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NATIONAL GEOCODING
CONVERTER FILE 1

Volume I
Structure & Content

Santo LaTores, Editor



FEBRUARY 1974

FINAL REPORT

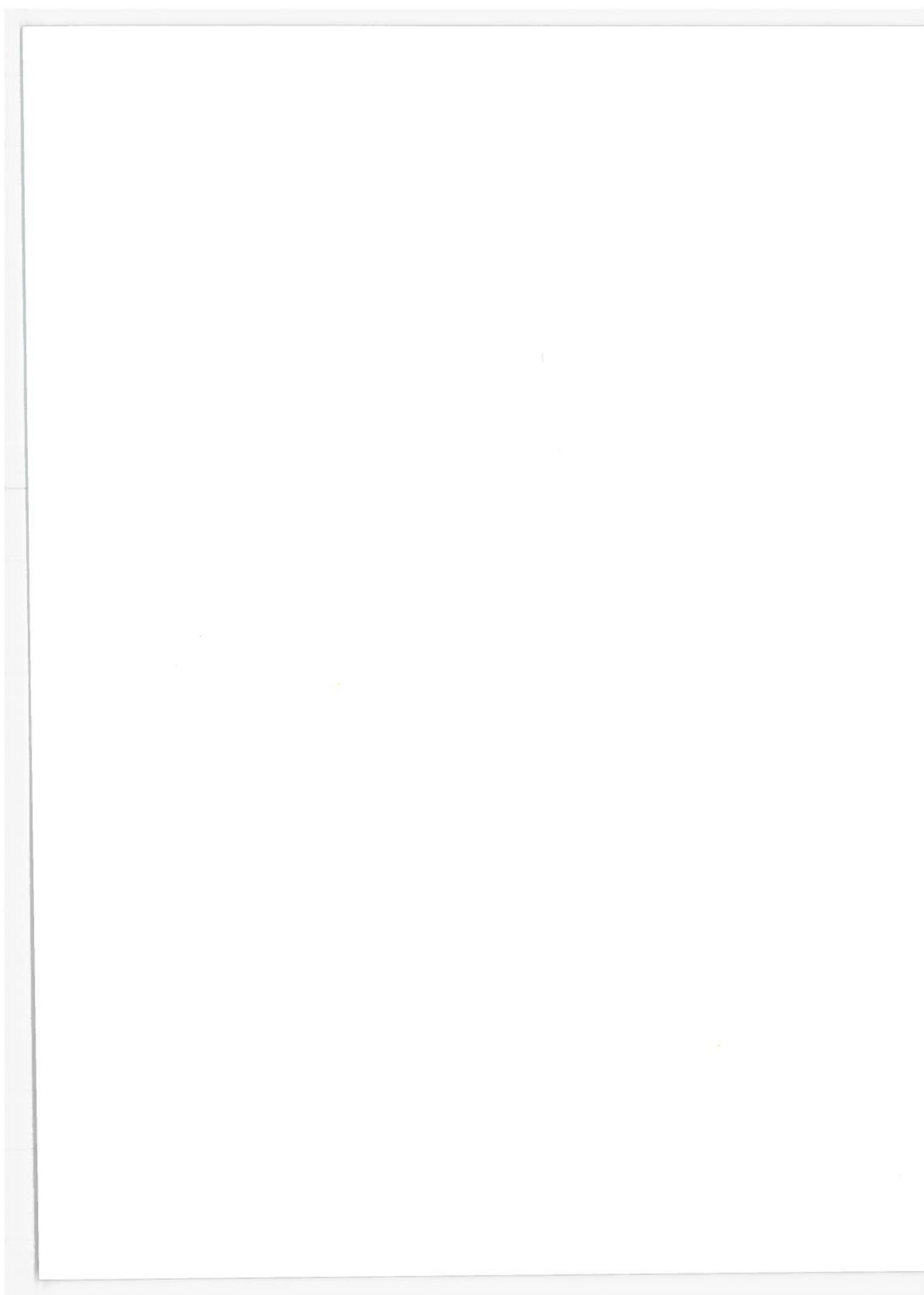
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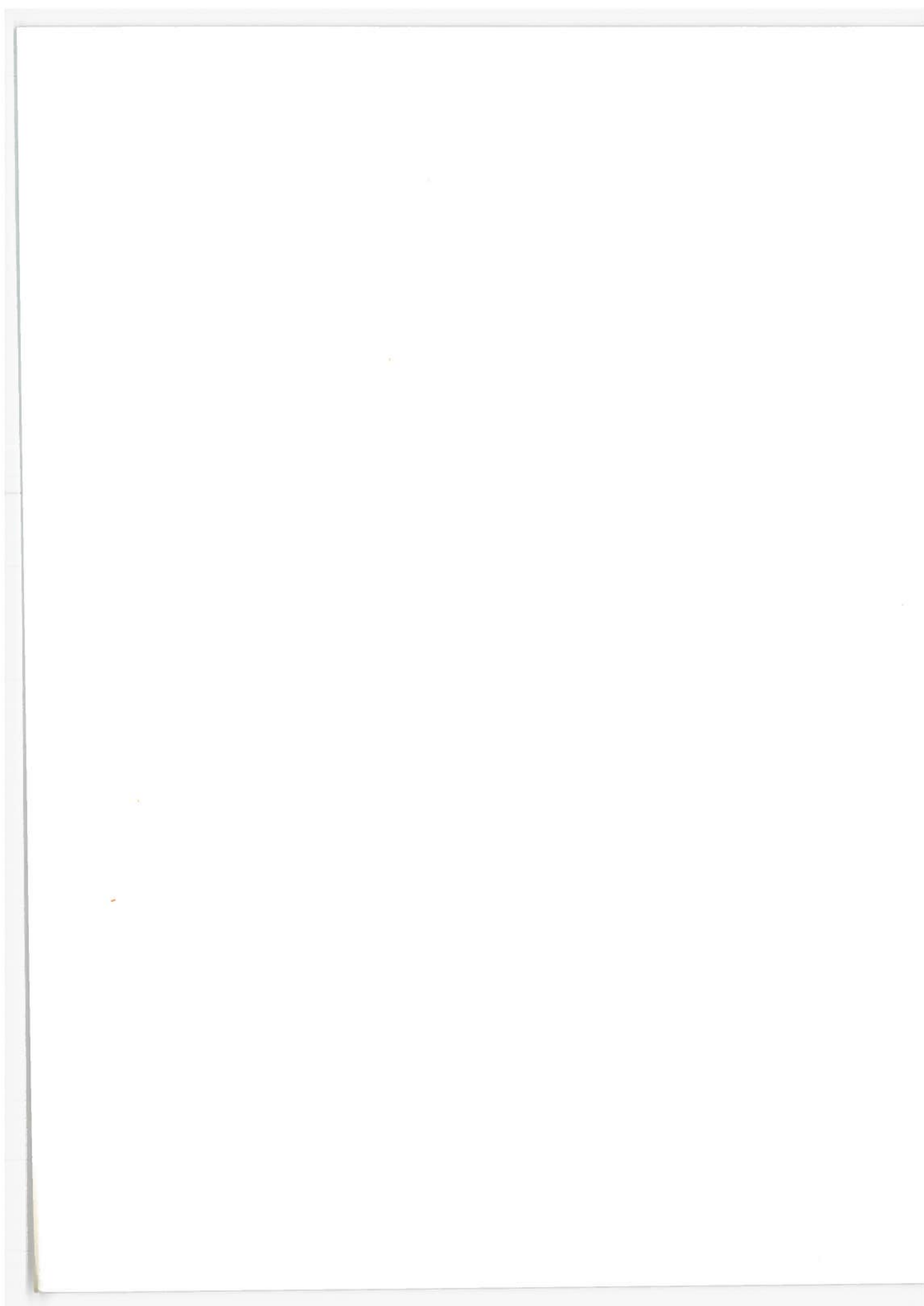
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16. Abstract This document describes the structure and content of the DOT National Geocoding Converter File 1. The file is available on magnetic tape and in a printout format, which is printed in Volumes II and III. The file provides the capability of relating spatially oriented data under the various county based geocoding systems which have been developed. It contains a record for each county, county equivalent, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) county segment or Standard Point Location Code (SPLC) county segment in the U.S., identifying for that county all major county codes and the associated county aggregate codes. The file is of great benefit in coordinating data sets at the national, regional and state wide levels and has useful planning and management and operations applications. Copies of Volumes I, II and III and the magnetic tape are available through the Information Division, Transportation Systems Center, Kendall Square, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02142.			
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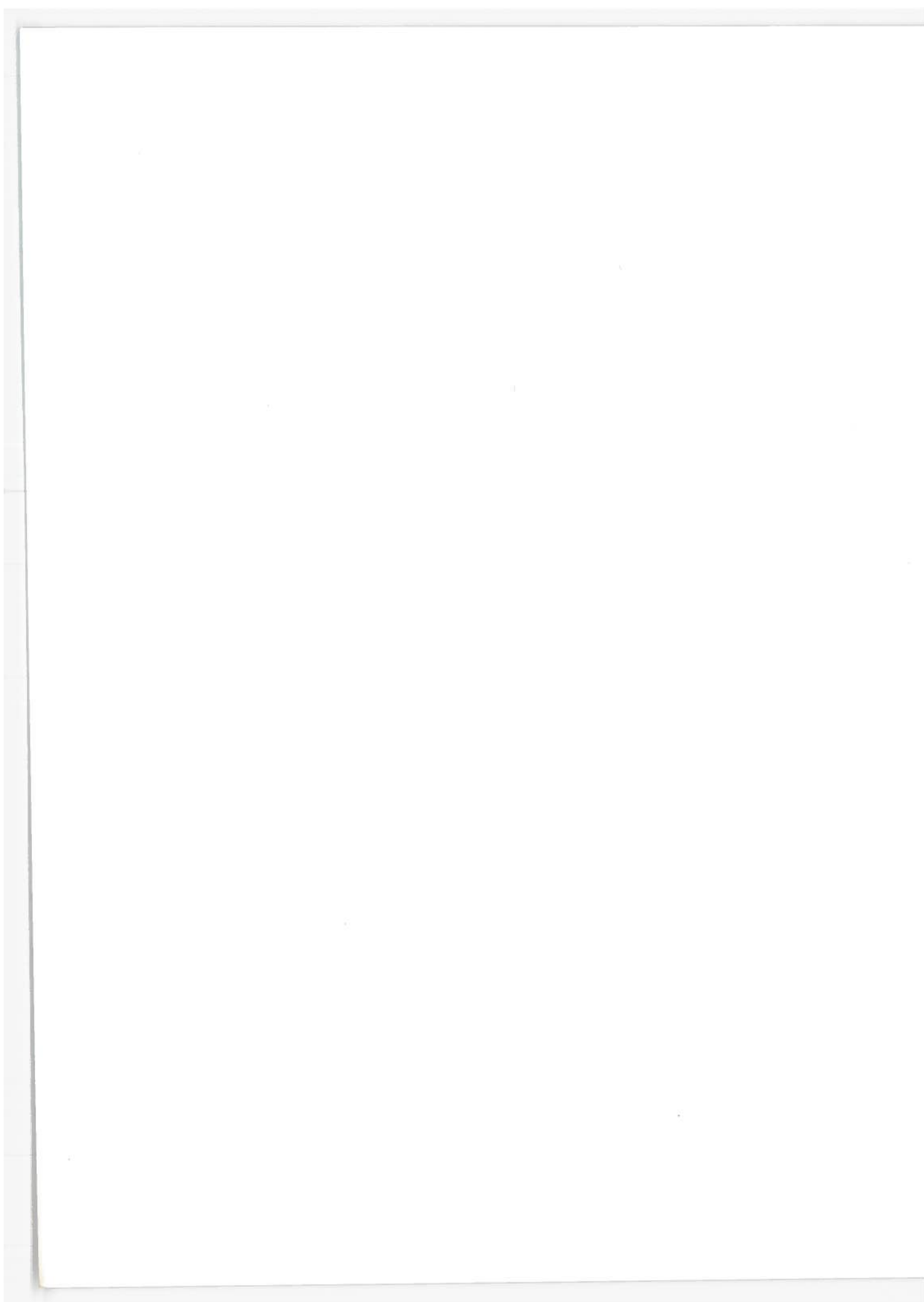
PREFACE

This document describes the structure and content of the DOT National Geocoding Converter File 1. The file was developed by the U. S. Department of Transportation with the aid of the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory Inc., the Urban Systems Laboratory of M.I.T. and Mr. Robert E. Barraclough. This summary was extracted from documentation provided by those in the above organizations who worked on the development of the file. This document simply attempts to provide a description of the structuring of File 1, the basis of the development of the data, and an explanation of the contents of the file.



CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 AVAILABILITY.....	1
1.2 APPLICATIONS.....	1
2. FILE STRUCTURE RATIONALE.....	3
2.1 COUNTY EQUIVALENTS.....	3
2.2 COUNTY SECTIONS.....	5
2.3 DOT COUNTY SECTION IDENTIFICATION NUMBER.....	5
2.4 COUNTY SECTION TYPE IDENTIFIER.....	5
2.5 SMSA HISTORY.....	6
3. DEVELOPMENT OF DATA.....	7
3.1 FILE GENERATION.....	7
3.2 SOURCES OF CODES.....	7
4. FILE CONTENTS.....	9
4.1 SPECIAL CHARACTERS IN FIELDS.....	9
APPENDIX: SAMPLE PRINTOUTS OF FILE 1.....	23



1. INTRODUCTION

The National Geocoding Converter File 1 is a cross-reference tool that provides a means to access a large body of data geographically referenced by various geocoding systems as well as a conversion capability among those systems not coded to the same unit level.

1.1 AVAILABILITY

The National Geocoding Converter File 1 on magnetic tape, a print-out of the file in a report format, and copies of this summary are available through the Information Division, Transportation systems Center, Kendall Square, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 01242. All inquiries regarding the file should be directed to the Information Division.

1.2 APPLICATIONS

The following describes several potential applications of the National Geocoding Converter File contained on tape:

- a. A simple cross-reference for identifying any county or SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) by a number of different codes.
- b. Ordering county units by any of the geographic hierarchies contained in the file through various sort and print routines developed by users.
- c. Matching data coded to any of the geocoding systems in file with data coded to any other geocoding system in the file at various levels of aggregation.
- d. Reconstructing SMSA configurations over time and relating SMSA time series data.

- e. Compiling time series data which involves matching information files that are coded to a system no longer in use such as the IBM code or any of the pre-1970 census tapes with a current file coded to the FIPS standard.

The availability of machine readable geocoded data files makes feasible numerous applications in planning and management as well as operations. Planning and management applications include statistical analyses and forecasting to determine optimum locations of plants and terminals, efficient distribution of goods and services, marketing potential of new products, projection of transportation demands, and patterns of commodity flows. Operations applications include routing shipments, determining freight rates, freight billings, and vehicle inventories.

2. FILE STRUCTURE RATIONALE

To incorporate many of the currently existing national geocoding systems into File 1, it was necessary to find a focal unit common to most. This focal unit was determined to be the county for the following reasons:

1. The county has an exact, relatively stable, areal geometry with definable boundaries.
2. The county unit is the only natural link among the of currently existing national geocoding systems.
3. The county unit occupies a position midway in the hierarchy of geographic units utilized by macro- and micro-geographic identification systems. (See Figure 1.)
4. A large number of existing data sets are already coded to the county unit.
5. Many data collecting agencies - which do not originally code to the county unit - do aggregate data to the county level.

2.1 COUNTY EQUIVALENTS

In addition to the counties, certain other second order political subdivisions of the United States, in particular those defined by the Bureau of the Census as county equivalents, are assigned a record and incorporated into the file. County equivalents include:

29 Census Divisions in Alaska

The District of Columbia

64 Parishes in Louisiana

Independent Cities such as

St. Louis, Missouri

Carson City, Nevada

39 Cities of Virginia

Portions of Yellowstone National Park

UNITED STATES

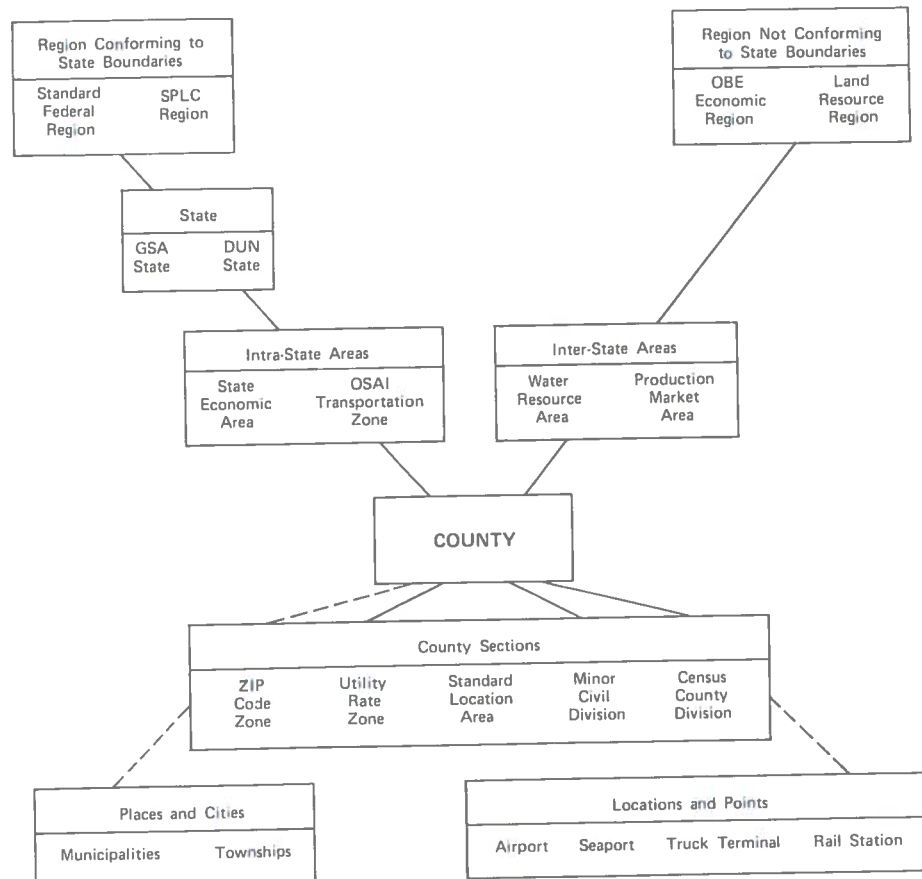


Figure 1. Hierarchy of Geographic Units Utilized by Macro- and Micro-Geographic Identification Systems (County-Based)

2.2 COUNTY SECTIONS

To account for areas that could not be simply categorized either as counties or county equivalents, special county section units were designed and incorporated as unique records in the file. These areas include the New England SMSAs, which unlike other SMSAs, consist of townships that are segments of counties, and SPLC county sections.* Each of these records contains a DOT county section identification number unique within that county.

2.3 DOT COUNTY SECTION IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

All the records in File 1 contain a DOT county section identification number. The records for counties not further subdivided into sections carry the number 01. The counties subdivided into more than one section also have more than one record; these sections have been arbitrarily identified by a series of numbers from 1 through n depending upon the number of sections. The number of records for a particular county is equal to n; the number of sections into which it has been subdivided. Each section number is unique within a particular county. The county of Worcester in Massachusetts, for example, has been divided into 14 county sections.

2.4 COUNTY SECTION TYPE IDENTIFIER**

Each record is also assigned a code that identifies the type of county, county equivalent, or county section under which that record is classified. These codes are explained in the following chart.

- a. SMSA county section (intrastate SMSA)
- b. SMSA county section (interstate SMSA)

*Also includes two sections of Yellowstone National Park in Idaho and Wyoming.

**Although titled "county section type identifier," this field actually identifies the type of county, county equivalent or county section. This field is, therefore, used to classify all records in the file.

- c. Independent City
- d. Yellowstone National Park
- e. SPLC county section
- f. Independent city divided into SPLC county sections
- g. All others.

2.5 SMSA HISTORY

Additionally, each record in File 1 contains four fields of SMSA history for that record. Although counties are relatively stable units, SMSAs change rapidly with time; new SMSAs are often designated, and the county components of old SMSAs are often rearranged. For each county, county equivalent, and county section belonging to an SMSA, the year of entry into its current SMSA is recorded. If that county was once a member of another SMSA, the code identifying the former SMSA, the year of entry into that SMSA, and the year of departure from it are also recorded. This information allows the user to understand the changes an SMSA has undergone over a period of time.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF DATA

3.1 FILE GENERATION

Construction of the DOT National Geocoding Converter File 1 began with manually coded keypunched input. The codes entered into the file in this manner were geocodes for county and county-aggregates that were not readily available in machine-readable form and those key codes that would later be used as matching fields to obtain additional codes. The OSAI Transportation Zone Codes of the Department of Transportation and the ZIP Code Market Area Codes, for example, had to be entered into the file manually because only hard-copy listings of the counties contained in each were available. The county codes maintained by the Federal Information Processing Registry and the Bureau of the Census were hand coded in order to generate a basis for field matching.

3.2 SOURCES OF CODES

The six source tapes from which geographic codes were read onto the National Geocoding Converter File 1 are:

- a. Office of Business Economics, (Now Bureau of Economic Analysis) County Geographic Code File, 1971 (TAPE 1)
- b. Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads County Code File ZI (TAPE 2)
- c. Office of Emergency Preparedness (Now Office of Preparedness, GSA) New Geographic Code File (TAPE 3)
- d. National Motor Freight Traffic Association, SPLC File (TAPE 4)
- e. Transportation Division, Bureau of the Census, PICADAD Tape, 1972 (TAPE 5)
- f. Bureau of the Census, Master Enumeration District List 1972 (TAPE 6)

The codes in File 1 which were entered from card structured files were obtained from the following sources.

1. National Bureau of Standards (FIPS Publications)
2. Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.
3. International Business Machines Corporation
4. Office of Management and Budget
5. DOT - Office of Systems Analysis and Information
6. DOT - Federal Highway Administration
7. Bureau of the Census
8. Office of Business Economics (now BEA)
9. Interstate Commerce Commission
10. Dr. Dik Twedt (Zip Market Areas)

The use of all codes in File 1 was authorized by the responsible source. Table 1 gives a complete list of sources for the codes contained in each field.

4. FILE CONTENTS

The National Geocoding Converter File 1 contains approximately 4000 records: one for each of the counties and county equivalents in the United States; one for each SMSA county sections in New England two for those sections of Yellowstone National Park located in Idaho and Wyoming; and one for each county section defined by the SPLC code. Figure 2 lists the names to the elements in File 1, Table 1 defines them in detail. A logical record format depicting the positions of each data element, as well as the tape specifications, appears in Figure 3.

4.1 SPECIAL CHARACTERS IN FIELDS

The design of the DOT National Geocoding Converter File 1 includes a self-documenting feature to explain codes with uncertain status, codes with which there is some special problem, or fields for which no code is available. This self-documenting feature utilizes two special characters, asterisks and dashes. Asterisks in a field indicate a change has occurred in the status of a county or county equivalent and the change has not yet been incorporated in the source file. Dashes in a field indicate that no code is available for that field. In the report format of File 1 (Volumes II and III), the user is directed to the page on which the asterisked information appears.

REGION	STATE	AREA	COUNTY CLUSTER	COUNTY
An areal unit smaller than the United States and larger than a single state. The number of regions within a File 1 geocoding system ranges from 8 units to 20 units.	An areal unit which is the first order political subdivision of the United States. The number of states within a File 1 geocoding system ranges from 48 units to 51 units.	An areal unit not necessarily smaller than a state but larger than the average county cluster. The number of areas within a File 1 geocoding system ranges from 120 units to 200 units.	An areal unit smaller than a state, generally consisting of two or more counties. The number of county clusters within a File 1 geocoding system ranges from 430 units to 550 units.	An areal unit which is the second order political subdivision of the United States. The number of counties and county equivalents within a File 1 geocoding system is approximately 3,142 units.
<u>9 Region Codes:</u> - Standard Federal Region - Bureau of the Census Division - Standard Point Location Code Region - Bureau of Public Roads Region II - National Location Code Region - Office of Emergency Preparedness Region - Water Resource Region - Land Resource Region - Census Freight Rate Territory	<u>12 State Codes:</u> - Federal Information Processing Standard State - Interstate Commerce Commission State - International Business Machine State - Bureau of Public Roads State I - Dun and Bradstreet State - General Services Administration State - Office of Business Economics State (Now BEA) - Bureau of the Census State - Office of Emergency Preparedness State - National Location Code State - Bureau of Public Roads State II - Standard Point Location Code State	<u>5 Area Codes:</u> - Office of Business Economics Region - Zip Code Market Area - Census Economic Sub-Region - Water Resource Sub-Area - Land Resource Area	<u>9 County Cluster Codes:</u> - State Economic Area - Interstate Commerce Commission Area - Office of Emergency Preparedness Area - National Location Code Area - Bureau of Public Roads Area II - Standard Point Location Code County Cluster - DOT Transportation Zones - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas - Census Market Areas	<u>11 County Codes:</u> - Federal Information Processing Standard County - Bureau of Public Roads County I - International Business Machine County - Dun and Bradstreet County - General Service Administration County - Office of Business Economics County (Now BEA) - Interstate Commerce Commission County - Office of Emergency Preparedness County - National Location Code County - Bureau of Public Roads County II - Standard Point Location Code County

Figure 2. Elements of the National Geocoding Converter File 1

Table 1. File-1 Record Contents and Code-source Chart (Sheet 1 of 11)

ITEM	POSITION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	COMMENT	INPUT SOURCE
Serial Number (Field 1)	1-6	Six-digit numeric record identification.		Arbitrarily chosen to uniquely identify each record.	These entries were machine-generated.
State Name (Field 2)	7-26	Full alphabetic spelling for names of the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.	Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 6-2	Federal Information Processing Standard Publication (FIPSPUB) 6-2 supersedes the standard for county codes in the United States as it was printed in FIPSPUB 6-1 issued June 15, 1970 and effective January 1, 1971. The FIPS code for counties will be updated irregularly as such changes in counties and county equivalents occur. The Federal Information Processing Standards Index (FIPSPUB 12), which is updated annually in January, will indicate any subsequent revisions to FIPSPUB 6-2.	Names and abbreviations were obtained from punched-card input.
State Abbreviation (Field 3)	27-28	Two-character abbreviation of names for the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.	Counties and County Equivalents of the United States, Sept. 15, 1973, issued by the National Bureau of Standards.		
County Name (Field 6)	36-63	Full alphabetic spelling for names of the 3,142 counties and county equivalents in the United States.			
FIPS State Code (Field 8)	66-67	Two-digit number assigned to the 50 United States and the District of Columbia sequenced alphabetically.			
FIPS County Code (Field 9)	68-70	Three-digit number assigned to counties and county equivalents sequenced alphabetically by state.			
DOT County Section Identifier (Field 10)	71-72	Two-digit number arbitrarily assigned by DOT to the SMSA county sections in New England and to the Yellowstone National Park sections of two counties in Wyoming and Idaho.		County section records were incorporated in the Geocoding Converter File 1 in order to identify and geocode the SMSAs composed of county segments in five of the New England states. Two additional county sections were identified in Wyoming and Idaho to provide the necessary code conversion for the two segments of Yellowstone National Park, which for many years were coded as separate entities in all the major county coding systems.*	

*Yellowstone National Park occupies territory in three states — Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. Until recently, those three sections of Yellowstone National Park were assigned separate codes within each state. As of 1970, the Bureau of the Census and the Federal Information Processing Registry no longer recognize those sections of Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and Idaho as separate from the counties in which they are located. The portion of Yellowstone National Park that is located in Montana, however, remains separate from the county in which it is located and it is assigned a unique code within that state.

Table 1. File-1 Record Contents and Code-source Chart (Sheet 2 of 11)

ITEM	POSITION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	COMMENT	INPUT SOURCE
DUN State Code (Field 11)	73-74	Two-digit number assigned to the 50 United States and the District of Columbia sequenced alphabetically.	Reprinted by permission from Dun and Bradstreet County Code Book. Copyright 1971 by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.	The county section identifiers were arbitrarily assigned to SMSA county sections as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and to non-SMSA county sections as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and to non-SMSA county sections as defined in the Transportation Zone Descriptions of DOT Office of System Analysis and Information.	
DUN County Code (Field 12)	75-77	Three-digit number assigned to counties and county equivalents sequenced alphabetically by state.	Reprinted by permission from Dun and Bradstreet Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area Codes. Copyright 1970 by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.	The Dun and Bradstreet geographic coding system does not recognize independent cities (including Washington D.C.) as county equivalents; independent cities are coded to the county with which they are most closely associated, and the District of Columbia is identified as a state equivalent without counties. The election districts in Alaska have also not been assigned codes. The DUN and Bradstreet codes are updated irregularly in response to changes in county and SMSA designations as they occur.	These entries were obtained from punched-card input.
DUN SMSA Code (Field 33)	120-122	Three-digit number assigned to SMSAs sequenced alphabetically by name.			
State Abbreviation (Field 5)	32-35	Four-character abbreviation of the name for the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.	Copyright 1970 by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.	The full DUN and Bradstreet geographic coding system includes codes for 53,890 places in the United States.	
IBM State Code (Field 13)	78-79	Two-digit number assigned to the 50 United States and the District of Columbia sequenced alphabetically.	Reprinted by permission from Data Processing Techniques Numerical Code for States, Counties and Cities of the United States (GC20-8073-0). Copyright 1969 by International Business Machines Corporation.	The IBM county codes and the FIPS county codes are very similar in that both sets of codes are assigned to counties ordered alphabetically within each state beginning with 001 and gapped 1, 3, 5, 9 etc. There are discrepancies, however, in the units coded. IBM does not code independent cities as separate entities and the entire IBM county code manual was based on the 1960 census. It will not be updated. Because of the standardization activities of FIPS, IBM has decided not to republish its code manual and is presently referring users to FIPS publications.	These entries were obtained from punched-card input.
IBM County Code (Field 14)	80-82	Three-digit number assigned to counties and county equivalents sequenced alphabetically.			

Table 1. File-1 Record Contents and Code-source Chart (Sheet 3 of 11)

ITEM	POSITION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	COMMENT	INPUT SOURCE
BPR State Code (BPR1) (Field 15)	83-84	Two-digit number assigned to the 48 continental United States and the District of Columbia.	Bureau of Public Roads, BPR County Boundary File, 1968. Authorized by Glen Brokke, Federal Highway Administration	The full IBM geocoding system includes codes for 5,463 cities in the United States.	
BPR County Code (BPR1) (Field 16)	85-87	Three-digit number assigned to counties and county equivalents sequenced alphabetically within state.		The Bureau of Public Roads County Boundary File was generated in 1968. This file contains county boundary coordinates and county codes for the counties of the continental United States. Within states, the 3-digit county codes contained in this file correspond roughly to the Census county codes. A number of discrepancies occur as a result of the difference in the county listings. BPR recognizes only a few of the independent cities in Virginia as county equivalents; their county list has not been updated since 1968.	These entries were obtained from punched-card input.
Standard Federal Region Code (Field 7)	64-65	Two-digit number assigned to ten geographic regions composed of two to eight whole states.	Office of Management and Budget, Publication of Statistical Data for Regions OMB Circular A-46, December 30, 1971.	As of January 1, 1972, OMB directed that in all cases in which Federal agencies present data by region the ten standard federal regions defined by OMB are to be used. For those cases in which it can be demonstrated that the reliability and the validity of the data do not warrant the use of these regions, exceptions can be granted. There is no indication that these regions will be subject to any changes of code or area definition.	These entries were obtained from punched-card input.
Census Region Code (Field 17)	88	One-digit number assigned to four geographic regions each of which is composed of nine to seventeen whole states.	These codes were arbitrarily assigned by the U.S. Department of Transportation to census regions as defined by the Bureau of the Census in the 1970 Census Users Guide Part I.	These large geographical groupings of states are the first order census subdivisions of the United States. They are used for data aggregation at the macro level. Because the Bureau of the Census has not assigned codes to these regions, DOT has arbitrarily assigned the following numbers: Northeast 1 North Central 2 South 3 West 4 Census regions have not been subject to change.	These entries were obtained from punched-card input.

Table 1. File-1 Record Contents and Code-source Chart (Sheet 4 of 11)

ITEM	POSITION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	COMMENT	INPUT SOURCE
Census Division Code (Field 18)	89	One-digit number assigned to groups of two or more states.	Geography Division Bureau of the Census, Memorandum for the Geographic Coding Committee, January 27, 1972.	The geographic units coded by the Bureau of the Census are more closely related to the geographic units coded by FIPS than any of the other systems. The Census recognizes 3,141 counties and county equivalents. These are the same geographic units as the counties and county equivalents established by FIPS with only one exception. * The Census SMSA code is the first three digits of the FIPS SMSA code with one exception. ** Therefore the Census and FIPS coding structures are more accurately matched than any other geocoding structures. Census codes are updated irregularly in response to changes in county and SMSA designators as they occur. The whole Census geocoding system covers a large number of geographic units below the county level including approximately: 35,198 county subdivisions 20,768 places 5,800 census tracts 250,000 EDs and Block groups.	These entries were obtained from punched-card input.
Census State Code (Field 19)	90	One-digit number assigned to states within divisions.	Authorized by Morton A. Myer, Chief, Geography Division, Bureau of the Census.		
Census County Code (Field 20)	91-93	Three-digit number assigned to counties and county equivalents sequenced alphabetically within state.			
Census SMSA Code (Field 32)	117-119	Three-digit number assigned to SMSAs sequenced alphabetically by name.			
OBE State Code (Field 21)	94-96	Three-digit number assigned to the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.	Office Business Economics, *** tape of Geographic Code File 1971, authorized by Edward Coleman and Ted Trott, Regional Economic Analysis.	The State/County coding structure of the Office of Business Economics corresponds roughly to the Census coding structure within states. OBE, however, does not code the independent cities of Virginia as separate entities, and, in a number of cases OBE has collapsed several counties into one coded unit. The SMSA units coded by OBE are, in most cases, SMSAs as defined by OMB. In New England, however, OBE has redefined SMSAs so that they are composed of whole counties corresponding to the Census SEA configurations.	OBE State and County codes were obtained from punched-card input.
OBE County Code (Field 22)	97-99	Three-digit number assigned to counties and county equivalents sequenced alphabetically within state.			OBE region codes were obtained from TAPE 1(OBE) record positions 28-30.
OBE Region Code (Field 23)	100-102	Three-digit number assigned to 173 interstate county groupings.			SMSA codes were obtained from punched-card input.
OBE SMSA Code (Field 34)	123-125	Three-digit number assigned to SMSAs.			

*Although Kalawao County, Hawaii, has a separate Census county code, it is not tabulated separately.

**Santa Cruz, California, SMSA is coded 749 rather than 748 (the first three digits of its FIPS SMSA code) because two FIPS SMSA codes have those same first three digits.

*** Now Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 1. File-1 Record Contents and Code-source Chart (Sheet 5 of 11)

ITEM	POSITION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	COMMENT	INPUT SOURCE
ICC State Code (Field 24)				The 173 OBE regions that consist of interstate county clusters are areas defined specifically for regional measurement, analysis, and projections of economic activity. They are delineated according to central place theory criteria. The OBE geographic file is updated irregularly in response to changes in counties and SMSA designations as they occur.	
ICC Area Code (Field 25)	103-104	Two-digit number assigned to the 48 continental United States and the District of Columbia sequenced alphabetically.	Interstate Commerce Commission, List of Counties and Codes, utilized in the Rail Waybill sample, 1965. Authorized by James George, Interstate Commerce Commission.	Within each state, ICC area codes are assigned to SEA county clusters. Within each of these clusters, ICC county codes are assigned to individual counties ordered alphabetically. The ICC codes assigned each SEA are not the same as those SEA codes used by the Bureau of the Census, although the geographic county configurations were identical at the time the ICC codes were assigned. Since the ICC SEA listing has not been updated along with the Census SEA listing, there are now some geographical discrepancies as well as the code difference. These discrepancies involve independent cities and the expansion of Metropolitan SEAs throughout the United States. There is no indication that the current ICC codes will be updated.	These entries were obtained from punched-card input.
ICC County Code (Field 26)	105-106 107-108	Two-digit number assigned to groups of counties within each state. Two-digit number assigned to counties and county equivalents within county cluster.			
State Abbreviation (Field 4)	29-31	Three-character abbreviation of names for the 48 continental states and the District of Columbia.	Bureau of Public Roads, 21 tape; authorized by Dwight Briggs, Federal Highway Administration	This tape was generated by the Bureau of Public Roads in the early 1960's. It is a county record file for the continental United States containing a state abbreviation, a ten-character county name, county-name abbreviation or county-name truncation, four sets of county codes including BPR2; the latitude and longitude of the approximated population center in each county; X and Y coordinates for the approximated population center in each county; the county area in square miles; the population of each county; and the vehicle registration within each county.	Names and abbreviations were obtained from punched-card input.
BPR Region Code (BPR2) (Field 27)	109	One-digit number assigned to nine geographic regions composed of two or more whole states.			These entries were obtained from TAPE 2 (BPR), record position 26.
BPR State Code (BPR2) (Field 28)	110	One-digit number assigned to states within region.			These entries were obtained from TAPE 2 (BPR), record position 27.
BPR Area Code (BPR2) (Field 29)	111	One-digit number assigned to county clusters within state.			These entries were obtained from TAPE 2 (BPR), record position 28.

Table 1. File-1 Record Contents and Code-source Chart (Sheet 6 of 11)

ITEM	POSITION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	COMMENT	INPUT SOURCE
BPR County Code (BPR2)(Field 30)	112	One-digit number assigned to counties within county clusters.		Area, population, and vehicle-registration data are based on information from the 1960 Census of Housing and Population. Neither data nor codes have been updated since the file was generated and, therefore, the county records do not match the current FIPS standard for counties of the United States. In addition, BPR does not recognize independent cities as county equivalents. There is no indication that this file will be updated for the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.	These entries were obtained from TAPE 2 (BPR), record position 29.
FIPS SMSA Code (Field 31)	113-116	Four-digit number assigned to SMSAs sequenced alphabetically by name.	Office of Management and Budget, Titles and Definitions of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, April 27, 1973.	SMSAs are designated by the Office of Management and Budget. Counties that qualify as SMSA counties according to the criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget can be designated as SMSAs at any time. Since one of the major criteria for SMSAs is population, however, SMSAs are generally designated soon after the decennial census of population and housing or soon after any of the special local censuses authorized by the Bureau of the Census. The SMSA codes and titles established by the Office of Management and Budget are automatically adopted by FIPS.	SMSA codes were obtained from punched-card input.
OEP Region Code (Field 35)	126	One-digit number (or character A) assigned to ten geographic regions (standard federal regions) composed of two to eight whole states.	Office of Emergency Preparedness, New Geographic Code File (NGEO Concordance File); authorized by Wallace B. Oliver and Frank R. Day, Information Analysis Division, Office of Emergency Preparedness.**	Although the Office of Emergency Preparedness has adopted a hierarchical coding structure, which is unlike the FIPS state/county alpha-sequence coding structure, the geographic units coded by each are completely compatible — with two exceptions. OEP does not recognize Kalawao county, Hawaii, as a separate entity and OEP assigns separate codes to the non-SMSA county segments of counties in the 5 New England states.	These entries were obtained from TAPE 3 (OEP/NLC), record position 9.
OEP State Code (Field 36)	127	One-digit number assigned to the 50 United States and the District of Columbia within region.			These entries were obtained from TAPE 3 (OEP/NLC), record position 10.

**Now Office of Preparedness, GSA

Table 1. File-1 Record Contents and Code-source Chart (Sheet 7 of 11)

ITEM	POSITION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	COMMENT	INPUT SOURCE
OEPSMSA or non-SMSA Indicator Code (Field 37)	128	One-digit number distinguishing between SMSA and non-SMSA portions of a state. The digit "1" is used to identify the SMSA portion; "2" identifies the non-SMSA portion.		A further similarity with FIPS standard is the fact that in the OEPSMSA system individual SMSAs are coded with the first three digits of the FIPS/OMB SMSA Code. * The OEPSMSA coding system is updated as the changes in SMSA and county designations occur.	These entries were obtained from TAPE 3 (OEPS/NLC), record position 11.
OEPS Area Code (Field 38)	129-131	Three-digit number identifying individual SMSAs and non-SMSA SEA county clusters.			These entries were obtained from TAPE 3 (OEPS/NLC), record positions 12-14.
OEPS County Code (Field 39)	132	One-digit number of single alpha character assigned to individual counties within area.			These entries were obtained from TAPE 3 (OEPS/NLC), record position 15.
NLC Region Code (Field 40)	133	One-digit number assigned to eight geographic regions composed of whole states.	Office of Emergency Preparedness, New Geographic Code File (NGEO Concordance File); authorized by Wallace B. Olivier and Frank R. Day, Information Analysis Division, Office of Emergency Preparedness.**	The first national location code was developed by the Stanford Research Institute in 1956. In 1962, the Geography Division, Bureau of the Census, updated the code in response to the 1960 census of population and housing. Since a third revision of this code in 1971, the national location code has been superseded by the OEPS Geographic Codes. NLC region, state, area and county codes are the first four digits of the full national location code, which contains geographic identifiers for 23, 123 sub-county units called standard location areas (SLAs). SLAs may consist of census tracts, wards, enumeration districts or minor civil divisions. When the code was revamped in 1971 only the region, state, area, and county coding structure was changed. The NLC county listing is based on the 1960 census and, therefore, does not completely match the current FIPS Standard for counties of the United States. Although GSA state and county codes will be replaced by FIPS state and county codes in late 1971, the 1965 GSA codes will be retained in the National Geocoding Converter File 1.	These entries were obtained from TAPE 3 (OEPS/NLC), record position 21.
NLC State Code (Field 41)	134	One-digit number designating a state within region.			These entries were obtained from TAPE 3 (OEPS/NLC), record position 22.
NLC Area Code (Field 42)	135	One-digit number of single alphabetic character assigned to county groupings within state.			These entries were obtained from TAPE 3 (OEPS/NLC), record position 23.
NLC County Code (Field 43)	136	One-digit number or single alphabetic character assigned to counties within county group.			These entries were obtained from TAPE 3 (OEPS/NLC), record position 24.
1965 GSA State Code (Field 64)	181-182	Two-digit number assigned to the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, sequenced alphabetically.			These entries were obtained from TAPE 3 (OEPS/NLC), record positions 25-26.
1965 GSA County Code (Field 65)	183-185	Three-digit number assigned to counties and county equivalents sequenced alphabetically within state.			These entries were obtained from TAPE 3 (OEPS/NLC), record positions 27-29.

*OEPS has not yet updated its file to include the most recent SMSAs and has not yet encountered the problem of the Santa Cruz SMSA code number, which, if truncated to three digits, does not remain unique.

**Now Office of Preparedness, GSA

Table 1. File-1 Record Contents and Code-source Chart (Sheet 8 of 11)

ITEM	POSITION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	COMMENT	INPUT SOURCE
SPLC Region Code (Field 44)	137	One-digit number assigned to geographic groupings of whole states.	Reprinted by permission from Standard Point Location Code Tape. Copyright 1973 by National Motor Freight Traffic Association.	The Standard Point Location Code originated as a joint project of the American Trucking Association (ATA) and the Association of American Railroads (AAR) in 1966. It is a hierarchical code composed of six numeric digits identifying a location having significance to the transportation industry.	All entries obtained from Tape 4 (SPLC): record positions : region — 21 state — 22 county aggregate — 23 county/county section — 24
SPLC State or State Section Code (Field 45)	138	One-digit number assigned to states or sections of states in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia within a region.			
SPLC County Aggregate Code (Field 46)	139	One-digit number assigned to aggregates of counties within a state or state section.			
SPLC County or County Section Code (Field 47)	140	One-digit number assigned to counties or county sections within a county aggregate.			
Census Freight Rate Territory Code (Field 48)	141-142	Two-digit number assigned to the twelve freight rate territories, which are defined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, generalized to county boundaries by the Bureau of the Census.	Transportation Division Bureau of the Census, PICADAD Tape, 1972; authorized by Robert B. Voight, Special Assistant to the Director, Bureau of the Census.	PICADAD is a computerized system developed by the Transportation Division of the Bureau of the Census for automating the geographic aspects of intercity transportation. There are two geocode files in the PICADAD system. The place file contains approximately 37,000 places in the 48 conterminous states and the District of Columbia. The key point file contains a fixed set of about 5,600 key points that represent all places in the place file. All the geocodes contained in these files are for the county or county-aggregate level with the exception of the key point serial number and coordinates for the approximated geogra-center of each key point city or town. The PICADAD files are updated for each census of transportation taken every five years.	These entries were obtained from TAPE 5 (PICADAD), record positions 58-59.
Census Market Area Code (Field 49)	143-144	Two-digit number assigned to market areas, each of which consists of one or more SMSAs selected by the Transportation Division, Bureau of the Census, to represent relatively compact geographic concentrations of marketing activities. There are actually 50 market areas, since the 25 production areas are major market areas as well, and can be tabulated either as market areas or as production areas.			These entries were obtained from TAPE 5 (PICADAD), record positions 61-62.
Census Production Area Code (Field 50)	145-146	Two-digit number assigned to 25 production areas, each of which consists of one or more SMSAs selected by the Transportation Division, Bureau of the Census, to represent relatively compact geographic concentrations of manufacturing activities.			These entries were obtained from TAPE 5 (PICADAD), record positions 56-57.

Table 1. File-1 Record Contents and Code-source Chart (Sheet 9 of 11)

ITEM	POSITION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	COMMENT	INPUT SOURCE
DOT Transportation Zone Code (Field 51)	147-149	Three-digit number assigned to 533 transportation zones, which are designated as follows: 1) each SMSA constitutes a zone 2) randomly clustered contiguous counties not containing SMSAs constitute zones 3) each of the 20 highest ranked U. S. ports (by foreign tonnage) constitutes a zone. (These port-zone codes are not included in File 1.)	U. S. Department of Transportation, Office of Systems Analysis and Information, National Network Zones Descriptions, November, 1970; authorized by Carl Swerdloff, Office of Systems Analysis and Information, DOT.	The Office of Systems Analysis and Information, DOT, has developed a series of modal networks geocoded to a single, nationwide system of transportation zones. Each of the modal networks — highway, rail, waterway, air, and pipeline — is superimposed on this system of 533 zones, which are county or county-aggregate units with the exception of 20 port zones and the New England transportation zones. Since the transportation zones were originally delineated in the late 1960's there has been no official update of the SMSA zones. Approximately 35 new SMSAs have been created as a result of the 1970 census of population and housing; these have not yet been incorporated into the system of zones.	These entries were obtained from punched-card input.
Census Economic Subregion Code (Field 52)	150-152	Three-digit number assigned to the 121 economic subregions composed of two or more state economic areas.	Bureau of the Census, Master Enumeration District List, 1972; authorized by Robert B. Voight, Special Assistant to the Director, Bureau of the Census.	State economic areas and economic subregions were originally delineated for the 1950 censuses. They were the product of a special study sponsored by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The delineation procedure was devised by Donald J. Bogue. SEAs and ESRs are updated at the time of the decennial Census of Population and Housing.	These entries were obtained from TAPE 6 (MEDLIST), record positions 43-45.
Census State Economic Area Code (Field 53)	153-154	Two-digit alphanumeric code assigned to 510 intrastate county clusters that have similar economic and social characteristics. Large SMSAs (those in 1960 with a central city of 50,000 or more and a total population of 100,000 or more) are recognized as metropolitan state economic areas.	ZIP Code Market Areas, a listing authorized by Dick Tweedt, former Director of Marketing Research, Oscar Mayer and Company, presently a member of the Faculty at the Univ. of Missouri School of Business	In the late 1960's Dr. Dick Tweedt outlined 137 market areas using ZIP code zones as the basic areal building block and areas of dominant influence as the boundary criteria. The resulting market areas have only a 4% areal mismatch between ZIP code zone boundaries and county boundaries. Although areas of dominant influence are updated annually, the ZIP code market areas have remained stable; there is no indication that they will be changed.	These entries were obtained from TAPE 6 (MEDLIST), record positions 41-42.
ZIP Market Area Code (Field 54)	155-157	Three-digit number assigned to 137 market areas which consist of interstate ZIP code zone groupings generalized to county boundaries.			These entries were obtained from punched-card input.

Table 1. File-1 Record Contents and Code-source Chart (Sheet 10 of 11)

ITEM	POSITION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	COMMENT	INPUT SOURCE
Year of Entry Into Current SMSA (Field 60)	171-172	Last two digits of the year during which a county was designated as the current SMSA.	Office of Business Economics, SMSA File, 1972; authorized by Edward Coleman, Regional Economic Analysis, Office of Business Economics.**	These entries were incorporated into the Geocoding Converter File 1 to provide for accurate time series comparison for SMSA units. Unlike counties, which remain relatively stable, SMSAs are relatively variable geographic units. Besides the creation of many new SMSAs since 1950, several old SMSAs have been divided into two or more new SMSA units, single counties have dropped out of an SMSA entirely, and, in most cases, SMSAs have grown considerably over the past twenty years. The inclusion of this historical data on SMSAs permits the aggregation and disaggregation capability necessary to reconstruct the SMSA county configurations for any given year between 1950 and 1972. OBE maintains this historical file and items are updated as the changes occur.	These entries were obtained from punched-card input.
Former FIPS SMSA Code (Field 61)	173-176	Four-digit number assigned to the SMSA with which a county was previously associated.			
Year of Entry Into Former SMSA (Field 62)	177-178	Last two digits of the year during which a county joined a former SMSA.			
Year of Departure From Former SMSA (Field 63)	179-180	Last two digits of the year during which a county became disassociated from a former SMSA.			
County Section Type Indicator (Field 59)	170	One-digit number assigned to each record in the converter indicating type of county or county section.		These numbers were arbitrarily assigned to indicate type of county or county section as follows: 1 - SMSA county section (intrastate SMSA) 2 - SMSA county section (interstate SMSA) 3 - Independent City 4 - Yellowstone National Park 5 - SPLC county section 6 - Independent city divided into SPLC county sections 8 - All others They were included in the file basically for editing purposes.	These entries were obtained from punched-card input.

• Areas of dominant influence are television market areas based on viewing records obtained from approximately one quarter million households. All counties of the United States (excluding Alaska) are allocated to one of 205 ADIs.

**Now Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 1. File-1 Record Contents and Code-source Chart (Sheet 11 of 11)

ITEM	POSITION	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	COMMENT	INPUT SOURCE
Water Resource Region Code (Field 55)	158-160	Two-digit number assigned to the twenty regional drainage basins, generalized by county boundaries	Water Resources Council, Water Resource Regions and Subregions for the National Assessment of Water and Related Land Resources, July 1970; authorized by Stuart Pyle, Water Resources	The geographic units and codes for water and land resource analysis are maintained by the Water Resources Council and utilized in the National Assessment which is a continuing study reported every five years in accordance with the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (PL 89-80). Water Resource regions and subareas are defined by the Water Resource Council and the Land Resource groups and areas are defined by the Soil Conservation Service and Economic Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Although the delineation of these geographic units is based on apolitical criteria, each area has been fitted along those county boundaries which most nearly approximate the actual areal extent of the unit. In general, these units remain fixed; however, any changes would be updated at the time of the national assessment in years ending with 8 or 3.	These entries were obtained from TAPE 1 (OBE), record positions 113
Water Resource Subarea Code (Field 56)	161-163	Two-digit number assigned to the 220 subareas that represent geographic areas with common water-management problems, generalized to county boundaries within region			These entries are to be derived from TAPE 1 (OBE), record positions 5-7
Land Resource Group Code (Field 57)	164-166	Two-digit number assigned to 20 clusters, of two or more land resource areas, generalized to county boundaries			These entries were obtained from TAPE 1 (OBE), record positions 32-34
Land Resource Area Code (Field 58)	167-169	Three-digit number assigned to 156 geographic areas having similar patterns of soil, climate, water resources, land use, and type of farming, generalized to county boundaries			These entries were obtained from TAPE 1 (OBE), record positions 36-38

APPENDIX
SAMPLE PRINTOUTS OF FILE I

This format, which lists the contents vertically with nine counties for each page, is the format in which the printout is available. The report is arranged alphabetically by state and in ascending sequence by FIPS code. Selected portions, depicting situations which the user will encounter in using Volumes II and III are provided in the following pages.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NATIONAL GEO-CODING CONVERTER FILE 1
JULY 12, 1973

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CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

COUNTY	FIPS	ITEM	COMMENT
Riverside	06065	Former Fips SMSA Year of Entry	In 1971 the San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario SMSA which consisted of Riverside and San Bernardino counties was retitled as the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario SMSA and its code was changed from 7280 to 6780. There was no change in the county components of the SMSA. Thus, although the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario SMSA has a new name and code it is actually the same SMSA
Santa Cruz	06087	DUN SMSA	Dun and Bradstreet has not yet assigned an SMSA code to these recently designated SMSA counties
Sonoma	06097		
Stanislaus	06099		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NATIONAL GEO-CODING CONVERTER FILE 1
JULY 12, 1973

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CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

FEDERAL REGION	OPANCE	PLACFP	PLUMAS	RIVPRSIDE	RIVERSIDE	RIVERSIDE	SACRAMENTO	SAN BENITO	SAN BERNARDINO
FIPS	09	00	00	09	00	00	00	09	09
DOT COUNTY SECTION ID	06050	06061	06063	06065	06065	06065	06067	06069	06071
DUN	02	01	01	01	02	03	01	01	01
IRM	09508	00524	09540	09556	09540	09556	09572	09588	09604
RPI	04059	04061	04063	04065	04065	04065	04067	04069	04071
RPI	44030	44011	44032	44033	44033	44033	44034	44035	44036
CENSUS	493030	493031	493032	493033	493033	493033	493034	493035	493036
ORE	849030165	849031168	849032169	849033165	849033165	849033165	849034168	849035171	849036165
ICC	045502	040911	040912	040802	040802	040802	045201	040302	045701
BPRII	7503	7553	7560	7504	7504	7504	7554	7516	7505
CURRENT FIPS SMSA	0360	6020	---	6780	6780	6780	6920	---	6780
YEAR OF ENTRY	64	64	---	54	54	54	50	---	50
FORMER FIPS SMSA	4480	6920	---	7280	7280	7280	6920	---	7280
YEAR OF ENTRY	50	64	---	**	**	**	50	---	**
YEAR OF DEPARTURE	63	---	---	**	**	**	---	---	**
CENSUS SMSA	036	692	---	678	678	678	692	---	678
DUN SMSA	034	499	---	520	520	520	499	---	520
OB SMSA	308	468	---	476	476	476	468	---	476
REP	3210361	9216921	9220078	9216781	9216781	9216781	9216922	9220021	9216782
NLC	7232	728A	728B	7251	7251	7251	7241	7283	7252
SPLC	8872	8733	8721	8861	8865	8865	8744	8793	8801
CENSUS FREIGHT RATE TEMP	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
CENSUS MARKET AREA	96	53	97	98	98	98	53	97	98
CENSUS PRODUCTION AREA	25	30	50	25	25	25	30	50	25
OSAI TRANSPORTATION ZONE	482	466	464	478	478	478	466	471	478
CENSUS EAR	115	113	113	115	115	115	116	117	115
CENSUS SPA	F	09	09	H	H	H	C	03	H
ZIP MARKET AREA	252	364	364	252	252	252	364	384	252
WATER RESOURCE REGION	018008	018002	018002	018008	018008	018008	018002	018007	018008
LAND RESOURCE AREA	009019	011022	011022	012030	012030	012030	008017	007015	012030
COUNTY SECTION TYPE	5	A	8	5	5	5	8	8	5
GSA	04059	04061	04063	04065	04065	04065	04067	04069	04071
SERIAL NUMBER	021510	021600	021760	021800	021810	021820	021900	022000	022100

See page 24 for explanation of asterisks

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NATIONAL GEO-CODING CONVERTER FILE 1
JULY 12, 1973

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CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT

COUNTY	FIPS	ITEM	COMMENT
New London	0901103	SPLC	For Connecticut an attempt was made to show a correlation between SMSA and SPLC county sections. Where this correlation exists, it is shown; where no correlation exists, the SPLC's are listed as separate records.
		Former Fips SMSA Year of Entry	In 1971 the New London - Groton - Norwich SMSA which consisted of a section of New London county was retitled as the Norwich - Groton - New London SMSA and its code was changed from 5520 to 5780. There was no change in the county components of the SMSA. Thus, although the Norwich - Groton - New London SMSA has a new name and code it is actually the same SMSA
Fairfield Hartford	0900102 0900302	Dun SMSA	Dun and Bradstreet has not yet assigned an SMSA code to these recently designated SMSA counties.

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CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT

FEDERAL REGION	FAIRFIELD	FAIRFIELD	FAIRFIELD	FAIRFIELD	FAIRFIELD	FAIRFIELD	FAIRFIELD	FAIRFIELD	FAIRFIELD	FAIRFIELD
PIPS	01	09001	09001	09001	09001	09001	09001	09001	09001	01
DOT COUNTY SECTION ID	01	02	03	13112	06001	06001	06001	06001	06001	09001
IRM	13112	06001	13112	13112	13112	13112	13112	13112	13112	09
APRI	06001	06001	06001	06001	06001	06001	06001	06001	06001	06001
CENSUS	116001	116001	116001	116001	116001	116001	116001	116001	116001	06001
OBE	106001014	106001014	106001014	106001014	106001014	106001014	106001014	106001014	106001014	116001
ICC	065001	065001	065001	065001	065001	065001	065001	065001	065001	106001014
APRII	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514	1514	065001
CURRENT PIPS SMSA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1514
YEAR OF ENTRY	--	71	50	8040	1160	50	50	50	50	1514
FORMER PIPS SMSA	---	1030	5760	8040	1160	50	50	50	50	50
YEAR OF ENTRY	--	71	50	8040	1160	50	50	50	50	50
YEAR OF DEPARTURE	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50
CENSUS SMSA	---	103	576	804	116	50	50	50	50	50
DIN SMSA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OEE SMSA	---	---	418	574	085	085	085	085	085	---
OEP	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	930
NLC	1120011	1111931	1115761	1118041	1111161	1111161	1111161	1111161	1111161	930
SPLC	1171	1171	1171	1171	1171	1171	1171	1171	1171	1171
CENSUS FREIGHT RATE TREF	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	1171
CENSUS MARKET AREA	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	1681
CENSUS PRODUCTION AREA	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	1683
CENSUS TRANSPORTATION ZONE	025	035	039	040	039	039	039	039	039	04
CENSUS PSR	005	005	005	005	005	005	005	005	005	02
CENSUS SEA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	005
ZIP MARKET AREA	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	005
WATER RESOURCE REGION	001007	001007	001007	001007	001007	001007	001007	001007	001007	A
LAND RESOURCE AREA	067144	067144	067144	067144	067144	067144	067144	067144	067144	198
COUNTY SECTION TYPE	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	001007
GSA	06001	06001	06001	06001	06001	06001	06001	06001	06001	067144
SERIAL NUMBER	330700	030800	030900	031000	031100	031100	031100	031100	031100	5

See page 26 for explanation of asterisks

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NATIONAL GSO-CODING CONVERTER FILE 1
JULY 12, 1973

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INDIANA

INDIANA

INDIANA

SINCE NO SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS EXIST FOR THE CODES IN THIS STATE NO COMMENTS ARE PROVIDED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NATIONAL GEO-CODING CONVERTER FILE 1
JULY 12, 1973

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INDIANA

INDIANA

FEDERAL REGION	ADAMS	ALLEN	ALLEN	BARTHOLOMEW	BENTON	BLACKFORD	BOONE	BROWN	CARROLL
FIPS	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05
DOT COUNTY SECTION ID	18001	19003	18003	18005	18007	18009	18011	18013	18015
DUN	01	01	02	01	01	01	01	01	01
IBN	27045	27055	27055	27065	27075	27085	27095	27105	27115
APRT	13001	13003	13003	13005	13007	13009	13011	13013	13015
CENSUS	24001	24002	24002	24003	24004	24005	24006	24007	24008
CEE	232001	232002	232002	232003	232004	232005	232006	232007	232008
ICC	315001075	315002075	315002075	315003060	315004059	315005061	315006060	315007060	315008059
APRTI	130401	135201	135201	130601	130301	130402	130602	130801	130302
APRTI	4138	4103	4103	4167	4120	4137	4129	4166	4127
CURRENT FIPS SMSA	----	2760	2760	----	----	----	68	----	----
YEAR OF ENTRY	----	50	50	----	----	----	68	----	----
FORMER FIPS SMSA	----	2760	2760	----	----	----	68	----	----
YEAR OF ENTRY	----	50	50	----	----	----	68	----	----
YEAR OF DEPARTURE	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CENSUS SMSA	----	276	276	----	----	----	----	----	----
DUN SMSA	----	202	202	----	----	----	348	----	----
OBE SMSA	----	367	367	----	----	----	256	----	----
NEP	5220041	5212761	5212761	5220061	5220031	5220042	5213481	5220081	5220032
NIC	4281	4221	4221	4271	4282	4283	4251	4212	4261
SPIC	3642	3617	3618	3726	3668	3648	3685	3727	3666
CENSUS FREIGHT RATE TERR	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
CENSUS MARKET AREA	97	98	98	97	97	97	97	97	97
CENSUS PRODUCTION AREA	50	30	30	50	50	50	50	50	50
OSAI TRANSPORTATION ZONE	117	116	116	121	128	117	122	121	117
CENSUS ESR	048	048	048	047	047	048	047	052	047
CENSUS SEA	03	C	C	05	09	03	05	07	09
ZIP MARKET AREA	166	166	166	214	214	214	214	214	214
WATER RESOURCE REGION	004010	004010	004010	005012	005013	005013	005012	005012	005013
LAND RESOURCE AREA	050111	050111	050111	052114	050110	050111	050111	056120	050111
COUNTY SECTION TYPE	8	5	5	8	8	8	8	8	8
GSA	13001	13003	13003	13005	13007	13009	13011	13013	13015
SERIAL NUMBER	071700	071800	071810	071900	072000	072100	072200	072300	072400

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NATIONAL GEO-CODING CONVERTER FILE 1
JULY 12, 1973

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NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY	FIPS	ITEM	COMMENT
Gaston	37071	Dun SMSA	Dun and Bradstreet has not yet assigned an SMSA code to this recently designated SMSA county.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NATIONAL GEO-CODING CONVERTER FILE 1
JULY 12, 1973

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NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA

FEDERAL REGION	DAPE	DAVIDSON	DAVE	DUPLIN	DURHAM	EDGEcombe	FORSYTH	FRANKLIN	GASTON
FIPS	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
DOT COUNTY SECTION ID	37055	37057	37059	37061	37063	37065	37067	37069	37071
DUN	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
IM	65275	65285	65295	65305	65315	65325	65335	65345	65355
BPRI	32055	32057	32059	32061	32063	32065	32067	32069	32071
CENSUS	15028	15029	15030	15031	15032	15033	15034	15035	15036
OBE	356028	356029	356030	356031	356032	356033	356034	356035	356036
ICC	529028023	529029025	529030025	529031024	529032023	529033023	529034025	529035023	529036026
BPRIT	321104	320402	320403	321206	320303	320901	325101	320701	320603
CURRENT FIPS SHSA	2609	2723	2724	2622	2655	2630	2727	2651	2736
YEAR OF ENTRY	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FORMER FIPS SHSA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
YEAR OF ENTRY	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
YEAR OF DEPARTURE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CENSUS SHSA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DUN SHSA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OBE SHSA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OEP	4620104	4620042	4620043	4620115	4612281	4620081	4613121	4620061	4612971
NLC	3505	3555	3556	3575	3531	3506	3561	3576	35M1
SPLC	4031	4137	4138	4073	4118	4041	4133	4115	4177
CENSUS PRIGHT RATE TEER	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06
CENSUS MARKET AREA	97	97	97	97	98	97	98	97	97
CENSUS PRODUCTION AREA	50	50	50	50	30	50	30	50	50
OSAI TRANSPORTATION ZONE	225	220	220	226	223	225	221	222	218
CENSUS YSR	022	034	034	022	025	024	025	024	034
CENSUS SEA	10	04	04	11	F	08	B	06	05
ZIP MARKET AREA	306	344	344	344	344	306	344	344	088
WATER RESOURCE REGION	003001	003004	003004	003003	003002	003002	003004	003002	003005
LAND RESOURCE AREA	069153	064136	064136	062133	064136	062133	064136	064136	064136
COUNTY SECTION TYPE	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
GSA	32055	32057	32058	32061	32063	32065	32067	32069	32071
SERIAL NUMBER	197100	197200	197300	197400	197500	197600	197700	197800	197900

See page 30 for explanation of asterisks

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NATIONAL GEO-CODING CONVERTER FILE 1
JULY 12, 1973

THIS REPORT ARRANGED IN ASCENDING SEQUENCE BY FIPS

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

COUNTY	FIPS	ITEM	COMMENT
			Census, FIPS, and ICC assign unique codes to each independent city in Virginia. OBE, DUN, and INM associate each independent city in Virginia with a county or other independent city and assigns one code to several units. RPR does not assign any codes to independent cities in Virginia.
			Since the ICC codes were originally assigned the following changes have occurred:
			Norfolk City absorbed Norfolk county; Hampton City absorbed Elizabeth City County; Newport News City absorbed Warwick County; Princess Anne County was incorporated as Virginia Beach City; South Norfolk County was incorporated as Chesapeake City (the codes assigned by ICC to those five counties appear on this file under their never designations)
			Bedford City was created from a section of Bedford County; Covington City was created from a section of Allegheny County; Emporia City was created from a section of Greenville County; Fairfax City was created from a section of Fairfax County; Franklin City was created from a section of Southampton County; Galax City was created from a section of Carroll County; Lexington City was created from a section of Botetown County; Norton City was created from a section of Wise County; Salem City was created from a section of Roanoke County; South Boston was created from a section of Halifax County (there are no ICC codes for these cities)
			OBE, DUN, and INM associate independent cities and assign a code to the following groupings:
			Albemarle County and Charlottesville City, Allegheny County, Clifton Forge City and Covington City, Arlington County and Alexandria City, Augusta County, Staunton City and Waynesboro City, Bedford County and Bedford City, Campbell County and Lynchburg City, Carroll County and Galax City, Chesterfield County and Colonial Heights City, (in 1970 Colonial Heights became a part of the Petersburg SMSA and therefore was regrouped with Dunwiddie County and Petersburg City on the OBE file), Dinwiddie County and Petersburg City, Fairfax County, Falls Church City and Fairfax City,