promotions and numerous proposed classification changes. The adjustments and other changes are scheduled to take effect January 27, 2019. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: Comments are due: October 30, 2018.

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:

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I. Introduction and Overview

On October 10, 2018, the Postal Service filed a notice of inflation-based price adjustments affecting market dominant domestic and international products and services, along with temporary mailing promotions and numerous proposed classification changes to the Mail Classification Schedule (MCS). The intended effective date is January 27, 2019. Notice at 1. The Notice, which was filed pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3622 and 39 CFR part 3010, triggers a notice-and-comment proceeding.2

Contents of filing. The Postal Service’s filing consists of the Notice, which the Postal Service represents addresses the data and information required under 39 CFR 3010.12; four attachments (Attachments A–D) to the Notice; and eight sets of workpapers filed as library references. Attachment A presents the proposed price and related product description changes to the MCS. Notice, Attachment A. Attachments B and C address workshare discounts and the price cap calculation, respectively. Notice, Attachments B and C. Attachment D presents the promotions schedule. Notice, Attachment D.

Several library references present supporting financial documentation for the five classes of mail. Notice at 4–5 nn. 7–9. The Postal Service filed one

3 United States Postal Service Notice of Market-Dominant Price Change, October 10, 2018 (Notice).

This is a Type 1–B proceeding. See 39 CFR part 3010, subparts A–C for additional information.

Planned price adjustments. The Postal Service’s planned percentage changes by class are, on average, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market dominant class</th>
<th>Planned price adjustment (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First-Class Mail</td>
<td>2.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USPS Marketing Mail</td>
<td>2.479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals</td>
<td>2.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Package Services</td>
<td>2.522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Services</td>
<td>2.512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice at 4.

Price adjustments for products within classes vary from the average. See, e.g., id. at 6, 15 (Table 5 showing range for First-Class Mail products and Table 7 showing range for USPS Marketing Mail products). Most of the planned adjustments entail increases to market dominant rates and fees; however, in a few instances, the Postal Service proposes either no adjustment or a decrease. See id. at 6.

Proposed classification changes. The Postal Service proposes numerous classification changes in its Notice and identifies the impact on the MCS in Attachment A. Id. at 32–34; id. Attachment A.

Calendar Year 2019 promotions. The Postal Service seeks approval for the following six promotions for the indicated periods:

• Emerging and Advanced Technology Promotion (Mar. 1–Aug. 31, 2019);
• Mobile Shopping Promotion (Aug. 1–Dec. 31, 2019);
• Tactile, Sensory and Interactive Mailpiece Engagement Promotion (Feb.1–July 31, 2019);
• Personalized Color Transpromo Promotion (July 1–Dec. 31, 2019);
• Informed Delivery Promotion (Sept.1–Nov. 30, 2019); and
• Earned Value Reply Mail Promotion (Apr. 1–June 30, 2019).

Notice, Attachment D.

II. Initial Administrative Actions

Pursuant to 39 CFR 3010.11(a), the Commission establishes Docket No. R2019–1 to consider the planned price adjustments for market dominant postal products and services, as well as the related classification changes, identified in the Notice. The Commission invites

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-84392; File No. 4-566]


October 10, 2018.


I. Introduction

Section 19(g)(1) of the Act, among other things, requires every self-regulatory organization (“SRO”) registered as either a national securities exchange or national securities association to examine for, and enforce compliance by, its members and persons associated with its members with the Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and the SRO’s own rules, unless the SRO is relieved of this responsibility pursuant to Section 17(d) or Section 19(g)(2) of the Act. Without this relief, the statutory obligation of each individual SRO could result in a pattern of multiple examinations of broker-dealers that maintain memberships in more than one SRO (“common members”). Such regulatory duplication would add unnecessary expenses for common members and their SROs.

Section 17(d)(1) of the Act was intended, in part, to eliminate unnecessary multiple examinations and regulatory duplication. With respect to a common member, Section 17(d)(1) authorizes the Commission, by rule or order, to relieve an SRO of the responsibility to receive regulatory reports, to examine for and enforce compliance with applicable statutes, rules, and regulations, or to perform other specified regulatory functions. To implement Section 17(d)(1), the Commission adopted two rules: Rule 17d–1 and Rule 17d–2 under the Act.

Rule 17d–1 authorizes the Commission to name a single SRO as the designated examining authority (“DEA”) to examine common members for compliance with the financial responsibility requirements imposed by the Act, or by Commission or SRO rules. When an SRO has been named as a common member’s DEA, all other SROs to which the common member belongs are relieved of the responsibility to examine the firm for compliance with the applicable financial responsibility rules. On its face, Rule 17d–1 deals only with an SRO’s obligations to enforce member compliance with financial responsibility requirements. Rule 17d–1 does not relieve an SRO from its obligation to examine a common member for compliance with its own rules and provisions of the federal securities laws governing matters other than financial responsibility, including sales practices and trading activities and practices.

To address regulatory duplication in these and other areas, the Commission adopted Rule 17d–2 under the Act. Rule 17d–2 permits SROs to propose joint plans for the allocation of

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