

study data, it is reasonable, at this point, to design a system which will separate expenses for regular route service involving passenger and express traffic (including baggage) on the one hand, and all other services on the other. Finally, an additional separation of the expenses for regular route service between interstate and intrastate traffic is necessary.

In connection with the first step, i.e., allocation of expenses among services, although a number of the various categories of expense incurred by the bus lines may be directly allocated to various services, there are additional items of expense which are jointly incurred in connection with two or more services and can only be separated among services on the basis of appropriate allocation factors. The same problems arise in the second and third steps, to an even greater extent, in determining the extent to which expenses assigned to a particular service must be allocated among the various types of traffic handled in that service and in making the further separation between interstate and intrastate traffic. These separations should be made by means of cost allocation factors which are functionally related to the fullest extent possible to each item of expense. This calls for the development of additional allocation factors which are not presently maintained by the bus lines.

At the present time, the carriers can accurately determine from their regularly maintained accounting records the amount of revenue accruing from regular route operations, separately for passenger and express service, and from operations in connection with charter and special service. By means of established probability sampling procedures, Greyhound and Continental Trailways can further separate passenger revenue in intercity service between interstate and intrastate traffic. Other carriers are able to make the latter separation of revenue on various bases consistent with the size of their operations. It is possible that the probability sampling procedure and other bases employed by the smaller carriers may be expanded to include statistical data as well as revenue information. The bus lines currently maintain records, for the purpose of their annual reports to the Surface Transportation Board, of the number of bus miles operated separately for intercity service, local service and special services. Such data will undoubtedly come into use in allocating expenses among services. Similarly, records of the number of passengers carried in various services, maintained by the bus lines, may be used in some of the expense allocations. However, no continuing records are maintained showing the number of passengers carried separately in interstate and intrastate commerce nor are any separations made of the number of passenger miles in

each category. Such statistical separations are required regardless of the methodology followed in the cost study, that is, whether the separations of expenses between interstate and intrastate traffic are made within the framework of a cost allocation formula or whether the expenses in each category are developed on the basis of average mileage-related and non-mileage unit costs developed from a cost formula and applied to traffic service units developed for interstate and intrastate traffic, i.e., number of passengers and number of passenger miles.

As noted above, expenses for each type of traffic must be separated between those which are related to mileage operated and those which are not related to mileage. This brings in the problem of segregating the terminal activities of the carriers among services and types of traffic. Segregation of such expenses will probably require time and motion analyses, calculation of space utilization factors at various representative terminals and other special studies.

The formulation of a cost allocation system and the gathering of input data for the system will require an extensive amount of work and expense on the part of the bus lines. If the amount of time required in developing acceptable cost allocation procedures for general freight motor carriers is any indication, several years may be required before a cost system for the bus lines can be formulated, applied and tested. The bus industry recognizes that, because of its workload and limited staff, the Cost Finding Section of the Board cannot take on the task of developing a cost allocation system for the bus lines as it did in connection with general freight motor carriers; however, it is hoped that the efforts of the bus lines in this regard will receive the full support and guidance of the Board's staff so that the best possible results may be achieved in the shortest possible time.

H. G. HOMME,
Secretary.

[42 FR 32541, June 27, 1977. Redesignated at 47 FR 49571, Nov. 1, 1982 and amended at 64 FR 53268, Oct. 1, 1999]

PART 1141—PROCEDURES TO CALCULATE INTEREST RATES

AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 721.

§1141.1 Procedures to calculate interest rates.

(a) For purposes of complying with a Board decision in a complaint or investigation proceeding, interest rates to be computed shall be the coupon equivalent yield (investment rate) of marketable securities of the United States

Government having a duration of 91 days (3 months). The rate levels will be determined as follows:

(1) For investigation proceedings, the interest rate shall be the coupon equivalent yield in effect on the date the statement is filed accounting for all amounts received under the new rates (See 49 U.S.C. 10707(d)(1)).

(2) For complaint proceedings, the interest rate shall be the coupon equivalent yield in effect on the first day of the calendar quarter in which an unlawful charge is paid. The interest rate in complaint proceedings shall be updated as of the first day of all subsequent calendar quarters, at the coupon equivalent yields in effect on those days. Updating will continue until the required reparation payments are made.

(3) For purposes of this section, coupon equivalent yields shall be considered "in effect" on the date the securities are issued, not on the date they are auctioned. If the date the statement is filed (for investigation proceedings) or if the first day of the calendar quarter (for complaint proceedings) is the same as the issue date, then the yield on that date shall be used.

(b) Interest in a complaint or investigation proceeding shall be compounded quarterly, as follows:

(1) For investigation proceedings, the reparations period shall begin on the date the investigation is started. Thus, unless by coincidence, the quarterly compounding periods in investigation proceedings will not coincide with the calendar quarters.

(2) For complaint proceedings, the reparations period shall begin on the date the unlawful charge is paid. However, in order for the quarterly compounding periods in complaint cases to coincide with the calendar quarters (so that only one interest rate is in effect during each compounding period), the first compounding period shall run from the date the unlawful charge is paid to the last day of the current calendar quarter, and all subsequent compounding periods shall coincide with the calendar quarters.

(3) For both investigation and complaint proceedings, the annual effective interest rate shall be the same as the

annual nominal (or stated) rate. Thus, the nominal rate must be factored exponentially to the power representing the portion of the year covered by the interest rate. A simple multiplication of the nominal rate by the portion of the year covered by the interest rate would not be appropriate because it would result in an effective rate in excess of the nominal rate. Under this "exponential" approach, the total cumulative reparations payment (including interest) is calculated by multiplying the interest factor for each quarterly period (or part thereof) by the principal amount for that period plus any accumulated interest from previous periods. The "interest factor" for each period is 1.0 plus the interest rate for that period to the power representing the portion of the year covered by the interest rate. As an example, if the annual interest rate for the quarter is 5.6 percent, then the interest factor would be 1.01368, or 1.056 to the power of 91/365.

[58 FR 19360, Apr. 14, 1993]

PART 1144—INTRAMODAL RAIL COMPETITION

Sec.

1144.1 Notification, explanation, and justification.

1144.2 Negotiation.

1144.3 Suspension.

1144.4 Investigation of proposed cancellations.

1144.5 Prescription.

1144.6 General.

AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 721, 10703, 10705, and 11102.

SOURCE: 50 FR 46066, Nov. 6, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§1144.1 Notification, explanation, and justification.

(a) *Notification.* A rail carrier proposing to cancel a through route and/or a joint rate shall comply with the requirements of 49 U.S.C. 10762(c)(3) and 10705a(f), as appropriate, and 49 CFR part 1312, and shall give notice of its intent to make such a cancellation 45 days prior to the effective date of the cancellation. For cancellations under 49 U.S.C. 10705(e), the 45-day period must consist of at least a 25-day notice of intent to file followed by a 20-day