BEFORE THE POSTAL RATE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20268-0001

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POSTAL RATE COMMISSION OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

POSTAL RATE AND FEE CHANGES, 2001

RESPONSE OF UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE WITNESS L. PAUL LOETSCHER TO INTERROGATORIES OF MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS OF AMERICA, INC. (MPA/USPS-T41-2-6)

The United States Postal Service hereby files the response of witness L. Paul

Loetscher to the following interrogatories of the Magazine Publishers of America, Inc.:

MPA/USPS-T41-2-6, filed on October 26, 2001.

The interrogatories are stated verbatim and are followed by the responses.

Respectfully submitted,

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

By its attorneys:

Daniel J. Foucheaux, Jr. Chief Counsel, Ratemaking

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Brian M. Reimer Attorney

475 L'Enfant Plaza West, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20260–1137 (202) 268–3037 Fax –5402 November 9, 2001 Docket No. R2001-1

MPA/USPS-T41-2. Please refer to MPA/USPS-T34-3, Table 2. For each row in this table, please identify the number of publications that are local publications. Please also describe the source of these numbers.

RESPONSE:

To my knowledge the Postal Service does not define publications as local or non-local. I assume that the definition of "local," as it is used here, means publications that are produced and distributed within the same geographic area. To my knowledge the Postal Service does not maintain origin and destination data for Periodical pieces. However, if a publication contains advertising, the zone profile of the publication can be estimated from mailing statement data. Table 1 MPA/USPS-T41-2 presents publication counts by percentage of copies that pay DDU, DSCF and Zone 1&2 advertising pound charges, using PERMIT system mailing statement data. The zone distributions for publications that had no advertising in more than 50 percent of FY 2000 copies are not presented. Publications with a large percentage of copies paying the DDU, DSCF and Zone 1&2 rates are not necessarily "local" publications. The values in Table 1 also include drop-shipped publications. The data available do not enable me to distinguish between a "local" publication and a drop-shipped publication.

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Note: Editorial Pu

MPA/USPS-T41-3. Please refer to MPA/USPS-T34-2, Table 1. For each row in this table, please identify the number of publications that are local publications. Please also describe the source of these numbers.

RESPONSE:

To my knowledge the Postal Service does not define publications as local or non-local. I assume that the definition of "local," as it is used here, means publications that are produced and distributed within the same geographic area. To my knowledge the Postal Service does not maintain origin and destination data for Periodical pieces. However, if a publication contains advertising, the zone profile of the publication can be estimated from mailing statement data. Table 2 MPA/USPS-T41-3 presents publication counts by percentage of copies that pay DDU, DSCF and Zone 1&2 advertising pound charges, using PERMIT system mailing statement data. The zone distributions for publications that had no advertising in more than 50 percent of FY 2000 copies are not presented. Publications with a large percentage of copies paying the DDU, DSCF and Zone 1&2 rates are not necessarily "local" publications. The values in Table 2 also include drop-shipped publications. The data available do not enable me to distinguish between a "local" publication and a drop-shipped publication.

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MPA/USPS-T41-4. Please refer to MPA/USPS-T34-3. Table 2.

- (a) Please confirm that the majority of pieces in mailings of publications with issue sizes above one million pieces are almost 100 percent palletized. If not confirmed, please explain fully.
- (b) Please confirm that the majority of pieces in mailings of publications with issue sizes between 500,000 and one million pieces are almost 100 percent palletized. If not confirmed, please explain fully.
- (c) Please confirm that the majority of pieces in mailings of publications with issue sizes between 200,000 and 500,000 are almost 100 percent palletized. If not confirmed, please explain fully.

RESPONSE:

(a) Not confirmed. Table 2 of MPA/USPS-T34-3 presents PERMIT system volumes, advertising weight, and total weight by estimated issue size. The percentage of pieces that are palletized cannot be inferred from this table. To my knowledge the Postal Service does not collect data on the containerization of all Periodicals publications, so it is not possible to respond to the question with absolute certainty. Further the phrase "almost 100 percent" is ambiguous and I am reluctant to speculate on what is meant by "almost." From the sample of Outside County Periodicals presented in LR-J-114, I estimate a palletization distribution using the 41 publications sampled that had an estimated issue size greater than 1 million pieces (estimated issue size based on methodology used in USPS/MPA-T34-3). These estimates are presented in Table 3 MPA/USPS-T41-4. Based on these estimates, 63.4 percent of publications with an estimated issue size greater than 1 million pieces; 83.9 percent of publications with an estimated issue size greater than 1

million pieces palletized 90 percent or more of their pieces; and 90.2 percent of publications with an estimated issue size greater than 1 million pieces palletized 85 percent or more of their pieces. All sampled publications with estimated issue size greater than 1 million pieces palletized at least 83 percent of their pieces.

(b) Not confirmed. Table 2 of MPA/USPS-T34-3 presents PERMIT system volumes, advertising weight, and total weight by estimated issue size. The percentage of pieces that are palletized cannot be inferred from this table. To my knowledge the Postal Service does not collect data on the containerization of all Periodicals publications, so it is not possible to respond to the question absolute certainty. Further the phrase "almost 100 percent" is ambiguous and I am reluctant to speculate on what is meant by "almost." From the sample of Outside County Periodicals presented in LR-J-114, I estimate a palletization distribution using the 38 publications sampled that had an estimated issue size between 500,000 and 1 million pieces (estimated issue size based on methodology used in USPS/MPA-T34-3). These estimates are presented in Table 3 MPA/USPS-T41-4. Based on these estimates 60.5 percent of publications with estimated issue size between 500,000 and 1 million pieces palletized 95 percent or more of their pieces; 84.2 percent of publications with an estimated issue size between 500,000 and 1 million pieces palletized 90 percent or more of their pieces; and 94.7 percent of publications with an estimated issue size between 500,000 and 1 million pieces palletized 85 percent or more of their pieces. All sampled

publications with estimated issue size between 500,000 and than 1 million pieces palletized at least 80 percent of their pieces.

(c) Not confirmed. Table 2 of MPA/USPS-T34-3 presents PERMIT system volumes, advertising weight, and total weight by estimated issue size. The percentage of pieces that are palletized cannot be inferred from this table. To my knowledge the Postal Service does not collect data on the containerization of all Periodicals publications, so it is not possible to respond to the question absolute certainty. Further the phrase "almost 100 percent" is ambiguous and I am reluctant to speculate on what is meant by "almost." From the sample of Outside County Periodicals presented in LR-J-114, I estimate a palletization distribution using the 37 publications sampled that had an estimated issue size between 200,000 and 500.000 (estimated issue size based on methodology used in USPS/MPA-T34-3). These estimates are presented in Table 3 MPA/USPS-T41-4. Based on these estimates 16.2 percent of publications with estimated issue size between 200,000 and 500,000 pieces palletized 95 percent or more of their pieces; 37.8 percent of publications with an estimated issue size between 200,000 and 500.000 pieces palletized 90 percent or more of their pieces; and 59.5 percent of publications with an estimated issue size between 200,000 and 500,000 pieces palletized 85 percent or more of their pieces. An estimated 18.9 percent of sampled publications with estimated issue size between 200,000 and 500,000 pieces palletized less than 70 percent of their pieces.

Table 3 MPAAISPS-T41-4 Percent of Sempled Publications By Percent Pelietized and Estimated Issue Size

Bourse LR-J-114

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Estimated leave Size

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	96 95 94	2074 5% 5%	0%		3% 3%
	93 92	7% 5%	3% 8%	1	5% 1%
	91 90 80	276 075 075	5% 3%		0% 3%
	86 67	2% 2%	6% 0%	1	1% 3%
	85 85 84	2% 2%	3% 0%		3% 0%
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Pi	ublications	41		38	37

MPA/USPS-T41-5. Please refer to your response to MPA/USPS-T34-3 where you state, "Estimated issue size used to produce this table is the ratio of PERMIT system annual volume to reported issue frequency. This estimate will produce erroneous estimates for numerous reasons." Please provide your expert opinion about the extent to which the total mail volume, total weight, and advertising weight by issue are erroneous.

- (a) By what percentage do you think these figures are likely to be wrong? Please explain your answer fully.
- (b) Do you think this analysis would tend to overstate issue size or understate issue size? Please explain you answer fully.
- (c) If you estimated that the issue size for a particular publication was greater than 1 million, is it likely that the issue size was actually less than 500,000?
- (d) If you estimated that the issue size for a particular publication was greater than 500,000, is it likely that the issue size was actually less than 200,000?

Response:

(a) In order to estimate the extent to which the PERMIT-based estimates are in

error, I use observations from LR-J-114 to compare the PERMIT- based

estimates of issue size to observed mailings in the LR-J-114 sample period. To

reduce the possibility of erroneous comparisons the following adjustments are

made to the LR-J-114 data set. Pending publications and publications where

reported issue frequency is missing are removed from the dataset. Publications

recording revenue at more than one office are also removed. Finally, total

volume for publications that submitted more than one issue during the sample.

period are converted into average issue size by dividing total volume in the

sample period by the number of issues sampled. The PERMIT-based estimate

of issue size is then compared to observed issue size in Table 4 MPA/USPS-

T41-5. Table 4 demonstrates that the classification of publications by issue size

is generally accurate as indicated by the high frequency of diagonal entries. When misclassification occurs it is generally one classification higher or lower. There is no apparent pattern in the errors – high or low.

(b) See response to part (a).

(c) See response to part (a).

(d) See response to part (a).

Table 4 MPA/USPS-T41-5 Cross Tabulation of Estimated Issue Size and Sampled Issue Size

Source LR-J-114, FY 2000 PERMIT System

Observed Issue Size

Estimated Issue Size	0 to 1K	1K to 2K	2K to 5K	5K to 10K	10K to 25K	25K to 50K	50K to 75K	75K to 100K	100K to 200K	200K to 500K	500K to 1 Mil+	1 Mil+
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5K to 10K	- 1	2.	6	44	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
10K to 25K	0	1	0	8	91	11	0	2	0	0	0	0
25K to 50K	0	0	0	1	7	63	9	2	0	0	0	0
50K to 75K	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	4	0	0	0	0
75K to 100K	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	15	11	1	0	0
100K to 200K	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	31	4	1	2
200K to 500K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	0	0
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MPA/USPS-T41-6. Please refer to your response to MPA/USPS-T34-4 where you state, "The Postal Service produced estimates of the cost savings that would result from increasing the piece minimum of Carrier Route sacks to 24 pieces. The estimated cost savings and underlying calculations are presented in LR-I-332 in Docket No. R2000-1".

- (a) Are the costs presented in USPS-LR-I-332 adjusted to match Cost and Revenue Analysis (CRA) costs?
- (b) If your response to subpart (a) of this interrogatory is affirmative, where in USPS-LR-I-332 does the Postal Service adjust the costs to Match CRA costs?
- (c) If the cost presented in USPS-LR-I-332 are not adjusted to match CRA costs, has the Postal Service or any of its contractors performed any analysis (whether preliminary or final) to determine the appropriate proportional and fixed CRA adjustment factors that should be used to adjust the costs presented in USPS-LR-I-332 to match CRA costs?
- (d) If your response to subpart (c) of this interrogatory is affirmative please provide the proportional and fixed Cra adjustment factors resulting from these analyses and provide all underlying calculations in electronic spreadsheet format.

Response:

- (a) No.
- (b) Not applicable.
- (c) No.
- (d) Not applicable.

DECLARATION

I, L. Paul Loetscher, declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

L PAUL CHER

Dated: November 9,2001

I hereby certify that I have this day served the foregoing document upon all participants of record in this proceeding in accordance with section 12 of the Rules of Practice.

Derme

475 L'Enfant Plaza West, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20260–1137 (202) 268–3037 Fax –5402 November 9, 2001