

offers the health plan carriers, general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on the carrier application for participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Program. The requirements that must be met by carriers seeking to participate (and remain) in the FEHB Program are set forth in the statute and regulations.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until April 19, 2021.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number and/or Regulatory Information Number (RIN) and title, by the following method:

Federal Rulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number or RIN for this document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing at <http://www.regulations.gov> as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A copy of this ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by contacting the Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20415, Attention: Michael W Kaszynski, Senior Policy Analyst, Healthcare and Insurance at Michael.Kaszynski@opm.gov or (202) 606-2128.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, (Pub. L. 104-13, 44 U.S.C. chapter 35) as amended by the Clinger-Cohen Act (Pub. L. 104-106), OPM is soliciting comments for this collection. The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments that:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other

technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

OPM uses the application to determine if carriers meet the requirements set forth in the statute and regulations governing the FEHB. On the application, OPM collects information from applicants regarding their solvency, marketing and enrollment, health care delivery and covered services, utilization controls and quality assurance, and other general information and certifications. OPM uses this information to determine if the applicant is qualified to participate in the FEHB Program.

Analysis

Agency: Healthcare and Insurance, Office of Personnel Management.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 8903(4).

Title: Application To Participate as a Carrier Under 5 U.S.C. 8903(4).

OMB Number: 3206-0145.

Reinstatement, with change, of a previously approved collection.

Frequency: Annually.

Affected Public: Health plan carriers applying for participation in the FEHB Program.

Number of Respondents: 5.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 100 hours.

Total Burden Hours: 500 hours.

Office of Personnel Management.

Alexys Stanley,

Regulatory Affairs Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2021-03166 Filed 2-16-21; 8:45 am]

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POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. PI2020-1; Order No. 5832]

Public Inquiry

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission, in response to a motion by the Postal Service, notices its filing of a detailed explanation of its current Universal Service Obligation (USO) valuation methodology, including workpapers showing the calculations underlying the Commission's most recent USO valuation. The Commission has determined that providing the documentation of its current monopoly valuation methodology, including supporting workpapers, would be equally valuable to interested persons seeking to comment in this docket. This document informs the public of this proceeding and the technical

conference, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* March 26, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at <http://www.prc.gov>. Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202-789-6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In Docket No. PI2021-1 and in response to a motion by the Postal Service, the Commission notices its filing of a detailed explanation of its current Universal Service Obligation (USO) valuation methodology, including workpapers showing the calculations underlying the Commission's most recent USO valuation.¹ The Commission has determined that providing the documentation of its current monopoly valuation methodology, including supporting workpapers, would be equally valuable to interested persons seeking to comment in this docket. Library Reference PRC-LR-PI2020-1-NP1 (filed under seal) consists of the SAS programs, datasets, input workbooks and output files used to develop the FY 2018 and FY 2019 postal and mailbox monopolies estimates.² In addition, the Library Reference includes a Word document describing these files, processing instructions and their use, as well as the various output files produced.

As such, the Commission is providing public notice of filing its Analysis of the Value of the Postal and Mailbox Monopolies (Library Reference PRC-LR-PI2020-1-NP1).

¹ Docket No. PI2021-1, Order Granting Motion to Disclose Methodological Information and to Adjust Procedural Schedule, January 21, 2021 (Order No. 5821).

² The mailbox monopoly is the Postal Service's exclusive right to deliver to and collect from mailboxes. The letter monopoly is the Postal Service's exclusive right to carry and deliver most addressed, paper-based correspondence. The combined letter and mailbox monopolies are together referred to as the postal monopoly. Subtracting the value of the mailbox monopoly from the value of the postal monopoly does not yield the value of the letter monopoly because there is overlap in the contestable mail and a different frequency of delivery by the competitor. Without access to mailboxes, it is unlikely that the competitor could successfully capture mail directed to a specific person or address because those pieces are delivered to and collected from mailboxes. Therefore, a separate estimate of the value of the letter monopoly alone (retaining the mailbox monopoly) is not calculated.

Overview of Current Changes to Original Monopolies Methodology

SAS Programs Changes, Input Workbooks Changes and Other Material Methodological Changes (FY 2018 and FY 2019 Monopolies Estimates)

To the extent possible, the Commission attempted to update and replicate nearly all aspects of the original methodology.³ Out of necessity, the original SAS programming code was modified to accommodate or incorporate changes in the data sources such as new product codes or other time or mail volume changes.⁴

The original monopoly methodology had “Parcel Post” as the only mail in the category that the SAS programs and

processing refer to as “d23” volume.⁵ In the 2008 USO Report methodology, contestable mail included “Parcel Post” dropshipped at the destination delivery unit (DDU).⁶ Because “Parcel Post” evolved⁷ since then, in the FY 2018 and FY 2019 methodology, the “d23” volume includes Parcel Select/Parcel Select Lightweight, Retail Ground/Standard Post and First-Class Packages in the input workbooks and volume groupings of the overarching structure of the SAS processing programs code.⁸

⁵ The FY 2007 CCCS data set had bucket number 23 mail volume as “Parcel Post.” See Docket No. ACR2007, Library Reference USPS–FY07–28, December 28, 2007, file “USPS_FY07_28_CCCS_Final.doc, at 12; Workpapers and Data Files Appendix F4, file “SAS program “CCS07_newwts1.sas.”

⁶ See 2008 USO Report, Workpapers and Data Files Appendix F4, Excel file “contestable_vol_est_120708.xls,” tab “FY07.” A note is included in tab “FY07,” line 11, “Note: used .523 (ratio of DDU/Tot PP in R2006–1) x 349 mil (FY07 Tot PP RPW).”

⁷ The United States Postal Service Office of Inspector General states that “Parcel Post has evolved into a diverse set of package delivery services that are integral to the Nation’s lifestyle and commerce, including Priority Mail, Parcel Select, which allows mailers to enter discounted packages deep within the U.S. Postal Service’s network, and Standard Post, Parcel Post’s direct descendant.” See United States Postal Service Office of Inspector General White Paper, Report No. RARC–WP–14–004, 100 Years of Parcel Post, December 20, 2013, at ii, available at: https://www.uspsoig.gov/sites/default/files/document-library-files/2015/rarc-wp-14-004_0.pdf.

⁸ See Docket No. ACR2019, Library Reference USPS–FY19–NP22, December 27, 2019, PDF file “USPS–FY19_NP22_CCCS_Preface.pdf,” at 37–38; Library Reference USPS–FY19–NP23, December 27, 2019, PDF file “USPS–FY19–NP23_RCCS_Preface.pdf,” at 22–23; bucket numbers 123 (First-

The FY 2018 and FY 2019 data source mail volume inputs to the models also differ from previous years. The volume inputs are adjusted (weighted) to the national fiscal year annual estimates of mail volume delivered by city carriers (on letter routes) and rural carriers. The Commission’s Sensitivity Analysis section that follows includes the results of those changes for FY 2019.

Commission’s Sensitivity Analysis

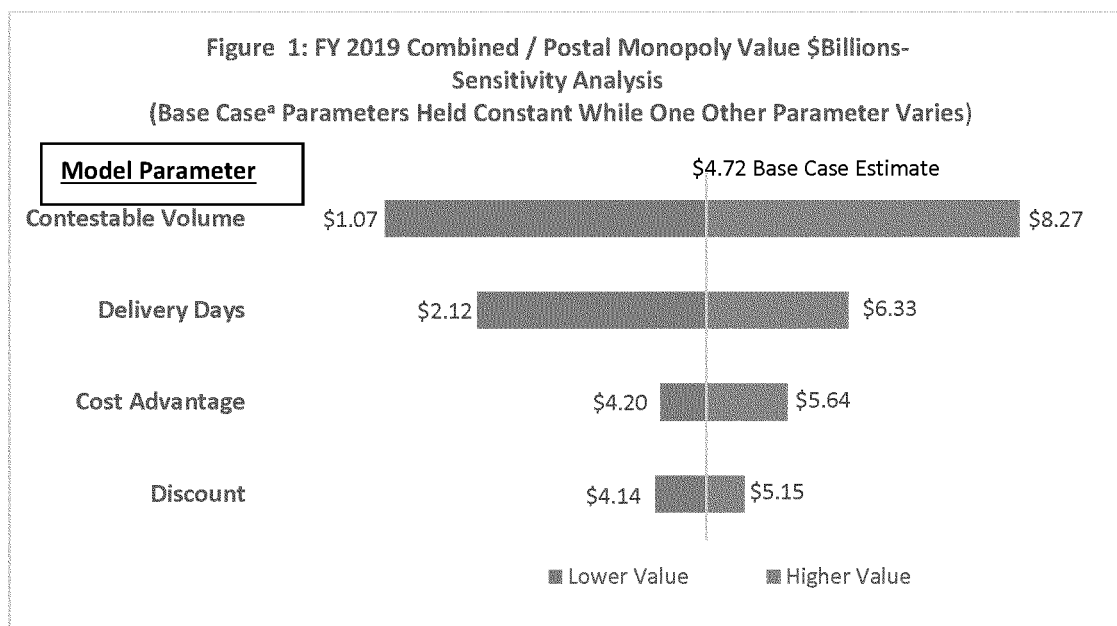
The Commission’s models allow for the selection of different values for certain key parameters that affect the estimated value of the monopolies. In addition to the base case values that reflect the assumptions that the Commission selected as the most likely, “low” and “high” values are evaluated to demonstrate the sensitivity of the results to each parameter and to help conceptualize the lower and upper bounds of reasonable estimates. Figure 1 shows that the combined monopoly value estimate is most sensitive to the contestable volume with a range from low to high of about \$7.2 billion. The results are less sensitive to the discount or to the cost advantage variables.

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Class Package), 420 (Parcel Select), 430 (Parcel Select Lightweight), 460 (Retail Ground/Standard Post). The “d23” percentage of contestable mail is based on the number of Parcel Select and Parcel Select Lightweight packages dropshipped (data source from the billing determinants) at the DDU. See Library Reference PRC–LR–PI2020–1–NP1, Excel file “Contestable_2019.xlsx,” tabs “FY 19,” “FY 19 Contestable,” and “19Parcel Select.”

³ See Report on Universal Postal Service and the Postal Monopoly, December 19, 2008 (2008 USO Report). Additionally, the Commission filed Appendices and Workpapers attached as zip files. See folder “Appendices,” folder “USO Appendices,” PDF file “Appendix F Section 4.pdf” (Quantitative Analysis of the Value of the Postal and Mailbox Monopolies, Robert H. Cohen) and folder “Workpapers and Data Files Appendix F4.zip.” The files included with the FY 2018 and FY 2019 PRC–LR–PI2020–1–NP1 Library Reference mimic the same structure (where applicable) and purpose of the SAS programs and datasets as well as the input and output workbooks provided in the 2008 USO Report “Workpapers and Data Files Appendix F4.zip” folder “Workpapers and Data Files Appendix F4.”

⁴ For example, the City Carrier Cost System (CCCS) sampling design change described in Docket No. ACR2008, Library Reference USPS–FY08–34, December 30, 2008, PDF file “USPS–FY08–34_CCCS_Final.pdf,” at 1. Additionally, to improve efficiency, the rural product distribution keys development was automated in the methodology after the 2008 Report.



^a The base case parameters for the combined (letter and mailbox)/postal monopoly estimate are the entrant offers a 10 percent discount, has a 10 percent cost advantage, delivers 3 days a week, and potentially skims 100 percent of the eligible contestable mail on profitable routes.

Source: Commission analysis, Library Reference PRC-LR-PI2020-1-NP1.


Table 1
FY 2019 Values of the Combined (Letter and Mailbox)/Postal Monopoly-
Sensitivity Analysis
(Base Case⁹-Parameters Held Constant While One Other Parameter Varies)

Discount	0 percent	5 percent	10 percent	15 percent	20 percent
Value	\$5.15 billion	\$4.95 billion	\$4.72 billion	\$4.43 billion	\$4.14 billion
Skimmed routes	68 percent	64 percent	60 percent	55 percent	50 percent

Days/week	1	2	3	4	5	6
Value	\$6.33 billion	\$5.77 billion	\$4.72 billion	\$3.72 billion	\$2.86 billion	\$2.12 billion
Skimmed routes	97 percent	81 percent	60 percent	43 percent	31 percent	21 percent

Cost Advantage	0 percent	10 percent	20 percent	30 percent
Value	\$4.20 billion	\$4.72 billion	\$5.20 billion	\$5.64 billion
Skimmed routes	51 percent	60 percent	69 percent	78 percent

Contestable Volume	50 percent	100 percent	150 percent
Value	\$1.07 billion	\$4.72 billion	\$8.27 billion
Skimmed routes	21 percent	60 percent	79 percent

 Denotes base case parameter value for the combined/postal monopoly estimate.

Source: Commission analysis, Library Reference PRC-LR-PI2020-1-NP1.

To test the sensitivity of the FY 2019 base case combined monopoly estimate, the value of the combined monopoly estimate is shown below in Table 1 for the full range of each parameter while

holding the other variables to their base case values.

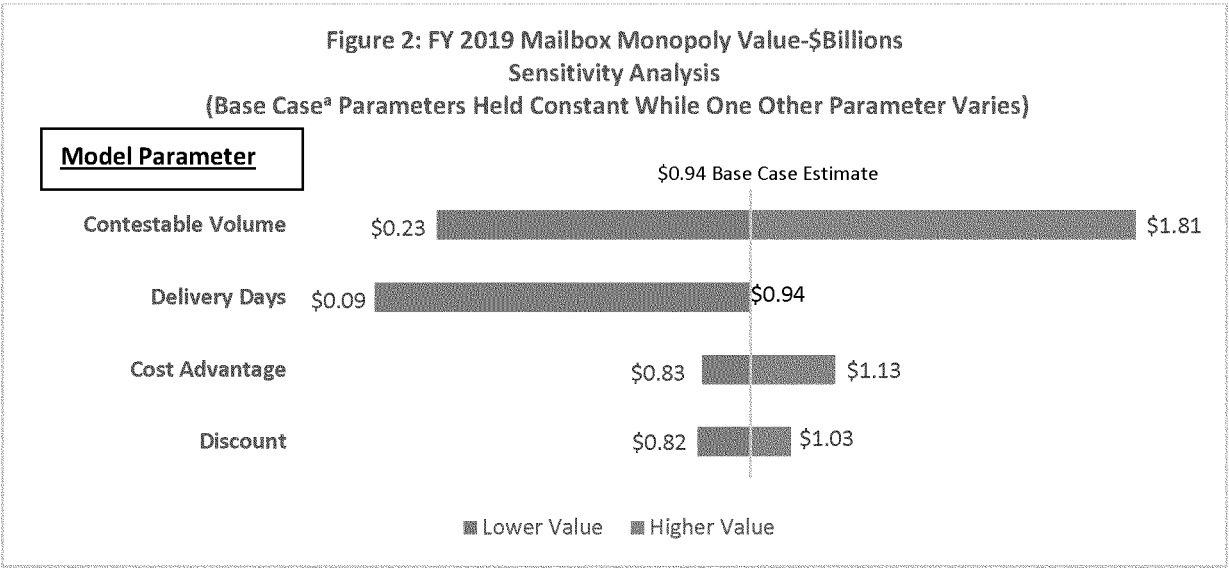
Figure 2 shows that the mailbox monopoly value estimate is most sensitive to the contestable volume with a range from low to high of about \$1.6

billion. The mailbox monopoly value estimate is also sensitive to the number of delivery days. The results are less sensitive to the discount or to the cost advantage variables.

⁹The base case combined monopoly model parameters (discount, delivery days/week, cost advantage and percentage of contestable mail potentially skimmed on profitable routes) are

shaded in Table 1. The base case parameters for the combined (letter and mailbox)/postal monopoly estimate are the entrant offers a 10 percent discount, has a 10 percent cost advantage, delivers

3 days a week and potentially skims 100 percent of the eligible contestable mail on profitable routes.



^a The base case parameters for the mailbox monopoly estimate are the entrant offers a 10 percent discount, has a 10 percent cost advantage, delivers 1 day a week, and potentially skims 100 percent of the eligible contestable mail on profitable routes.
Source: Commission analysis, Library Reference PRC-LR-PI2020-1-NP1.


Table 2
FY 2019 Values of the Mailbox Monopoly-Sensitivity Analysis
(Base Case¹⁰-Parameters Held Constant While One Other Parameter Varies)

Discount	0 percent	5 percent	10 percent	15 percent	20 percent
Value	\$1.03 billion	\$0.99 billion	\$0.94 billion	\$0.89 billion	\$0.82 billion
Skimmed routes	62 percent	58 percent	53 percent	48 percent	43 percent

Days/week	1	2	3	4	5	6
Value	\$0.94 billion	\$0.44 billion	\$0.19 billion	\$0.12 billion	\$0.10 billion	\$0.09 billion
Skimmed routes	53 percent	19 percent	6 percent	3 percent	2 percent	2 percent

Cost Advantage	0 percent	10 percent	20 percent	30 percent
Value	\$0.83 billion	\$0.94 billion	\$1.04 billion	\$1.13 billion
Skimmed routes	44 percent	53 percent	63 percent	73 percent

Contestable Volume	50 percent	100 percent	150 percent
Value	\$0.23 billion	\$0.94 billion	\$1.81 billion
Skimmed routes	19 percent	53 percent	73 percent

 Denotes base case parameter value for the mailbox monopoly estimate.

Source: Commission analysis, Library Reference PRC-LR-PI2020-1-NP1.

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To test the sensitivity of the FY 2019 base case combined monopoly estimate, the value of the combined monopoly estimate is shown below in Table 2 for the full range of each parameter while holding the other variables to their base case values.

To the extent that the Commission's additional analysis and this information may affect comments already filed in this docket or create new areas of interest for parties, the Commission is opening up a second comment period. Interested persons are invited to comment on any or all aspects of existing and potential methodology changes. Comments are due March 26, 2021.

It is ordered:

¹⁰ The parameters for the base case of the mailbox monopoly model are that the entrant offers a 10 percent discount, has a 10 percent cost advantage, delivers 1 day a week, and potentially skims 100 percent of the eligible contestable mail on profitable routes.

1. The Commission provides notice of filing its Analysis of the Value of the Postal and Mailbox Monopolies in Library Reference PRC-LR-PI2020-1-NP1.

2. Interested persons may submit written comments on any or all aspects of the Commission's estimation methodology no later than March 26, 2021.

3. The Secretary shall arrange for publication of this Order in the **Federal Register**.

By the Commission.

Erica A. Barker,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021-03103 Filed 2-16-21; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-91094; File No. SR-MEMX-2021-02]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MEMX LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Exchange's Fee Schedule

February 10, 2021.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act")¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on January 29, 2021, MEMX LLC ("MEMX" or the "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.