

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

RECEIVED
SEP 9 4 54 PM '97

POSTAL RATE AND FEE CHANGES, 1997

POSTAL RATE COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Docket No. R97-1

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE NOTICE
OF FILING ERRATA TO LIBRARY
REFERENCE H-190, PAGE 7
(September 9, 1997)

In the course of developing the institutional response to OCA/USPS-T26-1(b), redirected from witness Seckar, two minor errors were found on page 7 of library reference H-190.

The first error, discussed in the body of the response to OCA/USPS-T26-1(b), corrects from 74 to 75 the percent of all non-carrier route, nonbarcoded pieces that are machinable. Testimony was developed using the correct figure, so this appears to be just a typographical error.

The second correction is on the same page and of similar ilk, inserting the missing word "to" between "observation" and "represent" on the third and fourth lines of the first full paragraph.

An appropriate revised page is attached.

Respectfully submitted,

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

By its attorneys:

Daniel J. Foucheaux, Jr.
Chief Counsel, Ratemaking



Kenneth N. Hollies

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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.



Kenneth N. Hollies

475 L'Enfant Plaza West, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20260-1137
(202) 268-3083; Fax -5402
September 9, 1997

statement revenues before inflating to the PFY 1995 CPP revenues. As in the sample design, strata 12 through 20 comprise a single group of publications and sample observations are controlled to revenue in these strata as one group. After the strata are inflated to their revenue control, a final control to total PFY 1995 PERMIT CPP regular, science of agriculture, and regular in-county pieces is calculated.

An exception to the above control process concerns the treatment of bedloaded pieces. One of the randomly selected CPP publications in the strata 12-20 group bedloads its mail. This fact was unknown at the time the survey was drawn. It is inappropriate to allow this observation to represent containerized mail. Upon further investigation, three other bedloaded publications in the non-certainty strata were identified. These four publications and their revenues have been pulled from the two random selection groups and placed in a new stratum. The sampled bedloaded publication is controlled to the total revenue of the four bedloaded publications.

IV. Final Control and Results

The last step of the piece estimation process is to control the estimates to RPW pieces. The survey includes in-county mail as presented with a regular rate mailing. It was not feasible to separate in-county volumes from regular rate volumes before sampling an observation. Consequently, it is not appropriate to simply control the final piece estimate to RPW regular rate pieces. The control must also include the appropriate in-county volume. In-county mail can be entered with regular rate, nonprofit rate, or classroom rate transactions. The RPW does not separate in-county volumes by the type of entry transaction. An estimate of in-county pieces from regular rate transactions was obtained from the PERMIT, BRAVIS, and Census data.

Total RPW pieces including regular, science of agriculture, and estimated regular in-county pieces is approximately 7,544 million. For the final piece control, PFY 1995 CPP pieces are deducted from the this piece total and non-CPP pieces are controlled to the remainder. CPP pieces are then added back to reach the piece control total.

With the completion of the piece control, final estimates of volumes by package and container are available. The revenue and piece control steps apply to all shapes of mail. The survey data includes shape indicators so that results are distinguished by shape. The tables of results pertain only to flat-shaped mail. Table 13 shows the total volume, packages, and containers by container presort level and type of container. Table 14 shows volumes and packages by package presort level for bedloaded mail. Table 15 shows non-barcoded volumes, packages, and containers by container presort level and type of container. Table 16 shows non-barcoded volume by package and container presort level. Tables 17 and 18 are similar to Tables 15 and 16, showing barcoded mail characteristics.

The survey also contains information on the machinability of nonbarcoded pieces. Across all presort levels, 75 percent of all non-carrier route, nonbarcoded pieces are machinable.