

**DAYR 505 – OCTOBER 1, 2017**

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**NOTICE – DUE TO CHANGES IN THE FORMATS OF THIS DATA SOME LAYOUTS  
HAVE CHANGED.**

<b>FILE ID</b>	<b>FILE DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>BASING</b>	Five digit US Zip Codes/Canadian Postal Codes with corresponding 5-Digit Base Zip Code ( <i>NOTE A</i> )
<b>MATRIX</b>	Rate Base Number applicable between 5-Digit Base Zip/Postal Code derived from BASING ( <i>NOTE A</i> )
<b>RATES</b>	Base Class 77.5 rates for all Territories
<b>FACTORS</b>	Factors to be applied to base rates from RATES to obtain all classes
<b>MINCHGS</b>	Origin and destination US/Canadian Zip/Postal ranges and applicable Floor Minimum Charges
<b>ARBMATX</b>	Origin and destination US/Canadian Zip/Postal ranges and applicable Arbtbl ( <i>change</i> )
<b>ARBADJ</b>	Arbtbl and corresponding rate adjustment. ( <i>change</i> )

*NOTE A* – Zip codes are arranged so that the value in the left-hand column is always less than or equal to the value in the right-hand column.

## PROCEDURE FOR USING FILES

### STEP 1 – Obtaining 5-Digit Base Codes for US/Canadian Zip Codes and Postal Codes:

Search BASING file using the actual 5-Digit US Zip Code and 5-Digit Canadian Postal Code to obtain the applicable 5-Digit Base Zip Code for both the origin and destination of the movement.

*NOTE* – If either the origin or destination actual 5-digit zip code/postal code is not provided, then movement is NOT applicable.

### STEP 2 – Obtaining Rate Basis Number:

Search MATRIX file using the 5-Digit Base Zip/Postal Code combination obtained from Step 1 above, applying the 5-Digit Base Origin Zip/Postal Code to the left hand column and the 5-Digit Base Destination Zip/Postal Code for the right hand column to obtain the Final Rate Base Number for the Basing Code combinations.

### STEP 3 – Obtaining applicable Minimum Charges and Base Rates:

Search the RATES file using the Final Rate Base Number obtained from Step 2 above, to locate Minimum Charge and Base Rates and their applicable Factor Table Number for the specific movement.

### STEP 4 – Obtaining applicable Class Factors:

Search the FACTORS file using the Factor Table Number obtained from Step 3 above, and multiply the applicable base rate times the percentage Factors to obtain rates for ALL classes. If the Factor is zero, use the rate and factor for the next lower weight group for which a Factor is shown for that class.

### STEP 5 – Obtaining applicable Arbtbls from Arbitrary Matrix:

Search the ARBMATX file using the actual Origin/Destination Zip Codes/Postal Codes for that movement to derive the applicable Arbtbl. Note that a given origin/destination zip code/postal code pair may have several hits and therefore several Arbtbls which may apply.

### STEP 6 – Obtaining applicable Arbitraries from the Arbitrary Adjustments: **(Change)**

Using the applicable Arbtbl(s) derived in Step 5 above, locate and apply, in numeric order, the corresponding Arbtbl(s) in the ARBADJ file. Position 6 and 7 will determine if the adjustment is a percentage (1) adjustment or dollar (2) additive adjustment. Position 8 will determine if the adjustment is applied to the base rate (1) or the expanded rates (2).

### STEP 7 – Obtaining applicable Floor Minimum Charges from MINCHGS:

Search the MINCHGS file using the actual Origin/Destination Zip Codes/Postal Codes for the movement to arrive at the applicable Floor Minimum Charge. Note that this will be the absolute Minimum Charge for the given movement, AND, in no case shall the total freight charges for that movement be less than the specified Floor Minimum Charge given.

## DATA RECORD LAYOUT

**File ID: BASING**

**Total Records: 94,248**

Position	Length	Format	Decimal	Description
1 – 2	2	A		State/Province Code
3 – 7	5	A/N		Low Zip/Postal Code
8 – 12	5	A/N		High Zip/Postal Code
13 – 17	5	A/N		Base Zip Code

**File ID: MATRIX**

**Total Records: 762,467**

Position	Length	Format	Decimal	Description
1 – 5	5	A/N		Origin Base Zip/Postal Code
6 – 10	5	A/N		Destination Base Zip/Postal Code
11 – 15	5	N		Rate Basis Number

**File ID: RATES**

**Total Records: 31,662**

Position	Length	Format	Decimal	Description
1 – 3	3	N		Factor Table Number
4 – 4	1	A/N		Filler
5 – 9	5	N		Rate Basis Number
10 – 10	1	A/N		Filler
11 – 16	6	N	2	Minimum Charge
17 – 22	6	N	2	L5C Rate
23 – 28	6	N	2	M5C Rate
29 – 34	6	N	2	M1M Rate
35 – 40	6	N	2	M2M Rate
41 – 46	6	N	2	M5M Rate
47 – 52	6	N	2	M10M Rate
53 – 58	6	N	2	M20M Rate
59 – 64	6	N	2	M30M Rate
65 – 70	6	N	2	M40M Rate

## DATA RECORD LAYOUT

**File ID: FACTORS**

**Total Records: 315**

Position	Length	Format	Decimal	Description
1 – 3	3	N		Factor Table Number
4 – 4	1	A/N		Filler
5 – 9	5	A/N		Weight Code ( <i>Note</i> )
10 – 14	5	N	4	Class 500 Factor
15 – 19	5	N	4	Class 400 Factor
20 – 24	5	N	4	Class 350 Factor
25 – 29	5	N	4	Class 300 Factor
30 – 34	5	N	4	Class 250 Factor
35 – 39	5	N	4	Class 200 Factor
40 – 44	5	N	4	Class 175 Factor
45 – 49	5	N	4	Class 150 Factor
50 – 54	5	N	4	Class 125 Factor
55 – 59	5	N	4	Class 110 Factor
60 – 64	5	N	4	Class 100 Factor
65 – 69	5	N	4	Class 92.5 Factor
70 – 74	5	N	4	Class 85 Factor
75 – 79	5	N	4	Class 77.5 Factor
80 – 84	5	N	4	Class 70 Factor
85 – 89	5	N	4	Class 65 Factor
90 – 94	5	N	4	Class 60 Factor
95 – 99	5	N	4	Class 55 Factor
100 – 104	5	N	4	Class 50 Factor

*NOTE* – Definitions of Weight Codes and their weight equivalence:

L5C = 1 – 499 lbs.	M2M = 2000 – 4999 lbs.	M20M = 20000 – 29999 lbs.
M5C = 500 – 999 lbs.	M5M = 5000 – 9999 lbs.	M30M = 30000 – 39999 lbs.
M1M = 1000 – 1999 lbs.	M10M = 10000 – 19999 lbs.	M40M = 40000 & Over lbs.

## DATA RECORD LAYOUT

**File ID: MINCHGS**

**Total Records: 10,161**

Position	Length	Format	Decimal	Description
1 – 1	1	A		Directional Code ( <i>Note</i> )
2 – 6	5	A/N		Low Range – Code 1
7 – 11	5	A/N		High Range – Code 1
12 – 16	5	A/N		Low Range – Code 2
17 – 21	5	A/N		High Range – Code 2
22 – 27	6	N	2	Floor Minimum Charge

*NOTE* – Definition of Directional Codes and their application:

B = BETWEEN(Applicable on movements BETWEEN Code 1 Low/High Ranges on the one hand, AND Code 2 Low/High Ranges on the other hand.

F = FROM(Applicable ONLY on movements FROM Code 1 Low/High Ranges on the one hand, TO Code 2 Low/High Ranges on the other hand.

**File ID: ARBMATX**

**(Change)**

**Total Records: 96,672**

Position	Length	Format	Decimal	Description
1 – 1	1	A		Direction of movement; F = From
2 – 6	5	N		Origin low range Zip
7 – 11	5	N		Origin high range Zip
12 – 16	5	N		Destination low range Zip
17 – 21	5	N		Destination high range Zip
22 – 22	1	A/N		Filler
23 – 27	5	N		Arbtbl used in Adjustment file

## DATA RECORD LAYOUT

**File ID: ARBADJ**

**(Change)**

**Total Records: 289**

Position	Length	Format	Decimal	Description
1 – 5	5	N		Arbtbl
6 – 6	1	N		MC Adjust Type 1 = Percent 2 = Dollars
7 – 7	1	N		Rate Adjust Type 1 = Percent 2 = Dollars
8 – 8	1	N		App. Code 1 = Apply to Base Rate 2 = Apply to Expanded Rate
9 – 13	5	N	4	Minimum Charge Adjustment
14 – 58	45	N	4	Class 500 (Note)
59 – 103	45	N	4	Class 400 (Note)
104 – 148	45	N	4	Class 300 (Note)
149 – 193	45	N	4	Class 250 (Note)
194 – 238	45	N	4	Class 200 (Note)
239 – 283	45	N	4	Class 175 (Note)
284 – 328	45	N	4	Class 150 (Note)
329 – 373	45	N	4	Class 125 (Note)
374 – 418	45	N	4	Class 110 (Note)
419 – 463	45	N	4	Class 100 (Note)
464 – 508	45	N	4	Class 92.5 (Note)
509 – 553	45	N	4	Class 85 (Note)
554 – 598	45	N	4	Class 77.5 (Note)
599 – 643	45	N	4	Class 70 (Note)
644 – 688	45	N	4	Class 65 (Note)
689 – 733	45	N	4	Class 60 (Note)
734 – 778	45	N	4	Class 55 (Note)
779 – 823	45	N	4	Class 50 (Note)

*NOTE* – Rtdj occurs once for each weight (L5C – M40M) and each class (500 – 50). Classes are in descending order, with weights in ascending order for each class.