(b) Transporting automobiles and motor vehicles.
(c) Transporting liquid commodities, other than petroleum products, in bulk and tank trucks.
(d) Transporting used household goods and office furniture and equipment except as provided in section PSC 16.50 through section PSC 16.55.
(e) Transporting new furniture.
(f) Transporting commodities by motor vehicles used exclusively in the service of a single shipper or receiver over a period of not less than 3 months.
(3) Contract motor carriers are required to charge rates not less than the minimum rates prescribed but are not required to file their rates or tariffs for the following operations:
(a) Transporting heavy machinery or other cumbersome articles requiring special equipment and not handled in the course of repeated instances of transportation for the same shipper.
(b) Emergency and isolated instances of transportation referred to in section 194.34 (4), Wis. Stats.

History : $1-2-56$; am. (2) (c), Register, October 1957 , No. 22, eff. 3-1-58; cr. (1) (1), Register, May, 19633, No. 89, 'eff. 6-1-63; am. (1) (i), Register, September, 1964, No, 105,' eff. $10-1-64$.

PSC 16.32 Bills, freight. (1) Freight bills, or other documentary evidence, for each shipment shall be made and kept by the contract motor carrier showing the name and address of the carrier, consignor, and consignee; the origin and destination; the date of the shipment; the number and kind of pieces, packages, or other quantity units of freight comprising the shipment, together with a description of the commodities included; and the weight, rate, and charge except for operations as outlined under Wis. Adm. Code subsections PSC 16.31 (1) and PSC 16.31 (2) (f).
(2) Such freight bills or documentary evidence thereof shall be carried, during the course of the transportation of such shipment, on the motor vehicle used for any shipment for which minimum rates have been prescribed.
(3) Such freight bills shall be numbered serially, and retained as a record of the carrier.
(4) All contract motor carriers shall maintain all shipping documents or manifests for all shipments combined to make a volume and moved under a volume rate as a record in such manner as to facilitate the audit of the charges applied to such shipments.

History: 1-2-56; am. (1), Register, May, 1963, No. 89, eff. 6-1-63.
PSC 16.33 Rates, freight. All contract motor carriers shall maintain and apply rates and charges for transportation not lower than those prescribed by the commission as reasonable minima, except as provided in section PSC 16.31 (1) and (2).

PSC 16.34 Tariffs, freight. (1) All contract motor carriers shall keep on file with the commission in approved form a tariff or other written statement of the actual rates and charges applied to any intrastate transportation within Wisconsin except as provided in section PSC 16.31 (1) and (3).
(2) All contract motor carriers subject to section PSC 16.31 (2) (f) shall file with the commission a true and correct copy of every contract for the exclusive assignment of a motor vehicle to any single
shipper or receiver for a period of 3 months or over and every contract for the transportation of commodities by a motor vehicle so assigned.

PSC 16.35 Contract motor carriers of petroleum products in bulk in tank trucks; minimum rates; charges and regulations. (1) All contract motor carriers transporting petroleum products in bulk in tank trucks shall maintain and apply rates for such transportation not lower than the rates set forth in subsections (4) and (5) herein.
(2) Minimum rates and charges shall be determined in accordance with highway mileages computed from the official Wisconsin state highway $\log$ issued by the Wisconsin department of transportation division of highways, as specifically published in a table of distances by the Wisconsin motor carriers association (petroleum rate and tariff division) from points of origin to all points of destination in the state of Wisconsin as set forth in tariff No. P-101, subject to a minimum charge based on the applicable minimum rate and minimum quantities of:
(a) 8,000 gallons-Group A commodities
(b) 7,000 gallons-Group B commodities
(c) 6,000 gallons-Group C commodities
(d) 9,000 gallons-Group D commodities at 60 degrees Fahrenheit
except that when a tank truck having a capacity of less than the aforesaid minimum quantities is furnished, the minimum loading required shall be the capacity of the tank truck furnished. In instances where the employment of certain tractors and trailers used make it impossibile to load the above minimum gallonages due to highway weight limits, the actual gallonage loaded to full visible capacity will be in compliance with minimum quantities set forth above. The carrier's tariff must specify equipment by its assigned number which are thus affected.
(3) Commodity groups are described as follows:
(a) Group $A$ includes gasoline, jet fuel, and naphtha.
(b) Group $B$ includes distillate fuel oil Nos. 1, 2, and 3 not suitable for illuminating purposes; distillate gas oil, diesel oil, furnace oil; kerosene, range oil; and refined oil, illuminating or burning.
(c) Group C includes asphalt; crude oil; fuel oil Nos. 4, 5, and 6, bunker C and residual; gas oil; and lubricating oil.
(d) Group $D$ includes liquefied petroleum gas, not including butadiene, ethylene, or propylene.
(4) Minimum scale of petroleum rates in cents per gallon:
(a) Commodity groups A, B, and C:

| $\underset{\text { (Numbers inclusive) }}{\text { DISTANCE-HIGHWAY MILS }}$ | COMMODITY GROUPS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | C |
| 0-15. | . 390 | . 445 | . 546 |
| 16-20 | . 462 | . 527 | . 647 |
| 21-25 | . 489 | . 557 | . 685 |
| 26-30 | . 516 | . 588 | . 722 |
| 31-35. | . 547 | . 624 | . 766 |
| 36-40. | . 579 | - 660 | . 811 |
| 41-45. | . 616 | . 783 | . 862 |
| 46-50 | . 6438 | .733 .787 | . 900 |
| $51-55$ $56-60$. | . .738 | .787 .836 | 1.026 |

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| $\underset{\text { (Numbers inclusive) }}{\text { DISTANCE-MIGS }}$ | COMMODITY GROUPS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | C |
| 61-65- | . 776 | . 885 | 1.086 |
| 66-70 | . 823 | . 938 | 1.152 |
| 71-75 | . 865 | . 986 | 1.211 |
| 76-80 | . 914 | 1.042 | 1,280 |
| $81-85$ | . 956 | 1.090 | 1.338 |
| 86-90. | . 998 | 1.138 | 1.397 |
| 91-95 | 1.040 | 1.186 | 1.456 |
| 96-100 | 1.084 | 1.236 | 1.518 |
| 101-105 | 1.129 | 1.287 | 1. 581 |
| 106-110 | 1.173 | 1.837 | 1.642 |
| 111-115 | 1.218 | 1.389 | 1.705 |
| 116-120 | 1.264 | 1.441 | 1.770 |
| 121-125. | 1.309 | 1.492 | 1.833 |
| 126-130 | 1.353 | 1.542 | 1.894 |
| 131-135 | 1.397 | 1.593 | 1.956 |
| 136-140 | 1.439 | 1.640 | 2.015 |
| 141-145 | 1.484 | 1.692 | 2.078 |
| 146-150 | 1.529 | 1.743 | 2.141 |
| 151-155 | 1.572 | 1.792 | 2.201 |
| 156-160 | 1.614 | 1.840 | 2.260 |
| 161-165 | 1.651 | 1.882 | 2.311 |
| 166-170 | 1.688 | 1.924 | 2.363 |
| 171-175 | 1.730 | 1.972 | 2.422 |
| 176-180 | 1.773 | 2.021 | 2.482 |
| 181-185 | 1.815 | 2.069 | 2.541 |
| 186-190 | 1.857 | 2.117 | 2.600 |
| 1.91-195 | 1.902 | 2.168 | ${ }_{2}^{2.663}$ |
| 196-200 | 1.948 | 2.221 | 2.727 |
| 201-210 | 2.027 | 2.811 | ${ }_{2}^{2.838}$ |
| 211-220 | 2.113 | 2.409 | 2.958 |
| 221-230 | 2,197 | 2.505 | 3.076 |
| 231-240 | 2.281 | 2.600 | 3.193 |
| 241-250 | 2.372 | 2.704 | 3.321 |
| $251-260$ | 2.457 | 2.801 | 3.440 3.552 |
| $261-270$ | 2.537 | ${ }_{2}^{2.892}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.552}$ |
| $271-280$ | 2.621 | ${ }_{3} .988$ | 3.669 |
| 281-290- | 2.706 2.791 | 3.085 3.182 | 3.788 3.907 |

(b) Commodity group D:

| DISTANCE-HIGHWAX MILESNumbers inclusive) |  | COMMODITY GROUP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | D |
| 0-15. |  | . 8380 |
| 16-23 |  | . 4070 |
| 24-30- |  | . 4760 |
| 31-38- |  | . 5450 |
| 39-45. |  | . 6140 |
| 46-53. |  | . 6825 |
| 54-60. |  | . 7515 |
| 61-68- |  | . 8205 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 69-75 \\ & 76-83 \end{aligned}$ |  | .8895 |
| $84-90$ |  | 1.0270 |
| 91-98 |  | 1.0960 |
| 99-105 |  | 1.1650 |
| 106-120 |  | 1.3025 |
| 121-135. | --- | 1.4405 |
| 136-150 |  | 1.5780 |
| 151-165 |  | 1.7160 |
| 166-180 |  | 1.8535 |
| 181-195 |  | 1.9915 |
| 196-210. |  | 2.1290 |
| 211-225 |  | 2.2670 |
| 226-240 |  | 2.4045 |
| 241-255. |  | 2.5425 |
| 256-270 |  | 2.6800 2.8180 |
| 271-285- |  | 2.8180 2.9555 |

(5) "Around-the-clock" rates shall not be less than $97 \%$ of the rates set forth in subsection (4) herein, subject to the following condition: Carrier must be allowed continuous loading and unloading from 12:01 A. M. Monday until 11:59 P. M. Saturday either by the use of a key method of loading and/or unloading or by the loading or unloading at the carrier's convenience any time during the 24 -hour period requested as a delivery date.

History: Cr. Register, October, 1957, No. 22, eff. 3-1-58; am. Register, September; 1958, No. 33, eff, 11-1-58; am. Register, May, 1965, No. 113 , eff. $6-1-65$; r. and recr. (2) and (4), Register, September, 1968 , No. 153, eff. 10-1-68.

PSC 16.36 Airline distance formula, (1) Determination of rate base numbers. To arrive at airline distances represented by Rate Base Numbers, locate the index numbers appearing opposite the origin and destination stations on Pages 39-53, inclusive. Then subtract the smaller index number from the larger index number. The result will be the key number. Then opposite the key number on Pages 54-62, inclusive, locate the rate base number. For example, to find the rate base number applicable between Milwaukee and Madison, turn to Page 47, and the index number opposite Milwaukee is 4541 , and on Page 46 the index number opposite Madison is 4529. Subtract 4529 from 4541 and the result or key number is 12. Turn to Page 54 and the rate base number opposite key number 12 is 10 . The rate base number to apply to or from unnamed country locations not shown herein will be the rate base number to or from the nearest point to or from which rate base numbers are named. When it is impossible to transport shipments via reasonably direct routes because of natural obstructions such as lakes and rivers, through rate base numbers shall be arrived at by adding together the two rate base numbers based on a point via which the shipment must be moved in order to cross or circle such hazards. The sum of such intermediate rate base numbers will result in the rate base number to be used in arriving at rates from origin to destination. For example, to arrive at rates from Oshkosh to Chilton determine the rate base number from Oshkosh to Menasha and the rate base number from Menasha to Chilton. Add these two rate base numbers together to determine the rate base number to be used in arriving at the rates to apply. When this rule is used to arrive at rates the name of the station via which the rates are figured must be shown on the shipping bill as a gateway point.

