

is inbound to the association or federation), and that the additional income obtained from such transportation is necessary to make the primary transportation operation financially practicable. Transportation for nonmembers as described above performed by a cooperative or federation through the use of trucks or tractors trip-leased for one-way movements with the cooperative association or federation acting as lessee, is not incidental and necessary;

(b) The base tonnage to which the 25-percent limitation is applied is all tonnage of all kinds transported by the cooperative association or federation of cooperative associations in interstate or foreign commerce, whether for itself, its members or nonmembers, for or on behalf of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, and that performed within the exemption provided by 49 U.S.C. 13506(a)(5).

[43 FR 2397, Jan. 17, 1978, as amended at 43 FR 21894, May 22, 1978; 45 FR 45524, July 3, 1980; 62 FR 49940, Sept. 24, 1997]

§ 372.111 Nonmember transportation limitation and record keeping.

(a) *Overall limitation of nonmember transportation.* No cooperative association or federation of cooperative associations may engage in nonmember interstate transportation for compensation in any fiscal year which, measured in terms of tonnage, exceeds its total interstate member transportation in such fiscal year.

(b) *Records of interstate transportation when nonmember transportation is performed.* Any cooperative association or federation of cooperative associations performing interstate transportation for nonmembers shall prepare and retain for a period of at least two years written records of all interstate transportation performed for members and nonmembers. These records shall contain:

- (1) The date of the shipment,
- (2) The names and addresses of the consignor and consignee,
- (3) The origin and destination of the shipment,
- (4) A description of the articles in the shipment,
- (5) The weight or volume of the shipment,

(6) A description of the equipment used either by unit number or license number and, in the event this equipment is nonowned, the name and address of its owners and drivers,

(7) The total charges collected,

(8) A copy of all leases executed by the cooperative association or federation of cooperative associations to obtain equipment to perform transportation under 49 U.S.C. 13506(a)(5),

(9) Whether the transportation performed is:

(i) Member transportation,

(ii) Nonmember transportation for nonmembers who are farmers, cooperative associations, or federations thereof,

(iii) Other nonmember transportation, and if of class (iii), how the transportation was incidental and necessary as defined in § 372.109(a).

[43 FR 2397, Jan. 17, 1978, as amended at 45 FR 45524, July 3, 1980; 62 FR 38036, July 16, 1997; 62 FR 49940, Sept. 24, 1997]

§ 372.113 [Reserved]

§ 372.115 Commodities that are not exempt under 49 U.S.C. 13506(a)(6).

49 U.S.C. 13506(a)(6) provides an exemption from regulation for motor vehicles used in carrying ordinary livestock, fish, and unmanufactured agricultural commodities. Certain specific commodities have been statutorily determined to be non-exempt. Administrative Ruling No. 133, which is reproduced below, is a list of those commodities that are non-exempt by statute.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 133

LIST OF COMMODITIES THAT ARE NOT EXEMPT BY STATUTE UNDER 49 U.S.C. 13506(A)(6)

Animal fats
Butter
Canned fruits and vegetables
Carnauba wax as imported in slabs or chunks
Cattle, slaughtered
Charcoal
Cheese
Coal
Cocoa beans
Coffee, beans, roasted, or instant
Copra meal
Cotton yarn
Cottonseed cake or meal
Diatomaceous earth
Dinners, frozen
Feeds:

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Alfalfa meal
Alfalfa pellets
Beet pulp
Bran shorts
Copra meal
Corn gluten
Distilled corn grain residues, with or without solubles added
Fish meal
Hominy feed
Middlings
Pelletized ground refuse screenings
Wheat bran
Wheat shorts
Fertilizer, commercial
Fish:
Canned or salted as a treatment for preserving
Cooked or partially cooked fish or shrimp, frozen or unfrozen
Hermetically sealed in containers as a treatment for preserving
Oil from fishes
Preserved, or treated for preserving, such as smoked, salted, pickled, spiced, corned or kippered
Flagstone
Flaxseed meal
Flour
Forest products:
Resin products, such as turpentine
Fruits and Berries:
Bananas, fresh, dried, dehydrated, or frozen
Canned
Frozen
Hulls of oranges after juice extractions
Juice, fruit, plain or concentrated
Pies, frozen
Preserved, such as jam
Purees, strawberry and other, frozen
Grains:
Oils extracted from grain
Popcorn, popped
Rice, precooked
Wheat germ
Gravel
Hair, hog or other animal, product of slaughter of animal
Hay, sweetened with 3 percent molasses by weight
Hemp fiber
Hides, green and salted
Insecticides
Limestone, agricultural
Livestock:
Monkeys
Race horses
Show horses
Zoo animals
Lumber, rough sawed or planed
Maple syrup

Meal:
Alfalfa
Copra
Cottonseed
Fish
Flaxseed
Linseed
Peanut
Soybean
Meat and meat products, fresh, frozen or canned
Milk and Cream:
Chocolate
Condensed
Sterilized in hermetically sealed cans
Molasses
Nuts (including peanuts):
Peanut meal
Roasted or boiled
Oil, mint
Oil, extracted from vegetables, grain, seed, fish or other commodity
Pelts
Pies, frozen
Pigeons, racing
Pulp, beet
Pulp, sugar cane
Rock (except natural crushed, vesicular rock to be used for decorative purposes)
Rubber, crude, in bales
Rubber, latex, natural, liquid, from which water has been extracted and to which ammonia has been added
Sand
Seeds:
Oil extracted from seeds
Skins, animal
Soil, potting
Soil, top
Soup, frozen
Sugar
Sugar cane pulp
Sugar raw
Syrup, cane
Syrup, maple
Tea
Tobacco:
Cigars and cigarettes
Homogenized
Smoking
Top Soil
Trees:
Sawed into lumber
Vegetables:
Candied sweet potatoes, frozen
Canned
Cooked
French fried potatoes
Oil, extracted from vegetables
Soup, frozen
Soybean meal

Wool imported from a foreign country
Wool tops and noils
Wool waste (carded, spun, woven, or knitted)
Wool yarn

Note 1: Under 49 U.S.C. 13506(a)(6)(D), any listed fish or shellfish product that is not intended for human consumption is *exempt*.

Note 2: Under 49 U.S.C. 13506(a)(6)(E), any listed livestock feed, poultry feed, agricultural seeds, or plants that are transported to a site of agricultural production or to a business enterprise engaged in the sale to agricultural producers of goods used in agricultural production is *exempt*.

[53 FR 17707, May 18, 1988, as amended at 62 FR 15421, Apr. 1, 1997]

§ 372.117 Motor transportation of passengers incidental to transportation by aircraft.

(a) *Passengers having an immediately prior or subsequent movement by air.* The transportation of passengers by motor vehicle is transportation incidental to transportation by aircraft provided (1) that it is confined to the transportation of passengers who have had or will have an immediately prior or immediately subsequent movement by air and (2) that the zone within which motor transportation is incidental to transportation by aircraft, except as it may be individually determined as provided in section (c) herein, shall not exceed in size the area encompassed by a 25-mile radius of the boundary of the airport at which the passengers arrive or depart and by the boundaries of the commercial zones (as defined by the Secretary) of any municipalities any part of whose commercial zones falls within the 25-mile radius of the pertinent airport.

(b) *Substituted motor-for-air transportation due to emergency conditions.* Transportation of passengers by motor vehicle is transportation incidental to transportation by aircraft if it constitutes substituted motor-for-air service performed at the expense of the air carrier in emergency situations arising from the inability of the air carrier to perform air transportation due to adverse weather conditions, equipment failure, or other causes beyond the control of the air carrier.

(c) *Individual determination of exempt zones.* Upon its own motion or upon petition filed by any interested person, the Secretary may in an appropriate

proceeding, determine whether the area within which the transportation by motor vehicle of passengers having an immediately prior or subsequent movement by air must be performed, in order to come within the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, should be individually determined with respect to any particular airport or city served by an airport, and whether there should be established therefor appropriate boundaries differing in extent from this defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(d) *Exempt zones and operations—(1) Dulles and Baltimore-Washington International Airports.* The transportation by motor vehicle, in interstate or foreign commerce, of passengers, having an immediately prior or subsequent movement by air, between Dulles International Airport, near Chantilly, Va., and Baltimore-Washington International Airport, near Baltimore, Md., is partially exempt from regulation under 49 U.S.C. 13506(a)(8)(A).

(2) *Savannah, Ga., Airport.* The transportation by motor vehicle, in interstate or foreign commerce, of passengers, having an immediately prior or subsequent movement by air, between Savannah, Ga., Airport and all points on Hilton Head Island, SC, is partially exempt from regulation under 49 U.S.C. 13506(a)(8)(A).

(3) *Chicago O'Hare International Airport (Chicago, Ill.).* The transportation by motor vehicle, in interstate or foreign commerce, of passengers, having an immediately prior or subsequent movement by air, between O'Hare International Airport, at Chicago, Ill., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Indiana on and north of U.S. Highway 30 and on and west of Indiana Highway 49, is partially exempt from regulation under 49 U.S.C. 13506(a)(8)(A).

[32 FR 20036, Dec. 20, 1967, as amended at 37 FR 5252, Mar. 11, 1972; 42 FR 10003, Feb. 18, 1977; 42 FR 15705; Mar. 23, 1977; 62 FR 15421, Apr. 1, 1997]

Subpart B—Commercial Zones

SOURCE: 41 FR 56653, Dec. 29, 1976, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 61 FR 54708, Oct. 21, 1996.