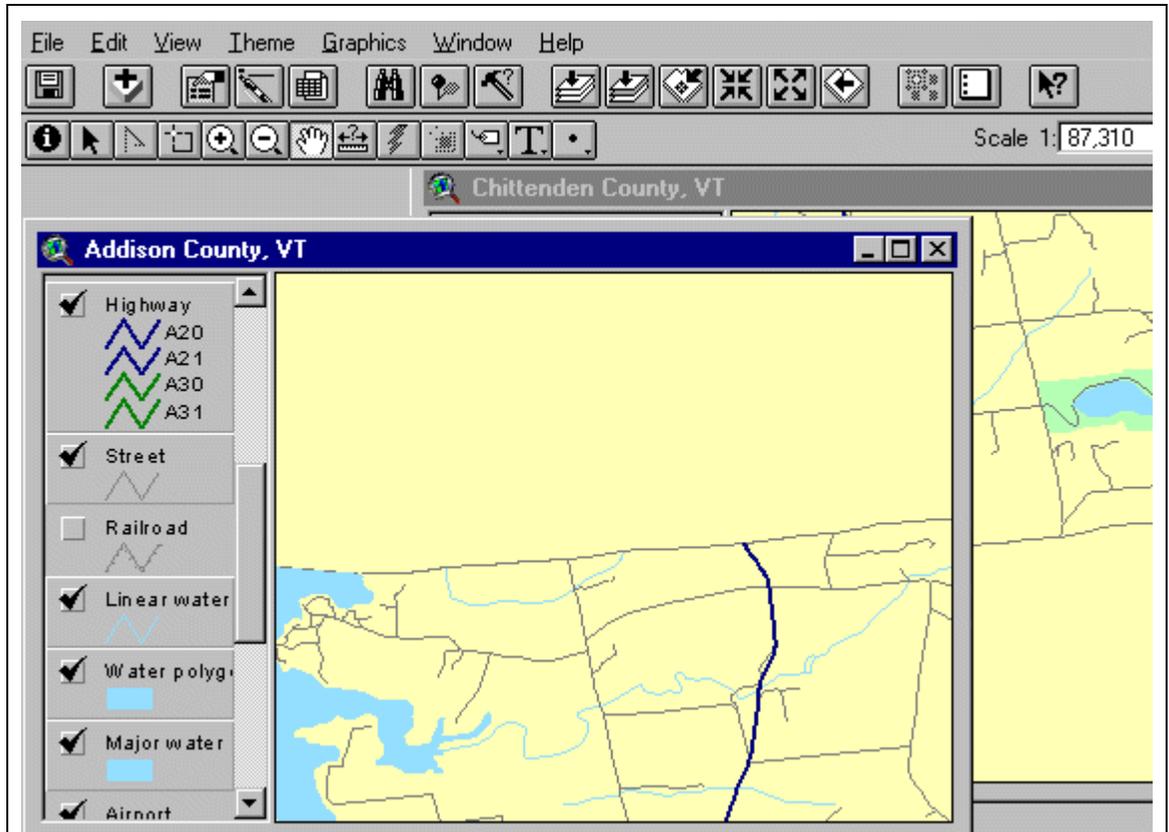
3. Scroll to Project (*.apr) in the "List Files of Type:" section. Select another county you wish to view and click **OK**.



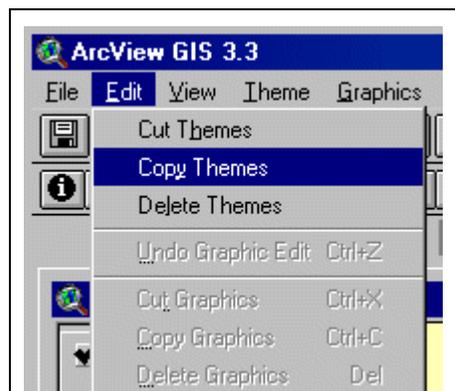
4. Choose **Open** for the new view.



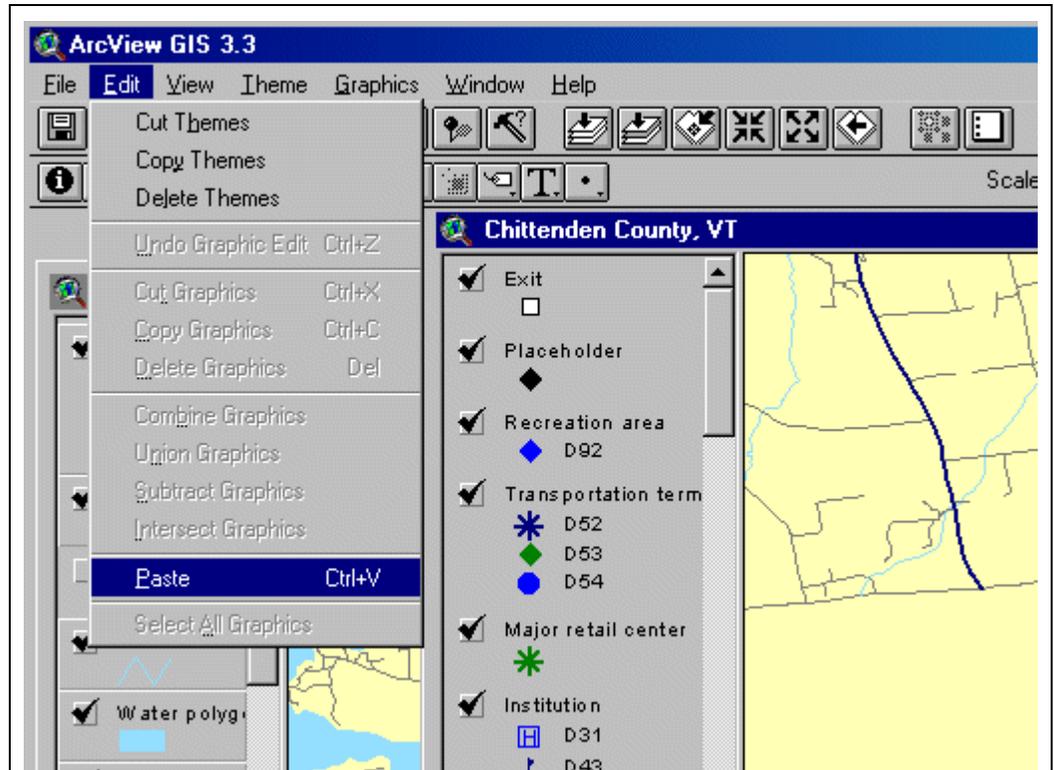
Resize the present view until both views are displayed on the screen. Select all themes (or layers) you wish to display in one window (hold the Shift key while clicking on appropriate themes).



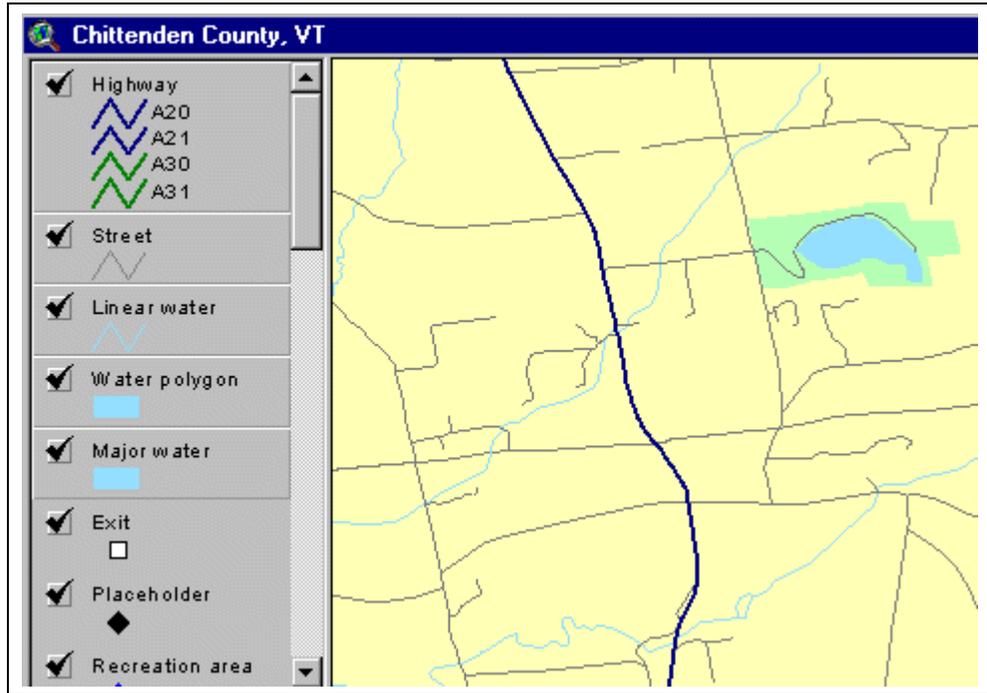
5. Choose **Copy Themes** from the Edit menu.



6. Select the window you wish to copy the themes to and choose **Paste** from the Edit menu.



All themes that you selected are now visible in one view.



Zoom Layering

Selected themes are displayed when the .apr file is opened. All other themes will display when zooming into the county shapefile.

Display Parameters

Default Colors and Symbols

NOTE:

The drawing order is reversed highest number to lowest with highest displayed on top. Dxx in the "theme" columns represent the FCC designations. See the [Reference Documentation](#) for a list of FCC designations.

Theme (Points)	Order	Abbr.	Symbol	Color
Highway Signage	26	hs		Green
Exit	25	ex		White
Placeholder	24	ph		Black
Recreation Area	23	ra		
D92 - Points of Interest				Blue
D81 - Golf Course				Dk Green
D64 - Amusement Park				Red
D67 - Stadium				Black
Transportation Terminal	22	tt		
D52 - Train Station				Dk Blue
D53 - Bus Terminal				Dk Green
D54 - Ferry Terminal				Blue
D56- Subway/Metro Station				Dk Blue
Major Retail Center	21	rc		Dk Green
Institution	20	in		
D31 - Hospital				Blue
D43 - School				Dk Blue
D44 - Church				Dk Gray
D82 - Cemetery				Black
D65 - Government Facility				Black
Postal Code Inventory	19*	pci		Blue
County Inventory	18*	cyi		Red
Place Inventory	17*	pli		Black
State or Province Inventory	16*	sti		Blue

NOTE:

* These layers are included in the legend but are not drawn.

Theme (Lines)	Order	Abbr.	Symbol	Color
Highway (FCC)	15	hy		
A1			Solid (thick)	Red
A2			Solid (thick)	Dk Blue
A3			Solid	Dk Green
A4			Solid	Dk Gray
A6			Solid (thin)	Red
Street	14	st	Solid	Dk Gray
Railroad	13	rr	Ticked	Dk Gray
Linear Water	12	lw	Solid	Lt Blue

Theme (Polygons)	Order	Abbr.	Fill Foreground	Outline Style	Outline Color
Water Polygon	11	wp	Lt Blue	*	*
Major Water	10	mw	Lt Blue	*	*
Airport	9	ap			
D58 – Airport			Lt Gray	*	*
D59 – Runway			Dk Gray	*	*
Large Area Landmarks	8	al			
D10 - Military			Lt Gray	*	*
D31 - Hospitals			Pink	*	*
D37 - Prison			Dk Gray	*	*
D43 - School			Lavender	*	*
D61 - Major Retail			Orange	*	*
D62 - Industrial			Blue-Gray	*	*
D64 - Amusement Park			Lt Green	*	*
D65 - Government			Dk Gray	*	*
D67 - Stadium			Lavender	*	*
D81 - Golf Course			Med Green	*	*
D82 - Cemetery			Lt Gray	*	*
Park	7	pk			
D83 - National Park			Dk Green	*	*
D85 - State Park			Lt Green	*	*
D89 - Local Park			Lt Green	*	*
Postal Code Boundary	6**	pcb	Transparent	Solid	Red
MCD Boundary	5**	mcb	Lt. Yellow	Solid	Dk Gray
Place Boundary	4	plb	Lt Orange	*	*
County Boundary	3	cyb	Lt Yellow	Solid	Dk Gray
State or Province Boundary	2	stb	Lt Yellow	Solid	Dk Gray
Nation Boundary	1	ntb	Lt Yellow	Solid	Dk Gray

NOTE:
** These layers are included in the legend but are not drawn.

Directories and Files

Shapefile format for this product comes in a nationwide directory with state, county or province subdirectories.

For a detailed explanation of the name correspondence files see the [Appendix](#) section in this manual.

Each county directory has two project files (.apr) (one for UNIX and one for PC) and geocoding indexes (.ixs and .mxs).

Each layer has shapefiles (.shp), dBASE® data files (.dbf) and Shapefile index files (.shx, .sbx, .sbn, .prj).

On this and the following page are charts showing Shapefile format directory structures.

State or Province-tiled data:

Directory Name	Directories or Files	Contents or Description
\	All World-tiled layers copyright.txt datum.txt nat \	Copyright file Datum file nation directory where nat = 3-character ISO Nation abbr. (usa, can, arg, bra)
\nat\	All Nation-tiled layers dynamame.dbf datum.txt st \	Reference file to state and county abbreviations and FIPS codes. (U.S. only) Datum file State or Province directories where st = 2-character State or Province abbr.
\nat\st\	County Boundary&Inv (US only) Postal Boundary&Inv., Place Boundary&Inv. All State or Province-tiled layers genf<stfips>.txt datum.txt stxxxxpc.apr stxxxxux.apr .nws\	Text file linking FIPS codes to geographic entities Datum file Shapefile State project file - PC Shapefile State project file - UNIX Shapefile network directory

County-tiled data (USA only):

Directory Name	Directories or Files	Contents or Description
\	All World-tiled layers copyright.txt datum.txt nat\	Copyright file Datum file Nation directory where nat = 3-character ISO Nation abbr.
\nat\	All Nation-tiled layers dynamname.dbf datum.txt st\	Reference file to state and county abbreviations and FIPS codes. Datum file State directory where st = 2-character State abbr.
\nat\st\	County Boundary&Inv., Postal Boundary&Inv., Place Boundary&Inv. All State tiled layers genf<stfips>.txt datum.txt stcnty\	Text file linking FIPS codes to geographic entities Datum file county directory where stcnty = 2-character State and 4-character county abbreviation
\nat\st\stcnty\	All County-tiled layers datum.txt stxxxxpc.apr stxxxxux.apr .nws\	Datum file Shapefile County project file - PC Shapefile County project file - UNIX Shapefile network directory

Because of the non-existence of certain features in some geographic areas, file types will not be included for those areas. EXAMPLE: Gulf County, FL does not have any highway exits. Therefore, there will be no Highway Exit layer delivered with the product for that county.

Layer and File Names

The following layers are sorted by abbreviation with links to the file records. The file layer abbreviations are the last two or three characters before the file extension. Example: *stcntyap*.dbf is the airport file.

Category	Layer	File Layer Abbreviation
Landmark	Large Area Landmark	al
Landmark	Airport	ap
Census	County Boundary	cyb
Census	County Inventory	cyi
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	TMC Location Composition Table	dc
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	TMC Locations Table	dl
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	TMC Master Path Composition Table	dm
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	TMC Path Composition Table	do
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	TMC Path Table	dp
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Exit	ex
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Highway Signage	hs
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Highway	hy
Landmark	Institution	in
Water	Linear Water	lw
Census	MCD Boundary	mcb
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Maneuver	mn
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Maneuver Path Display	mp
Water	Major Water	mw
Nation Polygon	Nation Boundary	ntb
Postal	Postal Code Alt. Name	pca
Postal	Postal Code Boundary	pcb
Postal	Postal Code Inventory	pci
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Placeholder	ph
Landmark	Park	pk
Census	Place Boundary	plb
Census	Populated Locality Inventory	pli
Landmark	Recreation Area	ra
Landmark	Major Retail Center	rc
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Railroad	rr
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Street Alt. Name	sa
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Street FIPS Information	sf
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Streets	st
Census	State Boundary	stb
Census	State Inventory	sti
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Toll	tl
Streets/Hwys/Railroads	Turn Restriction	tn
Landmark	Transportation Terminal	tt
Water	Water Polygon	wp

Record Layouts

NOTE:

Grey fields indicate format-specific internal fields.

The Shape field is invisible in most views of the data.

Type: **S** = Shape; **C** = Character; **D** = Decimal.

Index: **Y** = Yes, it is indexed; **N** = No, it is not indexed.

Justify: **L** = Left; **R** = Right; **F** = Filled. Note that this only applies to character fields, and only when they contain data (EXAMPLE: the ONE_WAY field contains either "TF," "FT" or is blank.).

Canadian equivalents in Description fields: State = **Province or Territory**; MCD = **Tele Atlas® DAL**; Place = **Tele Atlas® SDL**.

STREETS, HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS:

Highway

hy.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	9	Y			Spatial information storage
SEGMENT_ID	D	10	N			Unique NorAm record number
PREFIX	C	2	N		L	Street prefix
PRETYPE	C	10	N		L	Street pretype
NAME	C	50	N		L	Street name
TYPE	C	6	N		L	Street type
SUFFIX	C	2	N		L	Feature direction suffix
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code
ACC	C	1	N		F	Arterial Classification Code
SHIELD	C	2	N		L	Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
HWY_NUM	C	5	N		L	#, # with letter, or blank
SEG_LEN	D	10	N	4		Segment length in miles
SPEED	D	3	N			Speed in miles per hour
ONE_WAY	C	2	N		F	One-way indicator
F_ZLEV	D	2	N			From node elevation
T_ZLEV	D	2	N			To node elevation
FT_COST	D	10	N	5		From-To impedance in minutes
TF_COST	D	10	N	5		To-From impedance in minutes
FT_DIR	C	2	N		L	From-To direction
TF_DIR	C	2	N		L	To-From direction
NAME_FLAG	D	3	N	0		Name metadata flag

Street

st.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	9	Y			Spatial information storage
DYNAMAP_ID	D	10	N			Unique NorAm record number
L_F_ADD	C	11	N		L	Left from address
L_T_ADD	C	11	N		L	Left to address
R_F_ADD	C	11	N		L	Right from address
R_T_ADD	C	11	N		L	Right to address
PREFIX	C	2	N		L	Street prefix
PRETYPE	C	10	N		L	Street pretype
NAME	C	50	N		L	Street name
TYPE	C	6	N		L	Street type
SUFFIX	C	2	N		L	Feature direction suffix
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code
POSTAL_L	C	5	N		L	Postal code (ZIP or FSA) left
POSTAL_R	C	5	N		L	Postal code (ZIP or FSA) right
ACC	C	1	N		F	Highway Connectivity flag
NAME_TYPE	C	1	N		F	"R" (always PRN for this product)
SHIELD	C	2	N		L	Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
HWY_NUM	C	5	N		L	#, # with letter, or blank
SEG_LEN	D	8	N	4		Segment length in miles
SPEED	D	3	N			Speed in miles per hour
ONE_WAY	C	2	N		F	One-way indicator
F_ZLEV	D	2	N			From node elevation
T_ZLEV	D	2	N			To node elevation
FT_COST	D	10	N	5		From-To impedance in minutes
TF_COST	D	10	N	5		To-From impedance in minutes
FT_DIR	C	2	N		L	From-To direction
TF_DIR	C	2	N		L	To-From direction
NAME_FLAG	D	3	N	0		Name metadata flag
STATUS	C	1	N			Street category

Street FIPS Information – US

sf.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
DYNAMAP_ID	D	10	N		R	Unique record number
STATE00_L	C	2	N		L	2000 state FIPS left
STATE00_R	C	2	N		F	2000 state FIPS right
COUNTY00_L	C	3	N		F	2000 county FIPS left
COUNTY00_R	C	3	N		F	2000 county FIPS right
MCD00_L	C	5	N		F	2000 FIPS MCD left
MCD00_R	C	5	N		F	2000 FIPS MCD right
PLACE00_L	C	5	N		F	2000 FIPS Place left
PLACE00_R	C	5	N		F	2000 FIPS Place right

Street FIPS Information – CA

sf.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
DYNAMAP_ID	D	10	N		R	Unique record number
STATE00_L	C	2	N		L	Province code left
STATE00_R	C	2	N		F	Province code right
COUNTY00_L	C	3	N		F	Always "000"
COUNTY00_R	C	3	N		F	Always "000"
MCD00_L	C	5	N		F	Tele Atlas® Delivery Area Locality left
MCD00_R	C	5	N		F	Tele Atlas® Delivery Area Locality right
PLACE00_L	C	5	N		F	Tele Atlas® Street Delivery Locality left
PLACE00_R	C	5	N		F	Tele Atlas® Street Delivery Locality right

Street Alternate Name

sa.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
DYNAMAP_ID	D	10	N			Unique NorAm record number
SEQUENCE	D	2	N			Sequence number**
PREFIX	C	2	N		L	Street prefix
PRETYPE	C	10	N		L	Street pretype
NAME	C	50	N		L	Street name
TYPE	C	6	N		L	Street type
SUFFIX	C	2	N		L	Feature direction suffix
NAME_TYPE	C	1	N		F	"G" or blank
SHIELD	C	2	N		L	Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
HWY_NUM	C	5	N		R	#, # with letter, or blank
FT_DIR	C	2	N		L	From-To direction
TF_DIR	C	2	N		L	To-From direction
NAME_FLAG	D	3	N	0		Name metadata flag

Sequence number: This number represents the number of alternate names a segment has. It will start at 1 and increase to the number of the last alternate name. For example, if the segment has five alternate names then the sequence number will be 1-5 for that segment ID.

Exit

ex.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	6	Y			Spatial information storage
EXIT_ID	D	10	N	0	R	Unique NorAm record number
FROM_NAME	C	65	N		L	Highway name exit leaves
EXIT	C	10	N		R	Number(s) if applicable
TO_NAME	C	65	N		L	Highway/street name exit accesses. This is not the name of the ramp.

Toll

tl.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
DYNAMAP_ID	D	10	N			Unique NorAm record number
TOLL	C	1	N		F	"Y" = toll

Maneuver

mn.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	6	Y			Spatial information storage
MAN_ID	D	10	N		R	Unique Permanent Maneuver ID
SEQUENCE	D	1	N		F	Sequence # of maneuver record
MAN_TYPE	C	1	N		F	Maneuver Type: "B," "G," "I," "K," "N," "O," "P," "T" or "X"
FROM_ID	D	10	N		R	From Dynamap_ID
FROMID_END	C	1	N		F	"T" or "F" indicating end of From_ID
ANGLE	D	10	N	2	R	Turn angle from From_ID to To_ID
COST	D	10	N	5	R	Restricted = "-1"
HOO	C	100	N		L	Hours of Operation (GDF)
TO_ID	D	10	N		R	To/Destination Dynamap_ID
VIA1	D	10	N		R	Via Dynamap_ID 1
VIA2	D	10	N		R	Via Dynamap_ID 2
VIA3	D	10	N		R	Via Dynamap_ID 3
VIA4	D	10	N		R	Via Dynamap_ID 4
VIA5	D	10	N		R	Via Dynamap_ID 5
LONGITUDE	D	15	N	6	R	6 implied decimals of precision
LATITUDE	D	13	N	6	R	6 implied decimals of precision

Maneuver Path Display

mp.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	9	Y			Spatial Information Storage
MAN_ID	D	10	N		R	Unique Permanent Maneuver ID
MAN_TYPE	C	1	N		F	Maneuver Type: "B," "G," "I," "K," "N," "O," "P," "T" or "X"

Turn Table

tn.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
JUNCTION	D	11	N			Node ID number
F_EDGE	D	11	N			From-seg ID number
T_EDGE	D	11	N			To-seg ID number
AZIMUTH	D	12	N	3		Azimuth
ANGLE	D	12	N	3		Turn Angle
FROM_ID	D	11	N			From Dynamap_ID
TO_ID	D	11	N			To Dynamap_ID
COST	D	11	N			Always set to "-1"
MAN_ID	D	11	N			Unique Permanent Maneuver ID

Placeholder

ph.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	6	Y			Spatial information storage
DYNAMAP_ID	D	10	N			Unique NorAm record number
FR_ADD	C	11	N		L	From address
TO_ADD	C	11	N		L	To address
PREFIX	C	2	N		L	Street prefix
NAME	C	50	N		L	Street name
TYPE	C	6	N		L	Street type
SUFFIX	C	2	N		L	Feature direction suffix
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code
POSTAL	C	5	N		L	Postal code (ZIP or FSA)

Highway Signage

hs.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	6	Y			Spatial information storage
EXIT_ID	D	10	N		R	Same as the corresponding exit point ID
SEQUENCE	D	2	N		F	Sequence number of each destination listed on a sign
FROM_ID	D	10	N		R	Tele Atlas® unique segment ID (departed)
FROM_NAME	C	65	N		L	Highway name exit leaves
EXIT_NUM	C	10	N		R	Number (and alpha trailer if present)
TO_ID	D	10	N		R	Tele Atlas® unique segment ID (accessed)
TO_NAME	C	65	N		L	Street or highway name accessed
SHIELD	C	1	N		F	Shield "I," "U," "S," "T," "A," "P," "N," "O" or blank
HWY_NUM	C	5	N		L	Number (and alpha trailer if present)
DIRECTION	C	1	N		F	To_name direction (or blank)
TO_LOCALE	C	60	N		L	Locale/destination name accessed
ACCESS	C	1	N		F	"D" Direct or "I" Indirect
EXIT_ONLY	C	1	N		F	"Y" = Yes, or "N" = No
LONGITUDE	D	11	N	6	R	6 decimals of precision
LATITUDE	D	10	N	6	R	6 decimals of precision

TMC Location Composition Table

*dc.dbf

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
TA_LOC_ID	D	15	N	0	R	TMC Location Identifier
DYNAMAP_ID	D	10	N	0		Dynamap ID (Segment ID)

TMC Locations Table

*dl.dbf

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
TA_LOC_ID	D	15	N	0	R	Tele Atlas® TMC Location Identifier
TA_PATH_ID	D	15	N	0	R	Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
PTH_SEQNR	D	6		0	R	Sequence in which Location ID participates in path
COUNTRY	C	1	N	-	F	Consortium country code: "1" = USA; "C" = Canada
REGION	C	2	N	-	F	Consortium region code
LOC_REF	C	5	N	-	R	Consortium location reference code
TMCLSTVER	C	10	N	-	F	TMC List/Table Version: currently 3.1

TMC Path Table

*dp.dbf

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
TA_PATH_ID	D	15	N	0	R	Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
BEGLOC_ID	D	15	N	0	R	Beginning Tele Atlas® Location ID Code of the path
ENDLOC_ID	D	15	N	0	R	End Tele Atlas® Location ID Code of the path
PATH_VDIR	C	1	N	-	F	Path validity direction: F – Valid Forward (beginning to end) R – Valid Reverse (end to beginning) B – Valid Both Directions
COUNTRY	C	1	N	-	F	Consortium country code: "1" = USA; "C" = Canada
REGION	C	2	N	-	F	Consortium region code
CS_PATH_ID	D	5	N	0	R	Consortium path ID

TMC Path Composition Table

*do.dbf

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
TA_PATH_ID	D	15	N	0	R	Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
PATH_DIR	C	1	N	-	F	Direction of Tele Atlas® Path F: Forward R: Reverse
SEG_SEQNR	D	6		0	R	Sequence in which Dynamap ID participates in path
DYNAMAP_ID	D	10		0		Dynamap ID (Segment ID)
TA_LOC_ID	D	15	N	0	R	Tele Atlas® TMC Location Identifier

TMC Master Path Composition Table

*dm.dbf

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
MPATH_ID	D	15		0	R	Tele Atlas® Master Path ID
TA_PATH_ID	D	15	N	0	R	Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
MP_SEQNR	D	5		0	R	Sequence of the Tele Atlas® Path in the Tele Atlas® Master Path

Railroad

rr.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	9	Y			Spatial information storage
DYNAMAP_ID	D	10	N			Unique NorAm record number
NAME	C	50	N		L	Railroad name
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code

WATER:**Linear Water**

lw.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	9	Y			Spatial information storage
DYNAMAP_ID	D	10	N			Unique NorAm record number
NAME	C	50	N		L	Water feature name
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code

Major Water

mw.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	8	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code

Water Polygon

wp.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	8	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code

LANDMARKS:**Park*****pk.***

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	8	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code

Large Area Landmark***al.***

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	8	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code

Airport***ap.***

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	8	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Airport name
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code
LOC_ID	C	4	N		L	3- or 4-character identifier
USE	C	2	N			Public (PU); Private (PR)

Recreation Area***ra.***

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	6	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code

Transportation Terminal***tt.***

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	6	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code

Institution***in.***

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	6	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code

Major Retail Center***rc.***

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	6	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		F	Feature Class Code

POSTAL:**Postal Code Boundary*****pcb.***

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	8	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	40	N		L	ZIP or FSA name
ST_FIPS	C	2	N		F	State or Province FIPS code
CTY_FIPS	C	3	N		F	US – County FIPS code CA – always "000"
KEY	C	5	N		L	Postal Code (ZIP or FSA)

Postal Code Inventory

pci.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	6	Y			Spatial information storage
POSTAL	C	5	N		L	5-digit (ZIP) or 3-digit (FSA) postal code
ENC_POSTAL	C	5	N			Enclosing ZIP or FSA
STATE	C	2	N			State or Province 2-letter abbreviation
STFIPS	C	2	N			State FIPS or Province code
NAME	C	28	N		L	ZIP or FSA PO name
NAME_TYPE	C	30	N			Name Type
LASTL_FLAG	C	1	N			Last line Flag
COUNTY1	C	50	N			US – Full County name 1; CA – always blank
CTY1FIPS	C	3	N			US – County 1 FIPS; CA – always "000"
COUNTY2	C	50	N			US – Full County name 2; CA – always blank
CTY2FIPS	C	3	N			US – County 2 FIPS; CA – always "000"
COUNTY3	C	50	N			US – Full County name 3; CA – always blank
CTY3FIPS	C	3	N			US – County 3 FIPS; CA – always "000"
AREA_MI	D	10	N	3		Area in square miles
LATITUDE	D	13	N	6		Latitude
LONGITUDE	D	15	N	6		Longitude
RPO_FLAG	C	1	N			RPO Flag ("R" or blank)
PC_TYPE	C	20	N			Postal code type
PT_LOC	C	1	N			Point Location ("A" for actual)

Postal Code Alternate Name

NOTE:

In the Postal Code Alternate Name table in Shape format, a ZIP Code may have more than one record (row in the table). In turn, each record can have up to five alternate names. Therefore, any given ZIP Code may have more than five alternate names.

*pca.dbf

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
POSTAL	C	5	N		L	5-digit (ZIP) or 3-digit (FSA) postal code
NAME1	C	28	N		L	Alternate postal name 1
NAME_TYPE1	C	30	N		L	Alternate postal name type 1
NAME2	C	28	N		L	etc.
NAME_TYPE2	C	30	N		L	
NAME3	C	28	N		L	
NAME_TYPE3	C	30	N		L	
NAME4	C	28	N		L	
NAME_TYPE4	C	30	N		L	
NAME5	C	28	N		L	
NAME_TYPE5	C	30	N		L	

CENSUS:

State/Province Boundary

stb.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	8	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	40	N		L	Full State or Province name
STATE	C	2	N		F	2-char State or Province abbreviation
KEY	C	2	N		F	State FIPS or Province code

State/Province Inventory

sti.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	6	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	40	N		L	Full State or Province name
STATE	C	2	N		F	2-character State or Province abbreviation
KEY	C	2	N		F	State FIPS or Province code

County Boundary – U.S. only

cyb.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	8	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Full County name
KEY	C	5	N		F	State FIPS code and County FIPS code

County Inventory – U.S. only

cyl.

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	6	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Full County name
KEY	C	5	N		F	State and County FIPS

MCD Boundary

<st>xx0mcb.*

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	8	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Full MCD name
MCD	C	5	N			MCD Code
KEY	C	10	N		L	State, County FIP, and MCD code

Place Boundary***plb.***

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	8	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Full Place name
KEY	C	10	N		L	US - State, County FIPS, Place code CA - Province, "000," SDL code

Populated Locality Inventory***pli.***

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	6	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	40	N		L	Cleaned name
KEY	C	10	N		L	US – State, County FIPS, Place code CA – Province, "000," SDL code
CAPITAL	C	1	N		F	"Y" = State or Province Capital (+DC & PR)
POPULATION	D	10	N		R	Population, if available

NATIONAL BOUNDARIES:**Nation Boundaries*****ntb.***

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
SHAPE	S	8	Y			Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		L	Full Nation name
NATION	C	2	N		F	2 character Nation abbr.

Database-Loadable Format 7

Inside This Section:

- *Versions Supported*
- *Format Specifics*
- *Default Database-Loadable Layer Data Dictionary*
- *Record Layouts*

Versions Supported

The Tele Atlas® Database-Loadable solution is supported in a wide range of operating systems and databases.

Contact Tele Atlas® Consultative Services for details.

Format Specifics

Tele Atlas® provides custom Database-Loadable solutions that are tailored to each customer's requirements. Database-Loadable files for a spatial data server must be loaded into the database on-site and are not ready-to-use "off the shelf." Designing and implementing a geographic database can vary greatly depending on application requirements and system/network architecture.

In addition to Database-Loadable files, Tele Atlas® Database-Loadable shipments include loading utilities, database-specific design suggestions, size estimates and tuning parameters. To ensure that every feature will be inserted successfully into the customer's database, all features in Tele Atlas® Database-Loadable files are verified against geometry verification rules prior to being shipped.

Database-Loadable Files

To facilitate the data loading process, Tele Atlas® provides compressed data files in a tiled format (county, state or nation) that can be assembled into a seamless database or a user-defined tile database.

Tele Atlas® Database-Loadable format can be accessed only with Tele Atlas® processing tools.

Default Database-Loadable Layer Data Dictionary

Business Tables

The table definitions beginning on the following page are the default values provided by Tele Atlas®.

In many installations, some column names are changed or columns may be omitted entirely. Customization done by Tele Atlas®, if any, is described in the "README" file included with the data shipment.

Please see your custom Tele Atlas® documentation when referencing table definitions.

Record Layouts

NOTE:

Type: P=Point; C=SE_STRING_TYPE; L=Simple Line (linestring); I=SE_INTEGER_TYPE; S=Line (spaghetti); D=SE_DOUBLE_TYPE; A=Area.

Canadian equivalents in Description fields: State = Province or Territory; MCD = Tele Atlas® DAL; Place = Tele Atlas® SDL.

STREETS, HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS:

Highway

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	S	-	Y		Spatial information storage
SEGMENT_ID	I	10	N		Unique NorAm record number
PREFIX	C	2	N		Street prefix
PRETYPE	C	10	N		Street pretype
NAME	C	50	N		Street name
TYPE	C	6	N		Street type
SUFFIX	C	2	N		Feature direction suffix
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code
ACC	C	1	N		Artery Classification Code
SHIELD	C	2	N		Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
HWY_NUM	C	5	N		#, # with letter, or blank
SEG_LEN	D	8	N	4	Segment length in miles
SPEED	I	3	N		Speed in miles per hour
ONE_WAY	C	2	N		One-way indicator
F_ZLEV	I	2	N		From node elevation
T_ZLEV	I	2	N		To node elevation
FT_COST	D	10	N	5	From-To impedance in minutes
TF_COST	D	10	N	5	To-From impedance in minutes
FT_DIR	C	2	N		From-To direction
TF_DIR	C	2	N		To-From direction
NAME_FLAG	I	3	N		Name metadata flag

Street

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	L	-	Y		Spatial information storage
DYNAMAP_ID	I	10	N		Unique NorAm record number
L_F_ADD	C	11	N		Left from address
L_T_ADD	C	11	N		Left to address
R_F_ADD	C	11	N		Right from address
R_T_ADD	C	11	N		Right to address
PREFIX	C	2	N		Street prefix
PRETYPE	C	10	N		Street pretype
NAME	C	50	N		Street name
TYPE	C	6	N		Street type
SUFFIX	C	2	N		Feature direction suffix
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code
POSTAL_L	C	5	N		Postal code (ZIP or FSA) left
POSTAL_R	C	5	N		Postal code (ZIP or FSA) right
ACC	C	1	N		Artery Classification Code
NAME_TYPE	C	1	N		"R" (always PRN for this product)
SHIELD	C	2	N		Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
HWY_NUM	C	5	N		#, # with letter, or blank
SEG_LEN	D	8	N	4	Segment length in miles
SPEED	I	3	N		Speed in miles per hour
ONE_WAY	C	2	N		One-way indicator
F_ZLEV	I	2	N		From node elevation
T_ZLEV	I	2	N		To node elevation
FT_COST	D	10	N	6	From-To impedance in minutes
TF_COST	D	10	N	6	To-From impedance in minutes
FT_DIR	C	2	N		From-To direction
TF_DIR	C	2	N		To-From direction
NAME_FLAG	I	3	N		Name metadata flag
STATUS	C	1	N		Street category
ALT1_PREFIX	C	2	N		Street prefix
ALT1_PRETYPE	C	10	N		Street pretype
ALT1_NAME	C	50	N		Street name
ALT1_TYPE	C	6	N		Street type
ALT1_SUFFIX	C	2	N		Feature direction suffix
ALT1_NAME_TYPE	C	1	N		"G" or blank
ALT1_SHIELD	C	2	N		Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
ALT1_HWY_NUM	C	5	N		#, # with letter, or blank
ALT1_FT_DIR	C	2	N		From_To direction
ALT1_TF_DIR	C	2	N		To_From direction
ALT1_NAME_FLAG	I	3	N		Name metadata flag
ALT2_PREFIX	C	2	N		Street prefix
ALT2_PRETYPE	C	10	N		Street pretype
ALT2_NAME	C	50	N		Street name
ALT2_TYPE	C	6	N		Street type

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
ALT2_SUFFIX	C	2	N		Feature direction suffix
ALT2_NAME_TYPE	C	1	N		"G" or blank
ALT2_SHIELD	C	2	N		Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
ALT2_HWY_NUM	C	5	N		#, # with letter, or blank
ALT2_FT_DIR	C	2	N		From_To direction
ALT2_TF_DIR	C	2	N		To_From direction
ALT2_NAME_FLAG	I	3	N		Name metadata flag
ALT3_PREFIX	C	2	N		Street prefix
ALT3_PRETYPE	C	10	N		Street pretype
ALT3_NAME	C	50	N		Street name
ALT3_TYPE	C	6	N		Street type
ALT3_SUFFIX	C	2	N		Feature direction suffix
ALT3_NAME_TYPE	C	1	N		"G" or blank
ALT3_SHIELD	C	2	N		Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
ALT3_HWY_NUM	C	5	N		#, # with letter, or blank
ALT3_FT_DIR	C	2	N		From_To direction
ALT3_TF_DIR	C	2	N		To_From direction
ALT3_NAME_FLAG	I	3	N		Name metadata flag
ALT4_PREFIX	C	2	N		Street prefix
ALT4_PRETYPE	C	10	N		Street pretype
ALT4_NAME	C	50	N		Street name
ALT4_TYPE	C	6	N		Street type
ALT4_SUFFIX	C	2	N		Feature direction suffix
ALT4_NAME_TYPE	C	1	N		"G" or blank
ALT4_SHIELD	C	2	N		Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
ALT4_HWY_NUM	C	5	N		#, # with letter, or blank
ALT4_FT_DIR	C	2	N		From_To direction
ALT4_TF_DIR	C	2	N		To_From direction
ALT4_NAME_FLAG	I	3	N		Name metadata flag
ALT5_PREFIX	C	2	N		Street prefix
ALT5_PRETYPE	C	10	N		Street pretype
ALT5_NAME	C	50	N		Street name
ALT5_TYPE	C	6	N		Street type
ALT5_SUFFIX	C	2	N		Feature direction suffix
ALT5_NAME_TYPE	C	1	N		"G" or blank
ALT5_SHIELD	C	2	N		Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
ALT5_HWY_NUM	C	5	N		#, # with letter, or blank
ALT5_FT_DIR	C	2	N		From_To direction
ALT5_TF_DIR	C	2	N		To_From direction
ALT5_NAME_FLAG	I	3	N		Name metadata flag
STATE00_L	C	2	N		US - State FIPS left; CA – Province code left
STATE00_R	C	2	N		US - State FIPS right; CA – Province code right
COUNTY00_L	C	3	N		US - County FIPS left; CA – "000"
COUNTY00_R	C	3	N		US - County FIPS right; CA – "000"

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
MCD00_L	C	5	N		US - FIPS MCD left; CA – DAL left
MCD00_R	C	5	N		US - FIPS MCD right; CA – DAL right
PLACE00_L	C	5	N		US - FIPS Place left; CA – SDL left
PLACE00_R	C	5	N		US - FIPS Place right; CA – SDL right

Exits

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	P	-	Y		Spatial information storage
EXIT_ID	I	10	N		Unique NorAm record number
FROM_NAME	C	65	N		Highway name exit leaves
EXIT_NUM	C	10	N		Number(s) if applicable
TO_NAME	C	65	N		Highway/street name exit accesses

Toll

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
DYNAMAP_ID	I	10			Unique NorAm record number
TOLL	C	1			"Y" = toll

Maneuver

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	P	-	Y		Spatial information storage
MAN_ID	I	10	N		Unique Permanent Maneuver ID
SEQUENCE	I	1	N		Sequence # of maneuver record
MAN_TYPE	C	1	N		Maneuver Type: "B," "G," "I," "K," "N," "O," "P," "T" or "X"
FROM_ID	I	10	N		From Dynamap_ID
FROMID_END	C	1	N		"T" or "F" indicating end of From_ID
ANGLE	D	12	N	3	Turn angle from From_ID to To_ID
COST	D	8	N	5	Restricted = "-1"
HOO	C	100	N		Hours of Operation (GDF)
TO_ID	I	10	N		To/Destination Dynamap_ID
VIA1	I	10	N		Via Dynamap_ID 1
VIA2	I	10	N		Via Dynamap_ID 2
VIA3	I	10	N		Via Dynamap_ID 3
VIA4	I	10	N		Via Dynamap_ID 4
VIA5	I	10	N		Via Dynamap_ID 5
LONGITUDE	D	11	N	6	Longitude (implied 6 decimal places)
LATITUDE	D	10	N	6	Latitude (implied 6 decimal places)

Maneuver Path Display

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	L		Y		Spatial Information Storage
MAN_ID	D	10	N		Unique Permanent Maneuver ID
MAN_TYPE	C	1	N		Maneuver Type: "B," "G," "I," "K," "N," "O," "P," "T" or "X"

Turn Restriction

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	P	-	Y		Spatial information storage
ANGLE	D	12	N	3	Turn angle from From_ID to To_ID
FROM_ID	I	10	N		Dynamap ID for first segment
TO_ID	I	10	N		Dynamap ID for second segment
COST	D	8	N	5	"-1" if turn is restricted
MAN_ID	I	10	N		Unique Permanent Maneuver ID
LONGITUDE	D	11	N	6	Longitude (implied 6 decimal places)
LATITUDE	D	10	N	6	Latitude (implied 6 decimal places)

Placeholder

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	P	-	Y		Spatial information storage
DYNAMAP_ID	I	10	N		Unique NorAm record number
FR_ADD	C	11	N		From address
TO_ADD	C	11	N		To address
PREFIX	C	2	N		Street prefix
NAME	C	50	N		Street name
TYPE	C	6	N		Street type
SUFFIX	C	2	N		Feature direction suffix
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code
POSTAL	C	5	N		Postal code (ZIP or FSA)

Highway Signage

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Justify	Description
BUS_FID	P	-	Y			Spatial information storage
EXIT_ID	I	10	N		R	Same as the corresponding exit point ID
SEQUENCE	I	2	N		F	Sequence number of each destination listed on a sign.
FROM_ID	I	10	N		R	Tele Atlas® unique segment ID (departed)
FROM_NAME	C	65	N		L	Highway name exit leaves
EXIT_NUM	C	10	N		R	Number (and alpha trailer if present)
TO_ID	I	10	N		R	Tele Atlas® unique segment ID (accessed)
TO_NAME	C	65	N		L	Street or highway name accessed
SHIELD	C	1	N		F	Shield "I," "U," "S," "T," "A," "P," "N," "O" or blank
HWY_NUM	C	5	N		L	Number (and alpha trailer if present)
DIRECTION	C	1	N		F	To_name direction (or blank)
TO_LOCALE	C	60	N		L	Locale/destination name accessed
ACCESS	C	1	N		F	"D" Direct or "I" Indirect
EXIT_ONLY	C	1	N		F	"Y" = Yes, or "N" = No
LONGITUDE	D	11	N	6	R	6 decimals of precision
LATITUDE	D	10	N	6	R	6 decimals of precision

TMC Location Composition Table

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
TA_LOC_ID	D	15	N	0	TMC Location Identifier
DYNAMAP_ID	I	10	N	0	Dynamap ID (Segment ID)

TMC Locations Table

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
TA_LOC_ID	D	15	N	0	Tele Atlas® TMC Location Identifier
TA_PATH_ID	D	15	N	0	Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
PTH_SEQNR	I	6		0	Sequence in which Location ID participates in path
COUNTRY	C	1	N	-	Consortium country code: "1" = USA; "C" = Canada
REGION	C	2	N	-	Consortium region code
LOC_REF	C	5	N	-	Consortium location reference code
TMCLSTVER	C	10	N	-	TMC List/Table Version: currently 3.1

TMC Path Table

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
TA_PATH_ID	D	15	N	0	Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
BEGLOC_ID	D	15	N	0	Beginning Tele Atlas® Location ID Code of the path
ENDLOC_ID	D	15	N	0	End Tele Atlas® Location ID Code of the path
PATH_VDIR	C	1	N	-	Path validity direction: F – Valid Forward (beginning to end) R – Valid Reverse (end to beginning) B – Valid Both Directions
COUNTRY	C	1	N	-	Consortium country code: "1" = USA; "C" = Canada
REGION	C	2	N	-	Consortium region code
CS_PATH_ID	I	5	N	0	Consortium path ID

TMC Path Composition Table

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
TA_PATH_ID	D	15	N	0	Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
PATH_DIR	C	1	N	-	Direction of Tele Atlas® Path F: Forward R: Reverse
SEG_SEQNR	I	6		0	Sequence in which Dynamap ID participates in path
DYNAMAP_ID	I	10		0	Dynamap ID (Segment ID)
TA_LOC_ID	D	15	N	0	Tele Atlas® TMC Location Identifier

TMC Master Path Composition Table

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
MPATH_ID	D	15		0	Tele Atlas® Master Path ID
TA_PATH_ID	D	15	N	0	Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
MP_SEQNR	I	5		0	Sequence of the Tele Atlas® Path in the Tele Atlas® Master Path

Railroad

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	L	-	Y		Spatial information storage
DYNAMAP_ID	I	10	N		Unique NorAm record number
NAME	C	50	N		Railroad name
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code

WATER:**Linear Water**

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	L	-	Y		Spatial information storage
DYNAMAP_ID	I	10	N		Unique NorAm record number
NAME	C	50	N		Water feature name
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code

Water Polygon

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	A	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code

Major Water

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	A	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code

LANDMARKS:**Parks**

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	A	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code

Large Area Landmark

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	A	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code

Airport

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	A	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Airport name
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code
LOC_ID	C	4	N		3- or 4-character identifier
USER	C	2	N		Public (PU); Private (PR)

Recreation Area

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	P	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code

Transportation Terminal

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	P	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code

Institution

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	P	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code

Major Retail Center

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	P	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Landmark name
FCC	C	3	N		Feature Class Code

POSTAL:

Postal Code Boundary

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	A	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	40	N		ZIP or FSA name
ST_FIPS	C	2	N		State FIPS or Province code
CTY_FIPS	C	3	N		US - County FIPS CA - "000"
POSTAL	C	5	N		5-digit (ZIP) or 3-digit (FSA) postal code

Postal Code Inventory

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	P	-	Y		Spatial information storage
POSTAL	C	5	N		5-digit (ZIP) or 3-digit (FSA) postal code
ENC_POSTAL	C	5	N		Enclosing ZIP or FSA
STATE	C	2	N		State or Province 2-letter abbreviation
STFIPS	C	2	N		State FIPS or Province code
NAME	C	28	N		ZIP or FSA PO name
NAME_TYPE	C	30	N		Name Type
COUNTY1	C	50	N		US - Full County name 1; CA - always blank
CTY1FIPS	C	3	N		US - County 1 FIPS; CA - always "000"
COUNTY2	C	50	N		US - Full County name 2; CA - always blank
CTY2FIPS	C	3	N		US - County 2 FIPS; CA - always "000"
COUNTY3	C	50	N		US - Full County name 3; CA - always blank
CTY3FIPS	C	3	N		US - County 3 FIPS; CA - always "000"
AREA_MI	D	9	N	3	Area in square miles
LATITUDE	D	10	N	6	Latitude
LONGITUDE	D	11	N	6	Longitude
RPO_FLAG	C	1	N		RPO Flag ("R" or blank)
PC_TYPE	C	20	N		Postal code type
PT_LOC	C	1	N		Point Location ("A" for actual)
NAME1	C	28	N		Alternate postal name 1
NAME_TYPE1	C	30	N		Alternate postal name type 1
NAME2	C	28	N		etc.
NAME_TYPE2	C	30	N		
NAME3	C	28	N		
NAME_TYPE3	C	30	N		
NAME4	C	28	N		
NAME_TYPE4	C	30	N		
NAME5	C	28	N		
NAME_TYPE5	C	30	N		

CENSUS:

State/Province Boundary

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	A	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	40	N		Full State or Province name
STATE	C	2	N		2-char. State or Province abbreviation
STATE_KEY	C	2	N		State FIPS or Province code

State/Province Inventory

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	P	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	40	N		Full State or Province name
STATE	C	2	N		2-char. State or Province abbreviation
STATE_KEY	C	2	N		State FIPS or Province code

County Boundary – U.S. only

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	A	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Full County name
COUNTY_KEY	C	5	N		State FIPS code

County Inventory – U.S. only

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	P	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Full County name
COUNTY_KEY	C	5	N		State and County FIPS

MCD Boundary

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	A	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Full MCD name
MCD	C	5	N		MCD code
PLACE_KEY	C	10	N		State, County FIPS, MCD code

Place Boundary

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	A	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Full Place name
PLACE_KEY	C	10	N		US - State, County FIPS, Place code CA - Province, "000," SDL code

Populated Locality Inventory

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	P	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	40	N		Cleaned name
PLACE_KEY	C	10	N		US – State FIPS, County FIPS, Place code CA - Province code, "000," SDL code
CAPITAL	C	1	N		"Y" = State or Province Capital (+DC & PR)
POPULATION	I	10	N		Population (if available)

NATION BOUNDARIES:**Nation Boundary**

Item Name	Type	Width	Index	Dec.	Description
BUS_FID	A	-	Y		Spatial information storage
NAME	C	50	N		Full Nation name
NATION	C	2	N		2-character Nation abb.

Inside This Section:

- *Format Specifics*
- *Directories and Files*
- *Record Layouts*

Format Specifics

All ASCII files for Dynamap®/Transportation are readable text files. There are a number of ASCII file “formats” delivered with this product.

Layers and File Formats

Layer	File Format
Highway	ASCII Highway Type 1, Type 2, ASCII Highway Type 4, Type 5
Street Layers	ASCII Street Type 1, Type 2, ASCII Street Type 4, Type 5
Placeholder	ASCII Street Type 1, ASCII Street Type 4, Type 5
Highway Alt. Name	ASCII Highway Type 4, Type 5
Street Alt. Name	ASCII Street Type 4, Type 5
Highway Signage	ASCII
Traffic Message Channel	ASCII
Railroad	Type 1, 2
Linear Water	Type 1, 2
Maneuver Path Display	Maneuver Path Display Type 1, Type 2
Water Polygon	Type 1, 2, 7, 8, A, I
Major Water	Type 1, 2, 7, 8, A, I
Park	Type 1, 2, 7, 8, A, I
Large Area Landmark	Type 1, 2, 7, 8, A, I
Airport	Type 1, 2, 7, 8, A, I
Recreation Area	Type 7
Transportation Terminal	Type 7
Institution	Type 7
Major Retail Center	Type 7
Exit	ASCII
Toll	ASCII
Street FIPS Information	ASCII
Maneuver	ASCII
Turn Restriction	ASCII
Postal Code Boundary	DIME
Postal Code Inventory	ASCII
State Boundary	DIME
State Inventory	ASCII
County Boundary*	DIME
County Inventory*	ASCII
MCD Boundary	DIME
Place Boundary	DIME
Populated Locality Inventory	ASCII
Nation Boundary	MID

NOTE:

Some institutions, retail centers and recreation areas also may be represented as polygons in the Large Area Landmark files.

Census 2000 TIGER/Line® Files and Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII Format

Many of the layers in Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII format are based on the TIGER® format developed by the U.S. Census Bureau, but with some noticeable differences.

There are up to 19 different file types that may be available in the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files for a specific geographic area. Tele Atlas® only uses file types that are applicable to its products and necessary for its customers.

Because Tele Atlas® follows a different data model than does the Census Bureau, there are also a number of differences between the Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files and Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII format files. Most significantly, Tele Atlas® does not incorporate the on-going changes that the Census Bureau makes in their TIGER® data structure.

Record Type 1: The Basic Data Record

Included in Record Type 1 are “from” and “to” latitude/longitude coordinates, segment name, feature classification, primary numeric addresses, ZIP Codes and census codes for segment sides or placeholders. The data user can collect the necessary segments to construct polygons and intersecting line segments from information found in the basic data record. Point features such as recreational areas and transportation terminals will not have a Type 1 record since there are no segments for those features.

The first record in a Record Type 1 file contains Tele Atlas® copyright information.

Highway Type 1:

The Highways Type 1 layer contains street or line segments defined by “from” and “to” nodes. This is a Tele Atlas® file format, different from the standard TIGER® Type 1 file, but similar in usage. See [Record Layouts/Highway Type 1](#) for details.

Street Type 1:

The Street Type 1 layer contains street or line segments defined by “from” and “to” nodes. The Street layers will contain a Tele Atlas® Record Type 1 file if information is present for that file. This is a Tele Atlas® file format, different from the standard TIGER® Type 1 file, but similar in usage. See [Record Layouts/Street Type 1](#) for details.

Maneuver Path Display Type 1:

The Maneuver Path Display Type 1 layer contains street or line segments defined by “from” and “to” nodes that describe a maneuver path. This is a Tele Atlas® file format, different from the standard TIGER® Type 1 file. See [Record Layouts/Maneuver Path Display Type 1](#) for details. See also [Maneuver Path Display](#) description in Section 4.

Record Type 2: The Shape Coordinate List

The shape list is a series of latitude/longitude coordinate values that add form to a straight line. Shape records are not included for every line segment, and line segments may refer to several shape records. Shape records are not required to show segments on a map display, but they add more definition to features. Generally, the exclusion of shape records in a display speeds up the drawing time at the expense of a less visually pleasing and precise map.

NOTE:

If you draw without shapes you may get crossing lines.

How Type 2 Records are Linked to Type 1 Records:

The Type 2 shape record is identified and linked to Type 1 records by their common DYNAMAP_ID or SEGMENT_ID field. In the Type 1 record, the "from" and "to" coordinates define both ends of a line segment. The Type 2 records define the shape coordinates of the segment defined in the Type 1 file. A single Type 2 record contains coordinates for up to 10 shape points for a segment record.

If additional shape points (more than 10) are needed to describe a line, the presence of those shape records can be determined by looking at the number value in the record sequence (RTSQ) field. The first shape record for a segment has an RTSQ of 1, the second record for the same segment has an RTSQ of 2, etc. If a shape record has less than 10 shape points, the unused coordinate value fields will contain a leading zero, right justified, preceded by a plus sign. See Type 2 record examples on the following page.

Shape points are sequential beginning at the "from" end of the segment defined in the Type 1 file. See Type 2 record examples on the following page.

Coordinate values have six implied decimal places and are preceded with a "-" for longitude and "+" for latitude. See examples on the following page.

```

... 327347426 ... SKIPAREE ... RD ... -73270680+42838307 -73272805+42840814
      |           |           |           |           |
      DYNAMAP_ID   FRLONG   FRLAT   TOLONG   TOLAT

Portion of a Type 1 Record Showing DYNAMAP_ID and From and To Coordinates

```

```

          RTSQ LONG1   LAT1   LONG2   LAT2   LONG3   LAT3 ...
          |   |       |       |       |       |       |
... 327347426 1 -73270981+42838615 -73271317+42838989 -73271423+42839130 ...
... 327347426 2 -73272614+42840630           +0           +0
          |           |
          DYNAMAP_ID This point is the 11th and final shape point for DYNAMAP_ID 327347426

Portion of a Type 2 Record Showing RTSQ and LONG/LAT Shape Coordinates for DYNAMAP_ID 327347426

```

Record Type 4: Alternate Name Index

Street and highway Type 4 records list alternate name pointers for each DYNAMAP_ID or SEGMENT_ID from the Record Type 1 file(s). Any matching Type 4 record found contains an alternate feature ID (NAME_ID) and a sequence number (RTSQ). Additional records may be present, indicated by the same DYNAMAP_ID number and a different sequence number.

```

Street TYPE 4 Record
40305 304527242 1 107G ...
40305 304527242 2 111 ....
      |           |       |
      DYNAMAP_ID  RTSQ   NAME_ID

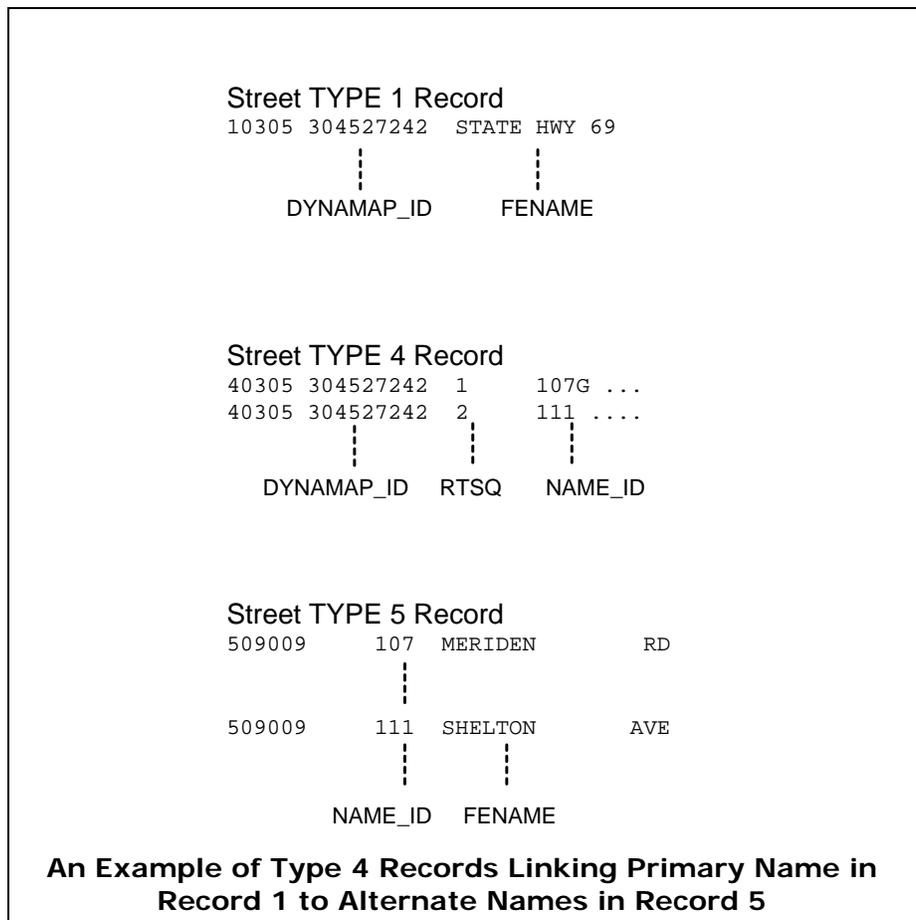
Example of a Street Type 4 Record With Pointers to More Than 1 Alternate Name

```

How Type 4 Records Link Type 1 Records to Type 5 Records:

The NAME_ID numbers listed in the Type 4 file point to additional names for the segment found in the Type 5 file. The name appearing in Record Type 1 is the Primary Street or Highway Name—that name most suitable for routing based on the Tele Atlas® naming hierarchy; any other feature names for a segment will be in the Alternate Name list (Record Type 5). A line segment may have more than one name and also more than one alternate name.

In the example below, Street Type 1 record has the name "STATE HWY 69" as the primary name for a segment. Record Type 4 points to two alternate names for segment 304527242 via the NAME_ID listed in Record Type 5. The names matching those feature numbers in Record Type 5 are "MERIDEN RD" and "SHELTON AVE."



There may be one alternate name, many alternates or none. If a zero is listed as an alternate feature number, the number should be ignored.

NOTE:

The Type 4 file for the Highways layer differs from that used in the Streets layer. Refer to [Record Layouts](#) in this section for details.

NOTE:

The Type 4 files are Tele Atlas® formats. The fields in the files are different from the standard TIGER® Type 4 file, but similar in usage.

Record Type 5: Alternate Names

This is a list of all alternate names for records in street and highway Type 1 files. There is an important difference between Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files and Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII format for Type 5 records:

- Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files list all unique feature names for a county in Type 5 files.
- Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII format lists only alternate names—names that are linked to Type 1 files by the index in Type 4 records.

See an [example](#) of the Type 5 file on the previous page.

Record Type 7: Landmark Features

Record Type 7 contains landmarks, major water, all water and airport information including name and landmark ID. If a county file has no landmarks or no airport information, it will not have a Type 7 record. See illustration on following page.

Polygon TYPE 7 Record			
7030509009	200000321	D85HAMMONASSET	STATE PARK
7030509009	200000324	D85KETTLETOWN	STATE PARK
⋮	⋮	⋮	
LAND	FCC	LANAME	

Example of Polygon Type 7 Record

The LAND field can be used as a link from Type 7 records to Type 1 and Type 2 records by way of the POLY ID fields in the **Type 1** records. The LAND ID fields are the same as the POLY ID fields. Since the LAND ID and the POLY ID are identical, there is no longer a need to include **Type 8** files when building polygons. However, Tele Atlas® will continue to include Type 8 files for programs requiring Type 8 files.

Coordinate values (LONG and LAT) are filled only for point landmarks in Type 7 files. Coordinate values in Type 7 records have implied six decimal places and are preceded with a "-" for longitude and a "+" for latitude. The unused numeric field at the beginning of a longitude value is blank. (See figure below.)

Point TYPE 7 Record					
7030509009	100001003	D43LINCOLN	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	-72824266	+41536764
7030509009	100001004	D43FRANKLIN	SCHOOL	-72817599	+41539264
⋮	⋮	⋮		⋮	⋮
LAND	FCC	LANAME		LONG	LAT

Example of Point Type 7 Record

Census 2000 TIGER/Line® File Type 7:

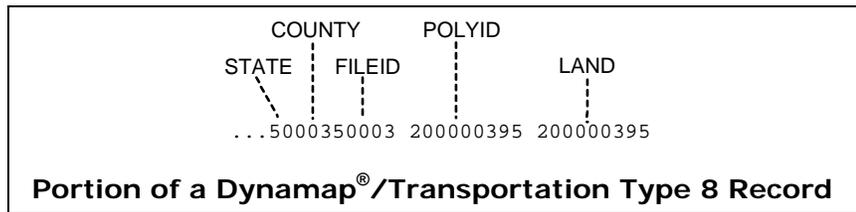
The LAND field in TIGER/Line® File Type 7 records is not a permanent ID. The U.S. Census Bureau assigns LANDs each time a new version of the TIGER/Line® files is produced. Within each county, LANDs are assigned beginning with "1" and are incremented sequentially until all features are numbered.

Record Type 8: Landmark Polygons

In Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII format, this file is kept as a placeholder to be consistent with TIGER/Line® files.

One purpose of the Type 8 file in the U.S. Census 2000 TIGER/Line® files is to link the area landmark IDs (LAND) in Type 7 records to the polygon IDs (POLYID) in Type I records.

Since the POLYID and LAND in Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII are linked directly between Type 7 and Type I records, the linkage pointer provided by the Type 8 file is not necessary.



Record Type A: Alternate Landmark Polygon Information

In Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII format, this file is kept as a placeholder to be consistent with TIGER/Line® files.

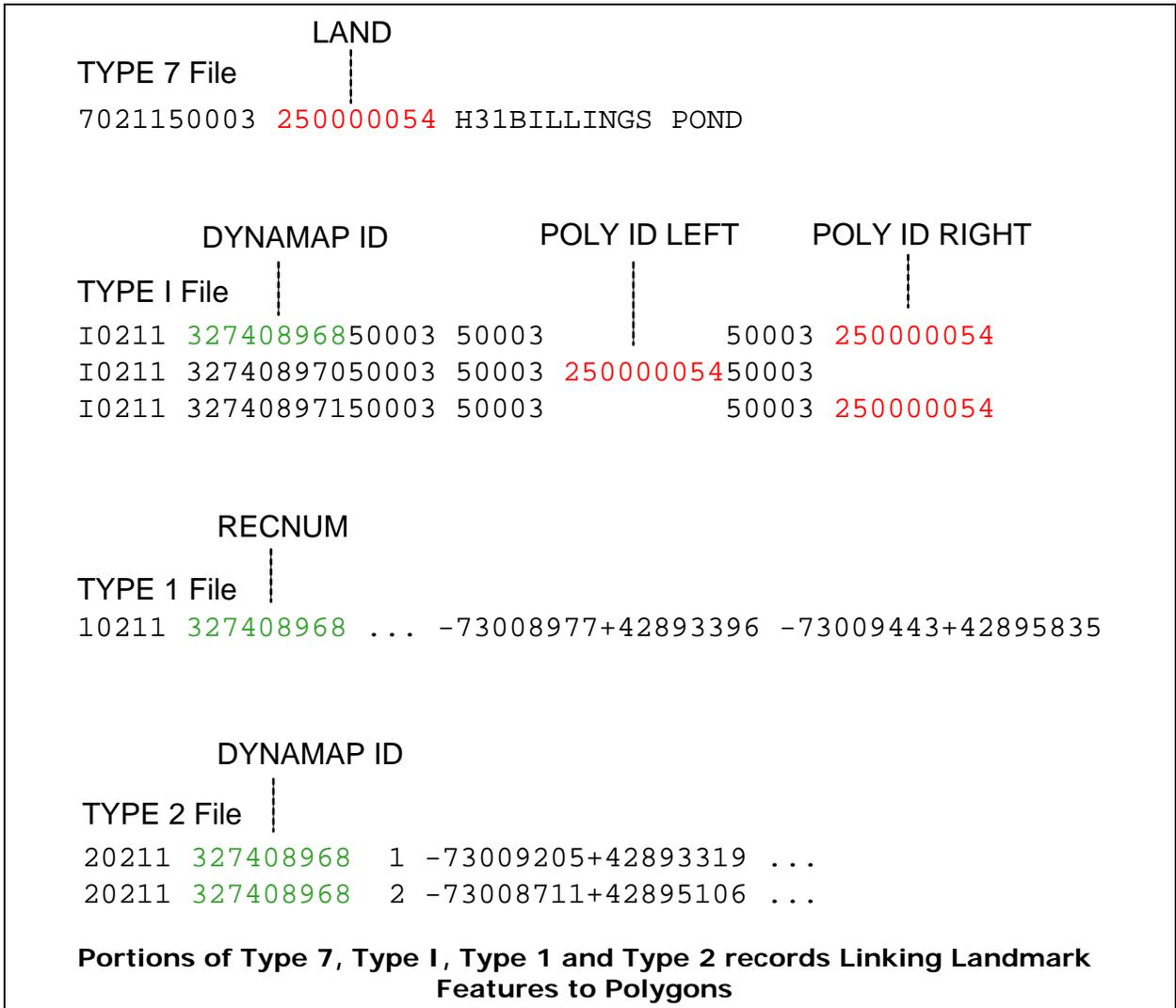
Type A records in TIGER/Line® files contain geographic entity codes. The Type A files are records for each polygon represented by point coordinates in TIGER/Line® Type P files.

Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII does not include Type P files. Additionally, all geographic entity codes in the Type A record are blank filled.

Record Type I: Landmark Segments

All Water, Major Water, Airports, Parks and Large Area Landmarks layers contain segment record numbers that make up landmark boundary and landmark polygons. The segments in Type I files also are found in Record Type 1. The Type 2 shape coordinates that are linked to Type 1 records define landmark polygons.

In the example below, the POLY ID in the Type I file links the landmark feature in the Type 7 file to the RECNUM in the Type 1 and Type 2 records to define the landmark polygon.



Building Polygons in Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII Format:

To build polygons:

1. Select segment LAND IDs from the Type 7 files.
2. Link to segment POLY IDs from the Type I files.
3. Link selected DYNAMAP IDs from Type I files to RECNUM IDs in Type 1 files.
4. Link RECNUM IDs from Type 1 files to DYNAMAP IDs from Type 2 files to collect all shape points for the polygon. See example above.

Field Definitions

RT:

A one-character field to show record type.

VERSION:

A four-character internal Tele Atlas® code representing year and month of database currency.

RECNUM or DYNAMAPID:

Tele Atlas® unique record number. Landmark layer records have their own unique nationwide identification codes. Because of this there may be Landmark layer records with the same IDs as records from other layers.

SIDE1:

Single-sided segment code. Indicates that a segment is on a tile boundary. Unlike Census TIGER/Line® files, Tele Atlas® supplies coding on both sides of these segments.

FRIADDF or TOIADDF (L or R):

Imputed address fields. When a new feature splits an existing street feature into two segments, Tele Atlas® "imputes" (interpolates) the point at which the existing address ranges were split and assigns two sets of "imputed" address ranges to the split segments. When this situation occurs, a value of 1 is placed in the affected Imputed Address Fields of each split record; otherwise the field is blank.

RTSQ:

Record Sequence Number field used when a segment has more than one Type 2 or Type 4 record.

For example, there is an additional Record Type 2 (RTSQ 2) if a segment has more than 10 shape points. If it has more than 20 shape points another Record Type 2 (RTSQ 3) is required.

Other Field Terms:

For additional field term explanations see the descriptions in the Record Layouts section.

NOTE:

For a full explanation of TIGER® concepts and terms, visit the U.S. Census Bureau website: <http://www.census.gov/> and look for links to TIGER®.

DIME Type Boundary Records; ASCII Inventory Records

Postal Code Boundary

The Dynamap®/ZIP layer includes a DIME Boundary file and an ASCII format Inventory file.

Each DIME format Postal Code Boundary file record represents one straight-line segment with a logical record length of 61 characters plus delimiter.

Areas outside of file coverage and major water features within file coverage are coded state FIPS, county "000" and ZIP "00000." Major water features are water areas that span more than one county.

Census (State, County, MCD, Place) Boundaries and Inventories

DIME:

In these layers each DIME-format Boundary file record represents one straight-line segment with a logical record length of 64 characters plus delimiter.

Areas outside of coverage and water features in nationwide files are: state code 00, county code 000; in state files State code is <FIPS>, County 000. Longitude and latitude are unsigned and have six implied decimal places. For example, longitude -73.197240 would be represented as 73197240.

ASCII:

ASCII-format Inventory files provide additional information about Boundary file polygons such as names, census area codes, area in square miles and centroid position. The record length is 80 characters plus delimiter.

Polygons with area calculations of less than or equal to 1/1000 square miles have been assigned "0.001."

Centroid latitude and longitude are signed and have six decimal places.

Centroid location is always within the boundary of a polygon, even in horseshoe-shaped polygons where the balance point is outside of the polygon. Centroids for multiple polygon features are at the center of the largest polygon.

Additional Layers

The following files are all ASCII text files. Follow the links to Section 4, Data Content, for details.

Exits

Toll

Street FIPS

Maneuver

Maneuver Path Display

Turn Restriction

Highway Signage

Traffic Message Channel

Nation Layers

MCD Boundary Layer

Directories and Files

State/Province-tiled data:

Directory Name	Directory or Files	Contents or Description
\	All World-tiled layers copyright.txt datum.txt nat\	Copyright file Datum file Nation directory where nat = 3-character ISO Nation abbr. (usa, can, arg, bra)
\nat\	All Nation-tiled layers datum.txt dynamname.txx st\	Datum file Reference file to state and county abbreviations and FIPS codes. (U.S. only) State or Province directories where st = 2-character State or Province abbr.
\nat\st\	All State or Province-tiled layers genf<stfips>.txt datum.txt	Text file linking FIPS codes to geographic entities. Datum file

County-tiled data (USA only)

Directory Name	Directories or Files	Contents or Description
\	All World-tiled layers copyright.txt datum.txt nat\	Copyright file Datum file Nation directory where nat = 3-character ISO Nation abbr.
\nat\	All Nation-tiled layers dynamname.txx datum.txt st\	Reference file to state and county abbreviations and FIPS codes. Datum file State directory where st = 2-character State abbr.
\nat\st\	All State tiled layers genf<stfips>.txt datum.txt stcnty\	Text file linking FIPS codes to geographic entities Datum file County directory where stcnty = 2-character State and 4-character county abbreviation
\nat\st\stcnty\	All County-tiled layers datum.txt	Datum file

Because of the non-existence of certain features in some geographic areas, file types will not be included for those areas. EXAMPLE: Gulf County, FL does not have any highway exits. Therefore, there will be no Highway Exit layer delivered with the product for that county.

Layer and File Names

County-tiled layer example: *stcntyal.tx1* is the large area landmark file where: *st* = State abbreviation; *cnty* = County abbreviation; *1*= type 1 record.

State-tiled layer example: *stxx0cyb.t70* is the county boundary file where: *st* = State abbreviation; *xx*= fillers; *0* = no generalization (values in this position are 0-3, 3=generalization); *70* = Census Boundary product version #.

The following layers are sorted by abbreviation with links to the file records. Links are to the Type 1 files for those layers represented with more than one file. The file layer abbreviations are the last two or three characters before the file extension.

NOTE:

See record layouts for file extension naming.

Layer	File Layer Abbreviation
Large Area Landmark	al
Airport	ap
County Boundary	cyb
County Inventory	cyi
TMC Location Composition Table	dc
TMC Locations Table	dl
TMC Master Path Composition Table	dm
TMC Path Composition Table	do
TMC Path Table	dp
Exit	ex
Highway Signage	hs
Highway	hy
Institution	in
Linear Water	lw
MCD Boundary	mcb
Maneuver	mn
Maneuver Path Display	mp
Major Water	mw
Nation Boundary	ntb
Postal Code Boundary	pcb
Postal Code Inventory	pci
Placeholder	ph
Park	pk
Place Boundary	plb
Populated Locality Inventory	pli
Recreation Area	ra
Major Retail Center	rc
Railroad	rr
Street FIPS Information	sf
Streets	st
State Boundary	stb
State Inventory	sti
Toll	tl
Turn Restriction	tn
Transportation Terminal	tt
Water Polygon	wp

Record Layouts

NOTE:

Type: C = character.

Justify: l – left; r – right; and f - filled.

Fill: sp – space; and zero - 0.

ASCII files in this product end with a carriage return/line feed.

Canadian equivalents in Description fields: State = **Province or Territory**; MCD = **Tele Atlas® DAL**; Place = **Tele Atlas® SDL**.

ASCII FORMAT:

Highway Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII Record Type 1

Primary Data Record, *hy.tx1

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
RT	1	C	f		Record Type (Value "1")
VERSION	4	C	f		Tele Atlas® Version Number*
SEGMENT_ID	10	C	r	sp	Tele Atlas® Record Number
FEDIRP	2	C	l	sp	Feature Direction, Prefix
FENAME	50	C	l	sp	Feature Name
FETYP	6	C	l	sp	Feature Type
FEDIRS	2	C	l	sp	Feature Direction Suffix
FCC	3	C	f		Feature Class Code
FRLONG	10	C	r	sp	Longitude From (leading -, implied 6 decimal places)
FRLAT	9	C	r	sp	Latitude From (leading +, implied 6 decimal places)
TOLONG	10	C	r	sp	Longitude To (leading -, implied 6 decimal places)
TOLAT	9	C	r	sp	Latitude To (leading +, implied 6 decimal places)
ACC	1	C	f		Artery Classification Code
SHIELD	2	C	l	sp	Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
HWY_NUM	5	C	l	sp	#, # with letter, or blank (if SHIELD_TYPE is filled)
LENGTH	8	C	r	sp	Seg length in miles, (implied 4 decimal places)
SPEED	3	C	r	sp	Speed in mph (US)
ONE_WAY	2	C	f		"FT," "TF" or ""
F_ZLEV	2	C	r	sp	Functional From segment-end elevation
T_ZLEV	2	C	r	sp	Functional To segment-end elevation
FT_COST	8	C	r	zero	From-to travel time (minutes, implied 5 decimal places)
TF_COST	8	C	r	zero	To-from travel time (minutes, implied 5 decimal places)
FT_DIR	2	C	l	sp	From-to direction
TF_DIR	2	C	l	sp	To-from direction
NAME_FLAG	3	C	r	sp	Name metadata flag
DELIMITER	2		f		Carriage return/line feed

NOTE:

*Four-character internal Tele Atlas code representing year and month of database currency.

Street and Placeholder Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII Record Type 1

Primary Data Record, *st.tx1, *ph.tx1

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
RT	1	C	f		Record type (value "1")
VERSION	4	C	f		Tele Atlas® Version Number*
DYNAMAP_ID	10	C	r	sp	Tele Atlas® record number
FEDIRP	2	C	l	sp	Feature direction, prefix
FENAME	50	C	l	sp	Feature name
FETYP	6	C	l	sp	Feature type
FEDIRS	2	C	l	sp	Feature direction suffix
FCC	3	C	f		Feature class code
FRADDL	11	C	r	sp	From address left
TOADDL	11	C	r	sp	To address left
FRADDR	11	C	r	sp	From address right
TOADDR	11	C	r	sp	To address right
POSTAL_L	5	C	l	sp	Postal Code (ZIP or FSA) Left
POSTAL_R	5	C	l	sp	Postal Code(ZIP or FSA) Right
FRLONG	10	C	r	sp	Longitude From (leading -, implied 6 decimal places)
FRLAT	9	C	r	sp	Latitude From (leading +, implied 6 decimal places)
TOLONG	10	C	r	sp	Longitude To (leading -, implied 6 decimal places)
TOLAT	9	C	r	sp	Latitude To (leading +, implied 6 decimal places)
ACC	1	C	f		Artery Classification Code (1-6)
NAME_TYPE	1	C	f		"R" (always PRN for this product)
SHIELD	2	C	l	sp	Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
HWY_NUM	5	C	r	sp	#, # with letter, or blank (if SHIELD is filled)
LENGTH	8	C	r	sp	Seg length in miles, (implied 4 decimal places)
SPEED	3	C	r	sp	Speed in mph (US)
ONE_WAY	2	C	f		"FT," "TF" or ""
F_ZLEV	2	C	r	sp	Functional From segment-end elevation
T_ZLEV	2	C	r	sp	Functional To segment-end elevation
FT_COST	8	C	r	zero	From-to travel time (minutes, implied 5 decimal places)
TF_COST	8	C	r	zero	To-from travel time (minutes, implied 5 decimal places)
FT_DIR	2	C	l	sp	From-to direction
TF_DIR	2	C	l	sp	To-from direction
NAME_FLAG	3	C	r	sp	Name metadata flag
STATUS	1	C	f	sp	Street category
DELIMITER	2	C	f		Carriage return/line feed

NOTE:

*Four-character internal Tele Atlas code representing year and month of database currency.

Primary Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII Record Type 1

Primary Data Record with Census Information (Airport, Area Landmarks, Parks, Water and Railroads) - *ap.tx1, *al.tx1, *pk.tx1, *lw.tx1, *mw.tx1, *wp.tx1, *rr.tx1

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
RT	1	C	f		Record Type (Value "1")
VERSION	4	C	f		Internal Tele Atlas® Version Number*
RECNUM	10	C	r	sp	Tele Atlas® Record Number
SIDE1	1	C	f	sp	Side Code**
SOURCE	1	C	f	sp	Source Code***
FEDIRP	2	C	l	sp	Feature Direction, Prefix
FENAME	50	C	l	sp	Feature Name
FETYP	4	C	l	sp	Feature Type
FEDIRS	2	C	l	sp	Feature Direction Suffix
FCC	3	C	f		Feature Class Code
FRADDL	11	C	r	sp	From Address Left
TOADDL	11	C	r	sp	To Address Left
FRADDR	11	C	r	sp	From Address Right
TOADDR	11	C	r	sp	To Address Right
FRIADDFL	1	C	f	sp	From Imputed Address Flag Left****
TOIADDFL	1	C	f	sp	To Imputed Address Flag Left****
FRIADDFR	1	C	f	sp	From Imputed Address Flag Right****
TOIADDFR	1	C	f	sp	To Imputed Address Flag Right****
ZIPL	5	C	f	sp	ZIP Code Left
ZIPR	5	C	f	sp	ZIP Code Right
FAIRL*	5	C	f	sp	FIPS PUB 55 Code Left American Indian reservation (AIR), Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (ANVSA), Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA), Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)
FAIRR*	5	C	f	sp	FIPS PUB 55 Code Right American Indian reservation (AIR), Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (ANVSA), Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA), Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)
ANRCL*	2	C	f	sp	Alaska Native Regional Corporation Code Left
ANRCR*	2	C	f	sp	Alaska Native Regional Corporation Code Right
STATEL	2	C	f	sp	FIPS State Code Left
STATER	2	C	f	sp	FIPS State Code Right
COUNTYL	3	C	f	sp	FIPS County Code Left or "000" for Canada
COUNTYR	3	C	f	sp	FIPS County Code Right or "000" for Canada
FMCDL	5	C	f	sp	FIPS PUB 55 Code Left (MCD) or DAL Left (Canada)
FMCDR	5	C	f	sp	FIPS PUB 55 Code Right (MCD) or DAL Right (Canada)
FSMCDL	5	C	f	sp	FIPS PUB 55 Code Left (SUB-MCD)
FSMCDR	5	C	f	sp	FIPS PUB 55 Code Right (SUB-MCD)
FPLL	5	C	f	sp	FIPS PUB 55 Code Left (PLACE) or SDL Left (Canada)
FPLR	5	C	f	sp	FIPS PUB 55 Code Right (PLACE) or SDL Right (Canada)
CTBNAL	6	C	l	sp	Census Tract Code Left of 4 digits and 2-digit suffix (implied 2 decimal places). If suffix is absent it will be zero filled.
CTBNAR	6	C	l	sp	Census Tract Code Right of 4 digits and 2-digit suffix (implied 2 decimal places). If suffix is absent it will be zero filled.
BLKL	4	C	l	sp	Tabulation Block Number Left of 4 digits
BLKR	4	C	l	sp	Tabulation Block Number Right of 4 digits
FRLONG	10	C	r	sp	Longitude From (leading -, implied 6 decimal places)
FRLAT	9	C	r	sp	Latitude From (leading +, implied 6 decimal places)
TOLONG	10	C	r	sp	Longitude To (leading -, implied 6 decimal places)

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
TOLAT	9	C	r	sp	Latitude To (leading +, implied 6 decimal places)
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage return/line feed

NOTES:	
*	Four-character internal Tele Atlas® code representing year and month of database currency.
**	Blank if no data. Value of "1" indicates that a segment is on a tile boundary.
***	A series of codes that specify the original digital source of the line segment. For example: Census Bureau 1980 GBF/DIME file or a USGS 1:100,000-scale DLG-3 file (see Appendix section).
****	Blank if no data. Value of "1" indicates an imputed address range (see Explanation of Field Terms above).

NOTE:	
<p>The CTBNAL and CTBNAR fields consist of a basic tract code of four digits with implied two decimal places followed by a two-digit suffix. Census data is provided only for Street and Placeholder layers. * FAIRL, FAIRR, ANRCL, ANRCR fields are always blank.</p>	

Maneuver Path Display Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII Record Type 1

Primary Data Record for Maneuver Path Display. There also is a record Type 2 file providing the shape points to complete the geometry of maneuver paths with the Maneuver ID in the DYNAMAP_ID field.
mp.tx1

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
MAN_ID	10	D	r	sp	Unique Permanent Maneuver ID
MAN_TYPE	1	C	f		Maneuver Type
FRLONG	10	C	r	sp	Longitude From (leading -, implied 6 decimal places)
FRLAT	9	C	r	sp	Latitude From (leading +, implied 6 decimal places)
TOLONG	10	C	r	sp	Longitude To (leading -, implied 6 decimal places)
TOLAT	9	C	r	sp	Latitude To (leading +, implied 6 decimal places)

Record Type 2

Shape Coordinate List, *.tx2

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
RT	1	C	f		Record Type (value "2")
VERSION	4	C	f		Tele Atlas® Version Number
DYNAMAP_ID	10	C	r	sp	Tele Atlas® nationwide unique segment ID
RTSQ	3	C	r	sp	Record Sequence Number
LONG1	10	C	r	sp	Point 1, Longitude (-)
LAT1	9	C	r	sp	Point 1, Latitude (+)
LONG2	10	C	r	sp	Point 2, Longitude (-)
LAT2	9	C	r	sp	Point 2, Latitude (+)
			ETC.		
LONG10	10	C	r	sp	Point 10, Longitude (-)
LAT10	9	C	r	sp	Point 10, Latitude (+)
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage return/line feed

Highway Dynamap®/Transportation ASCII Record Type 4

Alternate feature name index (Highways) - *hy.tx4

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
RT	1	C	f		Record Type (value "4")
VERSION	4	C	f		Version Number
SEGMENT_ID	10	C	r	sp	Tele Atlas® nationwide unique segment ID
RTSQ	3	C	r	sp	Record Sequence Number
NAME_ID	8	C	r	sp	Alternate Feature Name ID
SHIELD_TYPE	2	C	l	sp	Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
HWY_NUM	5	C	r	sp	#, # with letter, or blank
FT_DIR	2	C	l	sp	From-To direction
TF_DIR	2	C	l	sp	To-From direction
NAME_FLAG	3	C	r	sp	Name metadata flag
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

Street Dynamap® /Transportation ASCII Record Type 4

Alternate feature name index (Streets, Placeholders) - *st.tx4, *ph.tx4

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
RT	1	C	f		Record Type (value "4")
VERSION	4	C	f		Tele Atlas® Version Number
DYNAMAP_ID	10	C	r	sp	Tele Atlas® nationwide unique segment ID
RTSQ	3	C	r	sp	Record Sequence Number
NAME_ID	8	C	r	sp	Alternate Feature Name ID
NAME_TYPE	1	C	f		Alternate Feature Name Type
SHIELD	2	C	l	sp	Shield ("I," "U," "S," "T," "A" or blank) and shield subtype
HWY_NUM	5	C	r	sp	#, # with letter, or blank
FT_DIR	2	C	l	sp	From-to direction
TF_DIR	2	C	l	sp	To-from direction
NAME_FLAG	3	C	r	sp	Name metadata flag
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage return/line feed

Record Type 5

Alternate feature name list, *.tx5

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
RT	1	C	f		Record Type (value "5")
STATE	2	C	f		FIPS State Code for File
COUNTY	3	C	f		FIPS County Code for File or "000" (Canada)
NAME_ID	8	C	r	sp	Alternate Feature Name ID
FEDIRP	2	C	l	sp	Feature Direction, Prefix
FENAME	50	C	l	sp	Feature Name
FETYP	6	C	l	sp	Street Type
FEDIRS	2	C	l	sp	Feature Direction, Suffix
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage return/line feed

Record Type 7**Landmark Features - *.tx7**

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
RT	1	C	f		Record Type (value "7")
VERSION	4	C	f		Tele Atlas® Version Number
STATE	2	C	f	zero	State FIPS or Province Code
COUNTY	3	C	f	zero	County FIPS or "000" (Canada) or "000" (State-tiled US data)
LAND	10	C	r	sp	Location Identification Number from Type 8 file
SOURCE	1	C	r	sp	Source Code
FCC	3	C	f		Feature Class Code
LANAME	50	C	l	sp	Landmark Feature Name
LONG	10	C	r	sp	Longitude (point only) (signed, implied 6 decimal places)
LAT	9	C	f		Latitude (point only) (signed, implied 6 decimal places)
FILLER	1	C	f	sp	Filler (to make even character count)
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

Record Type 8**Landmark Polygons - *.tx8**

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
RECORD TYPE	1	C	f		Record Type (value "8")
VERSION	4	C	f		Tele Atlas® Version Number
STATE	2	C	f	zero	State FIPS or Province Code for polygon
COUNTY	3	C	f	zero	County FIPS or "000" (Canada) or "000" (State-tiled US data)
FILE ID	5	C	f	zero	Polygon State and County FIPS (US) Polygon Province and "000" (Canada)
POLYID	10	C	r	sp	Polygon ID
LAND	10	C	r	sp	Landmark identification number
FILLER	1	C	f	sp	To even the record length
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

Record Type A**Landmark Polygon Information - *.txa**

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
RECORD TYPE	1	C	f		Record Type (value "A")
VERSION	4	C	f		Tele Atlas® Version Number
STATE FIPS	2	C	f	zero	State FIPS or Province code
COUNTY FIPS	3	C	f	zero	County FIPS or "000" (Canada) or "000" (State-tiled US data)
CENID	5	C	r	zero	
POLYID	10	C	r	sp	Polygon ID
(15 more fields)	73	C	f	zero	blank filled
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

Record Type I

Landmark Segments - *.txi

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
RECORD TYPE	1	C	f		Record Type (value "I")
VERSION	4	C	f		Tele Atlas® Version Number
DYNAMAP ID	10	C	r	sp	Tele Atlas® nationwide unique segment ID
STATE FIPS	2	C	f	zero	State FIPS or Province code
COUNTY FIPS	3	C	f	zero	County FIPS or "000" (Canada) or "000" (State-tiled US data)
RTLINK	1	C	r	sp	Set to blank
FILE ID LEFT	5	C	f	zero	Left file ID
POLY ID LEFT	10	C	r	sp	Left side polygon ID
FILE ID RIGHT	5	C	f	zero	Right file ID
POLY ID RIGHT	10	C	r	sp	Right side polygon ID
FILLER	1	C	f	sp	To even the record length
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

Street FIPS Information – U.S.

*sf.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
DYNAMAP_ID	10	C	r	zero	Tele Atlas® nationwide unique segment ID
STATE00_L	2	C	l	zero	2000 FIPS state left
STATE00_R	2	C	f	zero	2000 FIPS state right
COUNTY00_L	3	C	f	zero	2000 FIPS county left
COUNTY00_R	3	C	r	zero	2000 FIPS county right
MCD00_L	5	C	f	zero	2000 FIPS MCD left
MCD00_R	5	C	f	zero	2000 FIPS MCD right
PLACE00_L	5	C	f	zero	2000 FIPS Place left
PLACE00_R	5	C	f	zero	2000 FIPS Place right

Street FIPS Information - Canada

*sf.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
DYNAMAP_ID	10	C	r	zero	Unique record number
STATE00_L	2	C	l	zero	Province code left
STATE00_R	2	C	f	zero	Province code right
COUNTY00_L	3	C	f	zero	Always "000"
COUNTY00_R	3	C	r	zero	Always "000"
MCD00_L	5	C	f	zero	Tele Atlas® Delivery Area Locality left
MCD00_R	5	C	f	zero	Tele Atlas® Delivery Area Locality right
PLACE00_L	5	C	f	zero	Tele Atlas® Street Delivery Locality left
PLACE00_R	5	C	f	zero	Tele Atlas® Street Delivery Locality right

Exit File***ex.txx**

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
STATE	2	C	f	sp	State FIPS code
COUNTY	3	C	f	sp	County FIPS code
EXIT ID	10	C	r	sp	Tele Atlas® nationwide unique exit ID
FROM NAME	65	C	l	sp	Highway name exit leaves
EXIT NUMBER	10	C	r	sp	Number if applicable
TO NAME	65	C	l	sp	Highway/street name exit accesses
LONGITUDE	10	C	r	sp	Longitude (implied 6 decimal degrees)
LATITUDE	9	C	r	sp	Latitude (implied 6 decimal degrees)
DELIMITER	2	C	f		Carriage return/line feed

Toll File***tl.txx**

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
DYNAMAP_ID	10	C	r	sp	Tele Atlas® nationwide unique segment ID
TOLL	1	C	f	sp	"Y" = toll
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

Maneuver***mn.txx**

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
MAN_ID	10	D	r	sp	Unique Permanent Maneuver ID
SEQUENCE	1	D	f	sp	Sequence # of maneuver record
MAN_TYPE	1	C	f	sp	Maneuver Type: "B," "G," "I," "K," "N," "O," "P," "T" or "X"
FROM_ID	10	D	r	sp	From Dynamap_ID
FROMID_END	1	C	f	sp	"T" or "F" indicating end of From_ID
ANGLE	6	D	r	sp	Turn angle from From_ID to To_ID (Implied 3 dec.)
COST	8	D	r	sp	Restricted = "-0100000"
HOO	100	C	r	sp	Hours of Operation (GDF)
TO_ID	10	D	r	sp	To/Destination Dynamap_ID
VIA1	10	D	r	sp	Via Dynamap_ID 1
VIA2	10	D	r	sp	Via Dynamap_ID 2
VIA3	10	D	r	sp	Via Dynamap_ID 3
VIA4	10	D	r	sp	Via Dynamap_ID 4
VIA5	10	D	r	sp	Via Dynamap_ID 5
LONGITUDE	11	D	r	sp	Longitude (6 decimal places)
LATITUDE	10	D	r	sp	Latitude (6 decimal places)
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

Turn Restriction File***tn.txx**

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
ANGLE	12	C	r	sp	Implied 3 decimal places
FROM_ID	10	C	r	sp	Dynamap ID for first segment
TO_ID	10	C	r	sp	Dynamap ID for second segment
COST	8	C	r	sp	"-0100000"
MAN_ID	10	C	r	sp	Unique Permanent Maneuver ID
LONGITUDE	10	C	r	sp	Longitude (6 decimal places)
LATITUDE	9	C	f	sp	Latitude (6 decimal places)
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

Highway Signage***hs.txx**

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
EXIT_ID	10	C	r	sp	Same as the corresponding exit point ID
SEQUENCE	2	C	r	sp	Sequence number of each destination listed on a sign.
FROM_ID	10	C	r	sp	Tele Atlas® unique segment ID (departed)
FROM_NAME	65	C	l	sp	Highway name exit leaves
EXIT_NUM	10	C	l	sp	Number (and alpha trailer if present)
TO_ID	10	C	r	sp	Tele Atlas® unique segment ID (accessed)
TO_NAME	65	C	l	sp	Street or highway name accessed
SHIELD	1	C	f	sp	Shield "I," "U," "S," "T," "A," "P," "N," "O" or blank
HWY_NUM	5	C	r	sp	Number (and alpha trailer if present)
DIRECTION	1	C	f	sp	To_name direction (or blank)
TO_LOCALE	60	C	l	sp	Locale/destination name accessed
ACCESS	1	C	f	sp	"D" Direct or "I" Indirect
EXIT_ONLY	1	C	f	sp	"Y" = Yes, or "N" = No
LONGITUDE	11	C	r	sp	6 implied decimals of precision
LATITUDE	10	C	r	sp	6 implied decimals of precision
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

TMC Location Composition***dc.txx**

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
TA_LOC_ID	15	C	R	sp	Tele Atlas® TMC Location Identifier
DYNAMAP_ID	10	C	R	sp	Dynamap ID (Segment ID)

TMC Locations Table

*dl.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
TA_LOC_ID	15	C	R	sp	Tele Atlas® TMC Location Identifier
TA_PATH_ID	15	C	R	sp	Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
PTH_SEQNR	6	C	R	sp	Sequence in which Location ID participates in path
COUNTRY	1	C	F	sp	Consortium country code: "1" = USA; "C" = Canada
REGION	2	C	F	sp	Consortium region code
LOC_REF	5	C	R	sp	Consortium location reference code
TMCLSTVER	10	C	F	sp	TMC List/Table Version: currently 3.1

TMC Path Table

*dp.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
TA_PATH_ID	15	C	R	sp	Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
BEGLOC_ID	15	C	R	sp	Beginning Tele Atlas® Location ID Code of the path
ENDLOC_ID	15	C	R	sp	End Tele Atlas® Location ID Code of the path
PATH_VDIR	1	C	F	sp	Path validity direction: F – Valid Forward (beginning to end) R – Valid Reverse (end to beginning) B – Valid Both Directions
COUNTRY	1	C	F	sp	Consortium country code: "1" = USA; "C" = Canada
REGION	2	C	F	sp	Consortium region code
CS_PATH_ID	5	C	R	sp	Consortium path ID

TMC Path Composition Table

*do.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
TA_PATH_ID	15	C	R	sp	Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
PATH_DIR	1	C	F	sp	Direction of Tele Atlas® Path F: Forward R: Reverse
SEG_SEQNR	6	C	R	sp	Sequence in which Dynamap ID participates in path
DYNAMAP_ID	10	C	R	sp	Dynamap ID (Segment ID)
TA_LOC_ID	15	C	R	sp	Tele Atlas® TMC Location Identifier

TMC Master Path Composition Table

*dm.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
MPATH_ID	15	C	R	sp	Tele Atlas® Master Path ID
TA_PATH_ID	15	C	R	sp	Tele Atlas® TMC Path Identifier
MP_SEQNR	5	C	F	sp	Sequence of the Tele Atlas® Path in the Tele Atlas® Master Path

Postal Code Boundary File (DIME Format)

<st>xx0pcb.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
LEFT STATE	2	C	r	zero	Left State FIPS or Province code
LEFT COUNTY	3	C	r	zero	US – County FIPS code CA – always “000”
LEFT POSTAL CODE	5	C	r	zero	Left Postal Code (ZIP or FSA)
BLANKS	3	C		sp	
RIGHT STATE	2	C	r	zero	Right State FIPS or Province code
RIGHT COUNTY	3	C	r	zero	US – County FIPS code CA – always “000”
RIGHT POSTAL CODE	5	C	r	zero	Right Postal Code (ZIP or FSA)
BLANKS	3	C		sp	
FROM LATITUDE	8	C	r	sp	From latitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
FROM LONGITUDE	9	C	r	sp	From longitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees; implied negative value)
TO LATITUDE	8	C	r	sp	To latitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
TO LONGITUDE	9	C	r	sp	To longitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees; implied negative value)
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

Postal Code Inventory File

<st>xx0pci.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
STATE	2	C			State FIPS or Province code
POSTAL	5	C	l		5-digit (ZIP) or 3-digit (FSA) postal code
ENC_POSTAL	5	C			Enclosing ZIP or FSA
AREA_MI	9 or 10	C			Area in square miles, 3 dec. deg. precision (Area_Mi size=9 for US; 10 for Canada)
GEOLAT	8	C			Geometry-based Latitude, 6 dec. deg. precision
GEOLON	9	C			Geometry-based Longitude, 6 dec. deg. precision
DELLAT	8	C			Delivery-based Latitude, 6 dec. deg. precision
DELLON	9	C			Delivery-based Longitude, 6 dec. deg. precision
NAME	28	C	l		ZIP or FSA name
PC_TYPE	1	C			Postal code type
NAME_TYPE	1	C			Name Type
CTY1FIPS	3	C			US – County FIPS code 1 CA – always “000”
CTY2FIPS	3	C			US – County FIPS code 2 CA – always “000”
CTY3FIPS	3	C			US – County FIPS code 3 CA – always “000”
RPO_FLAG	1	C			RPO Flag (“R” or blank)
LASTL_FLAG	1	C			Last line Flag
PT_LOC	1	C			Point Location (“A” for actual)
BLANKS	3 or 2	C			Blanks
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

State DIME File Record Layout

<nt>xx0stb.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
LEFT STATE FIPS CODE	2	C	r	zero	State FIPS, Province code Left
BLANKS	13	C		zero	
RIGHT STATE FIPS CODE	2	C	r	zero	State FIPS, Province code Right
BLANKS	13	C		sp	
FROM LATITUDE	8	C	r	sp	From latitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
FROM LONGITUDE	9	C	r	sp	From longitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
TO LATITUDE	8	C	r	sp	To latitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
TO LONGITUDE	9	C	r	sp	To longitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage return/line feed

State Inventory File Record Layout

<nt>xx0sti.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
STATE FIPS CODE	2				State FIPS, Province code
BLANKS	16				
STATE ABBREVIATION	2				State/Province abbreviation
STATE NAME	28				
AREA CALCULATION	11				Decimal point in position 56
BLANK	1				
CENTROID LATITUDE	9				Unsigned, decimal point in position 63
CENTROID LONGITUDE	11				Signed, decimal in position 74
DELIMITER	2				Carriage return/line feed

County DIME File Record Layout – U.S. only

<st>xx0cyb.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
LEFT STATE FIPS CODE	2				State FIPS code Left
LEFT COUNTY FIPS CODE	3				County FIPS code Left
BLANKS	10				
RIGHT STATE FIPS CODE	2				State FIPS code Right
RIGHT COUNTY FIPS CODE	3				County FIPS code Right
BLANKS	10				
FROM LATITUDE	8				From latitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
FROM LONGITUDE	9				From longitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
TO LATITUDE	8				To latitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
TO LONGITUDE	9				To longitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
DELIMITER	2				Carriage return/line feed

County Inventory File Record Layout – U.S. only

<st>xx0cyi.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
STATE FIPS CODE	2				State FIPS code
COUNTY FIPS CODE	3				County FIPS code
BLANKS	13				
STATE ABBREVIATION	2				State abbreviation
COUNTY NAME	50				Full County name
AREA CALCULATION	11				Decimal point in position 78
BLANK	1				
CENTROID LATITUDE	9				Unsigned, decimal point in position 85
CENTROID LONGITUDE	11				Signed, decimal in position 96
DELIMITER	2				Carriage return/line feed

MCD Boundary File (DIME format)

<st>xx0mcb.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
LEFT STATE	2	C	r	zero	Left State FIPS code
LEFT COUNTY	3	C	r	zero	Left County FIPS code Always "000" for Canada
LEFT MCD CODE	5	C	r	zero	Left Place 2000 Code
BLANKS	5	C		sp	
RIGHT STATE	2	C	r	zero	Right State FIPS code
RIGHT COUNTY	3	C	r	zero	Right County FIPS code Always "000" for Canada
RIGHT MCD CODE	5	C	r	zero	Right Place Code
BLANKS	5	C		sp	
FROM LATITUDE	8	C	r	sp	From latitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
FROM LONGITUDE	9	C	r	sp	From longitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
TO LATITUDE	8	C	r	sp	To latitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
TO LONGITUDE	9	C	r	sp	To longitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
DELIMITER	1 or 2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

Place Boundary File (DIME Format)

<st>xx0plb.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
LEFT STATE	2	C	r	zero	Left State FIPS or Province code
LEFT COUNTY	3	C	r	zero	US - Left County FIPS CA – always "000"
LEFT PLACE CODE	5	C	r	zero	US - Left Place code CA – Left SDL code
BLANKS	5	C		sp	
RIGHT STATE	2	C	r	zero	Right State FIPS or Province code
RIGHT COUNTY	3	C	r	zero	US - Right County FIPS CA – always "000"
RIGHT PLACE CODE	5	C	r	zero	US - Right Place code CA – Right SDL code
BLANKS	5	C		sp	
FROM LATITUDE	8	C	r	sp	From latitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
FROM LONGITUDE	9	C	r	sp	From longitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
TO LATITUDE	8	C	r	sp	To latitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
TO LONGITUDE	9	C	r	sp	To longitude value (implied 6 decimal degrees)
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

Populated Locality Inventory File

<st>xx0pli.txx

Field	Size	Type	Justify	Fill	Description
NAME	40	C	L		Cleaned name
KEY	10	C	L	zero	US – State FIPS, County FIPS, Place code CA – Province code, "000," SDL code
CAPITAL	1	C	F		"Y" = State Capital (inc. DC & PR)
POPULATION	10	C	R	sp	Population (if available)
LONGITUDE	10	C	R	sp	Longitude (leading - implied 6 decimal places)
LATITUDE	9	C	R	sp	Latitude (leading + implied 6 decimal places)
DELIMITER	2	C			Carriage Return/Line Feed

Nation File Record Layout

woxx0ntb.mid

Field	Size	Decimal	Type	Justify	Description
NATION NAME	50	-	C	l	Nation Name
NATION ABBR.	2	-	C	f	Nation Abbreviation

Inside This Section:

- *If You Need Help*

If You Need Help

Correction Policy

Our geographic data files are made as accurately as possible. If you find a problem, please contact us.

All corrections and problems are noted and examined as soon as possible. Tele Atlas® makes every attempt to include any new information in the next product update.

Customer Support

If you have any questions about the files you have purchased, or are having difficulties with them, please call Tele Atlas® Customer Support and have the following information available when you call:

- The **product name and version number**;
- The **product format** you received;
- The **Tele Atlas® Order Number** (on the Packing Slip).

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Inside This Section:

- *Dynamap[®] File Codes*
- *Map of TMC Region Codes*
- *Copyright File*
- *Valid Pretypes*
- *Reference Documentation*

Dynamap® File Codes

The following codes appear in the Dynamap® product line.

SOURCE CODES

The original digital source of the line segment, such as a Census Bureau 1990 GBF/DIME-File or a USGS 1:100,000-scale DLG-3 file.

Code	Description
(Blank)	Non-documented
A	1980 GBF/DIME-File
B	USGS 1:100,000-Scale DLG-3 File
C	Other USGS Map
J	Pre-1990 Census Updates
K	Post-1990 Census Updates (1990-1994)
L	Pre-Census 2000 Local Official Updates (1995-Census 2000)
M	Pre-Census 2000 Field Operations (1995-Census 2000)
N	Pre-Census 2000 Office Update Operations (1995-Census 2000)
O	Post-Census 2000 (2000-2002)

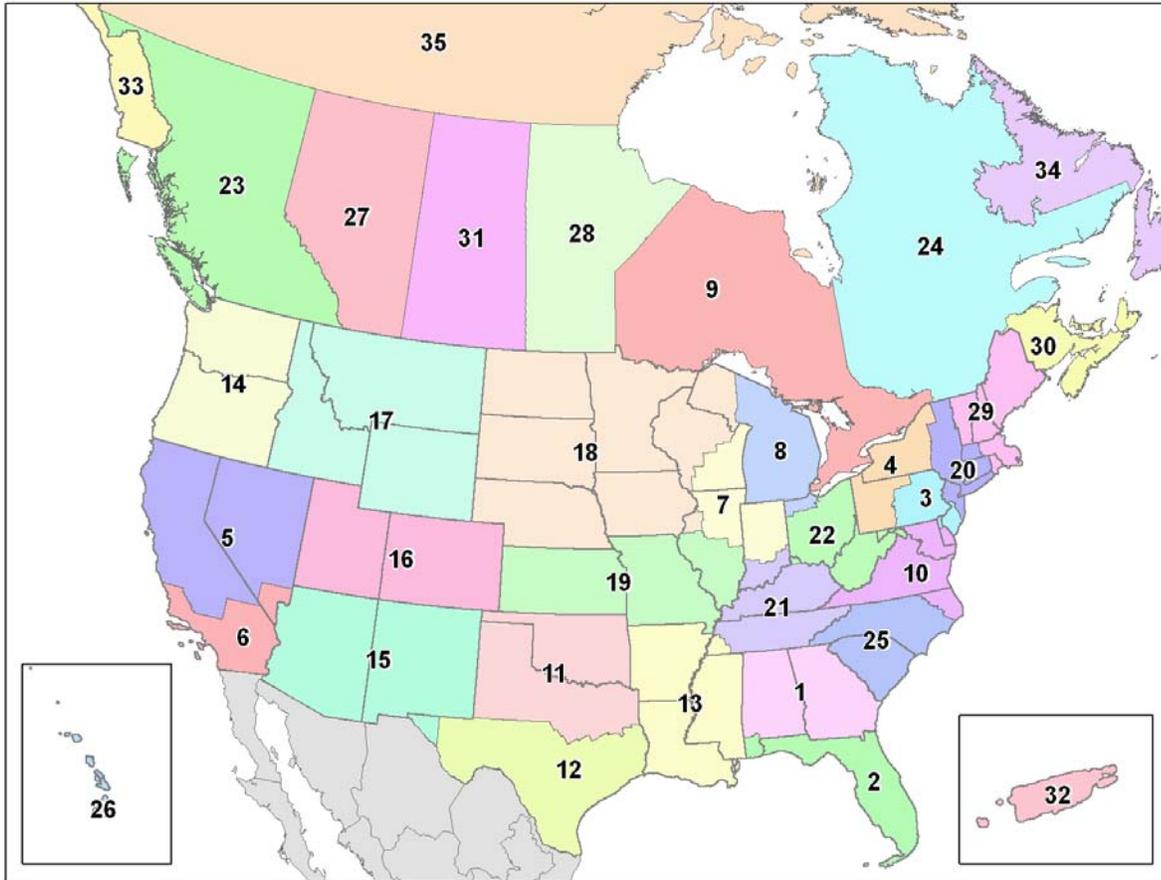
DIRECTION CODES

Code	Description
(Blank)	No Directional
N	North, Norte, Nord
S	South, Sur, Sul, Sud
E	East, Este, Leste, Est
W	West,
O	Ouest, Occidental
NE	Northeast, Nordestal, Nordeste, Nord-est
NW	Northwest
NO	Nord-ouest, Noroeste
SE	Southeast, Suroriental, Sudeste, Sud-est
SW	Southwest
SO	Sud-ouest, Sudoeste

NOTE:

Direction Codes "O," "NO" and "SO" do not apply to U.S. Tele Atlas® data.

Map of TMC Region Codes



TMC Region Codes and Geographic Locations

Copyright File

The copyright file included with this product (copyright.txt) contains the following text:

© 1984-2007 Tele Atlas

Valid Pretypes

STREET PRETYPE	STANDARDIZED PRETYPE THAT APPEARS IN PRODUCT
ALLÉE	Allée
AUT	Autoroute
AVENIDA	Ave
BOUL	Boulevard
CALLE	Calle
CALLEJ	Callejon
CALLEJON	Callejon
CAM	Camino
CAMI	Camino
CAMINO	Camino
CAR	Car
CARR	Carretera
CARREF	Carrefour
CARRETERA	Carretera
CERCLE	Cercle
CH	Chemin
CJN	Callejon
CLL	Calle
CÔTE	Cote
COUR	Cour
COURS	Cours
CROIS	Crois
ÉCH	Échangeur
ÎLE	Île
IMP	Impasse
IMPASSE	Impasse
MONTÉE	Montée
MTE	Montée
PARC	Parc
PASEO	Paseo
PLACE	Place
POINTE	Pointe
PRC	Parc
PROM	Promenade
PROMENADE	Promenade
PSO	Paseo
PUENTE	Puente
QUAI	Quai
RANG	Rang
RDPT	Rpt

RLE	Rle
RUE	Rue
RUELLE	Rle
RUELLES	Rle
SENT	Sente
TSSE	Terrasse
VER	Vereda
VOIE	Voie
WYND	Wynd

Reference Documentation

See **Tele Atlas® Reference Documentation** on this Documentation CD for links to detailed information on:

- Abbreviations for Street Designators;
- Dynamap® Definitions and Statistics;
- Tele Atlas® FCC to Speed Table;
- Feature Class Codes;
- Syntax for Time Domains (HOO);
- State and County FIPS Codes;
- Tele Atlas® Abbreviations – Canada;
- Province and Territory Codes and Abbreviations;
- FGDC Metadata;

...and more.