

Pricing: Past, Present and Future

Areas Inspiring Mail Eastern Area February 2020



Overview

• Past

- > UPU-Self Declared Rates
- First-Class Carlson Case
- First-Class Remand
- Final Prices 55 cent stamp, lower FCM 5D letter rate, 2 percentage points on MM Flats and Parcels, minimal rate relationship and structural changes

• Present

- > 10 Year Review
- Soliciting/vetting ideas for 2021 structural changes
- Preparing for impact of self-declared International rates in July

• Future

- Forward Guidance from Governors
- > Product/Class Reclassification
- Enhanced Insights on Costs



<u>Timeline:</u>

- Review required by PAEA
- Preliminary Proposal Dec. 2017
- Revised Proposal Dec. 2019
- Comments on Revised Proposal Due Feb. 3
- Reply Comments Due March 4

<u>Themes:</u>

PRC found current system capped at class level by CPI does not meet objectives

- Does not assure adequate revenues to maintain financial stability
- > Does not establish just and reasonable schedule for rates and classifications
- Some claim it reduces administrative burden and creates more predictable and stable rates, but USPS feels this could be satisfied in other ways
- Conflicting opinions on whether it maximizes incentives to reduce costs and increase efficiency and maintain high quality service standards



- Supplemental Rate Authority is designed to allow cost coverage through 2 new mechanisms
 - Density Rate Authority (piece volume per delivery point) compensate for loss of delivery density
 - Retirement Rate Authority fund amortization payments toward RHB, CSRS and FERS liabilities; USPS must remit to OPM revenues generated

- Proposed mechanisms help adjust for non-inflation changes, but are insufficient without a true-up (rate reset) to cover current net deficit.
- Also, the mechanisms themselves have flaws:
 - > Density Rate Authority should use one symmetrical density formula, not lesser of two
 - Retirement Rate Authority:
 - Improperly dictates how Governors use this authority
 - Provides only partial funding and does not adjust after authority is phased in
 - Calculation uses before rates, and thus requires remittance of more revenue than authority generates (due to price elasticity)



• Total Factor Productivity Growth & No Service Standard Change = 1%

- Efficiency gains/changes and service standards authority should not be linked - separate PAEA objectives
- Time needed to make investments to initiate efficiency gains
- Take time to develop robust efficiency measure provide unconditional interim authority until complete
- Service standard changes already require publishing in CFR and are subject to PRC Advisory Opinion
- No question as to whether change has happened or not
- Reduction in Service Standards does not mean standards are no longer "High Quality"



- Noncompensatory Products/Classes
 - Classes 2% additional authority to be used at USPS discretion
 - Products Average price increase <u>must</u> exceed class average by 2 percentage points – no USPS discretion

- Inbound International Letters and Flats should not be subject to CPI cap -UPU sets prices not USPS
- Clarification needed for underwater products required to get 2 percentage points above average if class is not granted additional authority



- If workshare passthrough is:
 - Greater than 100% discount required to be reduced by at least 20%, until passthrough reaches 100%
 - Equal to 100% discount cannot be changed
 - Between 85% and 100% discount cannot be decreased
 - Below 85% discount required to be increased by at least 20%, until passthrough reaches 85%
- Waivers/justifications must be filed in advance

- Rules as written are too restrictive, restrict pricing flexibility
- Exceptions for pending methodology changes should be added



- Cost Reduction Reporting designed to monitor USPS cost reduction efforts
 - Report on changes in unit costs, cost reduction initiatives and Decision Analysis Reports

- Efficiency/cost reduction incentives are already included in price cap and proposed efficiency authority
- Sensitive business information could be made public suppliers, real estate transactions, intellectual property, predecisional information, etc



- PRC's initial review extended from 34 to 51 days
- 90 day public notice prior to filing MD price change

- 34 day review should be retained
 - Added pre-rate adjustment proceeding should help expedite proceedings
 - Rules as proposed would only delay processing and shorten implementation timeline



