Wage and Hour Division, Labor

§ 776.28 Covered preparatory activities.

(a) Before production begins. (1) The United States Supreme Court has held that the Act is applicable to employees of a company which was engaged in preliminary oil well drilling, even though the holes were drilled to a specified depth which was short of where the oil was expected to be found. The Act would also apply to drilling operations even though no oil was discovered. Laborers employed in erecting drilling rigs would also be covered. Other preparatory work before drilling begins in an oil field, such as staking oil claims, surveying, clearing the land, assembling materials and equipment, erecting sheds, derricks or dikes would also be within the scope of the Act. Preliminary work such as the foregoing has the requisite close and immediate tie with the production of goods for commerce to be within the coverage of the Act.

(2) Similarly, coverage extends to employees engaged in the installation of machinery to be used in covered production in a new factory building, even though the construction of the building itself may not have been subject to the Act. Such installation is considered to be a preliminary production activity rather than simply part of the construction of the building.

(3) If the construction project is subject to the Act, preliminary activities, such as surveying, clearing, draining and leveling the land, erecting necessary buildings to house materials and equipment, or the demolition of structures in order to begin building the covered facility, are subject to the Act.

(b) Facilities used in aid of the covered construction. The installation of facilities, and the repair and maintenance of trucks, tools, machinery and other equipment to be used by a contractor in the furtherance of his covered construction work, are activities subject to the Act.

§ 776.29 Instrumentalities and channels of interstate commerce.

(a) Typical examples. Instrumentalities and channels which serve as the media for the movement of goods and persons in interstate commerce or for interstate communications include railroads, highways, city streets; telephone, gas, electric and pipe line systems; radio and television broadcasting facilities; rivers, canals and other waterways; airports; railroad, bus, truck or steamship terminals; freight depots, bridges, ferries, bays, harbors, docks, wharves, piers; ships, vehicles and aircraft which are regularly used in interstate commerce.

(b) General character of an instrumentality of interstate commerce. (1) An instrumentality of interstate commerce need not stretch across State lines but may operate within a particular State as a link in a chain or system of conduits through which interstate commerce moves. Obvious examples of such facilities are railroad terminals, airports which are components of a system of air transportation, bridges

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25See §§776.19 (a) and (b) and 776.21(b)(3). See also cases cited in footnote 22 of this subpart.


28Devin v. Levy, 39 F. Supp. 44.


30Coverage of preparation of plans and designs is discussed in §776.19(b) (2).

31General coverage bulletin, §776.11.