

§ 298.61

14 CFR Ch. II (1–1–08 Edition)

the end of each month. Due dates falling on a Saturday, Sunday or Federal holiday will become effective on the next work day.

(c) All reports should be addressed as follows: Office of Airline Information, K-25, Room 4125, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh St., SW., Washington, DC 20590.

(d) All information included in BTS Form 298-C schedules shall be typed or neatly printed.

(e) BTS Form 298-C schedules can be obtained from the above address or by telephone (202) 366-9059.

[ER-1399, 50 FR 19, Jan. 2, 1985, as amended by Docket No. 47939, 57 FR 40104, Sept. 2, 1992; 60 FR 66726, Dec. 26, 1995; 67 FR 49231, July 30, 2002]

§ 298.61 Reporting of traffic statistics.

(a) Each commuter air carrier and small certificated air carrier shall file Schedule T-100, A.U.S. Air Carrier Traffic and Capacity Data by Nonstop Segment and On-Flight Market.”

(b) Schedule T-100 shall be filed monthly as set forth in “298.60.

(1) Schedule T-100 collects summarized flight stage data and on-flight market data from revenue flights. All traffic statistics shall be compiled in terms of each flight stage as actually performed. The detail T-100 data shall be maintained in such a manner as to permit monthly summarization and organization into two basic groupings. The first grouping, the nonstop segment information, is to be summarized by equipment type, within class of service, within pair-of-points, without regard to individual flight number. The second grouping requires that the enplanement/deplanement information be broken out into separate units called on-flight market records, which shall be summarized by class of service, within pair-of-points, without regard for equipment type or flight number.

(2) *Joint-service operations.* The Department may authorize joint service operations between two direct air carriers. Examples of these joint-service operations are: blocked-space agreements; part-charter agreements; code-sharing agreements; wet-lease agreements, and similar arrangements.

(i) Joint-service operations are reported by the carrier in operational

control of the flight, i.e., the carrier that uses its flight crews under its own FAA operating authority. The traffic moving under these agreements is reported on Schedule T-100 the same way as any other traffic on the aircraft.

(ii) If there are questions about reporting a joint-service operation, contact the BTS Assistant Director—Airline Information (fax no. 202 366-3383, telephone no. 202 366-4373). Joint-service operations are reported in Schedule T-100 in accordance with this paragraph (b).

(iii) *Operational control.* The air carrier in operational control of the aircraft (the carrier that uses its flight crews under its own FAA operating authority) must report joint-service operations.

(c) *Service classes.* (1) The statistical classifications are designed to reflect the operating characteristics attributable to each distinctive type of service offered. The combination of scheduled and nonscheduled operations with passenger, all-cargo, and military services are placed into service classes as follows:

Code	Type of Service
F	Scheduled Passenger/Cargo
G	Scheduled All-Cargo
L	Nonscheduled Civilian Passenger/Cargo
P	Nonscheduled Civilian Cargo
N	Nonscheduled Military Passenger/Cargo
R	Nonscheduled Military Cargo

(2) Scheduled services include traffic and capacity elements applicable to air transportation provided pursuant to published schedules and extra sections of scheduled flights. Scheduled Passenger/Cargo (Service Class F) is a composite of first class, coach, and mixed passenger/cargo service.

(3) Nonscheduled services include all traffic and capacity elements applicable to the performance of nonscheduled aircraft charters, and other air transportation services not constituting an integral part of services performed pursuant to published flight schedules.

(d) *Air transport traffic and capacity elements.* (1) Within each of the service classifications, carriers shall report air transport traffic and capacity elements. The elements are reported on segment or market records as follows:

Code	Description	Segment	Market	Computed by DOT
	Carrier, carrier entity code	S	M	
	Reporting period date	S	M	
	Origin airport code	S	M	
	Destination airport code	S	M	
	Service class code	S	M	
	Aircraft type code	S		
110	Revenue passengers enplaned		M	
130	Revenue passengers transported.	S		
140	Revenue passenger-miles			CFD*
210	Revenue cargo tons enplaned			CFD*
217	Enplaned freight		M	
219	Enplaned mail		M	
230	Revenue tons transported			CFD*
237	Transported freight	S		
239	Transported mail	S		
240	Revenue ton-miles			CFD*
241	Revenue ton-miles passenger ..			CFD*
247	Revenue ton-miles freight			CFD*
249	Revenue ton-miles mail			CFD*
270	Available capacity payload	S		
280	Available ton-miles			CFD*
310	Available seats, total	S		
320	Available seat-miles			CFD*
410	Revenue aircraft miles flown ...			CFD*
430	Revenue aircraft miles scheduled.			CFD*
501	Inter-airport distance			CFD*
510	Revenue aircraft departures performed.	S		
520	Revenue aircraft departures scheduled.	S		
610	Revenue aircraft hours (airborne).	S		
630	Aircraft hours (ramp-to-ramp) ...	S		
650	Total aircraft hours (airborne) ...	S		

*CFD = Computed by DOT from detail Schedule T-100 and T-100(f) data.

(2) [Reserved]

(e) These reported items are further described as follows:

(1) *Reporting period date.* The year and month to which the reported data are applicable.

(2) *Carrier, Carrier entity code.* Each air carrier shall report its name and entity code (a five digit code assigned by BTS that identifies both the carrier and its entity) for its particular operations. The Office of Airline Information (OAI) will assign or confirm codes upon request; OAI's address is Office of Airline Information, BTS, DOT Room 4125, K-14, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590-0001.

(3) *Service class code.* The service class codes are prescribed in section 298.61(c). In general, classes are divided into two broad categories, either scheduled or nonscheduled, where scheduled = F + G and nonscheduled = L + N + P + R.

(4) *Record type code.* This code indicates whether the data pertain to non-

stop segment (record type S) or on-flight market (record type M).

(5) *Aircraft type code.* This code represents the aircraft types, as described in the BTS' Accounting and Reporting Directives.

(6) *Origin, Destination airport code(s).* These codes represent the industry designators. An industry source of these industry designator codes is the Official Airline Guide (OAG). OAI assigns codes upon request if not listed in the OAG.

(7) *110 Revenue passengers enplaned.* The total number of revenue passengers enplaned at the origin point of a flight, boarding the flight for the first time; an unduplicated count of passengers in a market. Under the T-100 system of reporting, these enplaned passengers are the sum of the passengers in the individual on-flight markets. In the domestic entity, report only the total revenue passengers enplaned in item 110.

(8) *130 Revenue passengers transported.* The total number of revenue passengers transported over a single flight stage, including those already on the aircraft from a previous flight stage. In the domestic entity, report only the total revenue passengers transported in item 130.

(9) *140 Revenue passenger-miles.* Computed by multiplying the inter-airport distance of each flight stage by the number of passengers transported on that flight stage.

(10) *210 Revenue cargo tons enplaned.* The total number of cargo tons enplaned. This data element is a sum of the individual on-flight market figures for each of the following categories: 217 Freight and 219 Mail. This element represents an unduplicated count of the revenue traffic in a market.

(11) *217 Enplaned freight.* The total weight of revenue freight enplaned at the origin point of a flight, loaded onto the flight for the first time; an unduplicated count of freight in a market.

(12) *219 Enplaned mail.* The total weight of mail enplaned at the origin point of a flight, loaded onto the flight for the first time; an unduplicated count of mail in a market.

(13) *230 Revenue tons transported.* The number of tons of revenue traffic transported. This element is the sum of the following elements: 231 Passengers transported-total, 237 Freight, and 239 Mail.

(14) *237 Transported freight.* The total weight of freight transported over a single flight stage, including freight already on the aircraft from a previous flight stage.

(15) *239 Transported mail.* The total weight of mail transported over a single flight stage, including mail already on the aircraft from a previous flight stage.

(16) *240 Revenue ton-miles—total.* Ton-miles are computed by multiplying the revenue aircraft miles flown (410) on each flight stage by the number of tons transported on that stage. This element is the sum of 241 through 249.

(17) *241 Revenue ton-miles—passenger.* Equals the number of passengers times 200, times inter-airport distance, divided by 2000. A standard weight of 200 pounds per passenger, including baggage, is used for all operations and service classes.

(18) *247 Revenue ton-miles—freight.* Equals the volume of freight in whole tons times the inter-airport distance.

(19) *249 Revenue ton-miles—mail.* Equals the volume of mail in whole tons times the inter-airport distance.

(20) *270 Available capacity-payload.* The available capacity is collected in pounds. This figure shall reflect the payload or total available capacity for passengers, mail, and freight applicable to the aircraft with which each flight stage is performed.

(21) *280 Available ton-miles.* The aircraft miles flown on each flight stage multiplied by the available capacity on the aircraft in tons.

(22) *310 Available seats.* The number of seats available for sale. This figure reflects the actual number of seats available, excluding those blocked for safety or operational reasons. In the domestic entity, report the total available seats in item 130. Scheduled and non-scheduled available seats are reported in item 130.

(23) *320 Available seat-miles.* The aircraft miles flown on each flight stage multiplied by the seat capacity available for sale.

(24) *410 Revenue aircraft miles flown.* Revenue aircraft miles flown are computed based on the airport pairs between which service is actually performed; miles are generated from the data for scheduled aircraft departures (Code 520) times the inter-airport distances (Code 501).

(25) *430 Revenue aircraft miles scheduled.* The number of revenue aircraft miles scheduled. All such data shall be maintained in conformity with the airport pairs between which service is scheduled, whether or not in accordance with actual performance.

(26) *501 Inter-airport distance.* The great circle distance, in official statute miles as prescribed in part 247 of this chapter, between airports served by each flight stage. Official inter-airport mileage may be obtained from the Office of Airline Information.

(27) *510 Revenue aircraft departures performed.* The number of revenue aircraft departures performed.

(28) *520 Revenue aircraft departures scheduled.* The number of revenue aircraft departures scheduled, whether or not actually performed.

(29) *610 Revenue aircraft hours (airborne).* The elapsed time, computed from the moment the aircraft leaves the ground until its next landing.

(30) *630 Aircraft hours (ramp-to-ramp).* The elapsed time, computed from the moment the aircraft first moves under its own power from the boarding ramp at one airport to the time it comes to rest at the ramp for the next point of landing. This data element is also referred to as 'block' and 'block-to-block' aircraft hours.

(31) *650 Total aircraft hours (airborne).* The elapsed time, computed from the moment the aircraft leaves the ground until it touches down at the next landing. This includes flight training, testing, and ferry flights.

(f) *Public availability of Schedule T-100 data.* Detailed domestic on-flight market and nonstop segment data in Schedule T-100, except military data, shall be publicly available after processing. Domestic data are defined as data from air transportation operations from a place in any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

and the Virgin Islands, or a U.S. territory or possession to a place in any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, or a U.S. territory or possession.

APPENDIX TO §298.61—INSTRUCTIONS TO U.S. AIR CARRIERS FOR REPORTING TRAFFIC AND CAPACITY DATA ON SCHEDULE T-100

(a) *Format of reports*—(1) *Automatic Data Processing (ADP) magnetic tape*. Refer to paragraph (f) of this appendix for instructions pertaining to mainframe and minicomputer reporting. The Department will issue "Accounting and Reporting Directives" to make necessary technical changes to these T-100 instructions. Technical changes which are minor in nature do not require public notice and comment.

(2) *Microcomputer diskette*.—(i) *Optional specification*. If an air carrier desires to use its personal computers (PC's), rather than mainframe or minicomputers to prepare its data submissions, the following specifications for filing data on diskette media apply.

(ii) *Reporting medium*. Microcomputer ADP data submission of T-100 information must be on IBM compatible disks. Carriers wishing to use a different ADP procedure must obtain written approval to do so from the BTS Assistant Director—Airline Information. Requests for approval to use alternate methods must disclose and describe the proposed data transmission methodology. Refer to paragraph (k) of this appendix for microcomputer record layouts.

(iii) *Microcomputer file characteristics*. The files will be created in ASCII delimited format, sometimes called Data Interchange Format (DIF). This form of recording data provides for variable length fields (data elements) which, in the case of alphabetic data, are enclosed by quotation marks ("") and separated by a comma (,) or tab. Numeric data elements that are recorded without editing symbols are also separated by a comma (,) or tab. The data are identified by their juxtaposition within a given record. Therefore, each record must contain the exact number of data elements, all of which must be juxtapositionally correct. Personal computer software including most spreadsheets, data base management programs, and BASIC are capable of producing files in this format.

(b)–(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Filing date for reports*. The reports must be received at BTS within 30 days following the end of each reporting period.

(e) *Address for filing*. Data Administration Division, K-14, Room 4125, Office of Airline Information, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590-0001.

(f) *ADP format for magnetic tape*—(1) *Magnetic tape specifications*. IBM compatible 9-track EBCDIC recording. Recording density of 6250 or 1600 bpi. The order of recorded information is:

- (i) Volume label.
- (ii) Header label.
- (iii) Data records.
- (iv) Trailer label.

(g) *External tape label information*. (1) Carrier name.

(2) Report date.

(3) File identification.

(4) Carrier address for return of tape reel.

(h) *Standards*. It is the policy of the Department to be consistent with the American National Standards Institute and the Federal Standards Activity in all data processing and telecommunications matters. It is our intention that all specifications in this application are in compliance with standards promulgated by these organizations.

(i) *Volume, header, and trailer label formats*—

(1) *Use standard IBM label formats*. The file identifier field of the header labels should be "T-100.SYSTEM".

(2) [Reserved]

(j) *Magnetic tape record layouts for T-100*—(1) *Nonstop segment record layout*.

Field No.	Positions	Mode	Description
1	1	1T ...	Record type code (S = nonstop segment).
2	2-6	5T ...	Carrier entity code.
3	7-12	6T ...	Report date (YYYYMM).
4	13-15	3T ...	Origin airport code.
5	16-18	3T ...	Destination airport code.
6	19	1T ...	Service class code (F, G, L, N, P or R).
7	20-23	4T ...	Aircraft type code.
8	24-28	5N ...	Revenue departures performed (F, G, L, N, P, R510).
9	29-38	10N	Available capacity payload (lbs) (F, G, L, N, P, R270).
10 ..	39-45	7N ...	Available seats (F, L, N310).
11 ..	46-52	7N ...	Passengers transported (F, L, N130).
12 ..	53-62	10N	Rev freight transported (F, G, L, N, P, R237)(in lbs).
13 ..	63-72	10N	Revenue mail transported (F, G, L, N, P, R239) (in lbs).
14 ..	73-77	5N ...	Revenue aircraft departures scheduled (F, G520).
15 ..	78-87	10N	Rev hrs, ramp-to-ramp (F, G, L, N, P, R630) (in minutes).
16 ..	88-97	10N	Rev hrs, airborne (F, G, L, N, P, R610) (in minutes).

T=Text.
N=Numeric.

(2) *On-flight market record layout*.

Field No.	Positions	Mode	Description
1	1	1T ...	Record type: M = on-flight market record.
2	2-6	5T ...	Carrier entity code.
3	7-12	6T ...	Report date (YYYYMM).
4	13-15	3T ...	Origin airport code.
5	16-18	3T ...	Destination airport code.

§ 298.62

14 CFR Ch. II (1-1-08 Edition)

Field No.	Positions	Mode	Description
6	19	1T ...	Service class code (F, G, L, N, P or R).
7	20-26	7N ...	Total passengers in market (F, L, N110).
8	27-36	10N	Rev freight in market (F, G, L, N, P, R217) (in lbs).
9	37-46	10N	Revenue mail in market (F, G, L, N, P, R219) (in lbs).

T=Text.
N=Numeric.

(k) *Record layouts for microcomputer diskettes.* The record layouts for diskette are generally identical to those shown for magnetic tape, with the exception that delimiters (quotation marks and commas) are used to separate fields. It is necessary that the order of fields be maintained in all records.

(1) *File characteristics.* The files will be created in ASCII delimited format, sometimes called Data Interchange Format (DIF). This form of recording data provides for variable length fields (data elements) which, in the case of alphabetic data, are enclosed by quotation marks (“”) and separated by a comma (,) or tab. Numeric data elements that are recorded without editing symbols are also separated by a comma (,) or tab. The data are identified by their juxtaposition within a given record. Therefore, it is critical that each record contain the exact number of data elements, all of which must be juxtapositionally correct. PC software including most spreadsheets, data base management programs, and BASIC produce minidisks files in this format.

(2) *File naming conventions for diskettes.* For microcomputer reports, each record type should be contained in a separate DOS file on the same physical diskette. The following DOS naming conventions shall be followed:

- (i) Record type S = SEGMENT.DAT
- (ii) Record type M = MARKET.DAT

[Doc. No. OST 98-4043, 67 FR 49231, July 30, 2002]

§ 298.62 Reporting of financial data.

(a) Each commuter air carrier and each small certificated air carrier shall file BTS Form 298-C, Schedule F-1 “Report of Financial Data.” This report shall be filed quarterly as set forth in § 298.60 of this part.

(b) Each carrier shall indicate in the space provided, its full corporate name and the quarter for which the report is filed.

(c) This schedule shall be used to report financial data for the overall or system operations of the carrier. At the option of the carrier, the data may be reported in whole dollars by drop-

ping the cents. Financial data shall be reported in the following categories:

(1) Line 1 “Total Operating Revenues” shall include gross revenues accruing from services ordinarily associated with air transportation and air transportation-related services. This category shall include revenue derived from scheduled service operations, revenue derived from nonscheduled service operations, amounts of compensation paid to the carrier under section 41732 of the Statute and other transport-related revenue such as in-flight sales, restaurant and food service (ground), rental of property or equipment, limousine service, cargo pick-up and delivery charges, and fixed-base operations involving the selling or servicing of aircraft, flying instructions, charter flights, etc.

(2) Line 2 “Total Operating Expenses” shall include expenses of a character usually and ordinarily incurred in the performance of air transportation and air transportation services. This category shall include expenses incurred: directly in the in-flight operation of aircraft; in the holding of aircraft and aircraft personnel in readiness for assignment to an in-flight status; on the ground in controlling and protecting the in-flight movement of aircraft; landing, handling or servicing aircraft on the ground; selling transportation; servicing and handling traffic; promoting the development of traffic; and administering operations generally. This category shall also include expenses which are specifically identifiable with the repair and upkeep of property and equipment used in the performance of air transportation, all depreciation and amortization expenses applicable to property and equipment used in providing air transportation services, all expenses associated with the transport-related revenues included on line 1 of this schedule, and all other expenses not specifically mentioned which are related to transport operations. Interest expense and other nonoperating expenses attributable to financing or other activities which are extraneous to and not an integral part of air transportation or its incidental services shall not be included in this category.