DEFORE THE BOARD OF INTEREST ARBITRATION

In the Matter of:

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE:

and

(Pgs. 1360 to 1666)

POSTAL POLICE OFFICERS

ASSOCIATION

Washington, D.C.
Thursday, February 6, 2014

The following pages constitute the proceedings held in the above-captioned matter at the United States Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza, Southwest, Washington, D.C. before Erick M. Thacker, RPR, of Capital Reporting Company, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, commencing at 9:30 a.m., when were present on behalf of the respective parties:

		1111		
	1361			1363
1	APPEARANCES	1	PROCEEDINGS	
3	Before Arbitrators: James C. Oldham, Impartial Chair	2	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Are we all ready?	
1	Robert A. Dufek, USPS Member	3	MR. STEPHENS: Yes, sir.	
4 5	James Bjork, PPOA Member On behalf of the PPOA:	4	MS. GONSALVES: Yes. So today we're	
6	ARLUS J. STEPHENS, ESQUIRE	5	going to be using Postal Service Volumes 2 and 3	
7	DONNA MCKINNON, ESQUIRE MURPHY ANDERSON, PLLC	6	primarily.	
8	1701 K Street, Northwest	7	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay.	
٥	Suite 210 Washington, D.C. 20006	8	MS. GONSALVES: And we will be going	
9	(202) 223-2620 On help of the U.S. Rostel Services	9	back to a couple documents, but we'll let you	
11	On behalf of the U.S. Postal Service: TERESA A. GONSALVES, ESQUIRE	10	know when we do that. We'll start out with	
12	JULIENNE BRAMESCO, ESQUIRE United States Postal Service	11	Volume 2.	
12	475 L'Enfant Plaza, Southwest	12		
13	Washington, D.C. 20260 (202) 268-6704	13	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. MS. GONSALVES: And we'll be in Volume	
14		14	2 and 3 for the I'm sorry for the second	
15	ALSO PRESENT:	15	witness, we'll also be in Volume 2. The third	
	Chris Vitolo, PPOA	16	witness, we'll be in Volume 2 and 3.	
16	Eric Freeman, PPOA Joshua Pierce, PPOA	17	And I just want to begin with a	
17	Mike Plaugher, PPOA	18	two-minute recap and roadmap. So since it's been	
18	Joe Alexandrovich, USPS Sonya J. Penn, USPS	19	a while since we were in hearing last, during the	
	Katherine P. Sullivan, USPS	20		
19 20	Janet Peterson, USPS	21	previous days of testimony, what the Postal Service has done is our case has focused on	
21 22	****	22		
22		22	identifying the primary duties of Postal Police	
	1362			1364
1			Officers on an aggregate level. Welve	1364
1	CONTENTS	1	Officers on an aggregate level. We've	1364
	CONTENTS WITNESS: DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT	1 2 2	acknowledged that there's some overlap between	1364
2	CONTENTS WITNESS: DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS	3	acknowledged that there's some overlap between security guard and police officer duties, but we	1364
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3 4	C O N T E N T S WITNESS: DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS MICHAEL BILLINGSLEY 1373 1410 1428 TOM PAVLIK 1435 1465 1494	3 4 5	acknowledged that there's some overlap between security guard and police officer duties, but we presented testimony, law and documents demonstrating that the duties of PPOs as a whole	1364
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		1365			1367
1	only applies to Postal Inspectors. So,		1	memorandum of understanding, which all PPOs are	
2	therefore, that private sector comparability is		2	required to sign when they start their duties as	
3	the applicable standard.		3	PPOs. Let me just let her distribute those, and	
4	Nevertheless, in this next portion of		4	then I'll talk about it. And this is marked as	
5	the Postal Service's case over the next two days,		5	C-16. We're putting it under cross exhibits just	
6	we will be looking at comparability, and we're		6	because it's a convenient place to put it, but	
7	going to look at it from a number of different		7	it's not really a cross exhibit. But C-16.	
8	perspectives. Michael Billingsley will testify		8	(Document tendered.)	
9	first. He's a postal labor economist. And he's		9	And you'll see that this document talks	
10	going to take a close look at PPO compensation		10	generally I'm just going to spend a couple	
11	and he's going to discuss the benefit premium,		11	seconds on this generally about duties and	
12	the significant benefit premium that PPOs, as	- 1	12	responsibilities of the Postal Police. It talks	
13	well as other postal employees, enjoy.	- 1	13	about their limited law enforcement authority.	
14	Tom Pavlik of Sullivan Cotter is going	- 1	14	It talks about the fact that they have no	
15	to testify next. He is both a compensation and a	- 1	15	off-duty law enforcement authority. At the	
16	job evaluation expert. He's going to testify	- 1	16	bottom, it talks about PPOs carrying their	
17	that PPOs receive a wage premium relative to	- 1	17	firearms off duty. They're not permitted to do	
18	workers in the private sector of the economy	- 1	18	that.	
19	performing similar work.		19	On the second page at the very top, it	
20	And last but not least, Joe	- 1	20	talks about badges and credentials. They're for	
21	Alexandrovich will testify. He's the present	- 1	21	official use only. They remain in their locker.	
22	manager of collective bargaining and arbitration,		22	It does mention something about what Larry Katz	
22	manager of concerive bargaining and arbitration,			it does mention something about what Larry Katz	
		1366			1368
1	as you've heard, and he's going to testify on a		1	testified about earlier.	
2	number of topics, beginning with comparability.		2	Halfway down the page, in terms of	
3	He's going to look at PPO wage and benefits from		3	basic training, it says that this is the this	
4	a number of perspectives using BLS data, Bureau		4	is the point that we're that's important. In	
5	of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor wage		5	the second paragraph on page 2, it talks about	
6	determinations and PPO quit rates. Though we		6	how Postal Police are reassigned from their	
7	believe it's clear that private sector		7	current position to a PPO position. And it	
8	comparability is the applicable standard, for the		8	highlights the fact that the last sentence of	
9	sake of argument, he will look at both private		9	that second paragraph halfway down the page that	
10	sector and public sector comparators in		10	begins with "those who successfully complete	
11	concluding that there is a PPO wage and benefit		11	basic training," it says the Inspection Service	
12	premium.		12	has no obligation to assist them in returning to	
13	Joe's also going to look at interest		13	any position in the Postal Service and that they	
14	arbitration history at the Postal Service, and		14	may be discharged from the Postal Service.	
15	he's going to look at the parties' proposals in		15	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Weren't you reall	y
16	this proceeding.		16	talking about the third paragraph?	
17	Before we begin with the testimony		17	MS. GONSALVES: It's the second	
18	and Kate Sullivan will be presenting our		18	paragraph under Postal Police Officer basic	
19	witness I want to introduce two documents that		19	training I'm sorry that I haven't been very	
20	I think would benefit the panel, and I'm going to		20	clear on the second page.	
21		- 1		* -	
21	ask Lucia to please distribute those now.	- 1	21	And then if you just go down to the	
22	ask Lucia to please distribute those now. The first document is a PPO MOU,	- 1	21 22	And then if you just go down to the second to the last paragraph on page 2, it talks	

	1369			1371
1	about the primary purpose of PPO basic training.	1	that out and let you know later. I mean, I	
2	It's to give them the skills they need to be a	2	haven't actually spoken to anyone about that.	
3	uniformed security force officer.	3	I'm not sure that that statement that he's	
4	And then on the last page, you'll see	4	talking about is even in dispute.	
5	that it requires the signature of the applicant.	5	MR. STEPHENS: I thought it was	
6	And then, under reinstatement, it states that	6	disputed. In any event	
7	that the applicant understands that there's no	7	MS. GONSALVES: The document says what	
8	obligation of of the Inspection Service to	8	it says.	
9	help them return.	9	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay.	
10	The second document is kind of	10	MS. GONSALVES: The second document is	
11	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Excuse me, but	11	just I don't want to spend a long time on	
12	MS. GONSALVES: Yes.	12	this, but it repeatedly refers to reassignment.	
13	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: before you leave	13	You're going to be reassigned the position of	
14	this one, tell me about the dating of this	14	Postal Police Officer.	
15	document as a memorandum of understanding.	15	And the reason why we're bringing this	
16	MS. GONSALVES: Okay. That is a good	16	document in is it's in response to the Union's	
17	question. This is just the standard form that	17	argument that PPOs resign. Like other postal	
18	has been used for years in the Inspection	18	employees, they are reassigned from their present	
19	Service. It's a standard form that PPOs have to	19	assignment as PPOs. The Postal Service needs to	
20	sign.	20	fill those vacancies that are left behind.	
21	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: At the bottom, it	21	That's true with any postal employee. And this	
22	does say on the first page I don't know if	22	document just confirms that Postal Police	
		ı		
	1370			1372
1	this is relevant, but it's Postal Police Officer	1	Officers are reassigned in the Postal Service.	1372
1 2	this is relevant, but it's Postal Police Officer Applicant Memorandum of Understanding for Postal	1 2	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay.	1372
	this is relevant, but it's Postal Police Officer Applicant Memorandum of Understanding for Postal Employee, Version 6/11/2012.	ı	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. MS. GONSALVES: And that was it for my	1372
2	this is relevant, but it's Postal Police Officer Applicant Memorandum of Understanding for Postal Employee, Version 6/11/2012. MS. GONSALVES: And I can proffer that	2	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. MS. GONSALVES: And that was it for my introductory comments, and we're ready to start	1372
2 3	this is relevant, but it's Postal Police Officer Applicant Memorandum of Understanding for Postal Employee, Version 6/11/2012. MS. GONSALVES: And I can proffer that this is the version that's currently in use. If	2 3 4 5	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. MS. GONSALVES: And that was it for my introductory comments, and we're ready to start with Mr. Billingsley.	1372
2 3 4 5 6	this is relevant, but it's Postal Police Officer Applicant Memorandum of Understanding for Postal Employee, Version 6/11/2012. MS. GONSALVES: And I can proffer that this is the version that's currently in use. If we want to go back further, we can have somebody	2 3 4 5 6	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. MS. GONSALVES: And that was it for my introductory comments, and we're ready to start with Mr. Billingsley. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: That's fine.	1372
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	1373			1375
1	WHEREUPON,	1	compensation of our postal supervisors during	
2	MICHAEL BILLINGSLEY	2	fact-finding proceedings with one of our	
3	called as a witness, and having been first duly	3	management associations.	
4	sworn, was examined and testified as follows:	4	Q And what's your educational background?	
5	THE WITNESS: I do.	5	A I have a BA in economics and a master's	
6	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR	6	in applied economics from the University of	
_	THE POSTAL SERVICE	7	Maryland, College Park.	
7	POSTAL SERVICE	8	Q And can you just give the panel a brief	
8	BY MS. SULLIVAN	9	overview of what your presentation will cover	
9	Q Good morning.	10	today?	
10	A Good morning.	11	A Sure. As the title suggests, I'll be	
11	Q Can you please introduce yourself to	12	going over the compensation of Postal Police	
12	the panel?	13	Officers. I'll start with an overview of their	
13	A Yes. My name is Michael Billingsley.	14	total labor expense on a per-employee basis.	
14	It's B-I-L-I-N-G-S-L-E-Y. I'm a labor	15	I'll then move on to some of the sources of their	
15 16	economist here at the United States Postal Service.	16	salary increases. I'll compare their average	
16		17	salary growth to the private sector, get into	
17	Q Please give the panel a sense of your educational background and a little bit about	18	some of the nitty-gritty components of their	
18	your work history with the Postal Service.	19	compensation in terms of premium pay. I'll also	
19 20	A Sure. I began my career at the Postal	20	take a look at what I term the relative standing,	
20 21	Service in July of 2010. That was prior to this	21	how their average salary stacks up against	
	round of collective bargaining, and so I've been	22	similar employees at the Postal Service. I'll	
	1374			1370
				13/(
1	fortunate enough to experience national	1	then move into benefits and and describe to	
2	negotiations with all of our labor unions during	2	the panel panel how benefits is a significant	
3	this round, starting with the APWU and Rural	3	portion of their compensation.	
4	Letter Carriers, moving on to the City Carriers	4	Q What are the Postal Service's	
5	and Mail Handlers and, of course, with our other	5	compensation costs for the average PPO?	
6	unions, including the Postal Police Officers	6	A Okay. So, on Slide 2, you can see that	
7	Association.	'/	I've listed the average PPO labor costs for	
8	In my role as a labor economist, I have	8	fiscal year 2013. On the right-hand side there, you can see our per-employee average is \$90,334.	
			vou can see our per-employee average is \$90.334	
9	a variety of duties. I evaluate union proposals,	9		
9 10	specifically on how certain provisions impact the	10	Focusing on the pie chart, you can see the	
9 10 11	specifically on how certain provisions impact the compensation of bargaining unit employees. I	10 11	Focusing on the pie chart, you can see the biggest slice is related to straight time wages	
9 10 11 12	specifically on how certain provisions impact the compensation of bargaining unit employees. I help to develop economic proposals. I also	10 11 12	Focusing on the pie chart, you can see the biggest slice is related to straight time wages for hours worked. That's 48 percent of the	
9 10 11 12 13	specifically on how certain provisions impact the compensation of bargaining unit employees. I help to develop economic proposals. I also maintain a labor cost model that forecasts	10 11 12 13	Focusing on the pie chart, you can see the biggest slice is related to straight time wages for hours worked. That's 48 percent of the total, which brings up an important point that	
9 10 11 12 13 14	specifically on how certain provisions impact the compensation of bargaining unit employees. I help to develop economic proposals. I also maintain a labor cost model that forecasts bargaining bargaining unit costs into the	10 11 12 13 14	Focusing on the pie chart, you can see the biggest slice is related to straight time wages for hours worked. That's 48 percent of the total, which brings up an important point that benefits and premium pay is a accounts for	
9 10 11 12 13 14 15	specifically on how certain provisions impact the compensation of bargaining unit employees. I help to develop economic proposals. I also maintain a labor cost model that forecasts bargaining bargaining unit costs into the future.	10 11 12 13 14 15	Focusing on the pie chart, you can see the biggest slice is related to straight time wages for hours worked. That's 48 percent of the total, which brings up an important point that benefits and premium pay is a accounts for over 50 percent of the compensation of Postal	
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	specifically on how certain provisions impact the compensation of bargaining unit employees. I help to develop economic proposals. I also maintain a labor cost model that forecasts bargaining bargaining unit costs into the future. During this round specifically, I've	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Focusing on the pie chart, you can see the biggest slice is related to straight time wages for hours worked. That's 48 percent of the total, which brings up an important point that benefits and premium pay is a accounts for over 50 percent of the compensation of Postal Police Officers.	
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	specifically on how certain provisions impact the compensation of bargaining unit employees. I help to develop economic proposals. I also maintain a labor cost model that forecasts bargaining bargaining unit costs into the future. During this round specifically, I've helped prepare testimony that was given in	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Focusing on the pie chart, you can see the biggest slice is related to straight time wages for hours worked. That's 48 percent of the total, which brings up an important point that benefits and premium pay is a accounts for over 50 percent of the compensation of Postal Police Officers. And I'll be getting into some of these	
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9 10 11 12 13	specifically on how certain provisions impact the compensation of bargaining unit employees. I help to develop economic proposals. I also maintain a labor cost model that forecasts bargaining bargaining unit costs into the future. During this round specifically, I've helped prepare testimony that was given in interest arbitration with the Rural Letter	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Focusing on the pie chart, you can see the biggest slice is related to straight time wages for hours worked. That's 48 percent of the total, which brings up an important point that benefits and premium pay is a accounts for over 50 percent of the compensation of Postal Police Officers. And I'll be getting into some of these components later in my presentation, but I just	

	1	1377		1379
1	Postal Police Officers for a regular 40-hour work		partly because of the cyclical nature of	
2	week, and I'll I'll get into that more later.		2 collective bargaining. You can see in 2003,	
3	Q Turning to the next slide, what are PPO		3 2004, that's that's right when the 2000	
4	salary increases based on?		4 agreement 2003 agreement was being	
5	A So here on Slide 3, I have the source		5 implemented, and then again in 2007, during	
6	of salary increases. They have two primary		arbitration, waiting for those wage provisions to	
7	sources. The first is the Employment Cost Index		7 kick in, you see that big increase from 2007 and	
8	minus 1 percent. I'm sure the panel is familiar		3 2008.	
9	with that concept. Just to make a a		ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I don't know that	
10	clarification, during Dr. Belman's testimony, he	1	it matters, but is this a plot against the ECI or	
11	mentioned that ECI captures things other than	1	ECI minus one?	
12	growth in wages and salaries, benefits as well as	1:	, 1 3	
13	some other employer costs. The ECI minus one	1.		
14	formula that the Postal Service uses only looks	1		
15	at the growth in wages and salaries in the	1.	1	
16	private sector.	1	1 3 1 1	
17	And we'll have another presentation on	1	1 2	
18	the bargaining history, but just to go over the	1		
19	genesis of ECI minus one, that was voluntarily	1	E	
20	negotiated in 1994, so it's been the norm for	2		
21	nearly 20 years now.	2		
22	In addition to ECI minus one, PPOs also	2	2 comparability. So I'd like to take a look at how	
		1378		1380
1		1378	PPO wages compare to other bargaining units	1380
1 2	receive step increases. The combination of these		PPO wages compare to other bargaining units within the Postal Service.	1380
	receive step increases. The combination of these step increases and ECI minus one base wage		within the Postal Service.	1380
2	receive step increases. The combination of these step increases and ECI minus one base wage increases have allowed for PPOs to keep pace with		within the Postal Service.A Okay. So, on Slide 5, I've looked at	1380
2	receive step increases. The combination of these step increases and ECI minus one base wage increases have allowed for PPOs to keep pace with the private sector in terms of average salary		 within the Postal Service. A Okay. So, on Slide 5, I've looked at the average salary of PPOs as compared to the 	1380
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2 3 4 5 6	receive step increases. The combination of these step increases and ECI minus one base wage increases have allowed for PPOs to keep pace with the private sector in terms of average salary growth. Q Let's take a closer look at that.		within the Postal Service. A Okay. So, on Slide 5, I've looked at the average salary of PPOs as compared to the average salaries of our most populous employee groups for our other unions. And so just going	1380
2 3 4 5 6 7	receive step increases. The combination of these step increases and ECI minus one base wage increases have allowed for PPOs to keep pace with the private sector in terms of average salary growth. Q Let's take a closer look at that. How go ahead.		within the Postal Service. A Okay. So, on Slide 5, I've looked at the average salary of PPOs as compared to the average salaries of our most populous employee groups for our other unions. And so just going through the chart real quick, the first column	1380
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	receive step increases. The combination of these step increases and ECI minus one base wage increases have allowed for PPOs to keep pace with the private sector in terms of average salary growth. Q Let's take a closer look at that. How go ahead. A On Slide 4, you can see that I've		within the Postal Service. A Okay. So, on Slide 5, I've looked at the average salary of PPOs as compared to the average salaries of our most populous employee groups for our other unions. And so just going through the chart real quick, the first column you can see the union designation as well as the applicable grade compared to PPOs. In the second	1380
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		1381			1383
1	A There's a couple of things to point out		1	that once more?	
2	here. Number one, that you can see a clear		2	THE WITNESS: Well, because it by	
3	divide with what we term our core function of the		3	nature of it being a percentage, as base salary	
4	Postal Service. The city carriers and rural		4	increases, night shift differential the amount	
5	carriers make a bit more, and the mail handlers		5	paid for night shift differential would increase	
6	and our retail clerks or mail processing clerks		6	in proportion to salary, as opposed to the other	
7	make a bit less.		7	bargaining units, who have a fixed dollar amount,	
8	In addition to that, you can also see		8	won't adjust.	
9	that during this round of collective bargaining,		9	As I said, Sunday premium, they earn an	
10	all of the employee groups, save for the PPOs,		10	additional 25 percent of their base rate, and	
11	receive the same wage package. Okay. So that		11	that comes to an average annual cost of	
12	was two years of wage freeze as well as three		12	\$1,800 per employee.	
13	years of moderate wage increases in the out		13	Now, I'd like to make another point. I	
14	years. And so, while there is a difference, you		13	was reviewing the premium pay provisions and I	
15	can see that in at least in terms of the wage		15	looked at work hours, and for night shift	
16	packages awarded during this round of collective		16	differential, 45 percent of the work hours PPOs	
17	bargaining, it it represents sort of an		17	perform are paid at that night shift	
18	approximate parity between these unions.		18	differential. In addition to that, 15 percent of	
19	Q Turning to the next slide, you		19	their work hours are paid at that Sunday premium	
20	mentioned premium pay earlier. Can you give the		20	rate. And so, in combination, it comes to about	
21	panel some more detail on that?		21	60 percent of PPO work hours are either worked at	
22	A Sure. Slide 6, I've outlined the two		22	night or on Sundays.	
22	A Sure. Since 6, I've outlined the two		22	riight of on Sundays.	
		1382			1384
1	numery cost drivers of afternative pay that	1382	1	Now why is this immortant? Decays	1384
1	primary cost drivers of of premium pay that	1382	1	Now, why is this important? Because	1384
2	Postal Police Officers receive. First is night	1382	2	there's a common theme between night shift	1384
2 3	Postal Police Officers receive. First is night shift differential. Postal Police who work	1382	2	there's a common theme between night shift differential and Sunday premium, and that is, we	1384
2 3 4	Postal Police Officers receive. First is night shift differential. Postal Police who work between hours between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.	1382	2 3 4	there's a common theme between night shift differential and Sunday premium, and that is, we don't generally deliver mail at night or on	1384
2 3 4 5	Postal Police Officers receive. First is night shift differential. Postal Police who work between hours between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. earn a 10 percent premium on top of their base	1382	2 3 4 5	there's a common theme between night shift differential and Sunday premium, and that is, we don't generally deliver mail at night or on Sundays. And so there was some discussion about	1384
2 3 4 5 6	Postal Police Officers receive. First is night shift differential. Postal Police who work between hours between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. earn a 10 percent premium on top of their base rate for those hours. This is important for a	1382	2 3 4 5 6	there's a common theme between night shift differential and Sunday premium, and that is, we don't generally deliver mail at night or on Sundays. And so there was some discussion about work hours, work hour allocation in the 5305	1384
2 3 4 5 6 7	Postal Police Officers receive. First is night shift differential. Postal Police who work between hours between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. earn a 10 percent premium on top of their base rate for those hours. This is important for a couple of reasons. Number one, other bargaining	1382	2 3 4 5 6 7	there's a common theme between night shift differential and Sunday premium, and that is, we don't generally deliver mail at night or on Sundays. And so there was some discussion about work hours, work hour allocation in the 5305 data.	1384
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	1385			1387
1	and premium pay, PPOs received \$57,141. That's	1	night shift differential for all of these groups?	
2	over \$1,200 more than a City Carrier Grade 1 and	2	THE WITNESS: That's right.	
3	over 2 percent more than that city carrier.	3	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And then took an	
4	When comparing to APWU Grade 6, you can	4	average number this doesn't reflect any one	
5	see the difference is nearly \$2,400 and over four	5	individual. It just is an average number of	
6	point 4 percent.	6	when you look at that bargaining units across the	
7	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Of can you	7	spectrum, you average in the night shift	
8	explain, just so that we understand, the	8	differential and Sunday premium differential that	
9	complements of the 57,141 figure as it relates to	9	each group gets based on the percentage of hours	
10	the prior slide, that is to say, this premium pay	10	worked in those?	
11	figure includes Sunday work or	11	THE WITNESS: That's correct.	
12	THE WITNESS: That's right. So the two	12	BY MS. SULLIVAN	
13	primary cost drivers are are Sunday work and	13	Q And this is for a 40-hour work week?	
14	night shift differential for PPOs.	14	A That's right.	
15	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Yes, but,	15	Q Let's turn our attention to the	
16	obviously, some of the workers work on Sundays.	16	benefits that PPOs receive.	
17	THE WITNESS: That's right.	17	A Okay. So as I said, benefits are a	
18	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: How does that tally	18	significant portion of the compensation that	
19	with regard to	19	Postal Police Officers receive. And I'm going to	
20	THE WITNESS: So there is some work	20	go into the primary cost drivers of those	
21	done by carriers on Sundays, and at night there's	21	benefits and comparison of those benefits to the	
22	small, but this is meant to show that for a	22	private sector.	
	1386			1388
1	40-hour a regular 40-hour work week, that is,	l		
		1	So turning to Slide 9, you can see	
	_	1 2	So, turning to Slide 9, you can see that I've broken out the different cost	
2	that these employee groups are not working any	2	that I've broken out the different cost	
2 3	that these employee groups are not working any more than 40 hours, this is annualized, so this	2 3	that I've broken out the different cost components of the benefits of benefits costs	
2 3 4	that these employee groups are not working any more than 40 hours, this is annualized, so this is the normal course of their duties, and this	2	that I've broken out the different cost components of the benefits of benefits costs for PPOs. On the right-hand side there, you can	
2 3	that these employee groups are not working any more than 40 hours, this is annualized, so this is the normal course of their duties, and this represents their earnings in relation to that.	2 3 4	that I've broken out the different cost components of the benefits of benefits costs for PPOs. On the right-hand side there, you can see that in fiscal year '13, the Postal Service	
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	1	389		1391
1	proposal that's being marked up today to address		1 Q Turning to the next slide, you've	
2	some of these costs it's just that this isn't	- 1	2 broken out the health benefits piece of the pie.	
3	the proper forum to address those benefits costs,		Can you explain to the panel how the	
4	and that accounts for nearly 50 percent of the		4 choice of health benefit plans impacts the Postal	
5	cost to the Postal Service.		5 Service's costs per employee?	
6	Now, the blue shaded slices of the pie		A Sure. So you can see I've broken out	
7	are those benefits that we can address in		7 here the health benefits per employee. It's	
8	interest arbitration in negotiation. There's		8 about \$8,400. And on the right-hand side there,	
9	primarily health benefits, paid leave. Other		9 you can see that I've listed the employer cost	
10	benefits is comprised of life insurance and	10	per employee for the different types of plans,	
11	uniform allowance.	1	the average self only and the average family;	
12	As a result of our negotiated agreement	13	2 self only at about 5,500, family over 12,000.	
13	this round, as well as three prior interest	1.	3 And this is important when I get to my next	
14	arbitrations, we're only asking the panel to look	14	4 slide, because two-thirds of PPOs are enrolled in	
15	at our health addressing our health benefits	1:	5 more costly family plans, so that ends up driving	
16	costs here.	10	6 up the cost of those health benefits per	
17	Q Let's look at those health benefits	1	7 employee.	
18	further. What kind of health benefits do PPOs	13		
19	receive?	19	, ,	
20	A Sure. So PP PPOs fall under the	20	1	
21	Federal Employees Health Benefits group. The way	2	•	
22	that the Postal Service incurs costs for health	2	A Okay. So what I've done here is	
-		-		
	1	390		1392
1		390	1 - I've I've looked at the employer cost for	1392
1 2	benefits is they contribute a portion of the		1 I've I've looked at the employer cost for employee compensation data published by the	1392
2	benefits is they contribute a portion of the premium that PPOs select. So that's that's		2 employee compensation data published by the	1392
3	benefits is they contribute a portion of the premium that PPOs select. So that's that's right now currently at 80 percent of the weighted		2 employee compensation data published by the 3 Bureau of Labor Statistics, which measures	1392
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		1393			1395
1	way, PPOs receive a 52 percent premium over their		1	THE WITNESS: For sick leave.	
2	private sector counterparts.		2	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: For sick leave.	
3	Q And what accounts for that premium?		3	THE WITNESS: If they choose to, if	
4	A As I said, the the mix of plans		4	they don't use it. For annual leave, it is	
5	drives that premium. So in the private sector,		5	capped at that 55 days, but the important thing	
6	they choose between self and family, at roughly a		6	here is it's expensed as it's accrued, and so we	
7	50/50 clip, whereas PPOs are at two-thirds		7	incur the expenses as they earn it each year.	
8	family, one-third self. And, in addition to		8	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: If an individual	
9	that, as I was discussing about the contribution		9	retires with 55 days of accrued annual leave,	
10	rate, the contribution rate on average in the		10	what what happens?	
11	private sector is about 76 percent for the for		11	THE WITNESS: We would issue a check	
12	their premium, and at the Postal Service for		12	for the balance of that amount, and that check	
13	PPOs, it's currently 80 percent.		13	would reflect their current rate.	
14	Q Turning to the next slide, can you tell		14	BY MS. SULLIVAN	
15	us a little bit about the paid leave that PPOs		15	Q So breaking down paid leave into a	
16	receive?		16	little more detail, can you tell us what the	
17	A Sure. So, on Slide 14, you can see		17	table on the right on Slide 15 means?	
18	that PPOs can earn anywhere from 13 to 26 days		18	A Sure. So you can see that average paid	
19	per year for annual leave or vacation. They can		19	leave costs for PPOs is roughly \$9,800 in fiscal	
20	also carry over any unused leave, up to 55 days		20	year '13. On the right-hand side, you can see	
21	each year. In addition to that, they receive 13		21	the average accrued and average balance. So the	
21					
22	days of per year of sick leave, and they can		22	average accrued, remember that scale 13 to 26	
	days of per year of sick leave, and they can	1394	22	average accrued, remember that scale 13 to 26	1396
		1394	22		1396
22	carry that over in an unlimited fashion and use it for service credit at retirement.	1394	1 2	days. On average, Postal Police Officers are at	1396
1	carry that over in an unlimited fashion and use it for service credit at retirement.	1394	1	days. On average, Postal Police Officers are at the top of that scale. They accrue 24 days of	1396
22 1 2	carry that over in an unlimited fashion and use it for service credit at retirement. And, in addition to that, they receive	1394	1 2	days. On average, Postal Police Officers are at the top of that scale. They accrue 24 days of of annual leave on average. Adding in sick and	1396
1 2 3	carry that over in an unlimited fashion and use it for service credit at retirement. And, in addition to that, they receive ten paid holidays per year.	1394	1 2 3	days. On average, Postal Police Officers are at the top of that scale. They accrue 24 days of of annual leave on average. Adding in sick and holiday, you can see that total paid time off	1396
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		1397		139
1	PPO with 15 years of service. You can see on the		1	the the wage wage of this sample popu
2	left-hand side there, it's broken down between		2	of the population is higher than the average wage
3	holidays, sick and annual leave. A PPO with 15		3	earned by private sector comparators to the PPOs.
4	years of service accrues 49 days per year. As		4	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. But explain
5	compared to their private sector counterparts,		5	it just a bit more for me because I want to make
6	it's a different mix of they they have some		6	sure we're comparing apples to apples here.
7	personal leave in there, but they accrue on		7	When you say this is all full-time
8	average 38 days per year. And so this delta		8	private sector employees
9	contributes significantly to the to the paid		9	THE WITNESS: Right.
10	leave premium for the Postal Police Officers.		10	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: you're not
11	Q And going one step further and breaking		11	talking about hourly workers, necessarily, or are
12	that down into cost per hour, how do PPOs compare		12	you?
13	to the private sector?		13	THE WITNESS: Well, PPOs are hourly
14	A Sure. So, again, similar to a slide		14	employees.
15	we've seen previously, on Slide 17, we see paid		15	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Well, I I just
16	leave benefits cost is a dollar per work hour,		16	want to know about the private sector at the
17	using that ECEC data for the full-time private		17	moment
18	sector employees. Same interpretation: \$2.55 are		18	THE WITNESS: Okay.
19	the costs incurred by an employer for their		19	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: because we've
20	full-time workers in the private sector, the		20	basically been told by management witnesses
21	Postal Service costs of \$5.23, a difference		21	before that the proper comparison is really to
	CAO (O : C 100 : 37			
22	of \$2.68, or a premium of over 100 percent. Now,		22	security guards, for example.
22	of \$2.68, or a premium of over 100 percent. Now,	1398	22	security guards, for example.
		1398	22	140
1	this premium is driven, as I said, again, by the	1398	1	THE WITNESS: Right.
1 2	this premium is driven, as I said, again, by the significant accrual rates. As an example, a	1398		THE WITNESS: Right. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Who are the people
1 2 3	this premium is driven, as I said, again, by the significant accrual rates. As an example, a 15-year employee, 11 extra days in accrual, as	1398	1 2	THE WITNESS: Right. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Who are the people here in this column?
1 2	this premium is driven, as I said, again, by the significant accrual rates. As an example, a 15-year employee, 11 extra days in accrual, as well as the wage premium that exists between	1398	1 2 3	THE WITNESS: Right. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Who are the people here in this column? THE WITNESS: So the costs are derived
1 2 3 4	this premium is driven, as I said, again, by the significant accrual rates. As an example, a 15-year employee, 11 extra days in accrual, as well as the wage premium that exists between Postal Police Officers and their full-time	1398	1 2 3 4	THE WITNESS: Right. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Who are the people here in this column? THE WITNESS: So the costs are derived from the National Compensation Survey. It's a
1 2 3 4 5	this premium is driven, as I said, again, by the significant accrual rates. As an example, a 15-year employee, 11 extra days in accrual, as well as the wage premium that exists between Postal Police Officers and their full-time private sector counterparts.	1398	1 2 3 4 5	THE WITNESS: Right. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Who are the people here in this column? THE WITNESS: So the costs are derived from the National Compensation Survey. It's a wide variety of occupations. This is not
1 2 3 4 5 6	this premium is driven, as I said, again, by the significant accrual rates. As an example, a 15-year employee, 11 extra days in accrual, as well as the wage premium that exists between Postal Police Officers and their full-time private sector counterparts. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: And just so that	1398	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	THE WITNESS: Right. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Who are the people here in this column? THE WITNESS: So the costs are derived from the National Compensation Survey. It's a wide variety of occupations. This is not comparing two security guards or postal or
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	1401			1403
1	THE WITNESS: Right.	1	THE WITNESS: That's right.	
2	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Are these hourly	2	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And, therefore, it	
3	workers, or are these workers that or do we	3	is impossible for you from that dataset to	
4	differentiate between hourly and salaried?	4	compare, as Arbitrator Oldham said, apples to	
5	THE WITNESS: You can. I mean, there's	5	apples.	
6	different cuts. But for the full-time private	6	Now, having said that, what I	
7	sector, those are all full-time private sector	7	understood you to say is that the dataset that	
8	workers of the of the sample. I I try to	8	you used from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the	
9	get at if we compare PPOs to the sample and not	9	average wage that goes into this is higher than	
10	necessarily consider the occupation, the wages	10	an occupation-to-occupation comparison.	
11	earned by PPOs exceed the wages earned by the	11	THE WITNESS: That's right.	
12	sample.	12	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And so, therefore,	
13	•	ı	when you look at the benefit costs relative to	
	However, the wages of the sample exceed the specific wages for the occupations that the	13	that wage set, you're basically saying that this	
14	Postal Service believes we compare the PPOs to in	15	premium is understated.	
	•	16	THE WITNESS: That's correct.	
16 17	the private sector. And, so, while it is a sample of overall the different occupations, it	17	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: That's what I	
18	*	18	understood.	
19	includes a variety of occupations. At least in	19		
	the in the wage premium effect on benefits, it	ı	THE WITNESS: Yes. We're using I'm	
20	would be it would slightly understate that	20	using the best available data source to get down	
21 22	effect, if that helps.	21	at these individual benefit costs per work hour.	
22	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. I'm not very	22	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: One thing that may	
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	1402			1404
1		1		1404
1 2	clear on that	1 2	be helpful to us, because I think it's very	1404
2	clear on that THE WITNESS: Okay.	1 2 3	be helpful to us, because I think it's very relevant to the proceedings as a whole, is it	1404
2 3	clear on that THE WITNESS: Okay. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: and maybe we can	3	be helpful to us, because I think it's very relevant to the proceedings as a whole, is it might be useful to submit to the panel precise	1404
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	1	1405			1407
1	employees also have access to participate in a		1	insurance benefits that PPOs receive?	
2	thrift savings plan similar to a 401(k).		2	A Sure. PPOs are under the Federal	
3	CSRS covers about 10 percent of the PPO		3	Employees' Group Life Insurance program. It	
4	bargaining unit. The majority, or 90 percent,		4	offers, basically, an optional insurance. The	
5	are covered under the first system. They receive		5	Postal Service pays the full cost of that basic	
6	an annuity or a defined benefit of approximately		6	coverage. As as a comparison, the federal	
7	1 percent of salary per year of service, and this		7	government pays only one-third of those basic	
8	is indexed with inflation partially. And they		8	coverage costs for its employees.	
9	also participate in the Thrift Savings Plan, but		9	Q And every employee receives the basic	
10	this this has a USPS contribution applied to		10	coverage, right?	
11	it, up to 5 percent of salary. So this TSP we		11	A That's correct.	
12	consider also a defined contribution part of		12	Q Do PPOs also receive retiree health	
13	their retirement.		13	benefits?	
14	In addition to that, the Postal Service	-	14	A They do. And retiree health benefits	
15	pays Social Security on those wages; whereas,	-	15	could probably be a presentation in and of	
16	compared to CSRS, we do not. So you have sort of	-	16	itself, but I'm just going to touch on a few key	
17	a three-legged stool for these FERS employees.		17	points here on Slide 21.	
18	They receive a defined benefit of 1 percent of		18	When a PPO retires, they fall under the	
19	salary per year of service, defined contribution		19	Federal Employees Health Benefits program. The	
20	in the form of up to 5 percent matching of salary		20	Postal Service contributes 72 percent of the	
21	for their TSP, and then Social Security. And		21	weighted average premium while they're in	
22	this is simply not prevalent in the private		22	retirement for the plans that they select.	
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		1406		. ,	1408
1		1406	1		1408
1	sector to have such a rich benefit package.	1406		Now, the costs incurred to the Postal	1408
	sector to have such a rich benefit package. In terms of shifting from in the	1406	1	Now, the costs incurred to the Postal Service are what we term the normal costs, and	1408
1 2	sector to have such a rich benefit package. In terms of shifting from in the private sector, shifting from defined benefit to	1406	1 2	Now, the costs incurred to the Postal	1408
1 2 3	sector to have such a rich benefit package. In terms of shifting from in the private sector, shifting from defined benefit to defined contribution, in the mid '80s, roughly	1406	1 2 3	Now, the costs incurred to the Postal Service are what we term the normal costs, and that represents the annualized net present value of that retiree health benefit for current	1408
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	1409			1411
1	the beginning and sort of itemized the costs for	1	Q Do PPOs oh, were you present during	
2	you. You can see that wages for straight time	2	the testimony of Dale Belman?	
3	hours worked and paid leave added together for	3	A I was.	
4	the average salary subtotal of 53,446. You add	4	Q And you are then aware that Dale	
5	in those benefits and premium numbers, a total	5	Belman, he instead of using average salary, he	
6	compensation of over \$77,500. And then you add	6	used top step salary; is that correct?	
7	in those additional labor costs, the overtime as	7	A For some of his calculations, yes.	
8	well as the retiree health benefits, and it	8	Q And did you find that this top step	
9	brings you to a total labor cost of \$90,334.	9	the top step salary, did you find any problems	
10	MS. SULLIVAN: Thank you, Michael.	10	with that analysis or in his calculations?	
11	I have no further questions at this	11	A I did not review his calculations in	
12	time.	12	depth. We never I I don't believe to my	
13		l	•	
	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I'll bet you want a break.	13	knowledge, we never received his his	
14		14	underlying calculations, so I did not review	
15	MR. STEPHENS: That would be wonderful.	15	that. But using the top step salary is a	
16	Is 15 minutes okay?	16	different methodology. I'd have to review his	
17	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Yes.	17	calculations in depth to tell you whether I agree	
18	MR. STEPHENS: Thank you.	18	or disagree.	
19	(Brief recess.)	19	Q Okay. So for back to this blue	
20		20	line, the PPO average salary growth line, if you	
21		21	took out the step increases, that blue line would	
22		22	be underneath the ECI line; is that correct?	
\vdash		-		
	1410			1412
	1410			1412
1	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR	1	A I'd have to look, but, yes, I would	1412
	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE	1 2	assume so.	1412
2	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR UNION	1 2 3	assume so. Q All right. Can you please turn to	1412
2 3	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE UNION BY MS. MCKINNON	l -	assume so. Q All right. Can you please turn to Slide 5? Isn't it correct that the relative	1412
2 3 4	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE UNION BY MS. MCKINNON Q Good morning, Mr. Billingsley.	3 4 5	assume so. Q All right. Can you please turn to Slide 5? Isn't it correct that the relative seniority distribution between the PPO craft and	1412
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2 3 4 5 6 7	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE UNION BY MS. MCKINNON Q Good morning, Mr. Billingsley. A Good morning. Q My first question for you is: Did you perform all the underlying calculations that are	3 4 5 6 7 8	assume so. Q All right. Can you please turn to Slide 5? Isn't it correct that the relative seniority distribution between the PPO craft and the other crafts is different? A To my knowledge, not not so much, at least from what I've I've reviewed and the	1412
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		1413			1415
1	Q Can you please provide us those		1	A The average salary is is the cost,	
2	numbers, then?		2	and it's driven by where employees are in their	
3	A Sure.		3	step progression.	
4	Q For the rural letter carriers, how many		4	Q All right. Thank you. May I please	
5	of the rural letter carriers are at the top step?		5	direct your attention to Slide 6?	
6	A I can provide that to you.		6	Now, isn't it correct that the night	
7	Q Do you know how many Grade 6 APWU		7	work performed by the other postal employees, the	
8	members are at the top step?		8	clerks and the mail handlers at night, occurs	
9	A Not off the top of my head.		9	inside a secure postal facility?	
10	Q And do you know how many mail handlers		10	A I would assume so. I don't have direct	
11	are at the in Grade 4 are at the top step?		11	knowledge of that. We provide security to all of	
12	A I can provide that to you.		12	our postal facilities, so, therefore, one could	
13	Q So isn't it correct that the average		13	say that.	
14	salary, if there was a lot of people at the top		14	Q But that is not correct for PPOs; is	
15	step, then that the average salary the		15	that correct?	
16	the number of people at the top step, that would		16	A I have no knowledge of that. I believe	
17	affect the average salary?		17	SO.	
18	A It would affect it, but, again, I'll		18	Q Okay. You testified that PPOs spend	
19	qualify by saying that, to my knowledge, it		19	60 percent of their time not doing mobile posts;	
20	wouldn't have as big of an effect, but I can		20	is that correct?	
21	Q Based on the numbers that you		21	A I may have misspoke there. Let me	
			ı		
22	believe		22	let me clarify. If I said that, I did misspeak.	
22	believe	1414	22	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	141
		1414	1		141
1	A That's	1414	1 2	And what I what I meant to say was that Postal	141
1 2	A That's Q you do not know?	1414	1	And what I what I meant to say was that Postal Police Officers could could not possibly	141
1	A That's Q you do not know? I'm going to be handing you,	1414	1 2	And what I what I meant to say was that Postal Police Officers could could not possibly interface with carriers for the there was some	141
1 2 3	A That's Q you do not know? I'm going to be handing you, Mr. Billingsley, the PPO totals.	1414	1 2 3	And what I what I meant to say was that Postal Police Officers could could not possibly interface with carriers for the there was some discussion in terms of protecting carriers and	141
1 2 3 4	A That's Q you do not know? I'm going to be handing you,	1414	1 2 3 4	And what I what I meant to say was that Postal Police Officers could could not possibly interface with carriers for the there was some discussion in terms of protecting carriers and visiting carriers, and so by nature of the night	141
1 2 3 4 5	A That's Q you do not know? I'm going to be handing you, Mr. Billingsley, the PPO totals. MR. STEPHENS: I've got it. MS. MCKINNON: Thank you. And this is	1414	1 2 3 4 5	And what I what I meant to say was that Postal Police Officers could could not possibly interface with carriers for the there was some discussion in terms of protecting carriers and visiting carriers, and so by nature of the night shift differential and Sunday premium when	141
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	A That's Q you do not know? I'm going to be handing you, Mr. Billingsley, the PPO totals. MR. STEPHENS: I've got it. MS. MCKINNON: Thank you. And this is going to be Union No. 101.	1414	1 2 3 4 5 6	And what I what I meant to say was that Postal Police Officers could could not possibly interface with carriers for the there was some discussion in terms of protecting carriers and visiting carriers, and so by nature of the night shift differential and Sunday premium when generally there are no carriers, 60 percent of	141
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A That's Q you do not know? I'm going to be handing you, Mr. Billingsley, the PPO totals. MR. STEPHENS: I've got it. MS. MCKINNON: Thank you. And this is going to be Union No. 101. BY MS. MCKINNON Q And I'll just represent to you that this is the distribution of PPOs A Okay. Q which will factor into what would be the average salary for a PPO. A Right. And just to clarify, when I when I did this analysis, I'm looking at, you know, cost to the Postal Service. This would be the cost for this employee group. And so focusing on cost, yes, it would have a slight	1414	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	And what I what I meant to say was that Postal Police Officers could could not possibly interface with carriers for the there was some discussion in terms of protecting carriers and visiting carriers, and so by nature of the night shift differential and Sunday premium when generally there are no carriers, 60 percent of their time would have to be spent not interfacing with those carriers. So I apologize if I misspoke there. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I don't believe you did. I have it just the way you've expressed it; 60 percent was night and Sunday work, and there would be no interaction with letter carriers. THE WITNESS: Okay. Yeah. BY MS. MCKINNON Q All right. May I please direct your attention to Slide 7?	

		_		
	141	7		1419
1	Q So Dale Belman compared apples to	1	that fact, or could you please provide me some	
2	apples; is that correct?	2	underlying documentation?	
3	A Apples to apples	3	A Sure. I could provide that to you.	
4	Q And, in fact	4	Q May I please direct your attention to	
5	A in terms of top step, yes.	5	Slide 13?	
6	Q And, in fact, you're comparing apples	6	In this slide, you're comparing to	
7	to oranges because the other crafts are younger	7	full-time private sector. Does that is that	
8	and have less seniority; is that correct?	8	private sector police?	
9	A I don't agree with that statement,	9	A No, it is not. It includes police or	
10	but	10	it would include some subset some portion of	
11	Q These are based on the numbers that you	11	that sample would assume include security	
12	believe, but do not know?	12	guards, police officers. However, it's not	
13	A That's correct.	13	specific to security guards or police officers.	
14	Q Now, let's turn to benefits. May I	14	Q But you can get the data based on	
15	please direct your attention to Slide 11?	15	industry or occupation; is that correct, the	
16	So you testified that the average	16	hourly data?	
17	employer contribution for the private sector is	17	A Not for benefits, no. It doesn't go	
18	76 percent; is that correct?	18	into those specific benefit cuts for specific	
19	A That's correct.	19	occupations like it does for the wages. And so,	
20	Q Is this private sector police?	20	when I was looking at these benefit costs, I was	
21	A No. That's the entirety of the private	21	using the best data available to me.	
22	sector.	22	Q Could you break down this data based on	
	141	3		1420
1	Q Do you know the average employer	1	industry size?	
2	contribution for private sector police?	2	A There are various cuts of of the	
3	A No, I do not.	3	data, yes.	
4	Q Do you know the average employer	4	Q Based on industry how many how	
5	contribution for federal sector police?	5	many employees does the Postal Service employ?	
6	A No, I do not.	6	A All employees?	
7	Q May I please direct your attention to	7	Q (Nodding.)	
8	Slide 12?	8	A Over 450,000 employees, 500,000.	
9	You testified that two-thirds of PPOs	9	Q I'm going to hand to you what is going	
10	are enrolled in the more costly family plans; is	10	to be marked as Union Exhibit 102.	
11	that correct?	11	So can you please tell me for the firm	
12	A Yes.	12	size of 500 workers or more	
13	Q And you're aware that Postal Police	13	MS. SULLIVAN: Before you go further,	
14	Officers tend to be older; is that correct?	14	can you explain what this is that we're looking	
15	A Tend to be older? I think when I	15	at?	
16	looked at their average age and tenure when	16	BY MS. MCKINNON	
17	you say older, what are you comparing them to?	17	Q Can you please explain what this is?	
18	Q I'm comparing them to the other crafts.	18	Do you recognize this document?	
19	A I I don't agree with that statement.	19	A I don't recognize the document. I'm	
20	The average age is right around where the average	20	Q This is from I'm going to represent	
20 21	The average age is right around where the average age is for the entirety of the Postal Service.	20 21	Q This is from I'm going to represent to you that this is from the Employment Cost	
l				

		1421		1423
1	is this represents for private industry by	1	employer hourly costs for health insurance	
2	establishment employment size the hourly costs	2	contributions? Is it \$3.85?	
3	for employers.	3	A It is.	
4	A I recognize the data on on the	4	Q So that would be higher than the \$2.96	
5	document. And, like I said, there are different	5	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
6	cuts that you can take of the ECEC data	6	2 3	
7	Q But you decided not to take the cut	7		
8	based on industry size, even though the Postal	8	5 1	
9	Service employs far more than 500 workers; is	9	8	
10	that correct?	10		
11	A And that's based on my experience	11	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
12	during this round of collective bargaining, that	12		
13	we don't constrict ourselves to establishment	13	J 1 1	
14	size. We compare to the entirety of the private	14	1 1	
15	sector. That's why I made that distinction. I	15		
16	did not look at whether you know, the	16	,	
17	different sizes of establishments.	17	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
18	Q And you also didn't differentiate based	18	*	
19	on occupation or industry?	19	,	
20	A No, I did not.	20		
21	Q Even though the statute states that the	21	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
22	Postal Service will maintain compensation and	22	Q And isn't it the same for all other	
		1422		1424
1	benefits for employees on a standard of	1422	Postal Service employees, except for newly-hired	1424
1 2		1422 1 2		142
	benefits for employees on a standard of	1	management?	142
2	benefits for employees on a standard of comparability to compensation and benefits pay	1 2	management? A That is correct. However, there are	142
2	benefits for employees on a standard of comparability to compensation and benefits pay for comparable levels of work in the private	1 2 3	management? A That is correct. However, there are non-careers that don't earn non-bargaining	142
2 3 4	benefits for employees on a standard of comparability to compensation and benefits pay for comparable levels of work in the private sector?	1 2 3 4	management? A That is correct. However, there are non-careers that don't earn non-bargaining unit excuse me non-careers that don't earn	142
2 3 4 5	benefits for employees on a standard of comparability to compensation and benefits pay for comparable levels of work in the private sector? A As I said, when doing specific benefits	1 2 3 4 5	management? A That is correct. However, there are non-careers that don't earn non-bargaining unit excuse me non-careers that don't earn leave in this manner, career employees.	142
2 3 4 5 6	benefits for employees on a standard of comparability to compensation and benefits pay for comparable levels of work in the private sector? A As I said, when doing specific benefits comparisons, even the document that you've given	1 2 3 4 5	management? A That is correct. However, there are non-careers that don't earn non-bargaining unit excuse me non-careers that don't earn leave in this manner, career employees. Q But are Postal Service employees career	142
2 3 4 5 6 7	benefits for employees on a standard of comparability to compensation and benefits pay for comparable levels of work in the private sector? A As I said, when doing specific benefits comparisons, even the document that you've given me here, that doesn't differentiate between	1 2 3 4 5 6	management? A That is correct. However, there are non-careers that don't earn non-bargaining unit excuse me non-careers that don't earn leave in this manner, career employees. Q But are Postal Service employees career employees?	142
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		1425	1427
1	Again, as you referenced full-time		1 Q And it's not according to firm size?
2	private sector, did you compare to private sector		2 A No, it's not. It includes all firms.
3	police?		3 I will add that after
4	A It's consistent methodology throughout		4 Q But it includes a firm that may have
5	my comparisons.		5 one person?
6	Q So, no; is that correct?		6 A That's correct.
7	A That's correct.		7 Q And then may I please direct your
8	Q Did you compare to federal sector		8 attention to Slide 21?
9	police?		9 A Yes.
10	A No, ma'am.		Q Here, it states the health benefits for
11	Q Did you break it down by industry size?		11 retirees are a vanishing practice in the private
12	A No, ma'am.	1:	12 sector; is that correct?
13	Q May I please direct your attention to	1:	A That's correct.
14	Slide 18?	1:	Q Is that is that statement true for
15	Are these the retirement plans that		15 the private sector police?
16	would be used by federal sector police officers?		A I have not done an analysis of that.
17	A I have not reviewed that, but I believe		Q And is that true for federal sector
18	so, with one caveat I'm not sure if if I		18 police?
19	mentioned this or not for the Thrift Savings	I	19 A I've not done an analysis of that.
20	Plan the Postal Service contributes an		20 MS. MCKINNON: All right. Thank you
21	automatic 1 percent. So I'm not sure if that's		21 for your time, Mr. Billingsley.
22	consistent with all federal employees. Slight	I	22 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
		1426	1428
1	sidebar there, there's this thing that economists		1 ADDITDATOD OI DUAM: Anything alga?
2			1 ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Anything else?
	call default bias, whereas employees would		1 ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Anything else? 2 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes. One second.
3	call default bias, whereas employees would actually have to act on contributing that 1		• •
3	actually have to act on contributing that 1		2 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes. One second.
3	actually have to act on contributing that 1 percent. And so, when you compare the first		MS. SULLIVAN: Yes. One second.REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR
3 4 5	actually have to act on contributing that 1 percent. And so, when you compare the first system, our TSP automatic contribution, that		2 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes. One second. 3 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE
3 4 5 6	actually have to act on contributing that 1 percent. And so, when you compare the first system, our TSP automatic contribution, that default bias comes in where even if the private		2 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes. One second. 3 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE 4 POSTAL SERVICE
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3 4 5 6 7	actually have to act on contributing that 1 percent. And so, when you compare the first system, our TSP automatic contribution, that default bias comes in where even if the private sector employer or federal offers a TSP plan in a similar manner, that automatic contribution of 1		2 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes. One second. 3 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE 4 POSTAL SERVICE 5 BY MS. SULLIVAN 6 Q Let's take a look at Union Exhibit 102.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	actually have to act on contributing that 1 percent. And so, when you compare the first system, our TSP automatic contribution, that default bias comes in where even if the private sector employer or federal offers a TSP plan in a similar manner, that automatic contribution of 1 percent would generally yield more than a similar		2 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes. One second. 3 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE 4 POSTAL SERVICE 5 BY MS. SULLIVAN 6 Q Let's take a look at Union Exhibit 102. 7 A Okay.
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	1429		1431
1	Q how much how much does the Postal	1	slowly. It's my understanding from your
2	Service pay per hour for PPOs?	2	testimony that these are actual dollar figures.
3	A \$5.23.	3	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
4	Q Looking at health benefits on Union	4	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And that you did the
5	Exhibit 102, what is the average cost per hour	5	calculations yourself.
6	for firms with 500 workers or more?	6	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
7	A \$3.85.	7	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And that this
8	Q And what does the Postal Service pay	8	represents the average cost for a Postal Police
9	per hour for PPOs for health benefits?	9	Officer in the United States Postal Service.
10	A \$4.50.	10	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
11	Q Now, looking at retiree health or	11	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: So when you look at
12	retirement on Union Exhibit 102, what is the	12	that bottom line number of 90,334, would that be
13	average cost per hour for firms with 500	13	what the executives in this building frequently
14	employees or more?	14	refer to as the unit labor cost?
15	A For this one, you'd have to add in the	15	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
16	retirement, and I believe give me one second	16	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And if you look back
17	while I do that.	17	at the 2010 round of bargaining, would you say
18	Yeah. So I've added in the Social	18	the central thesis from the Postal Service's
19	Security and Medicare portion of that, so it	19	vantage point was addressing unit labor costs for
20	would be two the 2.25 for retirement and	20	the need to reduce unit labor costs?
21	savings, plus the 3.09 actually, the 2.41.	21	THE WITNESS: Absolutely. I think
22	And so that would be 4.66, as compared to the	22	we've seen that through all of our agreements.
	1430		1432
1	1430 PPOs of \$6.16.	1	You can get at unit labor costs different ways,
1 2		1 2	
	PPOs of \$6.16.	1 2 3	You can get at unit labor costs different ways,
2	PPOs of \$6.16. MS. SULLIVAN: Okay. I have no	1 2 3 4	You can get at unit labor costs different ways, but the primary objective was to reduce unit
2 3	PPOs of \$6.16. MS. SULLIVAN: Okay. I have no ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I'm sorry, the PPO	Ι.	You can get at unit labor costs different ways, but the primary objective was to reduce unit labor costs, so bring those costs in line with
2 3 4	PPOs of \$6.16. MS. SULLIVAN: Okay. I have no ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I'm sorry, the PPO figure? I just wasn't quite caught up with	4	You can get at unit labor costs different ways, but the primary objective was to reduce unit labor costs, so bring those costs in line with our product the products that support those
2 3 4 5	PPOs of \$6.16. MS. SULLIVAN: Okay. I have no ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I'm sorry, the PPO figure? I just wasn't quite caught up with THE WITNESS: What's that?	4 5	You can get at unit labor costs different ways, but the primary objective was to reduce unit labor costs, so bring those costs in line with our product the products that support those costs. And as we saw from from Curtis
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	1433		1435
1	THE WITNESS: I'm not quite sure.	1	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR
2	I don't we haven't hired very many new new		THE
3	APWU employees. So if it did, it would be quite	2	POSTAL SERVICE
4	a small portion, and I I don't believe so, but	3	BY MS. PENN
5	I could I can confirm that for you.	4	Q Can you give me your name and spell it
6	ARBITRATOR BJORK: Okay. How about for	5	for the record, please?
7	the carriers? Does that include CCAs?	6	A Certainly. Tom Pavlik, P-A-V-L-I-K.
8	THE WITNESS: No. This is for career	7	Q And, Mr. Pavlik, what is your
9	only.	8	occupation?
10	ARBITRATOR BJORK: And then, on Slide	9	A I am the managing principal of the
11	7, these numbers would have significantly changed	10	Chicago office of Sullivan Cotter and Associates.
12	from 2013, correct?	11	MS. PENN: Could you queue up the first
13	THE WITNESS: In 2013, the APWU, the	12	slide for me, please?
14	rural carriers have experienced their wage	13	BY MS. PENN
15	freeze, and so they did receive the the	14	Q And can you give me your educational
16	increases awarded in in their contracts.	15	background briefly?
17	Now, the reason why I chose 2012 is,	16	A Sure. I have a computer science degree
18	again, because that was the end of the PPO	17	and an MBA from the College of William and Mary.
19	contract. So that's that's why I chose the	18	Q Do you have any other credentials you'd
20	average in 2012.	19	like to outline for us?
21	ARBITRATOR BJORK: Okay. I think	20	A In the profession of compensation, I'm
22	that's it. I think that's all I have. Thanks.	21	a certified compensation professional, which is
22	that s it. I think that s an I have. Thanks.	22	offered by the national association. There's a
	1434		1436
	1434	l	1430
1			
	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you.	1	number of classes you to take in order to get
2	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you. THE WITNESS: Thank you.	1 2	number of classes you to take in order to get that certification.
2 3	•	1 2 3	
	THE WITNESS: Thank you.	ı	that certification.
3	THE WITNESS: Thank you. (Witness excused.)	3	that certification. Q Okay. And can you tell me what you do
3 4	THE WITNESS: Thank you. (Witness excused.) MS. GONSALVES: We need about two	3 4	that certification. Q Okay. And can you tell me what you do in your day-to-day work as a pay compensation specialist? A Sure. So our firm focuses on
3 4 5	THE WITNESS: Thank you. (Witness excused.) MS. GONSALVES: We need about two minutes just to get the next PowerPoint up and	3 4 5	that certification. Q Okay. And can you tell me what you do in your day-to-day work as a pay compensation specialist?
3 4 5 6	THE WITNESS: Thank you. (Witness excused.) MS. GONSALVES: We need about two minutes just to get the next PowerPoint up and switch seats. And, Arlus, I would request if you	3 4 5	that certification. Q Okay. And can you tell me what you do in your day-to-day work as a pay compensation specialist? A Sure. So our firm focuses on
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	THE WITNESS: Thank you. (Witness excused.) MS. GONSALVES: We need about two minutes just to get the next PowerPoint up and switch seats. And, Arlus, I would request if you could do the same for us as we did for you and reduce any requests for information to writing. MR. STEPHENS: Absolutely. Will do. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Sir, you'll need to stand up and be sworn in as a witness. WHEREUPON, TOM PAVLIK called as a witness, and having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: THE WITNESS: I do. MS. PENN: I'm Sonya Penn. I'm a labor relations specialist, and I'll be presenting the next witness for the Postal Service.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	that certification. Q Okay. And can you tell me what you do in your day-to-day work as a pay compensation specialist? A Sure. So our firm focuses on compensation, and that could be within the area of assessment, just compensation evaluations relative to positions, or redesigning programs for different types of organizations, and that can go all the way from staff to physicians to executives. Q And what does an employer typically do with the information that you provide them? A You know, so it it varies by the organization. Really, what we're trying to most often do for some of our clients is is just give them an assessment evaluation of where their current pay is today. We do work with some

i		1437	143
		1.57	
1	may be different. It could be that they want to		1 findings regarding the Postal Service in interest
2	put a little bit more leverage into incentive		2 arbitration or other proceedings?
3	plans, or it could be that they just want to make		3 A I have. I have. I presented on the
4	sure that their program is easy to administer.		4 to the NAPS and recently to some of the call
5	To me, it really kind of comes down		5 center positions that are relatively new.
6	to I think as you look at pay, the things that		6 Q Okay. And did you have an occasion to
7	organizations talk to us about are relative to		7 prepare a PowerPoint today?
8	are we having some recruitment problems, you		8 A I did.
9	know, is our compensation competitive, or maybe		9 Q And this is it?
10	we have retention problems, which is maybe our		0 A This is it.
11	we're able to recruit people in, but can we keep	1	1 Q Okay. Can you please turn to Slide
12	people here, et cetera.		2 3 2?
13	And certainly from a cost management	1	3 ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Sonya, where are we
14	perspective, we do a significant amount of work		4 in the book?
15	in the health care arena. Health care is about	1	5 MS. PENN: Slide 2. Oh, I forgot to
16	50 percent of your entire operating expense		6 tell you. We're at Postal Volume 2, Tab G.
17	related to salary benefits. So most of our		7 Everyone set?
18	clients, that's a key component relative to	1	8 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Slide 2?
19	what's happening in today's market of being cost	1	9 MS. PENN: Slide 2.
20	efficient, cost effective.	2	0 BY MS. PENN
21	Q So, in doing this type of work, you're	2	1 Q What did we request that you do?
22	familiar with data collection methodologies?	2	A So we were asked to conduct a job
		1438	144
1	A Yes.		1 analysis and pay comparability study for the PPO
2	Q Okay. And what is your role at		2 position in a manner consistent with the Postal
3	Sullivan Cotter? You touched on your duties.		=
4	A Sure. So, besides the consulting, I		3 Reorganization Act, which is to focus on
	A Suite. So, desides the consuming, i		
5			
	manage the Chicago office, focus on development		4 comparable jobs in the private sector and then5 national market data.
5	manage the Chicago office, focus on development of client relationships within the Midwest		 4 comparable jobs in the private sector and then 5 national market data. 6 Q In order to perform this study, did you
5 6	manage the Chicago office, focus on development of client relationships within the Midwest region.		 4 comparable jobs in the private sector and then 5 national market data. 6 Q In order to perform this study, did you 7 perform an analysis of the postal post office
5 6 7	manage the Chicago office, focus on development of client relationships within the Midwest region. Q Okay. And how long have you how		 4 comparable jobs in the private sector and then 5 national market data. 6 Q In order to perform this study, did you 7 perform an analysis of the postal post office
5 6 7 8	manage the Chicago office, focus on development of client relationships within the Midwest region.		 4 comparable jobs in the private sector and then 5 national market data. 6 Q In order to perform this study, did you 7 perform an analysis of the postal post office 8 position Postal Police Officer position? 9 A I did.
5 6 7 8 9	manage the Chicago office, focus on development of client relationships within the Midwest region. Q Okay. And how long have you how long has Sullivan Cotter performed analyses for the Postal Service?	1	 4 comparable jobs in the private sector and then 5 national market data. 6 Q In order to perform this study, did you 7 perform an analysis of the postal post office 8 position Postal Police Officer position? 9 A I did.
5 6 7 8 9	manage the Chicago office, focus on development of client relationships within the Midwest region. Q Okay. And how long have you how long has Sullivan Cotter performed analyses for the Postal Service? A I believe it's been 22 years coming up	1 1	4 comparable jobs in the private sector and then 5 national market data. 6 Q In order to perform this study, did you 7 perform an analysis of the postal post office 8 position Postal Police Officer position? 9 A I did. 0 Q Excuse me. 1 A I did.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	manage the Chicago office, focus on development of client relationships within the Midwest region. Q Okay. And how long have you how long has Sullivan Cotter performed analyses for the Postal Service?	1 1 1	4 comparable jobs in the private sector and then 5 national market data. 6 Q In order to perform this study, did you 7 perform an analysis of the postal post office 8 position Postal Police Officer position? 9 A I did. 0 Q Excuse me. 1 A I did. 2 Q Okay. And specifically what position
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		1441		1.4.42
		1441		1443
1	on on Slide 3, so really get an understanding		l direct supervisors or the incumbents themselves	
2	of the job, then identify relevant survey sources		2 to clarify anything relative to the job	
3	that may reflect the the market you're		description, or once in a while, we'll do	
4	competing in or that you're comparing yourself		4 questionnaires. We actually send out a hard copy	
5	to, identify comparable jobs within those surveys		questionnaire to each employee and ask them what	
6	and then extract that market data from those	- 1	6 would they do in their job.	
7	published surveys. And the last step is then	- 1	But the vast majority, if you get that	
8	just kind of a competitive analysis to compare	- 1	8 first row where are job descriptions accurate, it	
9	our current levels to that market that we've		9 reflects the knowledge and skills needed for the	
10	collected.	1	3	
11	Q Could you turn to Slide 4?	1	1	
12	In your study of the PPO position, did	1:		
13	you go beyond what you would have normally done			
14	for a pay comp study?	11.		
15	A Sure. So if you if you look at this	1	1	
16	slide really and, again, understand the job,		3 3	
17	so you have to look at the the duties, the			
18	responsibilities, the knowledge, work	1	3 1	
19	environment, unique skills, et cetera. That's	1		
20	pretty consistent as far as trying to just	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	E i	
21	understand the job, the analysis part.	$\frac{1}{2}$	•	
22	The typical approaches in the next	2	2 Q And does your slide reflect what sites	
		1442		1444
1			1 you visited for the Postal Service?	1444
1 2	bullet, I will tell you that the vast majority of		3	1444
	bullet, I will tell you that the vast majority of the time we stop that first half, which is		A So this go-round, we went to New York,	1444
2	bullet, I will tell you that the vast majority of the time we stop that first half, which is reviewing job documentation. So many of our		A So this go-round, we went to New York, Chicago, Miami and Fort Worth. We were asked to	1444
2 3	bullet, I will tell you that the vast majority of the time we stop that first half, which is reviewing job documentation. So many of our clients will say, we're going to provide you		A So this go-round, we went to New York, Chicago, Miami and Fort Worth. We were asked to do a similar assessment in, I believe it was,	1444
2 3 4	bullet, I will tell you that the vast majority of the time we stop that first half, which is reviewing job documentation. So many of our		A So this go-round, we went to New York, Chicago, Miami and Fort Worth. We were asked to do a similar assessment in, I believe it was,	1444
2 3 4 5	bullet, I will tell you that the vast majority of the time we stop that first half, which is reviewing job documentation. So many of our clients will say, we're going to provide you you know, we want these 20 jobs to be to be		A So this go-round, we went to New York, Chicago, Miami and Fort Worth. We were asked to do a similar assessment in, I believe it was, 2007, '8 kind of time frame, and at that point in	1444
2 3 4 5 6	bullet, I will tell you that the vast majority of the time we stop that first half, which is reviewing job documentation. So many of our clients will say, we're going to provide you you know, we want these 20 jobs to be to be assessed. Here's the job descriptions. One of		A So this go-round, we went to New York, Chicago, Miami and Fort Worth. We were asked to do a similar assessment in, I believe it was, 2007, '8 kind of time frame, and at that point in time, we went to Pittsburgh, New York City, Los	1444
2 3 4 5 6 7	bullet, I will tell you that the vast majority of the time we stop that first half, which is reviewing job documentation. So many of our clients will say, we're going to provide you you know, we want these 20 jobs to be to be assessed. Here's the job descriptions. One of the things we often ask is are they up to date,		A So this go-round, we went to New York, Chicago, Miami and Fort Worth. We were asked to do a similar assessment in, I believe it was, 2007, '8 kind of time frame, and at that point in time, we went to Pittsburgh, New York City, Los Angeles and Chicago and did on-site interviews as	1444
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	bullet, I will tell you that the vast majority of the time we stop that first half, which is reviewing job documentation. So many of our clients will say, we're going to provide you you know, we want these 20 jobs to be to be assessed. Here's the job descriptions. One of the things we often ask is are they up to date, is there anything that is missing from the job		A So this go-round, we went to New York, Chicago, Miami and Fort Worth. We were asked to do a similar assessment in, I believe it was, 2007, '8 kind of time frame, and at that point in time, we went to Pittsburgh, New York City, Los Angeles and Chicago and did on-site interviews as well. Q Could you please turn to Slide 5?	1444
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	bullet, I will tell you that the vast majority of the time we stop that first half, which is reviewing job documentation. So many of our clients will say, we're going to provide you you know, we want these 20 jobs to be to be assessed. Here's the job descriptions. One of the things we often ask is are they up to date, is there anything that is missing from the job description. Most often, the group we're working		A So this go-round, we went to New York, Chicago, Miami and Fort Worth. We were asked to do a similar assessment in, I believe it was, 2007, '8 kind of time frame, and at that point in time, we went to Pittsburgh, New York City, Los Angeles and Chicago and did on-site interviews as well. Q Could you please turn to Slide 5? You already told me that you reviewed	1444
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	bullet, I will tell you that the vast majority of the time we stop that first half, which is reviewing job documentation. So many of our clients will say, we're going to provide you you know, we want these 20 jobs to be to be assessed. Here's the job descriptions. One of the things we often ask is are they up to date, is there anything that is missing from the job description. Most often, the group we're working with, whether it's HR or the operating	10	A So this go-round, we went to New York, Chicago, Miami and Fort Worth. We were asked to do a similar assessment in, I believe it was, 2007, '8 kind of time frame, and at that point in time, we went to Pittsburgh, New York City, Los Angeles and Chicago and did on-site interviews as well. Q Could you please turn to Slide 5? You already told me that you reviewed the PPO job description. What did you learn	1444
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		1445			1447
1	you'll find when you look at from an HR		1	this survey annually. So each year is a comp	
2	perspective trying to write a job description		2	department I mean, we get asked to participate	
3	that captures the job, it can't be employee	- 1	3	in these surveys. It's going to say, here's the	
4	specific. You know, so we walked in, we had	- 1	4	100 different jobs we want to collect information	
5	conversations. You know, there's a little bit of	- 1	5	on. Towers and Mercer have survey teams that	
6	difference whether you are on tour 1 or tour 2 or	- 1	6	collect that information, review it, make sure it	
7	tour 3. But, again, the discussion was is this	- 1	7	looks right, doing follow-up questions to make	
8	job description really accurate and reflective of	- 1	8	sure, and then they summarize and report that	
9	PPOs, and the response was yes.	- 1	9	survey back out to the participants.	
10	Q Okay. Did you then identify relevant	- 1	10	Q And this was this is national survey	
11	survey sources?	- 1	11	data?	
12	A Yes. That's kind of the next step on	1	12	A Yes.	
13	Slide 6, if you will. Again, so we looked	- 1	13	Q Okay. And the surveys, you said, had	
14	through those surveys that are commercially		14	similar jobs?	
15	available, conducted by independent firms, and,	- 1	15	A Yes. Yes.	
16	again, the notion of they wanted to reflect		16	Q Okay. Could you turn to Slide 7?	
17	private sector employers, national market data,		17	A Okay.	
18	and then that would contain jobs comparable to	- 1	18	Q What job did you find in the Towers	
19	the PPO job.		19	Watson survey that was comparable with the postal	
20	Q And did you find a strong match?	- 1	20	PPO job?	
21	A Yes. So there's two surveys that we		21	A So the Towers Watson survey has a job	
22	were able to identify and look at. Towers Watson		22	called security armed, and then, in their survey,	
	were use to identify and rook at: Towers watson			cance security armoa, and mon, in their survey,	
		1446			1448
1	Data Services, they've got the 2012 office and		1	they report data by by level. And we selected	
2	business support report, and Mercer HR	- 1	2	Level 2, intermediate. The the five hash	
3	consulting.	- 1	3	marks in the middle of this slide guards	
4	And just you know, these two	- 1	4	property against damage/theft, makes periodic	
5	organizations conduct a number of different	- 1	5	tours, ensures identification, investigates	
6	surveys. I don't have the exact number. I would	- 1	6	disturbances, hold a valid firearm that's the	
7	guess in the neighborhood of maybe 20 to 30		7	job summary that's reported by Towers Watson.	
8	different surveys. In the case of Towers Watson,		8	And, again, the Level 2 intermediate was really	
9	theirs are more by position level, so they're		9	reflective of the knowledge and skills that were	
10	going to have an office and business support.		10	required at that level. So there's a Level 1,	
11	They may have a technical. They may have a		11	which is entry level. We thought that was a	
12	skilled trades. They may have a professional,		12	little bit too low.	
13	supervisory, management executive, so more by		13	Q Okay. And is this position, this	
14	level.		14	Towers Watson position, reflected in your	
15	Mercer does theirs a little bit more by		15	appendix?	
16	industry, so the benchmark survey is kind of all		16	A Yes. Yes, it is.	
17	industry, but they also do a survey for health		17	Q Okay. At	
18	care industry. They do a survey for		18	A Appendix C.	
19	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		* *	
20	pharmaceutical industry. Again, that could have		19	Q Okay. Great. And what about Mercer,	
20			19 20		
21	pharmaceutical industry. Again, that could have a different number of jobs within it. But both of these organizations have a			Q Okay. Great. And what about Mercer, did you use A So Mercer had what their job was	
	a different number of jobs within it.		20	did you use	

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	1449			1451
1	similar, but the Mercer survey does not report	1	item by item and if you want to go back, that	
2	whether it's armed or unarmed. And the issue is	2	was that one slide that lists items 1 through 9.	
3	with the Postal Police Officer job, that is an	3	We just made sure is this still an active	
4	armed position. And we thought that data then	4	Q Okay.	
5	really wouldn't capture only those positions that	5	A responsibility that's being done.	
6	were armed security guards.	6	We got completed doing that. They would take	
7	Q Okay. Great. Could you turn to Slide	7	us on a tour of the facilities.	
8	8, please?	8	So, in New York, they have a couple	
9	A Uh-huh.	9	areas where people are standing posts. We were	
10	Q So what did you do with the Towers	10	able to walk over and see what that meant, how	
11	Watson data that you	11	that worked, letting trucks in and out,	
12	A So the next step then, really, is once	12	et cetera. Other places, we were able to go out	
13	you identify the possible job match in the survey	13	to the airport to visit the air facilities. So	
14	is to extract the market data from the survey.	14	it was a good opportunity to see the PPOs. We	
15	And since the surveys are reported at kind of	15	didn't really interview the PPOs, but the	
16	different points in times of the year, we aged	16	supervisors and managers had previously been	
17	the data to reflect April 2012, which is the end	17	PPOs.	
18	of the PPO contract.	18	Q Okay. So let me take you to I took	
19	Q Okay.	19	you off course back to slide	
20	A So we took the market data from	20	A Slide?	
21	February 2012 and adjusted it forward, using the	21	Q Nine, please.	
22	ECI from the BLS, and that's really just the ECI	22	A All right.	
	1450			1452
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	for wages and salaries that are reported.		Q What did you find with respect to the	
2	Q Okay. And is this approach consistent with generally accepted compensation practices?	2	data that you looked at?	
3	with generally accepted combensation bractices?	1 2	A Comban was committed the market date	
1 1		$\frac{3}{4}$	A So when we compiled the market data	
4	A Yes. Everything everything I've	4	from Towers Watson, just really going across	
5	A Yes. Everything everything I've gone through is the job analysis, the job match,	4 5	from Towers Watson, just really going across columnwise, there were 25 organizations in the	
5 6	A Yes. Everything everything I've gone through is the job analysis, the job match, pulling the market data out of the survey and	4	from Towers Watson, just really going across columnwise, there were 25 organizations in the survey that reported data for 1,588 incumbents	
5 6 7	A Yes. Everything everything I've gone through is the job analysis, the job match, pulling the market data out of the survey and adjusting forward to a common point in time.	4 5	from Towers Watson, just really going across columnwise, there were 25 organizations in the survey that reported data for 1,588 incumbents that they matched to that same level of security,	
5 6 7 8	A Yes. Everything everything I've gone through is the job analysis, the job match, pulling the market data out of the survey and adjusting forward to a common point in time. Yes, that's very consistent.	4 5 6 7 8	from Towers Watson, just really going across columnwise, there were 25 organizations in the survey that reported data for 1,588 incumbents that they matched to that same level of security, armed level U2, intermediate. In the next four	
5 6 7 8 9	A Yes. Everything everything I've gone through is the job analysis, the job match, pulling the market data out of the survey and adjusting forward to a common point in time. Yes, that's very consistent. Q Now, before we move forward, one	4 5 6 7 8 9	from Towers Watson, just really going across columnwise, there were 25 organizations in the survey that reported data for 1,588 incumbents that they matched to that same level of security, armed level U2, intermediate. In the next four columns over are the market base salary data	
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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A Yes. Everything everything I've gone through is the job analysis, the job match, pulling the market data out of the survey and adjusting forward to a common point in time. Yes, that's very consistent. Q Now, before we move forward, one back-up question. When you interviewed the supervisors, did they give you information about their former duties, like whether they had been involved with PPO? A Yes. Yes. Actually so the the majority of the individuals we talked to had previously been PPOs and had moved up. And, you know, again, we talked with a the site visits were you know, just maybe to clarify for the group, we provided the current up-to-date PPO job description. We met with captains, we met with	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	from Towers Watson, just really going across columnwise, there were 25 organizations in the survey that reported data for 1,588 incumbents that they matched to that same level of security, armed level U2, intermediate. In the next four columns over are the market base salary data that's been adjusted forward to April 2012. So the average base salary in the market for private sector positions that are comparable is 42,956. And in the next three columns, the surveys report the 25th, 50th and 75th percentiles. Q Great. Could you turn to Slide 10, please? So did you then compare the average base salary in the Towers Watson survey to the USPS average base salary for PPOs? A Yes. That's right.	

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	14:	3		1455
1	process is then to compare the organization's pay	1	old days, it used to be called the point factor	
2	levels to the market data. And so the first row	2	system. You have a number of factors about the	
3	is the April 2000 average base salary for the	3	job, and then you assess each factor on a number	
4	PPOs, which is 53,171. The next row where you	4	of levels. You total up the points, and if you	
5	see the 42,956, that was from the prior page,	5	have two jobs that equal about the same number of	
6	which shows the market data, so that would	6	points, the view is those jobs are of equal value	
7	indicate a premium of about \$10,000 per employee,	7	and should be paid similarly.	
8	or about a 24 percent pay premium to the market.	8	So this was before it used to be	
9	Q Okay. And you said April 2000. You		there's company called Hay, and they do a point	
10	meant 2012, right? April 2012?	10	factor plan. They were very big in a lot of	
11	A I'm sorry, yes, April 2012. Thank you.	11	large companies. And so the process that you go	
12		12	through is to say, you know, knowledge, what's	
	Q All right. So your overall conclusion was that there was a wage premium?	13	required? Is it a Level 1 where it's, you know,	
13				
		14	high school? Level 2 might be associate's.	
15 16	Q Okay. Could you turn to Slide 11?	15	Three might be a bachelor's. So you just assess the job at each of those and you total up all the	
	Did you have occasion to assess the PPO	16	2 1	
17	position against the OPM Grade Evaluation Guide	17	points. Once you have the number of points, it	
18	for Police and Security Guard positions?	18	tells you it should be pay grade X.	
19	A Yes, we did.	19	Q Okay. And is the OPM guide attached to	
20	Q And why did you do that? What happened with that?	20	the presentation?	
21 22	A So so one of the one of the	21 22	A Yes. That is Appendix D. It's a	
22	A 50 50 one of the one of the	22	lengthy read of maybe 20-some pages.	
		\neg		
	14:	4		1456
1			O Olean And then are not tomate Clide	1456
1 2	questions that was asked to me is, you know, how	1	Q Okay. And then can you turn to Slide	1456
2	questions that was asked to me is, you know, how do we look at this job. You match it to security	1 2	12? What factors does the grade evaluation guide	1456
2 3	questions that was asked to me is, you know, how do we look at this job. You match it to security guard. You know, the title is PPO, Postal Police	1 2 3	12? What factors does the grade evaluation guide take the user through to determine the grade of a	1456
2 3 4	questions that was asked to me is, you know, how do we look at this job. You match it to security guard. You know, the title is PPO, Postal Police Officer, what you consider police. And when we	1 2 3 4	12? What factors does the grade evaluation guide take the user through to determine the grade of a position?	1456
2 3 4 5	questions that was asked to me is, you know, how do we look at this job. You match it to security guard. You know, the title is PPO, Postal Police Officer, what you consider police. And when we looked through the first section to understand	1 2 3 4 5	12? What factors does the grade evaluation guide take the user through to determine the grade of a position? A Right. So the OPM has these nine	1456
2 3 4 5 6	questions that was asked to me is, you know, how do we look at this job. You match it to security guard. You know, the title is PPO, Postal Police Officer, what you consider police. And when we looked through the first section to understand the job, we looked at market data.	1 2 3 4 5 6	12? What factors does the grade evaluation guide take the user through to determine the grade of a position? A Right. So the OPM has these nine factors. And, again, in the in the appendix,	1456
2 3 4 5	questions that was asked to me is, you know, how do we look at this job. You match it to security guard. You know, the title is PPO, Postal Police Officer, what you consider police. And when we looked through the first section to understand the job, we looked at market data. We did look a little bit through some	1 2 3 4 5	12? What factors does the grade evaluation guide take the user through to determine the grade of a position? A Right. So the OPM has these nine factors. And, again, in the in the appendix, they describe what is knowledge and what does	1456
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	questions that was asked to me is, you know, how do we look at this job. You match it to security guard. You know, the title is PPO, Postal Police Officer, what you consider police. And when we looked through the first section to understand the job, we looked at market data. We did look a little bit through some of the police descriptions and responsibilities as well, and so, for reference purposes, looked	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	12? What factors does the grade evaluation guide take the user through to determine the grade of a position? A Right. So the OPM has these nine factors. And, again, in the in the appendix, they describe what is knowledge and what does knowledge Level 1 mean and then what does Level 2 mean and Level 3, and you go through each of	1456
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	questions that was asked to me is, you know, how do we look at this job. You match it to security guard. You know, the title is PPO, Postal Police Officer, what you consider police. And when we looked through the first section to understand the job, we looked at market data. We did look a little bit through some of the police descriptions and responsibilities as well, and so, for reference purposes, looked to see what would the federal government be relative to this position. And the the approach they used is a little bit different. It's still a very valid approach, but it's a little bit different than the process I just walked through. Q Okay. And can you just briefly give me a little bit of background on the OPM Grade Evaluation Guide? A Sure. So Q How does that work?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	12? What factors does the grade evaluation guide take the user through to determine the grade of a position? A Right. So the OPM has these nine factors. And, again, in the in the appendix, they describe what is knowledge and what does knowledge Level 1 mean and then what does Level 2 mean and Level 3, and you go through each of those on an individual-by-individual basis. Q Okay. A So based on my experience with these type of job evaluation systems, I went through and took the PPO job through each of these factors and scored each level and then the resulting points. If you're Level 2, it's 200 points in knowledge. It's straightforward. Q Okay. And what did you what rating did you give the PPO position? A Yeah. So you can see the second column	1456
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	questions that was asked to me is, you know, how do we look at this job. You match it to security guard. You know, the title is PPO, Postal Police Officer, what you consider police. And when we looked through the first section to understand the job, we looked at market data. We did look a little bit through some of the police descriptions and responsibilities as well, and so, for reference purposes, looked to see what would the federal government be relative to this position. And the the approach they used is a little bit different. It's still a very valid approach, but it's a little bit different than the process I just walked through. Q Okay. And can you just briefly give me a little bit of background on the OPM Grade Evaluation Guide? A Sure. So	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	12? What factors does the grade evaluation guide take the user through to determine the grade of a position? A Right. So the OPM has these nine factors. And, again, in the in the appendix, they describe what is knowledge and what does knowledge Level 1 mean and then what does Level 2 mean and Level 3, and you go through each of those on an individual-by-individual basis. Q Okay. A So based on my experience with these type of job evaluation systems, I went through and took the PPO job through each of these factors and scored each level and then the resulting points. If you're Level 2, it's 200 points in knowledge. It's straightforward. Q Okay. And what did you what rating did you give the PPO position?	1456

	145	7		1459
1	11 and 12 about knowledge, I rated it a Level 2.	1	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I have, I think.	
2	Q Okay.	2	THE WITNESS: Okay. So well, I want	
3	A And it says right in the guide, Level	3	to take a step back and go back to page 10.	
4	2, on knowledge, that equals 200 points.	4	So page 10 right in the middle, it says	
5	Q Okay.	5	Level 1-2, 200 points. So this is the beginning	
6	A Okay. So you just go through each of	6	of Level 2. And what they did in this guide is	
7	those factors. When you add them all up, the	7	they gave us here's the description of a	
8	total points are 880 points.	8	police officer type of knowledge. Okay. And if	
9	Q Okay. And then did you corroborate	9	you get past that, once you read through page 10	
10	your analysis?	10	and 11, then page 12 says here's the security	
11	A Yes. After I went through that, had an	11	guard description for knowledge.	
12	opportunity to come out and meet with David	12	So this this was not this is not	
13	Bowers, actually, to go through the Postal Police	13	a two-bullet exercise. David Bowers and I went	
14	Officer job description and, you know, went	14	through this in great detail to go through, and	
15	through this guide, you know, factor by factor,	15	we read through these. And there were some	
16 17	level by level and had a discussion of what level should it be. And I did not share with him my	16	things, you know, just if you if you look at the difference between the two, there's	
18	evaluation.	18	similarities in the level of knowledge. And it	
19	Q Okay.	19	says that, you know, that there's, you know,	
20	A It was let's just sit down, the two of	20	knowledge of commonly used rules, procedures,	
21	us, and go through knowledge, what's required.	21	operations, et cetera. But there's certain	
22	When you read knowledge, I think you get some	22	things that really distinguish and differentiate.	
		_		
	145	3		1460
1	clarification as to, yeah, this is what should be	1	So, as I look at page 11, under the police	1460
1 2	clarification as to, yeah, this is what should be matched to the PPO position.	1 2	officer, informing individuals about their rights	1460
	clarification as to, yeah, this is what should be matched to the PPO position. Q Okay.	1	officer, informing individuals about their rights of suspects or the witnesses, operating radar or	1460
2 3 4	clarification as to, yeah, this is what should be matched to the PPO position. Q Okay. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Can you show us	1 2 3 4	officer, informing individuals about their rights of suspects or the witnesses, operating radar or other speed detection equipment and pursuing	1460
2 3 4 5	clarification as to, yeah, this is what should be matched to the PPO position. Q Okay. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Can you show us that page?	1 2 3 4 5	officer, informing individuals about their rights of suspects or the witnesses, operating radar or other speed detection equipment and pursuing speeding vehicles, that's not something that a	1460
2 3 4 5 6	clarification as to, yeah, this is what should be matched to the PPO position. Q Okay. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Can you show us that page? THE WITNESS: Sure. And I don't know	1 2 3 4 5 6	officer, informing individuals about their rights of suspects or the witnesses, operating radar or other speed detection equipment and pursuing speeding vehicles, that's not something that a PPO does.	1460
2 3 4 5 6 7	clarification as to, yeah, this is what should be matched to the PPO position. Q Okay. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Can you show us that page? THE WITNESS: Sure. And I don't know how your binders are set up. Is there a divider	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	officer, informing individuals about their rights of suspects or the witnesses, operating radar or other speed detection equipment and pursuing speeding vehicles, that's not something that a PPO does. Q Okay. So I'm sorry.	1460
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	clarification as to, yeah, this is what should be matched to the PPO position. Q Okay. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Can you show us that page? THE WITNESS: Sure. And I don't know how your binders are set up. Is there a divider between my attachments?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	officer, informing individuals about their rights of suspects or the witnesses, operating radar or other speed detection equipment and pursuing speeding vehicles, that's not something that a PPO does. Q Okay. So I'm sorry. A But on page 12, there's a couple	1460
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		1461			1463
1	security guard worth 200 points.		1	these four cities, I just collected information	
2	Q So you and Mr. Bowers independently		2	for these four cities. There is the rest of U.S.	
3	came up with the same conclusion based on the		3	that you can apply and use, but we collected that	
4	OPM		4	information.	
5	A That's correct.		5	Q And before you move on, did you attach	
6	Q guidelines?		6	the GS pay tables reflected in your report at	
7	A That's correct. That's correct.		7	Appendix E?	
8	For those of you that have it, if you		8	A Yes. They are Appendix E. The	
9	go back to page 9 and I'm probably dragging		9	individual tables are attached.	
10	this out, but I want you to understand it. So		10	Q Okay. And did you look the pay tables	
11	page 9 has the grade conversion table, and the		11	for various localities? I don't recall whether	
12	grade conversion table says if you're between 855		12	you said that.	
				-	
13	points and 1,100 points, you're a GS-5.		13	A Yes. Yes, I did, and I looked at the	
14	Q Okay.		14	four that we did site visits for.	
15	A If you go back to the grid here without		15	Q Okay. And what did you conclude?	
16	flipping around pages, page 12, where we did the		16	A Well, again, what we again, from a	
17	evaluation, came up with 880 points. That's		17	reference point, we went to step 10 of each	
18	clearly a grade GS-5. And it will tell you that		18	salary table, which is the top step of each	
19	if you look at these points and you go through,		19	table, and extracted that pay data. And it might	
20	you can realize that if somebody said, boy,		20	just be easier if I can demonstrate on the next	
21	knowledge, that's not a 2, that's a 3, it goes up		21	page, page 14.	
22	by 150 points. It turns out to be a total of		22	Q Slide 14.	
		1462			146
1					140
	1,030, which still is a GS-5.		1	A So the Postal Service's average base	140
	1,030, which still is a GS-5. O Okay.			A So the Postal Service's average base salary is 53.171 as of April 2012.	140
2	Q Okay.		2	salary is 53,171 as of April 2012.	140
2	Q Okay.A So looking at this you know, even if		2 3	salary is 53,171 as of April 2012. Q Yes.	140
2 3 4	Q Okay. A So looking at this you know, even if you could say there's one factor that's off, it's		2 3 4	salary is 53,171 as of April 2012. Q Yes. A Okay. And then next row is the New	140
2 3 4 5	Q Okay. A So looking at this you know, even if you could say there's one factor that's off, it's not going to change this. It's a GS-5.		2 3 4 5	salary is 53,171 as of April 2012. Q Yes. A Okay. And then next row is the New York/Newark/Bridgeport salary table. Top step	140
2 3 4 5 6	Q Okay. A So looking at this you know, even if you could say there's one factor that's off, it's not going to change this. It's a GS-5. Q Factor that's off, rating them higher		2 3 4	salary is 53,171 as of April 2012. Q Yes. A Okay. And then next row is the New York/Newark/Bridgeport salary table. Top step for GS-5 is 45,898. It's about a \$7,000 pay	140
2 3 4 5 6 7	Q Okay. A So looking at this you know, even if you could say there's one factor that's off, it's not going to change this. It's a GS-5. Q Factor that's off, rating them higher on level		2 3 4 5 6 7	salary is 53,171 as of April 2012. Q Yes. A Okay. And then next row is the New York/Newark/Bridgeport salary table. Top step for GS-5 is 45,898. It's about a \$7,000 pay premium compared to that for a GS-5 position.	140
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q Okay. A So looking at this you know, even if you could say there's one factor that's off, it's not going to change this. It's a GS-5. Q Factor that's off, rating them higher on level A You'd have to go through all these factors and adjust all of them up one Q Okay. A to move it to a 6 or 7. And then, clearly, as you read through these, you really get the feeling of clearly a Level 2 on knowledge. It's you start reading level 3, and you realize this is not Q Okay. A a PPO job. Q Okay. Great. Could you turn to Slide 13? So then you touched on that you looked at		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	salary is 53,171 as of April 2012. Q Yes. A Okay. And then next row is the New York/Newark/Bridgeport salary table. Top step for GS-5 is 45,898. It's about a \$7,000 pay premium compared to that for a GS-5 position. Q Okay. A And, as you can see, it ranges a little bit by locality. Q Great. Thank you. So can you turn to Slide 15? What was your overall conclusion with respect to job comparability and pay premiums of the PPO position of the Postal Service? A Sure. It's really just as it's summarized there. We felt the security armed Level 2 was directly comparable to the PPO job. When you looked at the April 2012 time frame, the	140
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n't know if it's in the PowerPoint or not, but			
	_	Q Degan working on pay comparation.	
1466			1468
s in your it's Appendix A	1	sites for USPS in 1991; is that correct?	
A Okay.	2	A That's correct.	
Q which is your	3	Q And your studies include the mail	
A Yes.	4	handlers; is that correct?	
Q Is it correct that you well, let me	5	A Yes.	
k you this: You you represented you've been	6	Q And the NPPN, is that the postal	
red by the post office on many occasions,	7	nurses?	
rrect?	8	A Yes, that's right.	
A Our firm has been, yes.	9	Q So if they needed you to testify	
	10	regarding postal nurses, you were able to compare	
this Slide A-1, that you've been doing pay	11	something for the postal nurses, and you did so,	
mparability for the post office for 23 years?	12	correct?	
	13	A Yes.	
Q Okay.	14	Q And the same thing is true for the	
A And I've been involved with most of	15	letter carriers; is that right?	
em	16	A Yes.	
	17	Q And for the rural letter carriers, is	
	18		
A 101 23 years.	ı	•	
Q So the you've provided and this	20	O Now, is it true for the letter carriers	
	20 21	Q Now, is it true for the letter carriers that the post office used to make its official	
	A Our firm has been, yes. Q Yes. And you represent, at the bottom this Slide A-1, that you've been doing pay mparability for the post office for 23 years? A Our our firm has, yes. Q Okay. A And I've been involved with most of em Q Okay. A for 23 years.	A Our firm has been, yes. Q Yes. And you represent, at the bottom this Slide A-1, that you've been doing pay mparability for the post office for 23 years? A Our our firm has, yes. Q Okay. A And I've been involved with most of em Q Okay. A for 23 years. Q So the you've provided and this	A Our firm has been, yes. Q Yes. And you represent, at the bottom this Slide A-1, that you've been doing pay mparability for the post office for 23 years? A Our our firm has, yes. Q Okay. A And I've been involved with most of em Q Okay. Q Okay. Q Okay. A for 23 years. 9 Q So if they needed you to testify 10 regarding postal nurses, you were able to compare 11 something for the postal nurses, and you did so, 12 correct? 13 A Yes. 14 Q And the same thing is true for the 15 letter carriers; is that right? 16 A Yes. 17 Q And for the rural letter carriers, is 18 that right?

	1	469		1471
1	was	1	to your the presentation. And my first	
2	MS. PENN: Objection. This is way	2		
3	beyond the extent of direct.	3		
4	MR. STEPHENS: I'm just asking if he	4	sir.	
5	was involved in that.	5	A All right.	
6	THE WITNESS: No.	6	Q Now, is it fair to say that in order to	
7	BY MR. STEPHENS	7	accomplish steps two, three, four and five, the	
8	Q All right. I'm going to hand you an	8	absolute imperative is to be correct on step one;	
9	exhibit if I could, sir. We'll mark this as	9	is that right?	
10	Union Exhibit 103.	10	A Yes, that would be correct.	
11	Now, do you recognize this document?	11	Q Now, if I turn you to the next page	
12	A I do.	12		
13	Q Now, what is this document?	13		
14	A This is my biography, which probably	14		
15	came from our website.	15	A Could you rephrase that?	
16	Q Okay. And is it fair to say that	16	Q I'm sorry. I'll say it again.	
17	this describes you as having a a health care	17	I believe you testified that you tried	
18	focus; is that right?	18	to get an understanding of the job, tried to	
19	A Yes.	19	understand what the job was; is that correct?	
20	Q In the health care industry?	20	A Yes.	
21	A Uh-huh.	21	Q Because it would be imperative to get	
22	Q Compensating it focuses on studying	22	that in order to do steps two, three, four and	
_				
	1	470		1472
1			five?	1472
1 2	compensation of employees who work in hospitals,	1		1472
2	compensation of employees who work in hospitals, for example; is that right?	1 2	A You're absolutely right. And most	1472
2 3	compensation of employees who work in hospitals, for example; is that right? A Yes.	1	A You're absolutely right. And most organizations would say they start off with their	1472
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		1473			1475
		17/3			1+/3
1	first part first part of		1	Q Please do.	
2	Q Right. And that's where I want to go,		2	A word for word before I	
3	because is it correct that that more or		3	Q Please do.	
4	less you you've listed here you just		4	A I don't want to take up the time of the	
5	republished the job description; is that right?		5	Court, but I'm a thorough person.	
6	A I was going to say I thought I said		6	Q If you will stick to	
7	that in my testimony, which is one through nine		7	THE COURT REPORTER: Everyone can't	
8	on the job description is typed verbatim here.		8	talk at the same time, please.	
9	Q Okay.		9	MS. PENN: What were you saying, Arlus?	
10	A And if it's not, I apologize, but I		10	MR. STEPHENS: My question was whether	
11	believe it was.		11	his Mr. Pavlik's assessment of what our PPO	
12	Q If I can refer you back to among the		12	duties and responsibilities.	
13	many binders off to your right, there should be a		13	MS. PENN: So presuming he typed the	
14	binder called union exhibits.		14	exact same thing that is on the job description,	
15	A Yes, sir.		15	we'll stipulate that they're the same document.	
16	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Oh, what a		16	MR. STEPHENS: Okay. That's fine.	
17	challenge.		17	Okay.	
18	MS. SULLIVAN: Which which volume?		18 19	THE WITNESS: Do I keep proofreading these two or no?	
19	MR. STEPHENS: We just have one volume. THE WITNESS: Union exhibits.				
20 21	MS. SULLIVAN: What's the number of the		20 21	MR. STEPHENS: I don't think so.	
22	exhibit?		22	THE WITNESS: Okay.	
	eximote?		22		
_					
		1474			1476
1	MR. STEPHENS: Oh, which number of the	1474	1	BY MR. STEPHENS	1476
1 2	MR. STEPHENS: Oh, which number of the exhibit. I'm sorry. I thought you meant which	1474	1 2		1476
	MR. STEPHENS: Oh, which number of the exhibit. I'm sorry. I thought you meant which number of the volume of binder.	1474	_	BY MR. STEPHENS Q So based on your based on your assessment, the these are the and we're	1476
2	exhibit. I'm sorry. I thought you meant which	1474	2	Q So based on your based on your	1476
2 3	exhibit. I'm sorry. I thought you meant which number of the volume of binder.	1474	2	Q So based on your based on your assessment, the these are the and we're	1476
2 3 4	exhibit. I'm sorry. I thought you meant which number of the volume of binder. MS. GONSALVES: It's both, but go	1474	2 3 4	Q So based on your based on your assessment, the these are the and we're looking at Slide No. 5 here.	1476
2 3 4 5	exhibit. I'm sorry. I thought you meant which number of the volume of binder. MS. GONSALVES: It's both, but go ahead. MR. STEPHENS: Okay. It's Union Exhibit No. 13.	1474	2 3 4 5	Q So based on your based on your assessment, the these are the and we're looking at Slide No. 5 here. These are the PPO's duties and responsibilities; is that correct? A That's correct.	1476
2 3 4 5 6	exhibit. I'm sorry. I thought you meant which number of the volume of binder. MS. GONSALVES: It's both, but go ahead. MR. STEPHENS: Okay. It's Union	1474	2 3 4 5 6	Q So based on your based on your assessment, the these are the and we're looking at Slide No. 5 here. These are the PPO's duties and responsibilities; is that correct?	1476
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	exhibit. I'm sorry. I thought you meant which number of the volume of binder. MS. GONSALVES: It's both, but go ahead. MR. STEPHENS: Okay. It's Union Exhibit No. 13. MS. GONSALVES: Volume 1. THE WITNESS: Am I looking at the bottom right corner where it says BY MR. STEPHENS Q Yes, sir. A this binder? Q Yes, sir. A U-13? Q Yes, sir. A There's another picture of me. Okay. The job. Q Yes, sir. If you look at that, is that	1474	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q So based on your based on your assessment, the these are the and we're looking at Slide No. 5 here. These are the PPO's duties and responsibilities; is that correct? A That's correct. Q Okay. Now, if we can go back to one page earlier, page no. 4, you say in terms of the typical approaches toward obtaining an understanding of the job, you say the first approach is to review the job documentation, which you did by looking at the job description; is that correct? A That's correct. Q Okay. And in the second approach, you say is direct observation; is that correct? A Well, these are these are typical approaches. We didn't follow all these, but if	1476

		1477			1479
1	observation, or did you?		1	that in order to see what the PPOs do, you would	
2	A Well, we had an opportunity as we were		2	have to put on body armor and to go out on a	
3	given a tour of the facility to to see some of		3	mobile patrol? Isn't that correct?	
4	the PPOs in their work.		4	A I think that that's probably along	
5	Q And and can you describe the		5	those lines of what I I was told. But the	
6	facility you visited?		6	other thing I was also told was that to go out	
7	A Yes. That's in a little below the		7	and do the site visits, to work those in, there	
8	middle of the page, New York, Chicago, Miami and		8	was not an opportunity to to check with the	
9	Fort Worth.		9	union relative to doing actual you know,	
10	Q No, I'm being but in New York, where		10	follow along with each individual.	
11	did you go in New York?		11	And but again, I go back to the	
12	A I would have to go through all my		12	the what I thought I might have mentioned	
13	notes. We met with Captain Connors, and we we		13	earlier, which is really most organizations, if	
14	met there and then we toured that facility, and		14	the job description is accurate and up to date,	
15	then we were also taken out to the air mail		15	there's really no need to validate if management	
16	facility at Kennedy was where we went.		16	says, yes, this job description accurately, you	
17	Q Okay. Did you get out on the tarmac at		17	know, describes what the role is.	
18	Kennedy?		18	Q Just going back to my question, though,	
19	A I'm not allowed out on the tarmac.		19	is it correct that you were told that in order to	
20	Q Okay.		20	see what PPOs in Chicago do, you would have to	
21	A I get close.		21	put on body armor and go out on a patrol, and you	
22	Q Let me ask you about Chicago. Where		22	were afforded that opportunity; isn't that	
		$\overline{}$			
		1478			148
1	did you go in Chicago?	1478	1	correct? And you declined.	148
1 2		1478	1 2	correct? And you declined. A I have to think about how that that	148
		1478	1 2 3		148
2	A Chicago, we met at the the main post	1478	_	A I have to think about how that that went. But I can't I can't disagree with what	148
2 3	A Chicago, we met at the the main post office in the in the facility there. And back	1478	3	A I have to think about how that that	148
2 3 4	A Chicago, we met at the the main post office in the in the facility there. And back in 2007, we went out to the air mail facility out	1478	3 4	A I have to think about how that that went. But I can't I can't disagree with what you're saying that if they would have offered	148
2 3 4 5	A Chicago, we met at the the main post office in the in the facility there. And back in 2007, we went out to the air mail facility out at O'Hare.	1478	3 4 5	A I have to think about how that that went. But I can't I can't disagree with what you're saying that if they would have offered that	148
2 3 4 5 6	A Chicago, we met at the the main post office in the in the facility there. And back in 2007, we went out to the air mail facility out at O'Hare. Q Okay. And in Chicago, isn't it correct	1478	3 4 5	A I have to think about how that that went. But I can't I can't disagree with what you're saying that if they would have offered that Q If I can refer you in the the	148
2 3 4 5 6 7	A Chicago, we met at the the main post office in the in the facility there. And back in 2007, we went out to the air mail facility out at O'Hare. Q Okay. And in Chicago, isn't it correct that there are no there are no fixed PPO posts	1478	3 4 5 6 7	A I have to think about how that that went. But I can't I can't disagree with what you're saying that if they would have offered that Q If I can refer you in the the exhibit book I just showed you to the the	148
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	14	81		1483
1	site visits lasted from two to four hours,	1	Q So if I can turn you back for a second,	
2	depending upon how many people we met with and	2	sir, to to Slide No. 4, is it fair to say,	
3	the opportunities to go to different facilities.	3	then, that there were no there was no direct	
4	Q Is it correct that Chicago was two	4	observation of PPOs at work, or is that fair to	
5	hours?	5	say?	
6	A That could be right.	6	A I don't think so, because I I think	
7	Q When you went to Miami, isn't it	7	we did see them at work, not not I didn't	
8	correct that the PPOs were in training that day,	8	do a full tour one, two or three	
9	along with the Postal Inspectors from Miami?	9	Q All right.	
10	A Yes.	10	A but I saw PPOs.	
11	Q And isn't it correct the inspectors	11	Q You didn't talk to any of them, though;	
12	commented to you how essential the PPOs were to	12	is that right?	
13	the Inspection Service's law enforcement mission?	13	A No, did not interview. I may have, you	
14	A I'm not sure of the exact words, but I	14	know, said hello.	
15	would say the the notion of that, yes.	15	Q Okay. And your interviews with the	
16	Q Isn't it true you spent two hours or	16	the supervisors all made time for you; is that	
17	less in Miami?	17	right?	
18	A I thought Miami we were there a little	18	A What do you mean, made time for me?	
19	bit longer, but I would have to look at my notes	19	Q Well, the supervisors when you went	
20	and the time.	20	to a site, the supervisors agreed to talk with	
	Q And in and again, in Miami, your	21	you, correct?	
21		- 1		
21 22	you didn't leave the distribution center in	22	A Well, I think it was that we set up	
	you didn't leave the distribution center in	- 1	A Well, I think it was that we set up	1484
22	you didn't leave the distribution center in	22		1484
22	you didn't leave the distribution center in 14 Miami; is that correct?	182	interviews ahead of time for the time that was	1484
22 1 2	you didn't leave the distribution center in 14 Miami; is that correct? A I'd have to look at my notes. I don't	22 82 1 2	interviews ahead of time for the time that was available for them, I thought.	1484
1 2 3	you didn't leave the distribution center in 14 Miami; is that correct? A I'd have to look at my notes. I don't remember. Because I think we did go down to the	22 482	interviews ahead of time for the time that was available for them, I thought. Q Because they headquarters notified	1484
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1 2 3 4 5 6	you didn't leave the distribution center in 12 Miami; is that correct? A I'd have to look at my notes. I don't remember. Because I think we did go down to the other facility where they actually were doing the training. Q Okay. But the but it was limited	182 182 1 2 3 4 5 6	interviews ahead of time for the time that was available for them, I thought. Q Because they headquarters notified the supervisors that you were coming; is that right? A (Nodding.)	1484
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Miami; is that correct? A I'd have to look at my notes. I don't remember. Because I think we did go down to the other facility where they actually were doing the training. Q Okay. But the but it was limited there were you were not my question is: You didn't go out on any kind of a patrol; is that right? A No. No, did not. Did not. Q And the same is true in in Dallas; is that correct? When you were in Dallas ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I thought we were at Fort Worth. THE WITNESS: Yeah, Fort Worth. BY MR. STEPHENS Q Is the facility in Fort Worth or in Dallas? A I believe it's Fort Worth.	22 182 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	interviews ahead of time for the time that was available for them, I thought. Q Because they headquarters notified the supervisors that you were coming; is that right? A (Nodding.) Q And they were and the supervisors were informed what was the purpose of your visit; is that correct? A I believe so, yes. Q One moment, sir. Mr. Pavlik, you talked to the captain in in the Fort Worth facility; is that right? A I believe so, yes. Q Is it correct that PPOs had effected an arrest of a violent individual at the facility approximately two weeks before your interview? A I you know, I apologize. They they may have mentioned that. I	1484
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Miami; is that correct? A I'd have to look at my notes. I don't remember. Because I think we did go down to the other facility where they actually were doing the training. Q Okay. But the but it was limited there were you were not my question is: You didn't go out on any kind of a patrol; is that right? A No. No, did not. Did not. Q And the same is true in in Dallas; is that correct? When you were in Dallas ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I thought we were at Fort Worth. THE WITNESS: Yeah, Fort Worth. BY MR. STEPHENS Q Is the facility in Fort Worth or in Dallas? A I believe it's Fort Worth.	22 182 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	interviews ahead of time for the time that was available for them, I thought. Q Because they headquarters notified the supervisors that you were coming; is that right? A (Nodding.) Q And they were and the supervisors were informed what was the purpose of your visit; is that correct? A I believe so, yes. Q One moment, sir. Mr. Pavlik, you talked to the captain in in the Fort Worth facility; is that right? A I believe so, yes. Q Is it correct that PPOs had effected an arrest of a violent individual at the facility approximately two weeks before your interview? A I you know, I apologize. They	1484

		1485		1487
1	Q That you were not interested in that,		strong match for what the Postal Police do; is	
2	in talking about that.		2 that correct?	
3	A I don't know if I would have said that.		3 A Yes.	
4	And, again, that I wasn't interested in talking	/	Q Do instead of saying all those words	
5	about it or		every time, if I refer to it as the level U-2,	
6	Q Yes, sir.	- 1	would that be understood as a shorthand for this	
7	A Okay.		7 long	
8	Q Let me go through so, in other		3 A Sure.	
9	words, among the typical approaches, if I take		Q All right. Is it fair to say on the	
10	you back for a second to Slide No. 4, there were	10	third bullet point down the ensures	
11	no you you talked with the the	1	identification of employees or visitors, is it	
12	supervisors that you made appointments with,	1:	_ :	
13	correct?	1:		
14	A Yes.	1.		
15	Q You did not interview any of the	1:	A I don't know what the the specifics	
16	incumbents, correct?	10		
17	A That is correct.	1		
18	Q And there were no questionnaires	1		
19	completed by any of the incumbents; is that	19	_	
20	correct?	20		
21	A That is correct.	2		
			8	
22	Q And those are all those are all	2:	2 disturbances, may serve as liaison with police,	
22			2 disturbances, may serve as liaison with police,	1.404
22		1486	2 disturbances, may serve as liaison with police,	148
22	typical approaches to finding out what one does		are you aware that the ABM if that happens to	148
	typical approaches to finding out what one does on a job?		are you aware that the ABM if that happens to an ABM guard, they turn the individual over to	148
1	typical approaches to finding out what one does on a job? A I apologize. I must have misspoke, but	1486	are you aware that the ABM if that happens to	148
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	14	89	149
1	that correct?	1	THE WITNESS: For whoever was in the
2	A April, yes.	2	diapers in '88, you don't have these yet, but you
3	Q Okay. So it's almost 26 years old; is	3	will.
4	that right?	4	BY MR. STEPHENS
5	A That's correct.	5	Q And my question to you, sir, is going
6	Q Which I'll represent to you is when	6	to be about the function.
7	Officer Pierce, who's a Postal Police Officer in	7	A Okay.
8	Memphis, was still in diapers.	8	Q Based on the just looking at the
9	You did your your count of the	9	functions described here on Union Exhibit 37, do
10	the scoring based on your assessment of what	10	you have any sense of what grade a a person
11	Postal Police Officers actually did; is that	11	with those with those functions, where they
12	right?	12	would fall on the GS scale?
13	A It is based on the job documentation	13	MS. PENN: I'm going to object. This
14	that it gives the responsibilities and the	14	is beyond the scope of my direct. If he knows,
15	knowledge and skills required.	15	he can answer the question, but I did not go to
16	Q And another gentleman, Inspector	16	any federal police positions.
17	Bowers, also helped you to come up with your	17	MR. STEPHENS: I believe the witness
18	number; is that correct?	18	go ahead.
19	A No, a slightly different approach	19	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. Let me just
20	Q Or	20	say, Sonya, for your benefit, you may or may not
21	A which is I went through and I	21	have been here, but I don't I don't mind much
22	evaluated. I came up with my score. Then I sat	22	going beyond the scope of the direct. Let's just
	14	190	149
		- 1	
1	down with Mr. Bowers and went through the	1	be relaxed about that.
1 2	down with Mr. Bowers and went through the document and reviewed and read each one and said,	1 2	be relaxed about that. MS. PENN: All right.
		1 -	
2	document and reviewed and read each one and said,	2	MS. PENN: All right.
2	document and reviewed and read each one and said, you know, what level do we see, is this you	2 3	MS. PENN: All right. BY MR. STEPHENS
2 3 4	document and reviewed and read each one and said, you know, what level do we see, is this you know, is this and he, you know, this looks	3 4	MS. PENN: All right. BY MR. STEPHENS Q You testified you believe that Postal
2 3 4 5	document and reviewed and read each one and said, you know, what level do we see, is this you know, is this and he, you know, this looks like a Level 2, this looks and his evaluation was the same. Q Mr. Pavlik, if I could, could I refer	2 3 4 5	MS. PENN: All right. BY MR. STEPHENS Q You testified you believe that Postal Police would would fall as a GS-5; is that
2 3 4 5 6	document and reviewed and read each one and said, you know, what level do we see, is this you know, is this and he, you know, this looks like a Level 2, this looks and his evaluation was the same.	2 3 4 5 6	MS. PENN: All right. BY MR. STEPHENS Q You testified you believe that Postal Police would would fall as a GS-5; is that correct?
2 3 4 5 6 7	document and reviewed and read each one and said, you know, what level do we see, is this you know, is this and he, you know, this looks like a Level 2, this looks and his evaluation was the same. Q Mr. Pavlik, if I could, could I refer	2 3 4 5 6 7	MS. PENN: All right. BY MR. STEPHENS Q You testified you believe that Postal Police would would fall as a GS-5; is that correct? A That's right, under the OPM
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	1493			1495
1	A No.	1	history about themselves?	
2	Q Okay.	2	MS. PENN: Yes. Yes.	
3	A I know what it means on the on the	3	BY MS. PENN	
4	private sector side. There are some clients that	4	Q Their work history with the Postal	
5	may have that, perhaps, but I'm not sure	5	Service, to be clear.	
6	specifically	6	A Yes.	
7	Q You're not familiar with it in terms of	7	Q And did they indicate that they had	
8	OPM?	8	been formerly PPOs?	
9	A No.	9	A Yes, and most of them had been long	
10	Q Okay. When you're reviewing the the	10	service.	
11	Towers Watson and Mercer data, do they have	11	Q Okay. And so were they in a position	
12	police positions?	12	to give you great detail on the duties of the	
13	A No. Not in this circumstance, they	13	Postal Police Officers?	
14	didn't.	14	A Yes, I believe so.	
15	Q So there's no if if the duties of	15	Q And did they indicate whether or not	
16	the Postal Police were based on your	16	the job description that they had for the PPOs	
17	evaluation, if they actually were performing	17	was true and correct	
18	police duties, there would not be a private	18	A Yes.	
19	sector analogue in Towers Watson or Mercer; is	19	Q as far as the Postal Police duties?	
20	that right?	20	A Again, I would if not all, nearly	
21	A Not in those two surveys, correct. I'm	21	all of them validated that the job description	
22	not sure if there's other private sector type of	22	was accurate and up to date.	
1	1494			1496
1	databases for those positions.	1	Q Okay. And two more questions.	1496
1 2		1 2	Q Okay. And two more questions. When you looked initially at the PPO	1496
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2	databases for those positions. MR. STEPHENS: Mr. Pavlik, I have no	ı	When you looked initially at the PPO	1496
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		1497			1499
1	Thank you.		1	all-or-nothing approach to each category,	
2	MR. STEPHENS: Nothing.		2	correct?	
3	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: One question,		3	THE WITNESS: Some in the sense of	
4	please.		4	yes. So there's three levels to choose from. If	
5	ARBITRATOR BJORK: The OPM Grade		5	your point is, you know, the you're not at	
6	Evaluation Guide, between the OPM guide		6	halfway between; you're either a Level 1 or a	
7	THE WITNESS: Is there a page that		7	Level 2 or a Level 3.	
8	you're on that you're looking at?		8	ARBITRATOR BJORK: So, in your opinion,	
9	ARBITRATOR BJORK: Oh, no, just the		9	since there's some argument on the post office's	
10	guide.		10	side that it's a mix, wouldn't it be a better	
11	THE WITNESS: Okay.		11	approach from your perspective to have a midway	
12	ARBITRATOR BJORK: Is it standard in		12	point between those two ranges and assess points	
13	your profession to be using job evaluation data		13	from that perspective?	
14	that's between 24 and 26 years old?		14	THE WITNESS: You asked me my opinion,	
15	THE WITNESS: There are fewer and fewer		15	and, I'm sorry, I'm going to give it	
16	organizations who use the job evaluation system		16	ARBITRATOR BJORK: That's fine.	
17	because of that, and I again, you asked for		17	THE WITNESS: which is you know,	
18	this, and I will give the longer answer of what's		18	because I will tell you that that the most	
19	happened over the years.		19	organizations rely on the market data. It	
20	There used to be fewer wage surveys		20	doesn't matter how many points we have. If the	
21	done, so people would create these evaluation		21	job is paid X in the market, as a company, that's	
	systems for jobs that they didn't have market		22		
22	systems for joos that they didn't have market		22	what we need to pay, because, otherwise, it's a	
22	systems for jour that they than t have market	1498		what we need to pay, because, otherwise, it's a	150
1	data for, because if both jobs have 500 points,	1498	1	cost issue, or maybe we're not able to recruit	150
		1498			150
1	data for, because if both jobs have 500 points,	1498	1	cost issue, or maybe we're not able to recruit	150
1 2	data for, because if both jobs have 500 points, they should probably be paid the same.	1498	1 2	cost issue, or maybe we're not able to recruit the kind of talent that we need.	150
1 2 3	data for, because if both jobs have 500 points, they should probably be paid the same. What happened was the number of private	1498	1 2 3	cost issue, or maybe we're not able to recruit the kind of talent that we need. So, to your point, most of them moved	150
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1501 1 It's clear to me that OPM from this 2 that OPM distinguishes between the work of 3 security guards based on the sensitivity of the 4 entity that they're protecting. 5 Would you agree with that? 6 THE WITNESS: Yes. Yes. And and I 7 think the you know, the the points I have 8 written down is security guard, you know, 9 protecting property; police, enforcing law and 10 order. That's in these documents from the OPM. 11 And then, to your point, you know, specifically 12 what we're securing drives some of the level and 1 A F T E R N O O N S E S S I O N 2 (1:02 p.m.) 3 ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. We re 4 go? 5 MS. GONSALVES: We are. 6 ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Joe, get your 7 sworn in. 8 WHEREUPON, 9 JOE ALEXANDROVICH 10 called as a witness, and having been first duly 11 sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 12 THE WITNESS: I do.	1503 ady to
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112 what we ie seeding drives some of the level and 112 The with 1255. Tuo.	
13 differentiation and 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY COUNSE	FOR
14 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And is it your view THE	JIOK
15 that's appropriate, OPM's making a just from 14 POSTAL SERVICE	
15 DV MC CONCALVEC	
16 your vantage point? 17 THE WITNESS: I believe so. I believe 18 Pt Ms. GONSALVES 19 Q Joe, I think you need no introduction,	
17. but for the sales of the for the sales of the	
18 so. 19 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: That's all I wanted. 18 record, could you please state your name and you	ır
The state of the s	
	r of
22 (Witness excused.) 21 A-L-E-X-A-N-D-R-O-V-I-C-H. I'm the manage 22 collective bargaining and arbitration.	01
22 content to dargaining and aronauton.	
1502	1504
1 ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Lunchtime? Resume 1 Q Could you briefly go through your work	
2 at one o'clock? Is that enough time? 2 history at the Postal Service?	
3 MS. GONSALVES: Yes. One o'clock's 3 A My my postal career began in 1982 in	
4 good. 4 Spokane, Washington. I was hired as a casual	
5 MS. PENN: That's fine. 5 clerk, later became a letter sorting machine	
6 (Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., a 6 operator. I left the Postal Service in the late	
7 luncheon recess was taken.) 7 '80s or the mid '80s for a couple of years to	
8 go to graduate school. I came back to	
9 headquarters in 1989 and worked at various jobs	
10 at headquarters, mostly as an economist in our	
11 rates division, where I testified developed	
12 was part of the the development of the rate	
13 cases and filings in front of the Postal Rate	
14 Commission, where I testified on three different	
15 occasions.	
16 I went to the western area in Denver,	
17 Colorado in 1997. I worked there for about a	
18 18 year-and-a-half, and I was asked to participate	
19 19 in the 1998 national negotiations, and, as an	
20 20 economist, I I came out and did that job,	
21 21 worked in the 1998 round of negotiations, went	
22 back to my job and was asked if I would be	
22 Suck to my job and was asked if I would be	

l					
		1505			1507
1	interested in a permanent job. I took that in		1	bargaining, and I will review some of that	
2	2000, remained domiciled in Colorado up until		2	history.	
3	2011, when I was promoted to the manager of pay		3	I'll then move on to a brief summary of	
4	programs here at headquarters. A year later, I		4	Postal Police bargaining history and follow that	
5	was promoted into my current position.		5	with a a more in-depth discussion of this	
6	Q What's your educational background?		6	latest round of bargaining with with with	
7	A I have a bachelor's degree in economics		7	Postal Service and its four major unions in the	
8	from Eastern Washington University and an MBA		8	current round of bargaining. And I'll follow	
9	from the University of Chicago.		9	that up with a discussion of the proposals from	
10	Q You are explain to the panel how		10	the PPOA and the Postal Service.	
11	you're familiar with collective bargaining		11	MS. GONSALVES: As you can tell, Joe's	
12	history.		12	presentation covers a lot of ground. It's going	
13	A Well, like I said, I started out with		13	to be relatively lengthy, so we will be	
14	the 1998 negotiations as an economist. I		14	requesting breaks from time to time, short	
15	worked started in 2000 full time with the		15	breaks.	
16	Postal Service as labor economist and have worked		16	BY MS. GONSALVES	
17	since then in every round of negotiations with		17	Q So let's turn to the first part of your	
18	every bargaining unit. I've participated in each		18	presentation.	
19	interest arbitration over that period of time.		19	A The first part of my presentation,	
20	Q And you're also familiar with Postal		20	again, is PPO wage and benefits comparability.	
21	Police Officer Association compensation?		21	I'm going to be looking at a couple of surveys	
22	A I am, yes. I was involved with the		22	that are developed by the Bureau of Labor	
		1506			1508
1	2003 negotiations with the Postal Police Officers		1	Statistics and and looking at comparisons to	
2	that went to mediation with Stephen Goldberg.		2	security guards and police officers within those	
3	We we ended up with a negotiated agreement in		_	security gadras and ponce officers within those	
4			3	survevs	
			3	surveys. I will also present some data on	
	that in that contract. In 2008 2007		4	I will also present some data on	
5	that in that contract. In 2008 2007 excuse me I was involved with the national		4 5	I will also present some data on Service Contract Act. We've seen some of that	
	that in that contract. In 2008 2007 excuse me I was involved with the national negotiations with the then FOP NLC, the		4	I will also present some data on Service Contract Act. We've seen some of that before. I'm going to expand that a little bit.	
5 6 7	that in that contract. In 2008 2007 excuse me I was involved with the national negotiations with the then FOP NLC, the bargaining agent for the PPOs, and participated		4 5 6 7	I will also present some data on Service Contract Act. We've seen some of that before. I'm going to expand that a little bit. And I'll follow up with some data on quit rates	
5 6	that in that contract. In 2008 2007 excuse me I was involved with the national negotiations with the then FOP NLC, the bargaining agent for the PPOs, and participated in the 2008 Fishgold arbitration with the PPOs		4 5	I will also present some data on Service Contract Act. We've seen some of that before. I'm going to expand that a little bit. And I'll follow up with some data on quit rates of Postal Police Officers and what that has to	
5 6 7 8 9	that in that contract. In 2008 2007 excuse me I was involved with the national negotiations with the then FOP NLC, the bargaining agent for the PPOs, and participated in the 2008 Fishgold arbitration with the PPOs and testified during that proceeding.		4 5 6 7 8	I will also present some data on Service Contract Act. We've seen some of that before. I'm going to expand that a little bit. And I'll follow up with some data on quit rates of Postal Police Officers and what that has to say about their wages in relation to to other	
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		1509			1511
1	surveys a year that go out, and their estimates		1	Q Now, the Postal Police has taken the	
2	are based on a three year rolling average of		2	position that they are not as much like security	
3	those surveys. Those establishments represent		3	guards as they are like police officers. You	
4	about 62 percent of the American workforce. And		4	looked at that as well.	
5	what's provided with the OES is detailed wage and		5	A I did. And OES also has an occupation	
6	employment estimates by sector, industry and		6	for police and sheriff's patrol officers. Again,	
7	locality.		7	it breaks it down, and by sector here, you can	
8	So, turning to Slide 5, this is a		8	see there are about 5,000 4,880 private sector	
9	summary of a report from OES on security guards.		9	police and sheriff's patrol officers who earn an	
10	And, again, OES provides very detailed		10	average salary of about 52,000 a year.	
11	information on the number of employees that		11	There are a relatively small number of	
12	perform a job and in a sector in which they		12	federal police officers, not that much greater	
13	work. So you can see here for the occupation		13	than the private sector police officers, about	
14	security guard got it the breakdown of		14	12,000 about 13,000 a year. The overwhelming	
15	private sector, federal sector, state and local.		15	majority and they also earn about \$52,000 a	
16	You can see the overwhelming majority of		16	year on average. The overwhelming majority, as	
17	sector of security guards work in the private		17	you would expect, of police and sheriff's patrol	
18	sector, the mean average salary of about		18	officers are at the state and local level, 69,000	
19	\$27,000 a year. There are some federal sector		19	state police officers, 545,000 local police	
20	security guards and and a larger number at the		20	officers.	
21	state and local level.		21	A thing to note here is that they also	
22	This is a distribution of wages. It		22	make considerably more than their private sector	
		- +			
		1510			1512
1	shows the wages by sector at the 10th 25th	1510	1	and federal sector counterparts at about	1512
1 2	shows the wages by sector at the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentile. And what you can	1510	1 2	and federal sector counterparts, at about \$60,000 a year for state and \$57,000 a year for a	1512
2	50th, 75th and 90th percentile. And what you can	1510	1 2 3	\$60,000 a year for state and \$57,000 a year for a	1512
2 3	50th, 75th and 90th percentile. And what you can see here and what you can gather from here is	1510	3	\$60,000 a year for state and \$57,000 a year for a local law enforcement officer.	1512
2 3 4	50th, 75th and 90th percentile. And what you can see here and what you can gather from here is that, at least with private sector security	1510	3 4	\$60,000 a year for state and \$57,000 a year for a local law enforcement officer. Q Before you go on to the next slide, do	1512
2 3 4 5	50th, 75th and 90th percentile. And what you can see here and what you can gather from here is that, at least with private sector security guards, that there is a wide range of wage rates,	1510	3 4 5	\$60,000 a year for state and \$57,000 a year for a local law enforcement officer. Q Before you go on to the next slide, do you happen to know where those private police	1512
2 3 4 5 6	50th, 75th and 90th percentile. And what you can see here and what you can gather from here is that, at least with private sector security guards, that there is a wide range of wage rates, from the lower end of 17,000 a year up to, at the	1510	3 4 5 6	\$60,000 a year for state and \$57,000 a year for a local law enforcement officer. Q Before you go on to the next slide, do you happen to know where those private police officers are located?	1512
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	50th, 75th and 90th percentile. And what you can see here and what you can gather from here is that, at least with private sector security guards, that there is a wide range of wage rates, from the lower end of 17,000 a year up to, at the 90th percentile, about \$41,000 a year. It's obvious from from testimony we've heard that security guard is a very general occupation that covers a wide variety of workers, those from from, you know, your your mall security guard up to a security guard at a for example, a nuclear power plant. So it covers a lot of ground. There's no question that our Postal Police Officers would be at the higher end of that distribution, and I think it's useful to look at at the wages at the at the higher end there. You also see federal, state and local		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	\$60,000 a year for state and \$57,000 a year for a local law enforcement officer. Q Before you go on to the next slide, do you happen to know where those private police officers are located? A Yes, we do. OES provides information on industry. And it was interesting, in the Union's exhibit, they provided a comparison with Harvard police officers, because what we had found in researching this is that about 80 percent of the private sector police officers do work in private universities. So the Harvard example is one of of, you know, many, I guess, across the country. I know University of Chicago has its own police force, and I suspect that's that's a practice among a lot of private universities. The other 20 percent were located in	1512
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	50th, 75th and 90th percentile. And what you can see here and what you can gather from here is that, at least with private sector security guards, that there is a wide range of wage rates, from the lower end of 17,000 a year up to, at the 90th percentile, about \$41,000 a year. It's obvious from from testimony we've heard that security guard is a very general occupation that covers a wide variety of workers, those from from, you know, your your mall security guard up to a security guard at a for example, a nuclear power plant. So it covers a lot of ground. There's no question that our Postal Police Officers would be at the higher end of that distribution, and I think it's useful to look at at the wages at the at the higher end there.		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	\$60,000 a year for state and \$57,000 a year for a local law enforcement officer. Q Before you go on to the next slide, do you happen to know where those private police officers are located? A Yes, we do. OES provides information on industry. And it was interesting, in the Union's exhibit, they provided a comparison with Harvard police officers, because what we had found in researching this is that about 80 percent of the private sector police officers do work in private universities. So the Harvard example is one of of, you know, many, I guess, across the country. I know University of Chicago has its own police force, and I suspect that's that's a practice among a lot of private universities.	1512

	1513			1515
1	hospitals are affiliated with the university,	1	police officers worked at private universities	
2	they work in the hospital, but it's a university	2	with another thousand working in private	
3	affiliation.	3	hospitals. The state and local police are listed	
4	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: But those two	4	below.	
5	categories cover 100 percent?	5	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you.	
6	THE WITNESS: Those are 100 percent.	6	BY MS. GONSALVES	
7	They're the only two industries that they work	7	Q Okay. You mentioned that there were	
8	in are private universities and private	8	two sources from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.	
9	hospitals.	9	I believe we're on Slide 9, which is the NCS	
10	BY MS. GONSALVES	10	data.	
11	Q Okay. Turning to Slide 8, what's the	11	A The National Compensation Survey is	
12	distribution of salary among police and sheriff's	12	another widely-used survey from the Bureau of	
13	patrol officers?	13	Labor Statistics. It measures employee salaries	
14	A Well, again here, you can see that, at	14	and benefits. It produces the Employment Cost	
15	the median, the private sector and federal sector	15	Index. It also is a source for employment	
16	are fairly close. The private sector's actually	16	employee employer cost for employee	
17	a little higher at the median at about \$50,000	17	compensation, which we heard earlier in Michael	
18	versus 48,000 at the federal sector.	18	Billingsley's testimony and heard from Dr. Belman	
19	You can see that state and local police	19	last week.	
20	officers make significantly more than either	20	The NCS produces wage and benefits	
21	private or federal sector police officers. And	21	estimates in a different way than the OES does.	
22	both and Postal Police Officers fall in the	22	They actually have a staff economist from BLS	
	1514			1516
	mid-range there. They make more than the	1	that go out and do on-site surveys of positions.	
2	the on average than private sector police	I		
1 2	- · · · · ·	2	So they'll they'll go in and observe the	
3	officers do and and and federal sector	3	position. They'll do a survey. They'll gather	
4	officers do and and and federal sector police officers do on average.	3 4	position. They'll do a survey. They'll gather salary information. But one thing they do and	
4 5	officers do and and and federal sector police officers do on average. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I'm sorry to be	3 4 5	position. They'll do a survey. They'll gather salary information. But one thing they do and you'll see that in the last bullet there is	
4 5 6	officers do and and and federal sector police officers do on average. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I'm sorry to be confused about who these people are, but,	3 4	position. They'll do a survey. They'll gather salary information. But one thing they do and you'll see that in the last bullet there is they rate the jobs by level of difficulty. So	
4 5	officers do and and and federal sector police officers do on average. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I'm sorry to be confused about who these people are, but, obviously, these are not included these do not	3 4 5	position. They'll do a survey. They'll gather salary information. But one thing they do and you'll see that in the last bullet there is they rate the jobs by level of difficulty. So they'll take the security guard position, for	
4 5 6 7 8	officers do and and and federal sector police officers do on average. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I'm sorry to be confused about who these people are, but, obviously, these are not included these do not include municipal police.	3 4 5 6 7 8	position. They'll do a survey. They'll gather salary information. But one thing they do and you'll see that in the last bullet there is they rate the jobs by level of difficulty. So they'll take the security guard position, for example, and and rate it at different levels	
4 5 6 7 8 9	officers do and and and federal sector police officers do on average. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I'm sorry to be confused about who these people are, but, obviously, these are not included these do not include municipal police. THE WITNESS: The local does. The	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	position. They'll do a survey. They'll gather salary information. But one thing they do and you'll see that in the last bullet there is they rate the jobs by level of difficulty. So they'll take the security guard position, for example, and and rate it at different levels depending on the degree of difficulty of that	
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	officers do and and and federal sector police officers do on average. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I'm sorry to be confused about who these people are, but, obviously, these are not included these do not include municipal police. THE WITNESS: The local does. The local is the the local ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: So what was the what were the 80 percent and the 20 percent figures related to? THE WITNESS: We'll go back a slide to Slide 7. You can see by sector the population, the number of employees in each one of these sectors. The 80 percent, 20 percent applied to the private sector police officers. The	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	position. They'll do a survey. They'll gather salary information. But one thing they do and you'll see that in the last bullet there is they rate the jobs by level of difficulty. So they'll take the security guard position, for example, and and rate it at different levels depending on the degree of difficulty of that job. And the levels that they rate it at are benchmarked against the GS salary schedule. So the levels in the National Compensation Survey run from Level 1 through Level 15, which corresponds to be GS salary, and the way they benchmark those, they they estimate, if that work were being done by a federal worker, what grade level would it be at.	
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	officers do and and and federal sector police officers do on average. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I'm sorry to be confused about who these people are, but, obviously, these are not included these do not include municipal police. THE WITNESS: The local does. The local is the the local ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: So what was the what were the 80 percent and the 20 percent figures related to? THE WITNESS: We'll go back a slide to Slide 7. You can see by sector the population, the number of employees in each one of these sectors. The 80 percent, 20 percent applied to the private sector police officers. The ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you. That's what I missed.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	position. They'll do a survey. They'll gather salary information. But one thing they do and you'll see that in the last bullet there is they rate the jobs by level of difficulty. So they'll take the security guard position, for example, and and rate it at different levels depending on the degree of difficulty of that job. And the levels that they rate it at are benchmarked against the GS salary schedule. So the levels in the National Compensation Survey run from Level 1 through Level 15, which corresponds to be GS salary, and the way they benchmark those, they they estimate, if that work were being done by a federal worker, what grade level would it be at. Q Could you take a closer look at that on Slide 10?	

		1517			1519
1	they have five different levels, Level 1 through		1	police and sheriff's patrol officers.	
2	Level 5. They have the overall average for the		2	Q And what do the PPOs make?	
3	security guard, about 11.69 an hour. But at a		3	A \$25.70 an hour. That's compared to the	
4	at a Level 5, which corresponds to GS-5, it's		4	PPO mean average hourly wage of \$25.70	
5	about \$19 on hour. And that compares to a PPO		5	Q And	
6	mean hourly range of about \$25.70 an hour.		6	A an hour.	
7	Q Does GS-5 also correspond to what we've		7	Q just to make sure that we're	
8	heard referred to as the GS-85 series?		8	we're clear, this is just wages, right?	
9	A It does, yes. And, also, GS-5 is		9	A These are just wages, correct.	
10	you'll recall the testimony of Tom Pavlik before		10	Q So, turning to Slide 12, this is a	
11	lunch, who testified that based on the the		11	familiar topic.	
12	classification guide for the OPM		12	A Yes. We've heard a couple of times	
13	classification guide, they he rated the job at		13	about DoL, Department of Labor wage	
14	a security guard Level 5.		14	determinations under the Service Contract Act.	
15	Q I think that, at this point, if the		15	Again, the Service Contract Act requires federal	
16	you'd like to reference Exhibit No. 2, which is		16	contractors to pay local prevailing wages. I	
17	Table 9, so it's Tab I, Exhibit 2 in Volume 2.		17	think I heard them characterized earlier as a	
18	And once the panel's there, you can tell us how		18	minimum wage or some sort of, you know, bare	
19	that exhibit relates to this		19	minimum wage that could be paid, but it's not.	
20	A This is		20	It's a local prevailing wage. It's similar to	
21	Q slide.		21	the Davis-Bacon Act local prevailing wage	
22	A just the source document for the		22	stipulation that, you know, you have to take what	
		1518			1520
1	data that I presented on the slide. This is just		1	the central tendency, the mean or the median of	
1 2	data that I presented on the slide. This is just the page the National Compensation Survey, the		1 2	the central tendency, the mean or the median of the wages for that occupation in that locality.	
1 2 3	the page the National Compensation Survey, the		1 2 3	the wages for that occupation in that locality.	
2	the page the National Compensation Survey, the full survey itself is about a thousand pages.			the wages for that occupation in that locality. Department of Labor conducts these	
2 3	the page the National Compensation Survey, the full survey itself is about a thousand pages. They cut it a lot of different ways. But this		3	the wages for that occupation in that locality.	
2 3 4	the page the National Compensation Survey, the full survey itself is about a thousand pages.		3	the wages for that occupation in that locality. Department of Labor conducts these studies to determine the prevailing wages, and	
2 3 4 5	the page the National Compensation Survey, the full survey itself is about a thousand pages. They cut it a lot of different ways. But this shows the private sector workers, mean hourly		3 4 5	the wages for that occupation in that locality. Department of Labor conducts these studies to determine the prevailing wages, and what they use is is essentially the OES and	
2 3 4 5 6	the page the National Compensation Survey, the full survey itself is about a thousand pages. They cut it a lot of different ways. But this shows the private sector workers, mean hourly earnings. You can see a little more than		3 4 5	the wages for that occupation in that locality. Department of Labor conducts these studies to determine the prevailing wages, and what they use is is essentially the OES and the NCS. They include an amount for fringe	
2 3 4 5 6 7	the page the National Compensation Survey, the full survey itself is about a thousand pages. They cut it a lot of different ways. But this shows the private sector workers, mean hourly earnings. You can see a little more than halfway down the page, you see the security		3 4 5	the wages for that occupation in that locality. Department of Labor conducts these studies to determine the prevailing wages, and what they use is is essentially the OES and the NCS. They include an amount for fringe benefits. And the act itself requires that due	
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	the page the National Compensation Survey, the full survey itself is about a thousand pages. They cut it a lot of different ways. But this shows the private sector workers, mean hourly earnings. You can see a little more than halfway down the page, you see the security guards, Level 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and that data corresponds to what was on the slide. Above that, you can see the police officers and a subcategory, police and sheriff patrol officers, Level 5 and Level 6, and we'll be getting to that on the next slide. Q Let's go ahead and go there now. A Here we go. These are those these are the private sector police and sheriff's patrol officers. These correspond to those 4,880 private sector police officers that we saw in the in the Occupational Employment Statistics.		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	the wages for that occupation in that locality. Department of Labor conducts these studies to determine the prevailing wages, and what they use is is essentially the OES and the NCS. They include an amount for fringe benefits. And the act itself requires that due consideration be given to the wage rates that we would be paid if that work were done by a federal worker, someone on the GS schedule. So they do a federal grade equivalency is what they call it. They'll take a job classification, and they will correspond that they'll do a corresponding the equivalency to the GS pay schedule. MS. GONSALVES: And just for the panel's reference but we won't need you to turn there Exhibit 3, behind Exhibit 3, is the DoL Prevailing Wage Resource Book, which Joe just	

		1521			1523
1	They did not include this page, though. I'd like			post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle	
2	to refer the panel to		2	or escorting persons or property.	
3	MS. GONSALVES: Exhibit 4.		3	And if you'll recall the 5305 survey,	
4	THE WITNESS: Exhibit 4.		4	that survey that's filled out, those are the	
5	BY MS. GONSALVES			essential duties that are performed by Postal	
6	Q So what is this?			Police Officers, fixed posts, mobile posts, foot	
7	A Well, there's two parts here. The		7	patrol. So this this lists and then escort	
8	first part is this SCA directory that that			is a smaller part of it. So this lists four of	
9	that classifies each of these occupations to			the five essential elements, I think of the of	
10	their corresponding GS salary level. This comes			the Postal Police Officer's position. Now, they	
11	right from the SCA directory right up front.		11	may be deputized to make arrests, may be required	
12	And you can see on page 7 of this			to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms	
13	directory about halfway down the page, you see	[:		or other special weapons and continuing physical	
14	27100, which is the guard category, followed by,	[:		fitness, all things that a Postal Police Officer	
15	you know, the actual guard classification at	[:	15	is required to do.	
16	either Guard I or Guard II. You see a similar	[:	16	If you go to the next page, you see the	
17	thing for police officer and a similar		17	description of Guard I and Guard II. We've been	
18	classification for Police Officer I, Police		18	over these. We don't think that Postal Police	
19	Officer II.		19	Officers are are could be classified as a	
20	Now, these correspond Guard I	[2		Guard I. We feel they're more properly	
21	corresponds to a GS-4. Guard II corresponds to a	[2	21	classified as a Guard II.	
22	GS-5. Police Officer I corresponds to a GS-6,		22	But we're going to also look at at	
		1500			
		1522			1524
1	and a Police Officer II corresponds to a GS-7.	1522	1	the Police Officer I. So you can look at the	1524
1 2	and a Police Officer II corresponds to a GS-7. O And I think	1522		the Police Officer I. So you can look at the duties down at the bottom of the page there, the	1524
2	Q And I think	1522	2	duties down at the bottom of the page there, the	1524
2	Q And I thinkA So if you move forward a couple of	1522	2	duties down at the bottom of the page there, the general description of police officer, enforces	1524
2 3 4	Q And I think A So if you move forward a couple of pages there past this directory of occupations,	1522	2 3 4	duties down at the bottom of the page there, the general description of police officer, enforces laws established for protection of persons and	1524
2	Q And I think A So if you move forward a couple of pages there past this directory of occupations, you'll see what I've got up on the slide here.	1522	2 3 4 5	duties down at the bottom of the page there, the general description of police officer, enforces laws established for protection of persons and property, detaining, arresting interrogating and	1524
2 3 4 5	Q And I think A So if you move forward a couple of pages there past this directory of occupations, you'll see what I've got up on the slide here. And we've seen part of this before, but we didn't	1522	2 3 4 5 6	duties down at the bottom of the page there, the general description of police officer, enforces laws established for protection of persons and	1524
2 3 4 5 6	Q And I think A So if you move forward a couple of pages there past this directory of occupations, you'll see what I've got up on the slide here. And we've seen part of this before, but we didn't see the guard occupational page, page 99. The	1522	2 3 4 5 6	duties down at the bottom of the page there, the general description of police officer, enforces laws established for protection of persons and property, detaining, arresting interrogating and incarcerating suspected violators, appearing as a	1524
2 3 4 5 6 7	Q And I think A So if you move forward a couple of pages there past this directory of occupations, you'll see what I've got up on the slide here. And we've seen part of this before, but we didn't	1522	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	duties down at the bottom of the page there, the general description of police officer, enforces laws established for protection of persons and property, detaining, arresting interrogating and incarcerating suspected violators, appearing as a witness at trials. Then it's got some exclusions there.	1524
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q And I think A So if you move forward a couple of pages there past this directory of occupations, you'll see what I've got up on the slide here. And we've seen part of this before, but we didn't see the guard occupational page, page 99. The union exhibit started at page 100. But I think it's useful to look down at the bottom of that		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	duties down at the bottom of the page there, the general description of police officer, enforces laws established for protection of persons and property, detaining, arresting interrogating and incarcerating suspected violators, appearing as a witness at trials. Then it's got some exclusions there. Police Officer I carries out general and specific	1524
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q And I think A So if you move forward a couple of pages there past this directory of occupations, you'll see what I've got up on the slide here. And we've seen part of this before, but we didn't see the guard occupational page, page 99. The union exhibit started at page 100. But I think it's useful to look down at the bottom of that page at the at the general occupational		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	duties down at the bottom of the page there, the general description of police officer, enforces laws established for protection of persons and property, detaining, arresting interrogating and incarcerating suspected violators, appearing as a witness at trials. Then it's got some exclusions there. Police Officer I carries out general and specific assignments from superior officers in accordance	1524
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q And I think A So if you move forward a couple of pages there past this directory of occupations, you'll see what I've got up on the slide here. And we've seen part of this before, but we didn't see the guard occupational page, page 99. The union exhibit started at page 100. But I think it's useful to look down at the bottom of that		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	duties down at the bottom of the page there, the general description of police officer, enforces laws established for protection of persons and property, detaining, arresting interrogating and incarcerating suspected violators, appearing as a witness at trials. Then it's got some exclusions there. Police Officer I carries out general and specific	1524
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q And I think A So if you move forward a couple of pages there past this directory of occupations, you'll see what I've got up on the slide here. And we've seen part of this before, but we didn't see the guard occupational page, page 99. The union exhibit started at page 100. But I think it's useful to look down at the bottom of that page at the at the general occupational description for for a guard.		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	duties down at the bottom of the page there, the general description of police officer, enforces laws established for protection of persons and property, detaining, arresting interrogating and incarcerating suspected violators, appearing as a witness at trials. Then it's got some exclusions there. Police Officer I carries out general and specific assignments from superior officers in accordance with the established rules and procedures,	1524
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q And I think A So if you move forward a couple of pages there past this directory of occupations, you'll see what I've got up on the slide here. And we've seen part of this before, but we didn't see the guard occupational page, page 99. The union exhibit started at page 100. But I think it's useful to look down at the bottom of that page at the at the general occupational description for for a guard. You know, I don't really have much to		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	duties down at the bottom of the page there, the general description of police officer, enforces laws established for protection of persons and property, detaining, arresting interrogating and incarcerating suspected violators, appearing as a witness at trials. Then it's got some exclusions there. Police Officer I carries out general and specific assignments from superior officers in accordance with the established rules and procedures, maintains order, enforces laws and ordinances,	1524
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q And I think A So if you move forward a couple of pages there past this directory of occupations, you'll see what I've got up on the slide here. And we've seen part of this before, but we didn't see the guard occupational page, page 99. The union exhibit started at page 100. But I think it's useful to look down at the bottom of that page at the at the general occupational description for for a guard. You know, I don't really have much to add in terms of are they are Postal Police Officers more like security guards or most like		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	duties down at the bottom of the page there, the general description of police officer, enforces laws established for protection of persons and property, detaining, arresting interrogating and incarcerating suspected violators, appearing as a witness at trials. Then it's got some exclusions there. Police Officer I carries out general and specific assignments from superior officers in accordance with the established rules and procedures, maintains order, enforces laws and ordinances, protects life and property in an assigned patrol district or beat by performing a combination of	1524
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	1525			1527
1	activities such as canine patrol, special	1	Q I'll stop calling you	
2	reaction teams, juvenile cases, hostage	2	Mr. Alexandrovich. It's too formal.	
3	negotiations and participating in investigations	3	But when you say the second page, you	
4	or other enforcement activities requiring	4	mean the second page of Exhibit 5, correct?	
5	specialized training and skills. That, I think	5	A The second page of Exhibit 5 is the	
6	there would be no dispute that that does not	6	detail. It's all summarized on Slide 15 on the	
7	describe Postal Police Officers' duties and	7	wall. The Service Contract Act requires that	
8	responsibilities.	8	contractors, federal contractors, pay an amount	
9	Q So I think you just covered Slides 13	9	for fringe benefits, what they call the health	
10	and 14	10	and welfare. So so they have they	
11	A I did.	11	calculated the Department of Labor, Bureau of	
12	Q because 14 is just an extract from	12	Labor Statistics, actually, they use the ECEC to	
13	the police officer portion that you just read.	13	develop the average the fringe benefit markup	
14	What did the and you also took a	14	that must be paid to to these workers.	
15	look at the DoL wage determinations?	15	And you can see the what those are	
16	A Yes. And we looked at the DoL wage	16	in columns two for the column for Guard II and	
17	determinations. And you can find that this is	17	Police I. The average of the fully loaded rate	
18	a summary on Slide 15, but if you look at	18	for a Guard II across locations where Postal	
19	behind Tab 5, you can see the detail by location.	19	Police Officers work is \$21.30 an hour, and for	
20	And we looked at two things here, and on that	20	Police I, it is \$30.47 an hour.	
21	first page, you'll see wages. We just looked at	21	Now, as we heard earlier from from	
22	the wages that are paid that are required to	22	Mr. Billingsley, Postal Service and all	
		\vdash		
	1526			1528
1		1	federal all nostal employees receive fairly	1528
1 2	be paid under the Service Contract Act for both	1	federal all postal employees receive fairly generous very generous. I would characterize	1528
2	be paid under the Service Contract Act for both Guard II and Police I positions.	1 2	generous very generous, I would characterize	1528
2 3	be paid under the Service Contract Act for both Guard II and Police I positions. And we took an average over the over	1 2 3	generous very generous, I would characterize it as benefit package, far far in excess of	1528
2 3 4	be paid under the Service Contract Act for both Guard II and Police I positions. And we took an average over the over the locations where Postal Police Officers work,	1 2	generous very generous, I would characterize it as benefit package, far far in excess of that received by the typical private sector	1528
2 3	be paid under the Service Contract Act for both Guard II and Police I positions. And we took an average over the over the locations where Postal Police Officers work, and for security guard, that that Guard II,	1 2 3 4	generous very generous, I would characterize it as benefit package, far far in excess of that received by the typical private sector worker, and that's reflected here. But we	1528
2 3 4 5	be paid under the Service Contract Act for both Guard II and Police I positions. And we took an average over the over the locations where Postal Police Officers work,	1 2 3 4 5	generous very generous, I would characterize it as benefit package, far far in excess of that received by the typical private sector	1528
2 3 4 5 6	be paid under the Service Contract Act for both Guard II and Police I positions. And we took an average over the over the locations where Postal Police Officers work, and for security guard, that that Guard II, that average is \$17.71 an hour, and for police,	1 2 3 4 5	generous very generous, I would characterize it as benefit package, far far in excess of that received by the typical private sector worker, and that's reflected here. But we included benefits in the PPO hourly rate. You	1528
2 3 4 5 6 7	be paid under the Service Contract Act for both Guard II and Police I positions. And we took an average over the over the locations where Postal Police Officers work, and for security guard, that that Guard II, that average is \$17.71 an hour, and for police, it's \$26.88 an hour. And compare that to the PPO	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	generous very generous, I would characterize it as benefit package, far far in excess of that received by the typical private sector worker, and that's reflected here. But we included benefits in the PPO hourly rate. You can see, at the bottom, \$35.27 an hour for the PPO wage and benefit rate.	1528
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	be paid under the Service Contract Act for both Guard II and Police I positions. And we took an average over the over the locations where Postal Police Officers work, and for security guard, that that Guard II, that average is \$17.71 an hour, and for police, it's \$26.88 an hour. And compare that to the PPO hourly rate of \$27.60. Now, that hourly rate includes the shift differential, which is the the pay they they receive for working nights and weekends in their within their 40-hour shift. So it's supplemental pay that they receive for working a basic 40-hour work week. Q And it doesn't include overtime? A It does not include overtime. And it's properly included because that is the pay that's paid to Postal Police. But the SCA, as I mentioned if you go to the second page of that exhibit, the SCA also requires that	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	generous very generous, I would characterize it as benefit package, far far in excess of that received by the typical private sector worker, and that's reflected here. But we included benefits in the PPO hourly rate. You can see, at the bottom, \$35.27 an hour for the PPO wage and benefit rate. And as you can see in the bottom row of the slide, the premium, when you include the benefits over Guard II, is about 66 percent, and and there's a significant premium even from Police I of 16 percent. So this is the appropriate comparison to make, the fully-loaded rate, including wages and benefits. The PRA does say does indicate that that comparability for wages and benefits are are appropriate. Q So you're not saying that Police I is the proper comparator? A I I I as I said earlier, you	1528

		1529			1531
1	Police I. Police I is put in there as a point of		1	workers for the level of work that they do,	
2	comparison, but but even if you look at Police		2	compared to opportunities that they have	
3	I, you can see that Postal Police wages and		3	elsewhere. Low quit rates have been noted by	
4	and especially when you include benefits, that		4	various panels over the years in interest	
5	there is they're either at market or or		5	arbitration, and the other thing to note is that	
6	have a wage and benefit premium to workers under		6	PPO quit rates are just exceedingly low.	
7	the Service Contract Act.		7	Q How low are they?	
8	Q Okay. Turning to Slide 16, let's talk		8	A On this slide, you can see a a	
9	about voluntary quit rates.		9	summary of the quit rate, the voluntary quit	
10	A So I've been involved in a lot of		10	rates for the last six years from fiscal year	
11	interest arbitrations, and in those interest		11	2008 through fiscal year 2013. There's two	
12	arbitrations, both sides, you know, present		12	categories to to the quit rate. We call them	
13	testimony on on comparability and how the		13	notice of action codes. You'll see that in the	
14	wages of the particular union stack up against		14	far left column there. That's that's just	
15	their private sector counterparts. And, you		15	a code that HR used to classify various personnel	
16	know, often times, it can be just, you know, a		16	actions.	
17	it can be a duel of labor economists		17	317 is the classification for someone	
18	or econometricians, and lot of data is and a		18	who just quits the Postal Service and leaves	
19	lot of energy is spent showing, you know, that		19	federal service all together. Voluntary quit	
20	the making the case that there is or is not a		20	rates also include, though, NOA Code 320, which	
2.1	wage premium.		21	is a transfer to another federal agency. So the	
21				9	
21	But it comes down to, in a lot of		22	combination of an outright quit and someone that	
	But it comes down to, in a lot of	1530	22		1532
22			22	combination of an outright quit and someone that	1532
1	cases and, you know, how do you measure		1	combination of an outright quit and someone that transfers to another federal agency both	1532
22 1 2	cases and, you know, how do you measure whether or not how can you tell whether or not		1 2	transfers to another federal agency both are the combination of those two are make	1532
1 2 3	cases and, you know, how do you measure whether or not how can you tell whether or not a wage premium exists among a particular group of		1 2 3	transfers to another federal agency both are the combination of those two are make up the voluntary quit rate for the Postal	1532
1 2 3 4	cases and, you know, how do you measure whether or not how can you tell whether or not a wage premium exists among a particular group of workers? And one very compelling measure of that		1 2 3 4	transfers to another federal agency both are the combination of those two are make up the voluntary quit rate for the Postal Service.	1532
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	1533			1535
1	sector and and the federal sector. And you'll	l 1	over time, exactly equivalent to the numbers	
2	see the acronym "JOLTS" there. That's a survey	2	above it?	
3	that's developed by the Bureau of Labor	3	THE WITNESS: The way they classify	
4	Statistics. It stands for Job Openings and Labor	4	yes. The way they classify a voluntary quit is	
5	Turnover Survey. It's a very widely-used survey.	5	identical.	
6	It's widely watched. The private sector	6	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: So you're comparing	,
7	voluntary quit rate so happens to be Janet	7	apples to apples in your	
8	Janet Yellen's favorite indicate of the health of	8	THE WITNESS: Apples to apples.	
9	the job market in the private sector.	9	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: in your view?	
10	But if you look at the PPOA quit rates	10	THE WITNESS: Yes. Yes. And I I	
11	relative to other bargaining units, they they	11	actually have some e-mail correspondence with an	
12	are similar. They're not exact. They are, you	12	economist on on the JOLT staff at BLS to	
13	know, in general, marginally higher than than	13	confirm that. I don't have it with me, but I do	
14	other bargaining units, but not not not	14	have that.	
15	much. They're much, much lower than the private	15	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And your other	
16	sector quit rate. And I think it's important to	16	testimony that other aspects of the JOLT survey	
17	note that Postal Service quit rates and, in	17	go into other other	
18	particular, for PPOA, are just a fraction of the	18	THE WITNESS: Yes.	
19	voluntary quit rates that we see in the federal	19	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: categories, if	
20	sector.	20	you will.	
21	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Hold up a minute,	21	THE WITNESS: Yes. And, you know, they	
22	please. Are the are the entries on the rows	22	look at separations. Separations include	
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	1534			1536
1	1534 that are designated JOLTS comparable to the	1	voluntary quits. They include retirement. They	1536
1 2		1 2	voluntary quits. They include retirement. They include, you know, other things, other types of	1536
	that are designated JOLTS comparable to the	1 2 3		1536
2	that are designated JOLTS comparable to the entries on the above rows?	Ι.	include, you know, other things, other types of	1536
2 3	that are designated JOLTS comparable to the entries on the above rows? THE WITNESS: Yes. The definition of	3	include, you know, other things, other types of separations, dismissals, you know, terminations	1536
2 3 4	that are designated JOLTS comparable to the entries on the above rows? THE WITNESS: Yes. The definition of quits in in JOLTS is the same as the one employed by the Postal Service and the federal government, OPM. And OPM does a number of cuts	3 4	include, you know, other things, other types of separations, dismissals, you know, terminations for cause, things like that. But they also you know, JOLTS is a fairly, like I said, broad survey. They look at job openings in the	1536
2 3 4 5	that are designated JOLTS comparable to the entries on the above rows? THE WITNESS: Yes. The definition of quits in in JOLTS is the same as the one employed by the Postal Service and the federal government, OPM. And OPM does a number of cuts on in JOLTS does a number of cuts on quit	3 4 5 6 7	include, you know, other things, other types of separations, dismissals, you know, terminations for cause, things like that. But they also you know, JOLTS is a fairly, like I said, broad survey. They look at job openings in the economy, how many people are hired, you know,	1536
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	1537			1539
1	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Yeah. And I don't	1	might return to the workforce?	
2	mean to be dense, but all we're trying to do	2	THE WITNESS: Not a retiree.	
3	THE WITNESS: I	3	ARBITRATOR BJORK: Well, return to the	
4	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Well, you're I	4	workforce after retirement, temporarily,	
5	think what you need to describe how you got	5	supplementing their income.	
6	the voluntary quit rate out of the JOLTS survey.	6	THE WITNESS: If that person is in the	
7	Did they break it down that way?	7	workforce and they quit their job, they will be	
8	THE WITNESS: Yes. Yes. They have	8	included in this survey. And, you know, that's	
9	a	9	also why I included the federal sector, because	
10	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: That's	10	that's more or less like the you know, same	
11	THE WITNESS: voluntary quit	11	benefit package, and, you know, it's fairly	
12	category in	12	comparable to the Postal Service in many ways.	
13	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: That's what I think	13	It has a much lower quit rate than than the	
14	you're not getting across.	14	private sector, as you would expect, but it's	
15	THE WITNESS: Okay. I'm sorry. I	15	worth noting that that's still several multiples	
16	thought it was a different question. But, yes,	16	higher than than quit rate for posts employees	
17	JOLTS includes a voluntary quit category. It is	17	and the PPOA.	
	a standalone report that includes job that	18	ARBITRATOR BJORK: I just had had	
18		19	5	
19	includes quit rates by month. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: And that's what	ı	one more on page 17. What does the post office	
20		20 21	consider a resignation?	
21	these figures are?		THE WITNESS: You quit. You you say	
22	THE WITNESS: That's what they are.	22	I am no longer you don't get a paycheck from	
	1538			1540
1		1	the Postal Service anymore You you quit	1540
1 2	It's an accumulation of 12 months for each year.	1 2	the Postal Service anymore. You you quit. ARBITRATOR BIORK: So you have to	1540
2	It's an accumulation of 12 months for each year. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. So these do	1 2 3	ARBITRATOR BJORK: So you have to	1540
2 3	It's an accumulation of 12 months for each year. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. So these do not include those other elements that JOLTS	3	ARBITRATOR BJORK: So you have to actually leave the Postal Service?	1540
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2 3 4 5	It's an accumulation of 12 months for each year. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. So these do not include those other elements that JOLTS THE WITNESS: Oh, no, no. They don't include resignations or I mean, excuse me	3 4 5	ARBITRATOR BJORK: So you have to actually leave the Postal Service? THE WITNESS: You leave the Postal Service and	1540
2 3 4 5 6	It's an accumulation of 12 months for each year. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. So these do not include those other elements that JOLTS THE WITNESS: Oh, no, no. They don't include resignations or I mean, excuse me they don't include retirements or other	3 4 5 6	ARBITRATOR BJORK: So you have to actually leave the Postal Service? THE WITNESS: You leave the Postal Service and ARBITRATOR BJORK: So	1540
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	154	1		1543
1	ARBITRATOR BJORK: But I think the	1	accepting the fact that you have no guarantee of	
2	reason I'm asking	2	employment once you accept the PPO job?	
3	THE WITNESS: That's not a quit.	3	THE WITNESS: That's no different than	
4	ARBITRATOR BJORK: I think the reason	4	any if a city letter carrier gets reassigned	
5	I'm asking this is, the entrance letter for PPOs	5	to a postal clerk job in the APWU and they fail	
6	said, when you become a PPO, you're resigning	6	to qualify for scheme training, for example, they	
7	your previous position.	7	can be terminated for that. There's no	
8	THE WITNESS: That's not true. It says	8	there's no contractual obligation to return them	
9	in that entry letter that they're reassigned to a	9	to their former position. A city letter carrier,	
10	Postal Police Officer. I just reviewed it this	10	it happens that that becomes or excuse me a	
11	morning.	11	clerk that becomes a city letter carrier and	
12	MS. GONSALVES: Those those exhibits	12	fails the driving test, they can be terminated.	
13	are C-16 and C-17.	13	Now, are they? Sometimes not, but they can be.	
14	THE WITNESS: I believe Teresa entered	14	And so this is no different this is	
15	them into evidence this morning as C-16 and C-17.	15	this policy is no different for Postal Police	
16	MS. GONSALVES: You can ask him	16	Officers than it is for any other postal	
17	questions about it, if you'd like.	17	bargaining unit employees who switches crafts.	
18	Do you want me to Jim, do you want	18	You have to qualify for the position that you're	
19	to	19	transferring to. Failure to qualify can result	
20	ARBITRATOR BJORK: I can get back to	20	in termination. There's no contractual guarantee	
21	it.	21	or obligation for the Postal Service to take you	
22	MS. GONSALVES: Do you want me to put a	22	back to your former position. So, in that	
	154	2		1544
1		2 1	respect, it's no different than any other	1544
	copy in front of him? That's all I'm asking.	1	respect, it's no different than any other bargaining unit.	1544
1 2 3		2 1 2 3	bargaining unit.	1544
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		1545			1547
1	award on economic issues that was issued in 2002,		1	ARBITRATOR BJORK: Yeah, but the	
2	he said, The Postal Service jobs are highly		2	difference here, though, is the PPO quit rates	
3	sought after, and once obtained, are held onto.		3	are measured during a time of great recession;	
4	The quit rate is all but nonexistent.		4	whereas, the APWU rates weren't during such a	
5	And he went on to talk about retention		5	recession.	
6	and recruitment and retention. These data		6	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: 2001 was a	
7	quit rates and applicant queues provides powerful		7	significant 2000 and 2001 were	
8	support for the Postal Service argument that the		8	fairly significant I sat on that board, as you	
9	Postal Service provides a wage and benefit		9	know	
10	package to APWU employees that is better than		10	THE WITNESS: Yes.	
11	that available for comparable work in the private		11	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: and that was	
12	sector.		12	immediately after the tech bubble burst. So it	
13	To put this in a little bit of context,		13	actually was a difficult time.	
14	I mentioned earlier that, you know, we have the		14	THE WITNESS: Yeah. And, you know, the	
15	dueling econometricians in interest arbitration,		15	health of the overall job market, you know, it	
16	and and Arbitrator Goldberg made the point		16	does you can you can look at quit rates	
17	that for every claim that one side made, the		17	over time, and you can pick out where recessions	
18	other side had a an economist that would come		18	are or where where there's periods of high	
19	and make exactly the opposite claim. And so he		19	unemployment. It's not but it's not it	
20	said, you know, that washes out, and what you're		20	ranges from, you know, 1 percent to 2 percent	
21	left with is is is evidence. I mean, you		21	with the Postal Service.	
22	know, if the quit rate is is this low, it must		22	You could see that in if we go back	
		1546			1548
1	mean that the opportunities or the pay package	1546	1	to the JOLTS private sector quit rates, just as a	1548
1 2	mean that the opportunities or the pay package that they receive is is superior to that that	1546	1 2	to the JOLTS private sector quit rates, just as a point of comparison, you can see during the	1548
		1546	1 2 3	to the JOLTS private sector quit rates, just as a point of comparison, you can see during the depths of the of the recession, in 2000	1548
2	that they receive is is superior to that that	1546	_	point of comparison, you can see during the	1548
2	that they receive is is superior to that that they could receive elsewhere.	1546	3	point of comparison, you can see during the depths of the of the recession, in 2000	1548
2 3 4	that they receive is is superior to that that they could receive elsewhere. MS. GONSALVES: And just for the	1546	3	point of comparison, you can see during the depths of the of the recession, in 2000 between 2008 and 2009, the quit rates went down	1548
2 3 4 5	that they receive is is superior to that that they could receive elsewhere. MS. GONSALVES: And just for the panel's reference you don't need to turn	1546	3 4 5	point of comparison, you can see during the depths of the of the recession, in 2000 between 2008 and 2009, the quit rates went down significantly. I mean, they were greatly impacted by the weakness in the job market. They've since rebounded. I think you can sort of	1548
2 3 4 5 6	that they receive is is superior to that that they could receive elsewhere. MS. GONSALVES: And just for the panel's reference you don't need to turn there the Goldberg award and supplemental	1546	3 4 5	point of comparison, you can see during the depths of the of the recession, in 2000 between 2008 and 2009, the quit rates went down significantly. I mean, they were greatly impacted by the weakness in the job market. They've since rebounded. I think you can sort of track the tepid recovery we've had from the	1548
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		1549		1551
1	there has been a lot of movement outside from		1 to to supervisory or other EAS jobs went on to	
2	PPOs to to other crafts, to other jobs within		2 become PPO sergeants. So nearly half of the	
3	the Postal Service. And and the Postal		3 people that that were transferred to other	
4	Service does track those reassignments and	- 1	4 jobs were promoted to to this PPO supervisor.	
5	transfers to other within the Postal Service	- 1	5 Two of them became Postal Inspectors, and another	
6	to other jobs, and what you see here is a	- 1	6 13 went to other EAS jobs.	
7	breakdown of of where they went over how		7 If you look at the other bargaining	
8	many and where they went over the last six years.		8 unit, PPO employees, the 25 that went to other	
9	45 there were 70 people total that		9 bargaining unit jobs, seven of them received	
10	left, and it ranged anywhere from four per year		0 promotions, and most of those were in the skilled	
11	up to 22 last year in 2013. But 45 of those 70	1		
12	went to supervisory jobs. They went to		2 a lateral. A lateral would be to a city letter	
13	supervisory jobs or other EAS jobs. 25 of those		3 carrier, a mail well, not a mail handler a	
14	70 went to other bargaining units.		4 city letter carrier or a APWU clerk job. And	
15	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I'm sorry. EAS?		5 nine of them took jobs at lower level.	
16	THE WITNESS: EAS, Executive and	1	-	
17	Administrative Schedule. It's the managers,		7 well of the the up opportunities available	
18	supervisors, technical staff, non-bargaining		8 for career advancement in the Postal Service, but	
19	employees.		9 it says absolutely nothing about the adequacy of	
20	BY MS. GONSALVES	2		
21	Q Is this uncommon?	$\frac{1}{2}$		
22	A It's not uncommon. I mean, I think	$\frac{1}{2}$		
	71 103 not uncommon. 1 mean, 1 timik		2 Could you summarize for the paner the	
		1550		1552
1	this is a this is very typical for postal		1 point you're trying to make on voluntary quit	
2	all bargaining units and in management jobs, too.		2 rates?	
3	The Postal Service has a long history and prides	- 1		
	The Tostal Belvice has a long history and prides		3 A Yeah. I think the only way you can	
4	itself on providing upward mobility and job	- 1	A Yeah. I think the only way you can interpret this data on the number of quit rates	
5				
	itself on providing upward mobility and job		4 interpret this data on the number of quit rates	
5	itself on providing upward mobility and job opportunities to its employees.		4 interpret this data on the number of quit rates 5 is that is that it undercuts the Union	
5 6	itself on providing upward mobility and job opportunities to its employees. I'd like to note that that the last		4 interpret this data on the number of quit rates 5 is that is that it undercuts the Union 6 contention that they're underpaid relative to	
5 6 7	opportunities to its employees. I'd like to note that that the last three postmaster generals started their careers		4 interpret this data on the number of quit rates 5 is that is that it undercuts the Union 6 contention that they're underpaid relative to 7 other other opportunities that they have	
5 6 7 8	opportunities to its employees. I'd like to note that that the last three postmaster generals started their careers as bargaining unit employees. Of our our		4 interpret this data on the number of quit rates 5 is that is that it undercuts the Union 6 contention that they're underpaid relative to 7 other other opportunities that they have 8 elsewhere, whether within the federal government	
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	1553		1555
1	show that their PPO compensation to be higher	1	they bargained separately from the JBC, the Joint
2	than that for guards and significantly higher	2	Bargaining Committee. The next round of the
3	than guards and comparable to to police	3	next contract round in 1981, the Mail Handlers
4	officers. And the low quit rates provide	4	separated from the APWU and NALC and bargained by
5	confirmation that Postal Police Officers receive	5	themselves. In 1994, the split was complete.
6	a wage and benefit premium.	6	The APWU and the NALC, because of differences in
7	Q Would you like to take a brief break,	7	bargaining priorities, went their separate ways
8	or are you	8	and and started then to negotiate on their
9	A I would if it's okay with the panel.	9	own.
10	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: That's fine. Let's	10	The result is that, today, every
11	take a ten-minute break.	11	bargaining unit of the Postal Service, all seven
12	(Brief recess.)	12	bargaining units, have their own pay table. None
13	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right.	13	of them are identical. They all have
14	BY MS. GONSALVES	14	differences. Those differences have been have
15	Q Are you ready for the second part of	15	been established over time because of differences
16	your presentation?	16	in bargaining priorities for each union.
17	A I am if you are.	17	The PPO itself, we've heard that they
18	Q Okay. So what is the purpose of this	18	were once tied to we've heard several times
19	part of your presentation?	19	that they were tied to to the APWU NALC,
20	A The next part of my presentation, I'll	20	but but that split occurred in 1991, 23 years
21	be covering Postal Service interest arbitration	21	ago. The Postal Police Officers, the FPPO at the
22	history. And the purpose of this is to provide a	22	time, negotiated a contract that was ratified by
		-	
	155/		1556
	1554		1556
1	little context for for this proceeding by	1	the membership that included three lump sum pay
1 2	little context for for this proceeding by identifying some of the themes and common threads	1 2	the membership that included three lump sum pay increases rather than general wage increases
	little context for for this proceeding by identifying some of the themes and common threads and precedents that that have been established	1	the membership that included three lump sum pay increases rather than general wage increases and and new pay table. That's where they
2	little context for for this proceeding by identifying some of the themes and common threads and precedents that that have been established over the 35 years that the Postal Service has	1 2	the membership that included three lump sum pay increases rather than general wage increases and and new pay table. That's where they broke parity with the APWU and NALC. So they
2 3	little context for for this proceeding by identifying some of the themes and common threads and precedents that that have been established over the 35 years that the Postal Service has been involved with interest arbitrations with its	1 2 3	the membership that included three lump sum pay increases rather than general wage increases and and new pay table. That's where they broke parity with the APWU and NALC. So they haven't been paid the same as those bargaining
2 3 4 5 6	little context for for this proceeding by identifying some of the themes and common threads and precedents that that have been established over the 35 years that the Postal Service has been involved with interest arbitrations with its unions.	1 2 3 4 5 6	the membership that included three lump sum pay increases rather than general wage increases and and new pay table. That's where they broke parity with the APWU and NALC. So they haven't been paid the same as those bargaining units in well over 20 years.
2 3 4 5	little context for for this proceeding by identifying some of the themes and common threads and precedents that that have been established over the 35 years that the Postal Service has been involved with interest arbitrations with its unions. Q So could you tell us a little bit about	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	the membership that included three lump sum pay increases rather than general wage increases and and new pay table. That's where they broke parity with the APWU and NALC. So they haven't been paid the same as those bargaining units in well over 20 years. Q Are you sure that 1991 was 23 years
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		1557		1	559
1	The first award that Joe will be		1	that had a very long-lasting impact.	
2	referencing is Exhibit 6.		2	Q Let's fast forward to 1984, Slide 29.	
3	THE WITNESS: The first interest		3	A The next round of of interest	
4	arbitration the Postal Service engaged in with		4	arbitrations occurred in 1984. 1984 is fairly	
5	one of its bargaining units occurred in 1978 with		5	significant in Postal Service interest	
6	the Rural Letter Carriers. Like I've mentioned		6	arbitration history. Over the '70s and '80s,	
7	on the previous slide, the Rural Letter Carriers		7	postal bargaining unit employees received	
8	went their own way in 1978, bargained separately		8	generous wage increases and COLA increases over	
9	from the JBC. All four unions, the JBC and the		9	that period of time, to the point where, in 1984,	
10	rural carriers, negotiated and reached tentative		10	the Postal Service believed and had evidence to	
11	agreement on on contracts that included a cap		11	show that that it was not in compliance with	
12	on COLA. The Rural Letter Carriers ratified that		12	the PRA private sector comparability mandate,	
13	contract, and the JBC did not ratify the		13	that postal wages and benefits for postal	
14	contract. It was not it was not ratified by		14	employees were in excess of those for private	
15	the membership.		15	sector workers performing similar work.	
16	We went to arbitration in front of		16	The parties were unable to reach an	
17	Arbitrator Healy in 1978. Arbitrator Healy		17	agreement in negotiations, went into arbitration	
18	lifted the COLA cap for for the JBC, and there		18	in front of Clark Kerr with the APWU and NALC.	
19	was some layoff issues involved, too. The Rural		19	Clark Kerr found that Postal Service employees in	
20	Letter Carriers ended up with lifetime no layoff		20	the APWU and NALC craft did enjoy a wage premium.	
21	protection. From day one of becoming a full-time		21	He said discrepancies in comparability have	
22	rural carrier, they had layoff protection. They		22	emerged.	
		1558		1	560
1	continue to enjoy that layoff protection today.		1	Clark Kerr developed a a method or a	
2	The other bargaining units did not receive a cap		2	way to deal with the wage premium that he labeled	
3	on COLA, but they received layoff protection that		3	moderate restraint. And what he labeled moderate	
4	was far less generous than that received by the	- 1			
5	P. II. W. G. :		4	restraint is according to to Clark Kerr is a	
	Rural Letter Carriers.			restraint is according to to Clark Kerr is a slowing of wage increases as against the private	
6	BY MS. GONSALVES		4	_	
6 7			4 5	slowing of wage increases as against the private	
	BY MS. GONSALVES Q And why is this important? A Well, it's important because for those		4 5 6	slowing of wage increases as against the private sector by 1 percent a year. In other words, ECI was a very new measure at that point, but that morphed into, over time, the policy of ECI minus	
7	BY MS. GONSALVES Q And why is this important? A Well, it's important because for those of us who are old enough to remember 1978, it was		4 5 6	slowing of wage increases as against the private sector by 1 percent a year. In other words, ECI was a very new measure at that point, but that	
7 8	BY MS. GONSALVES Q And why is this important? A Well, it's important because for those of us who are old enough to remember 1978, it was clearly not time to when it would be		4 5 6 7 8	slowing of wage increases as against the private sector by 1 percent a year. In other words, ECI was a very new measure at that point, but that morphed into, over time, the policy of ECI minus	
7 8 9	BY MS. GONSALVES Q And why is this important? A Well, it's important because for those of us who are old enough to remember 1978, it was clearly not time to when it would be beneficial to get a cap on COLA. Inflation was		4 5 6 7 8 9	slowing of wage increases as against the private sector by 1 percent a year. In other words, ECI was a very new measure at that point, but that morphed into, over time, the policy of ECI minus one, wage growth in the private sector minus 1 percent. And moderate restraint was was	
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_		1	
	156	1	1563
1	the Rural Letter Carriers in front of Arbitrator	1	to be defined as as wage growth in the private
2	Volz. The Rural Letter Carriers the Postal	2	sector minus 1 percent per year.
3	Service argument was that the Rural Letter	3	Also in the 1984 round of collective
4	Carriers enjoyed a wage premium. Arbitrator Volz	4	bargaining, all all contracts included
5	concurred with that and and affirmed the	5	lower lower starting salaries for future
6	the Kerr wage premium and imposed an award that	6	career employees.
7	included moderate restraint.	7	Q So what happened after this round?
8	But the the union came into	8	We're now in Volume 3, by the way. That's one
9	negotiations and argued in interest arbitration	9	thing that happened. And we're at Exhibit 9 in
10	for a catch-up, a restoration of the amount of	10	Volume 3.
11	COLA that they had lost that they felt that	111	A The late '80s were a period when the
12	they had lost under the 1978 negotiated	12	Postal Service and its unions generally reached
13	agreement, the one where they ratified a contract	13	negotiated agreements, but in 1991, the Postal
14	that included a cap on COLA.	14	Service did go to arbitration with the APWU and
15	Arbitrator Volz was very direct on	15	the NALC. This was to be the last contract that
16	on restoring or catching up their wages to to	16	they bargained jointly. Arbitrator in front
17	those of the APWU and NALC. He said it was it	17	of Arbitrator Richard Mittenthal. Mittenthal
18	was impossible to grant any part of the union's	18	found that that the postal wage premium did
19	very strong demand for a payment as a catch-up	19	exist for these employees and and found that
20	for loss under the 1978 agreement. So this was	20	continued continued moderate restraint was
21	the first of several interest arbitrators over	21	was still necessary. And given that finding, he
22	the years that that found that catch-up or	22	awarded the APWU and NALC modest wage increases
	156	2	1564
1	internal equity or internal comparability did not	1	and, again, a lower starting salary for future
2	apply in postal bargaining.	2	career employees.
3	He did find that that the Rural	3	Q Okay. Turning to Stark and Clarke,
4	Letter Carriers enjoyed approximate parity, what	4	they're behind Exhibits 10 and 11.
5	he labeled approximate parity with other	5	A So, in 1994, the Postal Service was
6	bargaining units despite a lower COLA. Now, his	6	unable to reach agreement with with most of
7	approximate parity that he was referring to at	7	its unions. It went to arbitration. For the
8	that time, Rural Letter Carrier salaries were	8	first time this was the first contract, again,
9	about 8 percent lower than APWU and NALC. So	9	that APWU and NALC negotiated on their own. We
10	there was, you know, a fairly significant gap,	10	went to interest arbitration with well, it
11	but he found that that was that constituted	11	started out with with Arthur Stark in 1995
12	that 8 percent gap constituted approximate	12	with the NALC.
13	parity. And, again, as I mentioned, he awarded	13	He did find that a postal wage premium
14	the identical economic terms as Clark Kerr did	14	did exist for City Letter Carriers and and
15	earlier.	15	awarded wage increases even more modest than
16	Q So what point should we take from the	16	those contained in the award of the Mittenthal
17	1984 round of bargaining?	17	award. Arthur Clark I mean, excuse me Jack
18	A Well, in the 1984 round, following the	18	Clarke followed up just a few months later for
19	lead of Clark Kerr, all four major unions, plus	19	the APWU with an award that essentially followed
20	the FPPO and the smaller unions, adopted the Kerr	20	the pattern set by by Arthur Stark earlier
1 2 1	madrage of companie terms which was which was	Lai	with the City Latter Corriers Both contracts
21	package of economic terms, which was which was	21	with the City Letter Carriers. Both contracts
22	moderate restraint. And moderate restraint came	22	included they were four-year contracts

		1565			1567
1	included two years without any general increases,		1 1	mean the incomplete last sentence?	
2	lump sums in lieu of those general increases, and		2	A It starts "choices."	
3	two years of modest wage increases.		3	Q Yeah.	
4	Q Mail Handlers, Vaughn, is behind		4	A The very last line.	
5	Exhibit 12, and it's Slide 34.		5	Q So it's the last line.	
6	A In 19 a little this this was		6	A Choices between wages and benefits and	
7	an arbitration in front of David Vaughn,			long-term versus short-term gains are the right	
8	Arbitrator David Vaughn with the with the			and responsibility of each party in collective	
9	Postal Mail Handlers that started in 1996 in the			bargaining. Interest arbitrators must be	
10	same round of bargaining. A little background is			reluctant to undue an earlier negotiated	
11	necessary here.			agreement on the basis that one party in	
12	In 1991 I mentioned earlier that the	- 1		hindsight thinks the other got the better of the	
13	PPOA or the the PPO bargaining agent at the	- 1		deal. Put another way, a deal is a deal.	
14	time, the FPPO, negotiated a contract that		13 (14	So Arbitrator Vaughn denied the the	
	included three lump sums and no general increases	- 1		_	
15	over the term of the agreement. The Mail	- 1		Mail Handlers' request for demand for catch-up wage increases based on the grounds that, you	
16	_	- 1		know, it was it was a deal that had been	
17	Handlers in in 1991 also negotiated a similar	- 1			
18	deal that included no general wage increase and	- 1		negotiated earlier by the parties. It reflected	
19	three lump sums.	- 1		the priorities of the parties at that time and	
20	In 1994, the Mail Handlers came into			should not be undone later.	
21	negotiations and again, like the Rural Letter	- 1	21	He also went on to say on page 10 of	
22	Carriers in 1985, were demanding that based on		22 1	the award	
		1566			1568
1	internal equity or internal comparability grounds	1566	1	O And it's the last paragraph third	1568
1 2	internal equity or internal comparability grounds that their wages should be restored to those of	1566	1 2 4	Q And it's the last paragraph, third	1568
2	that their wages should be restored to those of	1566	2 :	sentence, beginning with "under the act."	1568
2 3	that their wages should be restored to those of the APWU, that they were were entitled to a	1566	2 :	sentence, beginning with "under the act." A Under the act, there is no single	1568
2 3 4	that their wages should be restored to those of the APWU, that they were were entitled to a catch-up with the APWU.	1566	2 3 4 1	sentence, beginning with "under the act." A Under the act, there is no single USPS-wide set of pay and pay grades. Instead,	1568
2 3 4 5	that their wages should be restored to those of the APWU, that they were were entitled to a catch-up with the APWU. Arbitrator Vaughn was very direct in	1566	2 s 3 4 1 5 1	A Under the act, there is no single USPS-wide set of pay and pay grades. Instead, there are as many pay systems as there are	1568
2 3 4 5 6	that their wages should be restored to those of the APWU, that they were were entitled to a catch-up with the APWU. Arbitrator Vaughn was very direct in his award on that issue. We we could turn to	1566	2 s 3 4 1 5 1 6 1	A Under the act, there is no single USPS-wide set of pay and pay grades. Instead, there are as many pay systems as there are bargaining units. It was clearly contemplated by	1568
2 3 4 5	that their wages should be restored to those of the APWU, that they were were entitled to a catch-up with the APWU. Arbitrator Vaughn was very direct in his award on that issue. We we could turn to the award, I think. I don't have it in front of	1566	2 s 3 4 1 5 1 6 1 7 0	A Under the act, there is no single USPS-wide set of pay and pay grades. Instead, there are as many pay systems as there are bargaining units. It was clearly contemplated by Congress that each union would be able to make	1568
2 3 4 5 6 7	that their wages should be restored to those of the APWU, that they were were entitled to a catch-up with the APWU. Arbitrator Vaughn was very direct in his award on that issue. We we could turn to the award, I think. I don't have it in front of me.	1566	2 s 3 4 1 5 1 6 1 7 6 8 1	A Under the act, there is no single USPS-wide set of pay and pay grades. Instead, there are as many pay systems as there are bargaining units. It was clearly contemplated by Congress that each union would be able to make the priority determinations and tactical	1568
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	that their wages should be restored to those of the APWU, that they were were entitled to a catch-up with the APWU. Arbitrator Vaughn was very direct in his award on that issue. We we could turn to the award, I think. I don't have it in front of me. Q It's it's Tab 12, Volume 3. You		2 s 3 4 1 5 1 6 1 7 0 8 1 9 0	A Under the act, there is no single USPS-wide set of pay and pay grades. Instead, there are as many pay systems as there are bargaining units. It was clearly contemplated by Congress that each union would be able to make the priority determinations and tactical decisions inherent in collective bargaining and	1568
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	that their wages should be restored to those of the APWU, that they were were entitled to a catch-up with the APWU. Arbitrator Vaughn was very direct in his award on that issue. We we could turn to the award, I think. I don't have it in front of me. Q It's it's Tab 12, Volume 3. You have to go in a few pages because it begins with		2 s 3 4 1 5 1 6 1 7 0 8 1 9 0 10 11	A Under the act, there is no single USPS-wide set of pay and pay grades. Instead, there are as many pay systems as there are bargaining units. It was clearly contemplated by Congress that each union would be able to make the priority determinations and tactical decisions inherent in collective bargaining and that represented represented employees would	1568
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		1569			1571
1	But these that issue, that		1	best final offer process. Both parties argued	
2	particular issue, internal equity, internal		2	their case. Both parties filed post-hearing	
3	comparability catch-up, whatever you want to call		3	briefs. There was still a wide discrepancy	
4	it, has been addressed by several interest		4	between the positions of the parties. There was	
5	arbitration panels, and and Vaughn is one.		5	an extensive round of hearings. There was a lot	
6	Q Turning to Slide 35, could you		6	of testimony on both sides, but they were still,	
7	summarize the 1994 round of bargaining?		7	far, far apart at the end, so	
8	A The 1994 round of bargaining, the		8	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Was this total	
9	the existence of a wage premium was affirmed		9	package, final offer?	
10	by by the arbitrators. Following the lead of		10	THE WITNESS: It was on three issues.	
11	the Stark the Stark award, all four major		11	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Three issues.	
12	bargaining units adopted wage package a wage		12	THE WITNESS: The three issues were the	
13	package that included two years without general		13	duration of the contract, the amount of the	
14	wage increases and rebased COLA.		14	general wage increases and the grade of City	
15	It's also interesting useful to		15	Letter Carriers going forward.	
16	point out that in 1994 is when the PPOAs PPOs		16	The Postal Service best final offer	
17	excuse me agreed to and ratified their		17	in 1998, the Postal Service reached an agreement with the APWU on a two-year wage package. The	
18 19	collective bargaining agreement that eliminated COLA if Postal Police Officers and and general		18 19	Postal Service best final offer mirrored the	
	•		20	economic terms of the APWU collective bargaining	
20 21	increases and replaced COLA and general increases with annual ECI minus one wage increases. That		21	agreement. The Postal Service argued that it was	
22	was a three-year agreement in 1994 that they		22	necessary to those those terms were	
	was a unce-year agreement in 1994 that they			necessary to those those terms were	
		1570			1572
1	agreed to. Two years into that three-year	1570	1	necessary for the City Letter Carriers because a	1572
1 2	agreed to. Two years into that three-year agreement in 1996, the parties agreed to a	1570	1 2	necessary for the City Letter Carriers because a wage premium for City Letter Carriers still	1572
	-	1570	1 2 3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1572
2	agreement in 1996, the parties agreed to a	1570	_	wage premium for City Letter Carriers still	1572
2 3	agreement in 1996, the parties agreed to a two-year extension with the with the same	1570	3	wage premium for City Letter Carriers still existed and the policy of moderate restraint	1572
2 3 4	agreement in 1996, the parties agreed to a two-year extension with the with the same terms, ECI minus one percent wage increases in lieu of general wage increases in COLA. Q The Fleischli award is behind Exhibit	1570	3 4	wage premium for City Letter Carriers still existed and the policy of moderate restraint therefore applied. The NALC best final offer included a pay increase to reflect that automation had	1572
2 3 4 5 6 7	agreement in 1996, the parties agreed to a two-year extension with the with the same terms, ECI minus one percent wage increases in lieu of general wage increases in COLA. Q The Fleischli award is behind Exhibit 13. What is your what is your please	1570	3 4 5	wage premium for City Letter Carriers still existed and the policy of moderate restraint therefore applied. The NALC best final offer included a pay increase to reflect that automation had changed the very nature of their job. So	1572
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	agreement in 1996, the parties agreed to a two-year extension with the with the same terms, ECI minus one percent wage increases in lieu of general wage increases in COLA. Q The Fleischli award is behind Exhibit 13. What is your what is your please describe the Fleischli award.	1570	3 4 5	wage premium for City Letter Carriers still existed and the policy of moderate restraint therefore applied. The NALC best final offer included a pay increase to reflect that automation had changed the very nature of their job. So their their best final offer included a a	1572
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	agreement in 1996, the parties agreed to a two-year extension with the with the same terms, ECI minus one percent wage increases in lieu of general wage increases in COLA. Q The Fleischli award is behind Exhibit 13. What is your what is your please describe the Fleischli award. A Well, we've heard something about the Fleischli award already. The Union has mentioned	1570	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	wage premium for City Letter Carriers still existed and the policy of moderate restraint therefore applied. The NALC best final offer included a pay increase to reflect that automation had changed the very nature of their job. So their their best final offer included a a three-year duration of general wage increases that more or less patterned after the APWU	1572
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	agreement in 1996, the parties agreed to a two-year extension with the with the same terms, ECI minus one percent wage increases in lieu of general wage increases in COLA. Q The Fleischli award is behind Exhibit 13. What is your what is your please describe the Fleischli award. A Well, we've heard something about the Fleischli award already. The Union has mentioned the Fleischli award in his awarding the City	1570	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	wage premium for City Letter Carriers still existed and the policy of moderate restraint therefore applied. The NALC best final offer included a pay increase to reflect that automation had changed the very nature of their job. So their their best final offer included a a three-year duration of general wage increases that more or less patterned after the APWU agreement, but it included a one level upgrade.	1572
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		1573			1575
1	automation was going to replace many of the jobs		1	Handlers, for example, and and that proved to	
2	in the clerk craft and and the City Letter		2	be true.	
3	Carriers argued that that influenced their		3	And, you know, the Fleischli award was	
4	bargaining bargaining priorities and that job		4	awarded in September of '99, and in early 2000,	
5	security issues they placed a higher value on		5	the Postal Service was in negotiations with one	
6	job security issues. The City Letter Carriers		6	of its smaller unions represented by the APWU.	
	did not see that job security was a major issue			It was then called the ISC, the Information	
7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		7		
8	for them and instead were focused on wages.		8	Service Center. It represented about 1,200	
9	The City Letter Carriers also argued		9	information technology and accounting services	
10	that automation had changed their job, not just		10	workers in four of our data centers.	
11	changed the mix of duties, although that was part		11	As we expected, the APWU argued for	
12	of it. They were spending more time on the		12	for upgrades based on internal equity in front of	
13	street than in the office, but their main		13	Arbitrator Collins. Specifically, they were	
14	argument was that automation made their job much		14	looking for a two grade upgrade for for	
15	more difficult, that those duties themselves had		15	programmers within the IT bargaining unit based	
16	changed and that automation with the third bundle		16	on internal equity grounds.	
17	and the scanner made their job much, much more		17	And I'd like to turn to the Collins	
18	difficult. They had to go through the mail and		18	award and how he addressed this.	
19	look for things like changes of address and		19	Q That's Exhibit 14 in this same binder	
20	mistakes in the sorting, and so their job became		20	we were just in, Volume 3.	
21	more difficult.		21	A First of all, I don't know what page	
22	At the end of the day, Fleischli		22	the quote on the slide is, and I don't have that	
		1574			1576
1	obviously came down on the side of the City		1	in front of me, but I he did address the whole	
2	Letter Carriers. They were awarded an upgrade.		2	Fleischli issue right up front. He said, The	
3	BY MS. GONSALVES		3	chairman here has no doubt that the 1999	
4	Q I think you used the word "unique" to		4	Fleischli award will pose substantial problems	
5	describe the internal comparability approach that		5	for future bargaining.	
6	Fleischli took. And just to ask one more		6	So if we turn to the page of the of	
7	question on that, has any subsequent interest		7	the Collins award, the first full paragraph	
8	arbitrator adopted or endorsed Fleischli's		8	there, Arbitrator Collins deals directly with	
9	approach to internal comparability?		9	with the APWU demand for a catch-up wage increase	
10	A No. No, they haven't. And and I			for the ISC membership.	
	think it's as we'll see shortly, the Postal		10	*	
11	•		11	He says, The APWU contends that the ISC	
12	Service argued during the Fleischli award that		12	employees are entitled to a large catch-up wage	
13	focusing on internal equity would would prove		13	increase. The chairman knows of no authority in	
14	toxic to collective bargaining in the Postal		14	Postal Service interest arbitration awards or in	
15	Service, if you didn't have a private sector		15	labor relations doctrine or law supporting such	
16	comparability mandate and unions could come in		16	an entitlement. He goes on to say, If such	
17	and argue for wages relative to what other postal		17	catch-up were to be a factor in interest	
			10	arbitration and be principled, it would have to	
18	employees made, that the Postal Service just		18		
18 19	employees made, that the Postal Service just couldn't conduct effective collective bargaining		19	work both ways. Every interest arbitration would	
1					
19	couldn't conduct effective collective bargaining		19	work both ways. Every interest arbitration would	
19 20	couldn't conduct effective collective bargaining with any union, that there would be leapfrogging,		19 20	work both ways. Every interest arbitration would be a replay of prior negotiations or interest	

	1577			1579
1	rejected the internal equity argument of the APWU	1	It's page 7. I I said page 8. I meant page	
2	in his award. He did find a wage premium for IS	2	7. It says B, analysis. Okay.	
3	workers in general and awarded the wage package	3	Initially, I reject the APWU argument	
4	that included moderate restraint.	4	that the panel should consider the wages paid to	
5	Q Let's turn to Slide 38, the Goldberg	5	carriers in determining the appropriate wages for	
6	award, which is behind Exhibit 15.	6	clerks. He goes on to say, While internal	
7	A The 1998 agreement with the APWU is	7	comparability may be relevant to minimized	
8	only a two-year agreement, so it it expired in	8	workplace tension, the Postal Reorganization Act	
9	November of 2000, about a year after following	9	requires that the panel focus on external	
10	the Fleischli award. This was a a central	10	comparability, wages and benefits paid in the	
11	issue of of that negotiation and interest	11	private sector, not on internal comparability or	
12	arbitration was the APWU's very strong demand for	12	internal equity. So I think Arbitrator Goldberg	
13	catch-up to the historical standing that they had	13	was very clear on that point.	
14	as as with City Letter Carriers.	14	Arbitrator Goldberg went on in his	
15	Arbitrator Goldberg, like Arbitrator	15	award to find that a wage premium did exist for	
16	Collins before him, explicitly rejected that	16	APWU represented employees and awarded a wage	
17	demand. I think we heard testimony from	17	package that was based on that that finding.	
18	Professor Belman last week that Arbitrator	18	BY MS. GONSALVES	
19	Goldberg somehow gave them an upgrade with a wink	19	Q Are you ready to turn to Exhibit 16,	
20	and a nod and just didn't call it that, but I	20	the Wells award?	
21	think Arbitrator Goldberg was very, very explicit	21	A Yes.	
22	about his reasoning.	22	Q I don't think we'll actually be turning	
		ı		
	1578			1580
1		1	to any specific language in Exhibit 16.	1580
1 2	And if we turn to the supplemental	1 2	to any specific language in Exhibit 16. A Shortly after or concurrent with the	1580
		1 2 3	A Shortly after or concurrent with the	1580
2	And if we turn to the supplemental award, which is and I apologize for this, but he issued an award and then on the	l	A Shortly after or concurrent with the our APWU interest arbitration before	1580
2 3	And if we turn to the supplemental award, which is and I apologize for this, but he issued an award and then on the general issues and then a supplemental award on	3	A Shortly after or concurrent with the our APWU interest arbitration before Arbitrator Goldberg, the Rural Letter Carriers	1580
2 3 4	And if we turn to the supplemental award, which is and I apologize for this, but he issued an award and then on the	3 4	A Shortly after or concurrent with the our APWU interest arbitration before Arbitrator Goldberg, the Rural Letter Carriers were also in interest arbitration before John	1580
2 3 4 5	And if we turn to the supplemental award, which is and I apologize for this, but he issued an award and then on the general issues and then a supplemental award on the economic issues about a month later.	3 4 5	A Shortly after or concurrent with the our APWU interest arbitration before Arbitrator Goldberg, the Rural Letter Carriers were also in interest arbitration before John Calhoun Wells. They too also argued for internal	1580
2 3 4 5 6	And if we turn to the supplemental award, which is and I apologize for this, but he issued an award and then on the general issues and then a supplemental award on the economic issues about a month later. Q You'll see the the numbering repeat.	3 4 5 6	A Shortly after or concurrent with the our APWU interest arbitration before Arbitrator Goldberg, the Rural Letter Carriers were also in interest arbitration before John	1580
2 3 4 5 6 7	And if we turn to the supplemental award, which is and I apologize for this, but he issued an award and then on the general issues and then a supplemental award on the economic issues about a month later. Q You'll see the the numbering repeat. So it's Exhibit 15. You'll see the first award	3 4 5 6 7	A Shortly after or concurrent with the our APWU interest arbitration before Arbitrator Goldberg, the Rural Letter Carriers were also in interest arbitration before John Calhoun Wells. They too also argued for internal equity. They they they argued that their	1580
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	15	81		1583
1	Postal Service. Rather than internal parity, the	1	employees, wage and benefit premium.	
2	PRA requires comparability with the private	2	Another precedent that I think has been	
3	sector. We have been presented with ample	3	well established is that private that private	
4	presented ample evidence in these proceedings	4	sector comparability mandate applies to all	
5	that the differences which arose over time in	5	bargaining unit employees, including Postal	
6	pay, benefits and work rules are the direct	6	Police Officers.	
7	result of the differences in priorities the	7	A third that's very clear from the	
8	various parties placed on obtaining particular	8	interest arbitration here, the history, is that	
9	contract provisions. These differing priorities	9	internal comparability or catch-up with or	
10	led to differing results. This is the nature of	10	internal equity or whatever you want to call it	
11	the collective bargaining process.	11	is is not appropriate.	
12	Q And what did he decide as to the wage	12	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: So if you're	
13	premium?	13	telling us that the wage premium has been firmly	
14	A He did find that that Rural Letter	14	established as a precedent, aren't you	
15	Carriers enjoyed a wage premium relative to the	15	essentially arguing comparability to internal	
16	private sector and and awarded a pay package	16	units?	
17	to reflect that.	17	THE WITNESS: Wage premium relative to	
18	Q The 2008 Fishgold award is Joint	18	private sector employees doing similar levels of	
19	Exhibit 2.	19	work. I'm not sure that that I guess I'm not	
20	A We'll be talking more about the	20	sure what you're asking.	
21	Fishgold award a little bit later, but it is part	21	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I may not be,	
22	of the interest arbitration history that I think	22	either. I'm trying to understand the word	
	15	82		1584
		- 1		
1	is worth discussing in this proceeding.	1	"precedent" with regard to wage premium, and I	
1 2	is worth discussing in this proceeding. Arbitrator Fishgold also explicitly rejected	1 2	"precedent" with regard to wage premium, and I suppose, in one sense, I'm asking that because I	
	Arbitrator Fishgold also explicitly rejected	1 2 3	suppose, in one sense, I'm asking that because I	
2	Arbitrator Fishgold also explicitly rejected comparability with public sector police that the			
2 3	Arbitrator Fishgold also explicitly rejected	3	suppose, in one sense, I'm asking that because I have less experience than some with regard to	
2 3 4	Arbitrator Fishgold also explicitly rejected comparability with public sector police that the union was arguing for at the time. A couple of	3 4	suppose, in one sense, I'm asking that because I have less experience than some with regard to major interest arbitration processes. And it	
2 3 4 5	Arbitrator Fishgold also explicitly rejected comparability with public sector police that the union was arguing for at the time. A couple of quotes here. It is clear that the Postal	3 4 5	suppose, in one sense, I'm asking that because I have less experience than some with regard to major interest arbitration processes. And it seems to me that it's unlike grievance	
2 3 4 5 6	Arbitrator Fishgold also explicitly rejected comparability with public sector police that the union was arguing for at the time. A couple of quotes here. It is clear that the Postal Reorganization Act requires that pay comparisons	3 4 5	suppose, in one sense, I'm asking that because I have less experience than some with regard to major interest arbitration processes. And it seems to me that it's unlike grievance arbitration systems within a given relationship,	
2 3 4 5 6 7	Arbitrator Fishgold also explicitly rejected comparability with public sector police that the union was arguing for at the time. A couple of quotes here. It is clear that the Postal Reorganization Act requires that pay comparisons be made to the private sector, not to the public	3 4 5 6 7	suppose, in one sense, I'm asking that because I have less experience than some with regard to major interest arbitration processes. And it seems to me that it's unlike grievance arbitration systems within a given relationship, where regular precedent, as we know it in the	
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	1585			1587
1	But when they do, I can't recall a single	1	continues to drive this premium as we go forward.	
2	instance where an arbitrator has said that	2	THE WITNESS: There's no question that	
3	that there wasn't a wage premium, a wage and	3	benefits in the private sector have diminished	
4	benefit premium among postal employees. So when	4	over time. The value of benefits given to	
5	they do offer their opinion on comparability of	5	private sector workers in general have declined,	
6	the private sector counterparts, it's always that	6	have been diminished. There's absolutely no	
7	there's a wage and benefit premium enjoyed by	7	question that that's happened. The Postal	
8	Postal Service employees.	8	Service employees, though, that has not happened,	
9	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Yes. And I suppose	9	and that's tended to the to make an already	
10	the next thought is and answer this for me	10	large benefit premium even larger over time.	
11	why should we take into account the fact that a	11	So, you know, I I put up in this	
12	prior interest arbitrator found a wage premium	12	first bullet a wage premium, and that's a	
13	against the private sector?	13	misnomer. It's a wage and benefit premium. I	
14	THE WITNESS: Only for this particular	14	think if you look at the total compensation	
15	bargaining unit would it have any weight, I would	15	received by by postal employees in general and	
16	think, you know, because Arbitrator Goldberg	16	even Postal Police Officers relative to the wage	
17	found that APWU represented employees enjoy a	17	and benefit package received by private sector	
18	wage premium. That that should not be a	18	workers doing performing similar work, it	
19	factor at all, I don't think, in whether or not a	19	it's fairly large.	
20	wage premium exists for for Postal Police	20	BY MS. GONSALVES	
21	Officers. And I'm not suggesting that. I'm	21	Q What else would you like to say about	
22	just there are a few common threads across,	22	this particular slide?	
	1586			1588
1	you know, interest arbitration history, not	l		
_		1	A I think that it's been very clear, as	
2	and that's one of them, that, in general, postal	1 2	A I think that it's been very clear, as we pointed out a couple of times, that that	
3	and that's one of them, that, in general, postal workers receive a wage premium.	Ι.		
		2	we pointed out a couple of times, that that	
3	workers receive a wage premium.	2 3	we pointed out a couple of times, that that arbitrators have and I'm not sure if I mentioned this before, but I'll mention it again that internal comparability is is is	
3 4	workers receive a wage premium. The weight that we're asking the panel	2 3 4	we pointed out a couple of times, that that arbitrators have and I'm not sure if I mentioned this before, but I'll mention it again	
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3 4 5 6	workers receive a wage premium. The weight that we're asking the panel to place on that precedent is another matter, and I don't think that and we're not suggesting	2 3 4 5	we pointed out a couple of times, that that arbitrators have and I'm not sure if I mentioned this before, but I'll mention it again that internal comparability is is is should not be a factor in catch-up wage increases	
3 4 5 6 7	workers receive a wage premium. The weight that we're asking the panel to place on that precedent is another matter, and I don't think that and we're not suggesting that a wage premium for other bargaining units	2 3 4 5	we pointed out a couple of times, that that arbitrators have and I'm not sure if I mentioned this before, but I'll mention it again that internal comparability is is is should not be a factor in catch-up wage increases for undoing previous agreements between the	
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		1589			1591
1	Part 3 of your presentation. And this part of		1	FOP, the first contract, they wanted to	
2	the presentation is going to focus on what?		2	completely rewrite the contract. All 37 articles	
3	A Postal Police bargaining history. This		3	of the contract, they wanted revised, changed.	
4	is fairly short. I think we've heard some of		4	They wanted to implement a collective bargaining	
5	this before, but the Postal Security Force was		5	agreement that closely resembled that of a	
6	was created in April 1970, right before		6	municipal police force. Obviously, the Postal	
7	reorganization. The first contracts were		7	Service couldn't agree to that. The parties went	
8	negotiated between the Postal Police and Postal		8	to fact-finding.	
9	Service beginning in 1972.		9	The Florman fact-finding report took	
10	And at that time, there were three		10	those the many issues that had been raised by	
11	separate unions representing 16 bargaining units		11	the Union, distilled them down into six main	
12	nationwide. Over time, they merged, and in 1981,		12	subjects, and one of those was the Union's	
13	we heard before the position title was changed		13	argument for comparability to municipal police	
14	from Security Police Officer to Postal Police		14	officers. The Florman panel opinion indicated	
15	Officer. With that name change came no change in		15	it says, There's no indication in the act that	
16	the duties of or in the statutory limited law		16	public sector comparisons are appropriate for	
17	enforcement authority of the Postal Police force.		17	PPOs.	
18	In 19 the FPPO, in 1984,		18	The parties continued negotiations	
19	consolidated all of the bargaining units		19	after the issuance of the fact-finding report in	
20	nationwide, negotiating nationwide contracts for		20	1994, still could not reach an agreement. An	
21	all PPOs in 1984, reached negotiating agreements		21	arbitration panel was convened in later that	
22	with the Postal Service in 1984, '87 and in '91.		22	year. They did meet, and after the initial	
	,				
		1590			1592
1	O . Luct for the . for the record and for	1590	1	masting or two the parties set heak down and	1592
1 2	Q Just for the for the record and for	1590	1	meeting or two, the parties sat back down and	1592
2	your cross-referencing purposes, the 1981 MOU is	1590	1 2 3	were able to negotiate an agreement. And that	1592
2 3	your cross-referencing purposes, the 1981 MOU is behind Tab A-5.	1590	3	were able to negotiate an agreement. And that agreement, as we've heard, in 1994, eliminated	1592
2 3 4	your cross-referencing purposes, the 1981 MOU is behind Tab A-5. A We mentioned this a little bit earlier	1590	3	were able to negotiate an agreement. And that agreement, as we've heard, in 1994, eliminated both COLA and general wage increases, replaced	1592
2 3 4 5	your cross-referencing purposes, the 1981 MOU is behind Tab A-5. A We mentioned this a little bit earlier briefly. The 1991 agreement between the Postal	1590	3 4 5	were able to negotiate an agreement. And that agreement, as we've heard, in 1994, eliminated both COLA and general wage increases, replaced them with wage increases that were based on ECI	1592
2 3 4 5 6	your cross-referencing purposes, the 1981 MOU is behind Tab A-5. A We mentioned this a little bit earlier briefly. The 1991 agreement between the Postal Service and the then agent for bargaining	1590	3 4 5 6	were able to negotiate an agreement. And that agreement, as we've heard, in 1994, eliminated both COLA and general wage increases, replaced them with wage increases that were based on ECI minus one.	1592
2 3 4 5 6 7	your cross-referencing purposes, the 1981 MOU is behind Tab A-5. A We mentioned this a little bit earlier briefly. The 1991 agreement between the Postal Service and the then agent for bargaining agent for the Postal Police, the FPPO, was the	1590	3 4 5	were able to negotiate an agreement. And that agreement, as we've heard, in 1994, eliminated both COLA and general wage increases, replaced them with wage increases that were based on ECI minus one. That that contract was sent out and	1592
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	1593			1595
1	minus one wage increases.	1	a devastating impact on Postal Service finances.	
2	That brings us to 2008. These are the	2	In addition, we had the the Postal	
3	terms of the Fishgold award. Arbitrator Fishgold	3	Accountability and Enhancement Act in 2006. It	
4	awarded it was a five-year contract. The	4	took effect in 2007. That included a price cap	
5	first two years were not ECI minus one. They	5	and prefunding of retiree health benefits. I	
6	were 2.3 and 2.7, but he did maintain ECI minus	6	think it's worth it's been touched on, but I	
7	one in the three out years of the agreement.	7	think it's worth expanding on just how much the	
8	He he reduced the employer contributions	8	price cap changed Postal Service finances. It	
9	towards health benefits by 1 percent a year,	9	was alluded to a little earlier, but but under	
10	following the lead of the other bargaining units,	10	the PRA, the Postal Service ratemaking process	
11	and he added a top step to the pay schedule.	11	was much like that of a regulated public utility.	
12	Q You've discussed this once before.	12	There was a a revenue requirement	
13	You're going to be discussing this a third time	13	that they that was based on on Postal	
14	later on, correct?	14	Service costs in a test year. Rates were set	
15	A Some of the some of the elements of	15	to to be able to meet that revenue requirement	
16	the Fishgold award, yes.	16	so the Postal Service could pay its costs in that	
17	Q That concludes Part 3. What's Part 4	17	test year. So it was independent of any	
18	about?	18	any anything other than than than postal	
19	A This brings us to the 2010, the latest	19	cost, projected cost, postal projected volumes	
20	round of collective bargaining between the Postal	20	and the revenue that would be be needed to	
21	Service and its unions. We call it the 2010-2012	21	cover those costs.	
22	round because that's when the contracts all	22	But under PAEA, the price cap that was	
	1594			
				1596
1	expired. The Postal Service has seven collective	1	implemented completely changed that. It was	1596
1 2	expired. The Postal Service has seven collective bargaining agreements with five different unions.	1 2	implemented completely changed that. It was it was the price cap is is is is	1596
2	bargaining agreements with five different unions.	1 2 3	it was the price cap is is is is	1596
2 3	bargaining agreements with five different unions. So far in this cycle, we've we've reached	1 2 3 4	it was the price cap is is is is prices cannot increase for our market-dominant	1596
2	bargaining agreements with five different unions. So far in this cycle, we've we've reached contracts with four of the unions, one through a	3	it was the price cap is is is is prices cannot increase for our market-dominant products more than the change in the Consumer	1596
2 3 4	bargaining agreements with five different unions. So far in this cycle, we've we've reached	3 4	it was the price cap is is is is prices cannot increase for our market-dominant products more than the change in the Consumer Price Index, which, as we've heard, is about	1596
2 3 4 5	bargaining agreements with five different unions. So far in this cycle, we've we've reached contracts with four of the unions, one through a negotiated agreement, three through interest arbitration. This will be the fifth contract	3 4 5	it was the price cap is is is is prices cannot increase for our market-dominant products more than the change in the Consumer Price Index, which, as we've heard, is about 2 percent a year, regardless of postal volumes,	1596
2 3 4 5 6	bargaining agreements with five different unions. So far in this cycle, we've we've reached contracts with four of the unions, one through a negotiated agreement, three through interest	3 4 5	it was the price cap is is is is prices cannot increase for our market-dominant products more than the change in the Consumer Price Index, which, as we've heard, is about 2 percent a year, regardless of postal volumes, postal costs. So there is not an ability anymore	1596
2 3 4 5 6 7	bargaining agreements with five different unions. So far in this cycle, we've we've reached contracts with four of the unions, one through a negotiated agreement, three through interest arbitration. This will be the fifth contract decided in this cycle. We have two remaining. Q And in case you don't have it	3 4 5 6 7	it was the price cap is is is is prices cannot increase for our market-dominant products more than the change in the Consumer Price Index, which, as we've heard, is about 2 percent a year, regardless of postal volumes,	1596
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	bargaining agreements with five different unions. So far in this cycle, we've we've reached contracts with four of the unions, one through a negotiated agreement, three through interest arbitration. This will be the fifth contract decided in this cycle. We have two remaining.	3 4 5 6 7 8	it was the price cap is is is is prices cannot increase for our market-dominant products more than the change in the Consumer Price Index, which, as we've heard, is about 2 percent a year, regardless of postal volumes, postal costs. So there is not an ability anymore to to to cover postal costs through	1596
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	bargaining agreements with five different unions. So far in this cycle, we've we've reached contracts with four of the unions, one through a negotiated agreement, three through interest arbitration. This will be the fifth contract decided in this cycle. We have two remaining. Q And in case you don't have it memorized, the voluntary agreement with the APWU	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	it was the price cap is is is is prices cannot increase for our market-dominant products more than the change in the Consumer Price Index, which, as we've heard, is about 2 percent a year, regardless of postal volumes, postal costs. So there is not an ability anymore to to to cover postal costs through through ratemaking or increasing rates.	1596
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	bargaining agreements with five different unions. So far in this cycle, we've we've reached contracts with four of the unions, one through a negotiated agreement, three through interest arbitration. This will be the fifth contract decided in this cycle. We have two remaining. Q And in case you don't have it memorized, the voluntary agreement with the APWU and the interest arbitration awards in this round	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	it was the price cap is is is is prices cannot increase for our market-dominant products more than the change in the Consumer Price Index, which, as we've heard, is about 2 percent a year, regardless of postal volumes, postal costs. So there is not an ability anymore to to to cover postal costs through through ratemaking or increasing rates. We also had the prefunding retiree	1596
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	bargaining agreements with five different unions. So far in this cycle, we've we've reached contracts with four of the unions, one through a negotiated agreement, three through interest arbitration. This will be the fifth contract decided in this cycle. We have two remaining. Q And in case you don't have it memorized, the voluntary agreement with the APWU and the interest arbitration awards in this round of bargaining are behind Exhibits 3 through 6.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	it was the price cap is is is is prices cannot increase for our market-dominant products more than the change in the Consumer Price Index, which, as we've heard, is about 2 percent a year, regardless of postal volumes, postal costs. So there is not an ability anymore to to to cover postal costs through through ratemaking or increasing rates. We also had the prefunding retiree health benefits, which we we've seen has	1596
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	bargaining agreements with five different unions. So far in this cycle, we've we've reached contracts with four of the unions, one through a negotiated agreement, three through interest arbitration. This will be the fifth contract decided in this cycle. We have two remaining. Q And in case you don't have it memorized, the voluntary agreement with the APWU and the interest arbitration awards in this round of bargaining are behind Exhibits 3 through 6. A Before we get into the 2010-2012 round	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	it was the price cap is is is is prices cannot increase for our market-dominant products more than the change in the Consumer Price Index, which, as we've heard, is about 2 percent a year, regardless of postal volumes, postal costs. So there is not an ability anymore to to to cover postal costs through through ratemaking or increasing rates. We also had the prefunding retiree health benefits, which we we've seen has has resulted in defaulted payments of between 5	1596
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	bargaining agreements with five different unions. So far in this cycle, we've we've reached contracts with four of the unions, one through a negotiated agreement, three through interest arbitration. This will be the fifth contract decided in this cycle. We have two remaining. Q And in case you don't have it memorized, the voluntary agreement with the APWU and the interest arbitration awards in this round of bargaining are behind Exhibits 3 through 6. A Before we get into the 2010-2012 round of bargaining, it's critical to understand the	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	it was the price cap is is is is prices cannot increase for our market-dominant products more than the change in the Consumer Price Index, which, as we've heard, is about 2 percent a year, regardless of postal volumes, postal costs. So there is not an ability anymore to to to cover postal costs through through ratemaking or increasing rates. We also had the prefunding retiree health benefits, which we we've seen has has resulted in defaulted payments of between 5 and 6 billion a year over the last few years to	1596
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	bargaining agreements with five different unions. So far in this cycle, we've we've reached contracts with four of the unions, one through a negotiated agreement, three through interest arbitration. This will be the fifth contract decided in this cycle. We have two remaining. Q And in case you don't have it memorized, the voluntary agreement with the APWU and the interest arbitration awards in this round of bargaining are behind Exhibits 3 through 6. A Before we get into the 2010-2012 round of bargaining, it's critical to understand the business environment, the that these negotiations took place in. We've heard from	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	it was the price cap is is is is prices cannot increase for our market-dominant products more than the change in the Consumer Price Index, which, as we've heard, is about 2 percent a year, regardless of postal volumes, postal costs. So there is not an ability anymore to to to cover postal costs through through ratemaking or increasing rates. We also had the prefunding retiree health benefits, which we we've seen has has resulted in defaulted payments of between 5 and 6 billion a year over the last few years to fund retiree health benefits for our current workers.	1596
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		1597		1599
1	dire picture of Postal Service prospects and		needed in in this round of bargaining.	
2	Postal Service finances out to 2020.		2 All the while, the Postal Service	
3	The bottom line was that the McKinsey		3 wanted and and had made a sincere attempt	
4	report indicated that Postal Service could		4 to to minimize the impact on the current	
5	lose based on declining volumes and and		5 workforce. I think there was a widespread	
6	increasing costs and fixed costs and legacy		6 understanding that, you know, postal employees	
7	costs, stood to lose up to \$230 billion over		7 didn't cause this crisis and people that worked	
8	through 2020 if they did not change, if they did		8 for the Postal Service for their entire career	
9	not change the way they were operating. So so		weren't responsible for the mess we found	
10	all of these things informed negotiations heading	1	7.3	
11	into the 2010 round	1	, , , , ,	
12	Q So what were go ahead.	1		
13	A in a very big way.	1		
14	Q So what were the Postal Service's goals	1		
15	in light of this context?	1	1 1 2	
16	A Well, given that 80 percent of Postal	1	ε	
17	Service costs are are related to to	1		
18	compensation, paying benefits for its workforce,	1	3	
19	labor negotiations were seen as a critical			
20	element of the Postal Service's ability to get	2		
21	back on to some semblance of financial health.	2	1 &	
22	So so the goals in heading into the 2010 round	2	2 two bargaining units in the fall of 2010,	
l		1598		1600
1	of negotiations were were were very simple,	1598	1 negotiated negotiations with the APWU were	1600
1 2	of negotiations were were were very simple, and they were and they were very necessary.		negotiated negotiations with the APWU were fruitful, but we did not have an agreement by	1600
	of negotiations were were were very simple, and they were and they were very necessary. Number one, we had to align our labor		2 fruitful, but we did not have an agreement by	1600
2	and they were and they were very necessary.		2 fruitful, but we did not have an agreement by	1600
2	and they were and they were very necessary. Number one, we had to align our labor		2 fruitful, but we did not have an agreement by 3 by the time the contract expired in	1600
2 3 4	and they were and they were very necessary. Number one, we had to align our labor costs with the new business environment. Over		2 fruitful, but we did not have an agreement by 3 by the time the contract expired in 4 November 2010. The parties continued to	1600
2 3 4 5	and they were and they were very necessary. Number one, we had to align our labor costs with the new business environment. Over time, we've had to do that. It's essential. We		2 fruitful, but we did not have an agreement by 3 by the time the contract expired in 4 November 2010. The parties continued to 5 negotiate, and in February 2011, reached a	1600
2 3 4 5 6	and they were and they were very necessary. Number one, we had to align our labor costs with the new business environment. Over time, we've had to do that. It's essential. We could not continue to to have more money going		fruitful, but we did not have an agreement by by the time the contract expired in November 2010. The parties continued to negotiate, and in February 2011, reached a tentative agreement. It was truly a landmark	1600
2 3 4 5 6 7	and they were and they were very necessary. Number one, we had to align our labor costs with the new business environment. Over time, we've had to do that. It's essential. We could not continue to to have more money going out the door in compensation and benefits than we		2 fruitful, but we did not have an agreement by 3 by the time the contract expired in 4 November 2010. The parties continued to 5 negotiate, and in February 2011, reached a 6 tentative agreement. It was truly a landmark 7 agreement in Postal Service history. It really	1600
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	and they were and they were very necessary. Number one, we had to align our labor costs with the new business environment. Over time, we've had to do that. It's essential. We could not continue to to have more money going out the door in compensation and benefits than we could hopefully expect to bring in through revenue selling postal products. But more than that, we needed immediate cost relief. We needed the ability to stop the bleeding in the short term and, in longer term, looked to change the labor cost structure. The labor cost structure going forward had to change. So it wasn't just a matter of getting a contract that included modest wage increases to to tide us over until the next round of negotiation. We needed to do something in this round of negotiations that absolutely changed the cost	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	fruitful, but we did not have an agreement by by the time the contract expired in November 2010. The parties continued to negotiate, and in February 2011, reached a tentative agreement. It was truly a landmark agreement in Postal Service history. It really was was was unlike any contract we've negotiated in the past with any bargaining unit. The main elements of the 2010 agreement with the APWU in terms of wages included a two-year wage freeze that was the immediate cost relief that the Postal Service was looking for followed by modest wage increases in the out years. We reduced our employer contribution towards employee health benefits down to the private sector level, the 76 percent, over the term of the agreement. In terms of what we label here as workforce structure is where the real big	1600

	1601			1603
1	in two different ways. One was the first was	1	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: That's fine.	
2	through a two-tier wage schedule for future	2	MS. GONSALVES: It's Exhibit 17 in	
3	career employees. So what this means is that it	3	Volume 3.	
4	did not impact the current career workforce, but	4	BY MS. GONSALVES	
5	in the future, career employees would come in at	5	Q Could you use that exhibit to	
6	a lower starting salary and top out at a lower	6	illustrate the workforce structure changes	
7	top step salary.	7	A Sure.	
8	It also included a a very large	8	Q once once everybody's turned	
9	increase in the non-career workforce. And the	9	there?	
10	non-career workforce, in case it's not obvious,	10	A So this is a sum	
11	is a workforce it's a supplemental workforce,	11	Q Wait.	
12	supplements our full-time workforce. They're low	12	A Excuse me.	
13	cost. They're not career employees. There's	13	MS. GONSALVES: It's Volume 3, Bob.	
14	no they have a limited amount of benefits, no	14	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Yeah, I think I got	
15	pension benefits, for example, but they we	15	it.	
16	were able to to increase the use of them up to	16	MS. GONSALVES: Okay. Good.	
17	20 percent in the clerk craft, 10 percent in the	17	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: We're with you.	
18	two smaller crafts in the APWU. Overall average	18	THE WITNESS: Okay. So what you see	
19	of our non-career workforce went from about	19	here is a summary of the of the of the	
20	3 percent of of the workforce up to	20	salary table that was negotiated with the APWU	
21	17 percent.	21	effective on the contract implementation	
22	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: And these are both	22	agreement in May of 2011.	
	1602			1604
1				
	temporary and full-time temporary workers?	1	And what you'll see on the on the	
1 2	temporary and full-time temporary workers? THE WITNESS: You know I think if you	1 2	And what you'll see on the on the	
2	THE WITNESS: You know, I think if you	2	left-hand column there is the grade. The APWU	
2	THE WITNESS: You know, I think if you had to classify them, you'd say they were	2 3	left-hand column there is the grade. The APWU represents a lot of different employees at	
2 3 4	THE WITNESS: You know, I think if you had to classify them, you'd say they were temporary workers. They're not we utilize	2 3 4	left-hand column there is the grade. The APWU represents a lot of different employees at several different grades, Grades 3 through 11,	
2	THE WITNESS: You know, I think if you had to classify them, you'd say they were temporary workers. They're not we utilize them essentially, we try to maximize the	2 3	left-hand column there is the grade. The APWU represents a lot of different employees at several different grades, Grades 3 through 11, with most of them being in six. The overwhelming	
2 3 4 5 6	THE WITNESS: You know, I think if you had to classify them, you'd say they were temporary workers. They're not we utilize them essentially, we try to maximize the utilization of them. Since we have a limited	2 3 4 5	left-hand column there is the grade. The APWU represents a lot of different employees at several different grades, Grades 3 through 11, with most of them being in six. The overwhelming majority are at Grade 6. Those are your window	
2 3 4 5	THE WITNESS: You know, I think if you had to classify them, you'd say they were temporary workers. They're not we utilize them essentially, we try to maximize the utilization of them. Since we have a limited number that we can use, we try to use them 40	2 3 4 5	left-hand column there is the grade. The APWU represents a lot of different employees at several different grades, Grades 3 through 11, with most of them being in six. The overwhelming majority are at Grade 6. Those are your window clerks, your distribution clerks, whatever. Now,	
2 3 4 5 6	THE WITNESS: You know, I think if you had to classify them, you'd say they were temporary workers. They're not we utilize them essentially, we try to maximize the utilization of them. Since we have a limited number that we can use, we try to use them 40 hours a week where possible. So but they're	2 3 4 5	left-hand column there is the grade. The APWU represents a lot of different employees at several different grades, Grades 3 through 11, with most of them being in six. The overwhelming majority are at Grade 6. Those are your window clerks, your distribution clerks, whatever. Now, it's highlighted in yellow because that has	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	THE WITNESS: You know, I think if you had to classify them, you'd say they were temporary workers. They're not we utilize them essentially, we try to maximize the utilization of them. Since we have a limited number that we can use, we try to use them 40 hours a week where possible. So but they're temporary workers in that they they they	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	left-hand column there is the grade. The APWU represents a lot of different employees at several different grades, Grades 3 through 11, with most of them being in six. The overwhelming majority are at Grade 6. Those are your window clerks, your distribution clerks, whatever. Now, it's highlighted in yellow because that has historically been the grade that's associated	
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		1605	16	507
1	salary. So they all top out at \$48,622 rather		1 that that issue.	
2	than \$53,102. If you see in the right-hand		2 And I'd also like to point out that,	
3	column, you will see the percentage reductions		3 you know, this this the extraordinary high	
4	there.		4 salaries that we pay our custodians didn't happen	
5	Now, I'll note that 9 through 11 are		5 overnight. It happened over a long period of	
6	skilled maintenance position positions and our		6 time for a number of different reasons. One of	
7	electronics technicians, our tractor trailer		7 those reasons that I think the majority or a very	
8	drivers, our, you know, other other skilled		8 large proportion of Postal Service custodians are	
9	positions that we were essentially at market for,		9 disabled veterans, and there was, you know, an	
10	and there was not a a reduction in their		10 understandable disinclination to go after them	
11	starting salary or top step. But they represent		11 too hard. So, you know, I think that that	
12	a small percentage of the total overall		12 occurred over time, and that partially explains	
13	workforce.		13 why that was allowed to happen.	
14	The other thing I'd like to point out] :	What you see in the table at the bottom	
15	here and this is responsive to to an issue] :	15 of that page there is the rates, the hourly rates	
16	that the Union has raised, and that's that Postal] ;	16 paid to the new category of non-career employee.	
17	Police Officers the differential between		17 We call them postal support employees in the APWU	
18	Postal Service custodians and Postal Police		18 craft, PSEs. You can see, at Grade 6, where most	
19	Officers is small. And I'd like to point out		19 of them are hired, they make \$14.60 an hour. We	
20	that custodians are in Grades 3 and 4. Most of		20 can use those, again, up to 20 percent of the	
21	them are at four. The vast majority are at Grade	12	21 workforce in the clerk craft, and they receive a	
22	4. And under the existing pay schedule for	12	22 minimum amount of benefits. They receive some	
		1606	16	508
1	career employees, they started out about		1 paid leave benefits if they've been on the rolls	
2	\$35,000 a year and topped out at 51,000 a year at			
. /.	\$50,000 a year area topped out at 01,000 a year at		· ·	
	Grade 4.		2 for a year, and under the Affordable Care Act	
3	Grade 4. Now, that is close to to Postal		2 for a year, and under the Affordable Care Act 3 will receive some measure of health benefit	
3 4	Now, that is close to to Postal		2 for a year, and under the Affordable Care Act 3 will receive some measure of health benefit 4 contributions from the Postal Service. But	
3	Now, that is close to to Postal Police Officers make. It's close to what APWU		2 for a year, and under the Affordable Care Act 3 will receive some measure of health benefit 4 contributions from the Postal Service. But 5 they're far cheaper than career employees.	
3 4 5	Now, that is close to to Postal Police Officers make. It's close to what APWU Grade 6 makes. There's a couple thousand dollars		2 for a year, and under the Affordable Care Act 3 will receive some measure of health benefit 4 contributions from the Postal Service. But 5 they're far cheaper than career employees. 6 BY MS. GONSALVES	
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	160	19		1611
1	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Through July of	1	though, the award was significantly different. A	
2	2012.	2	lot of that had to do with the with the unique	
3	THE WITNESS: It was grueling, as Bob	3	nature of the rural carrier evaluation system,	
4	can attest. There were over 6,000 pages of	4	the way they're paid and the fact that that	
5	transcript. There were I lost track of the	5	the rural carrier bargaining unit already	
6	number of witnesses. And the number of binders	6	included a very sizable number of non-career	
7	that you have in front of you, that was a day's	7	workers. They represent about 40 percent of the	
8	work in the rural carrier arbitration. We had a	8	overall workforce. They work about 30 percent of	
9	table set up with with rows of transcripts and	9	the work hours in the rural carrier bargaining	
10	exhibits.	10	unit. So so on those sense in that sense,	
11	But at any rate, in July 2012, we	11	it differed from from the APWU award.	
12	reached an award. Arbitrator Clarke, in his	12	But what he did do was award a two-tier	
13	award, recognized the financial crisis of the	13	pay schedule for future career employees that was	
14	Postal Service. He recognized that that in	14	modeled on the APWU award. It included a	
15	his award. And you can read the award in	15	reduction in the entry step for future career	
16	BY MS. GONSALVES	16	employees, as well as reduction in the top step.	
17	Q Joint Exhibit 4.	17	For the for those rural carrier	
18	A Joint Exhibit 4. But he clearly	18	non-career workers, the ones that represent	
19	recognized the financial crisis, did indicate in	19	40 percent of the workforce, now	
20	his award that that most of the problems the	20	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Did you say 40?	
21	Postal Service was facing couldn't be addressed	21	THE WITNESS: 40 percent.	
22	in interest arbitration, but that he could do one	22	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I thought you said	
	in merest dronderen, out that he could do one		The Difference of Data in the Tuloughe you built	•
	16	0		1612
			30 a moment ago	1612
1 2	thing, and that was determine what the wages and	1	30 a moment ago.	1612
2	thing, and that was determine what the wages and benefits for Rural Letter Carriers were going to	1 2	THE WITNESS: 40	1612
2 3	thing, and that was determine what the wages and benefits for Rural Letter Carriers were going to be. And in doing so, he he paid careful	1 2 3	THE WITNESS: 40 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: 40 percent of the	1612
2 3 4	thing, and that was determine what the wages and benefits for Rural Letter Carriers were going to be. And in doing so, he he paid careful attention or recognized, at least, the the	1 2 3 4	THE WITNESS: 40 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours worked.	1612
2 3 4 5	thing, and that was determine what the wages and benefits for Rural Letter Carriers were going to be. And in doing so, he he paid careful attention or recognized, at least, the the agreement that was reached earlier that year	1 2 3	THE WITNESS: 40 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours worked. THE WITNESS: Yeah. 40 percent of the	1612
2 3 4 5 6	thing, and that was determine what the wages and benefits for Rural Letter Carriers were going to be. And in doing so, he he paid careful attention or recognized, at least, the the agreement that was reached earlier that year between the APWU and and the Postal Service.	1 2 3 4	THE WITNESS: 40 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours worked. THE WITNESS: Yeah. 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours, roughly.	1612
2 3 4 5 6 7	thing, and that was determine what the wages and benefits for Rural Letter Carriers were going to be. And in doing so, he he paid careful attention or recognized, at least, the the agreement that was reached earlier that year between the APWU and and the Postal Service. He did say that this board the board	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	THE WITNESS: 40 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours worked. THE WITNESS: Yeah. 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours, roughly. Now, up till the the Clarke award, the rural	1612
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	thing, and that was determine what the wages and benefits for Rural Letter Carriers were going to be. And in doing so, he he paid careful attention or recognized, at least, the the agreement that was reached earlier that year between the APWU and and the Postal Service. He did say that this board the board of arbitration is well aware of the labor cost	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	THE WITNESS: 40 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours worked. THE WITNESS: Yeah. 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours, roughly. Now, up till the the Clarke award, the rural carrier non-career employees had received COLA	1612
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	thing, and that was determine what the wages and benefits for Rural Letter Carriers were going to be. And in doing so, he he paid careful attention or recognized, at least, the the agreement that was reached earlier that year between the APWU and and the Postal Service. He did say that this board the board of arbitration is well aware of the labor cost savings that will likely flow to the USPS from this collective bargaining agreement APWU collective bargaining agreement and has referred	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	THE WITNESS: 40 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours worked. THE WITNESS: Yeah. 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours, roughly. Now, up till the the Clarke award, the rural carrier non-career employees had received COLA payments over time. And they didn't receive them as they were issued, but at the end of the contract, those COLA payments were rolled into	1612
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	thing, and that was determine what the wages and benefits for Rural Letter Carriers were going to be. And in doing so, he he paid careful attention or recognized, at least, the the agreement that was reached earlier that year between the APWU and and the Postal Service. He did say that this board the board of arbitration is well aware of the labor cost savings that will likely flow to the USPS from this collective bargaining agreement APWU collective bargaining agreement and has referred to it in rendering this award. Q And what were the terms of that award, turning to Slide 53?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	THE WITNESS: 40 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours worked. THE WITNESS: Yeah. 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours, roughly. Now, up till the the Clarke award, the rural carrier non-career employees had received COLA payments over time. And they didn't receive them as they were issued, but at the end of the contract, those COLA payments were rolled into their basic wage. But going forward in the Clark award, he eliminated COLA for that group of employees. They no longer received COLA.	1612
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	thing, and that was determine what the wages and benefits for Rural Letter Carriers were going to be. And in doing so, he he paid careful attention or recognized, at least, the the agreement that was reached earlier that year between the APWU and and the Postal Service. He did say that this board the board of arbitration is well aware of the labor cost savings that will likely flow to the USPS from this collective bargaining agreement APWU collective bargaining agreement and has referred to it in rendering this award. Q And what were the terms of that award, turning to Slide 53? A In terms of wages and health benefits, the the the the terms were the same as they were in the APWU agreement, a two-year wage freeze followed by three years of modest wage	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	THE WITNESS: 40 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours worked. THE WITNESS: Yeah. 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours, roughly. Now, up till the the Clarke award, the rural carrier non-career employees had received COLA payments over time. And they didn't receive them as they were issued, but at the end of the contract, those COLA payments were rolled into their basic wage. But going forward in the Clark award, he eliminated COLA for that group of employees. They no longer received COLA. In addition to that, the wage rates for future rural carriers associates is what they're called, the non-career workers were reduced by 20 percent.	1612
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	thing, and that was determine what the wages and benefits for Rural Letter Carriers were going to be. And in doing so, he he paid careful attention or recognized, at least, the the agreement that was reached earlier that year between the APWU and and the Postal Service. He did say that this board the board of arbitration is well aware of the labor cost savings that will likely flow to the USPS from this collective bargaining agreement APWU collective bargaining agreement and has referred to it in rendering this award. Q And what were the terms of that award, turning to Slide 53? A In terms of wages and health benefits, the the the the terms were the same as they were in the APWU agreement, a two-year wage freeze followed by three years of modest wage increases, reduction in the employer contribution to health benefits down to the private sector	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	THE WITNESS: 40 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours worked. THE WITNESS: Yeah. 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours, roughly. Now, up till the the Clarke award, the rural carrier non-career employees had received COLA payments over time. And they didn't receive them as they were issued, but at the end of the contract, those COLA payments were rolled into their basic wage. But going forward in the Clark award, he eliminated COLA for that group of employees. They no longer received COLA. In addition to that, the wage rates for future rural carriers associates is what they're called, the non-career workers were reduced by 20 percent. BY MS. GONSALVES Q So let's take a look at Exhibit 18 and	1612
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	thing, and that was determine what the wages and benefits for Rural Letter Carriers were going to be. And in doing so, he he paid careful attention or recognized, at least, the the agreement that was reached earlier that year between the APWU and and the Postal Service. He did say that this board the board of arbitration is well aware of the labor cost savings that will likely flow to the USPS from this collective bargaining agreement APWU collective bargaining agreement and has referred to it in rendering this award. Q And what were the terms of that award, turning to Slide 53? A In terms of wages and health benefits, the the the the terms were the same as they were in the APWU agreement, a two-year wage freeze followed by three years of modest wage increases, reduction in the employer contribution	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	THE WITNESS: 40 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours worked. THE WITNESS: Yeah. 40 percent of the complement, 30 percent of the hours, roughly. Now, up till the the Clarke award, the rural carrier non-career employees had received COLA payments over time. And they didn't receive them as they were issued, but at the end of the contract, those COLA payments were rolled into their basic wage. But going forward in the Clark award, he eliminated COLA for that group of employees. They no longer received COLA. In addition to that, the wage rates for future rural carriers associates is what they're called, the non-career workers were reduced by 20 percent. BY MS. GONSALVES Q So let's take a look at Exhibit 18 and look at how those numbers played out.	1612

	1 Ostal 1 Office Office13 71550cl	<u> </u>			
		1613			1615
1	can see there are two two rows there.		1	the savings in the rural carrier contract are	
2	One is the the career employee, the 40-hour		2	expected to be \$1.6 billion over the term of the	
3	career full-time employee, with an entry-step		3	agreement.	
4	salary of 40,454, top step salary, 52,061. Under		4	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Before you leave	
5	the new terms of the new contract, future		5	that point, I think it is important for the panel	
6	career employees will be hired at a 13 percent		6	to understand that one of the memoranda of	
7	lower starting salary, \$35,000, and top out at		7	understanding that was entered into and	
8	at slightly less than \$48,000, a 9 percent		8	incorporated into the Clarke award and was	
9	reduction.		9	actually written by the panel was a comprehensive	
10	The non-career complement is listed on		10	study of those standards by three industrial	
11	the next line there. The current the then		11	engineers, all of whom, at one point or	
12	existing group of non-career employees earned		12	another two of the three testified in the	
13	either \$19.45 an hour or \$22.97 an hour. Like I		13	proceeding; the third was chosen by those two	
14	said, they received regular COLA payments at the		14	so that those standards could be updated and	
15	end of the contract.		15	and so that modern electronic equipment could be	
16	But the new employees coming in will		16	put on the rural vehicles that would assist the	
17	receive \$15.56 an hour, which represents a		17	parties in understanding time for box allowance,	
18	reduction of 20 to 32 percent for those		18	mileage, stops and starts, and a whole, you know,	
19	employees. In addition, they will not receive		19	panoply of other considerations. That study is	
20	COLA.		20	ongoing as we speak.	
21	Q Okay. Turning back to Slide 63		21	BY MS. GONSALVES	
22	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Fifty-three.		22	Q So let's turn to the City Letter	
		1614			1616
,	DV MC CONCALVEC		1	Coming The arrest is bakind I sint Fabilit 5	
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	BY MS. GONSALVES Q Fifty-three. Sorry. No bifocals. And		1 2	Carriers. The award is behind Joint Exhibit 5. A Contracts with the NALC, the City	
3	I don't want to throw Bob into a make him have		3	Letter Carriers and the Mail Handlers both	
4	a temperature or anything, but the next bullet		4	expired a year later in November of 2011. The	
5	talks about work standards. I don't think you		5	parties were unable in both in both instances	
6	want to dwell on that		6	to reach negotiated agreements and proceeded to	
7	A Yeah. The system is a different		7	interest arbitration. Both both ran	
8	animal. Rural carriers get paid according to a		8	concurrently in the fall of 2012.	
9	set of 40 standards that they get time for		9	The first award came from from	
1.1	or or building that they get time for -				
110	for performing each and every function during the				
$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 11 \end{vmatrix}$	for performing each and every function during the day and and those standards determine how much		10	Arbitrator Shyam Das in January 2013. In his	
11	day and and those standards determine how much			Arbitrator Shyam Das in January 2013. In his award, Arbitrator Das followed the wage and	
	day and and those standards determine how much they get paid. Now, they're not on the clock, so		10 11	Arbitrator Shyam Das in January 2013. In his award, Arbitrator Das followed the wage and benefit concessions that were found in the APWU	
11 12	day and and those standards determine how much they get paid. Now, they're not on the clock, so if it takes them less time or more time, they		10 11 12	Arbitrator Shyam Das in January 2013. In his award, Arbitrator Das followed the wage and benefit concessions that were found in the APWU agreement and the Clarke award, that is, there	
11 12 13	day and and those standards determine how much they get paid. Now, they're not on the clock, so		10 11 12 13	Arbitrator Shyam Das in January 2013. In his award, Arbitrator Das followed the wage and benefit concessions that were found in the APWU	
11 12 13 14	day and and those standards determine how much they get paid. Now, they're not on the clock, so if it takes them less time or more time, they still get the same salary. Some of those		10 11 12 13 14	Arbitrator Shyam Das in January 2013. In his award, Arbitrator Das followed the wage and benefit concessions that were found in the APWU agreement and the Clarke award, that is, there were a two-year wage freeze followed by three	
11 12 13 14 15	day and and those standards determine how much they get paid. Now, they're not on the clock, so if it takes them less time or more time, they still get the same salary. Some of those standards, though, were were they		10 11 12 13 14 15	Arbitrator Shyam Das in January 2013. In his award, Arbitrator Das followed the wage and benefit concessions that were found in the APWU agreement and the Clarke award, that is, there were a two-year wage freeze followed by three years of modest modest wage increases, a	
11 12 13 14 15 16	day and and those standards determine how much they get paid. Now, they're not on the clock, so if it takes them less time or more time, they still get the same salary. Some of those standards, though, were were they were not engineered standards. They'd been		10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Arbitrator Shyam Das in January 2013. In his award, Arbitrator Das followed the wage and benefit concessions that were found in the APWU agreement and the Clarke award, that is, there were a two-year wage freeze followed by three years of modest modest wage increases, a reduction in the employer contribution towards	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	day and and those standards determine how much they get paid. Now, they're not on the clock, so if it takes them less time or more time, they still get the same salary. Some of those standards, though, were were they were not engineered standards. They'd been around in some cases for 50 or 60 years, and they		10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Arbitrator Shyam Das in January 2013. In his award, Arbitrator Das followed the wage and benefit concessions that were found in the APWU agreement and the Clarke award, that is, there were a two-year wage freeze followed by three years of modest modest wage increases, a reduction in the employer contribution towards health benefits to the private sector level.	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	day and and those standards determine how much they get paid. Now, they're not on the clock, so if it takes them less time or more time, they still get the same salary. Some of those standards, though, were were were they were not engineered standards. They'd been around in some cases for 50 or 60 years, and they just weren't reflective of the time it took to do		10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Arbitrator Shyam Das in January 2013. In his award, Arbitrator Das followed the wage and benefit concessions that were found in the APWU agreement and the Clarke award, that is, there were a two-year wage freeze followed by three years of modest modest wage increases, a reduction in the employer contribution towards health benefits to the private sector level. In terms of workforce structure, it was	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	day and and those standards determine how much they get paid. Now, they're not on the clock, so if it takes them less time or more time, they still get the same salary. Some of those standards, though, were were they were not engineered standards. They'd been around in some cases for 50 or 60 years, and they just weren't reflective of the time it took to do that work.		10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Arbitrator Shyam Das in January 2013. In his award, Arbitrator Das followed the wage and benefit concessions that were found in the APWU agreement and the Clarke award, that is, there were a two-year wage freeze followed by three years of modest modest wage increases, a reduction in the employer contribution towards health benefits to the private sector level. In terms of workforce structure, it was different than the other two bargaining units in	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	day and and those standards determine how much they get paid. Now, they're not on the clock, so if it takes them less time or more time, they still get the same salary. Some of those standards, though, were were they were not engineered standards. They'd been around in some cases for 50 or 60 years, and they just weren't reflective of the time it took to do that work. The Postal Service argued for changes		10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Arbitrator Shyam Das in January 2013. In his award, Arbitrator Das followed the wage and benefit concessions that were found in the APWU agreement and the Clarke award, that is, there were a two-year wage freeze followed by three years of modest modest wage increases, a reduction in the employer contribution towards health benefits to the private sector level. In terms of workforce structure, it was different than the other two bargaining units in some some some significant ways. Rather	

		1617		1619
1	parties negotiated a much lower starting salary		1	receive regular COLA payments. Under the new
2	for city letter carriers and maintained the top		2	salary schedule, they earn between \$15 and \$16.25
3	step where it is.		3	and do not receive COLA. So that that
4	Along with that came a modified COLA		4	represented an absolute reduction in salary of
5	formula for those new groups for that new		5	between 27 and 32 percent.
6	group of employees that reduces the COLA payout		6	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Could you just say
7	for new career employees up to 35 percent, large		7	a word about how you calculate these changes in
8	changes in the non-career workforce, as as in		8	terms of the ultimate savings that you were
9	the other agreement, the written agreement with		9	giving us as we go forward? Because you must
10	the rural carriers and and APWU.		10	have a series of assumptions about the inflow of
11	The non-career workers, we created a		11	new employees into the workforce.
12	new non-career category called city carrier		12	THE WITNESS: We do, and and they're
13	associate. It replaced an existing non-career		13	very you know, fairly sophisticated models,
14	category of TE. That's significant because TEs		14	cost models, that we use for costing labor
15	that we had on the roles actually saw their wages		15	contract savings. And what they look at,
16	reduced by by more than 30 percent, and COLA		16	essentially, is a status quo. If nothing
17	was eliminated for those employees.		17	changed, you didn't get new career workers and
18	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: TE?		18	wage increases, if if employees wages
19	THE WITNESS: TE stands for		19	increased at at ECI. That's the the
20	transitional employees. That was the previous		20	baseline scenario.
21	category of non-career workers within the city		21	What we do then is using and we have
22	letter carrier bargaining unit.		22	attrition forecasts and health benefit cost
22	letter carrier bargaining unit.	1618	22	attrition forecasts and health benefit cost
		1618		1620
1	BY MS. GONSALVES	1618	1 2	increase forecasts and all sorts of things that
	BY MS. GONSALVES Q So, Joe, let's take a look at Exhibit	1618	1	increase forecasts and all sorts of things that are based into that. We compare that to to
1 2	BY MS. GONSALVES Q So, Joe, let's take a look at Exhibit 19.	1618	1 2	increase forecasts and all sorts of things that are based into that. We compare that to to the terms of the new agreement. So for
1 2 3	BY MS. GONSALVES Q So, Joe, let's take a look at Exhibit 19. A This is a summary of the new salary	1618	1 2 3	increase forecasts and all sorts of things that are based into that. We compare that to to the terms of the new agreement. So for attritting employees, we can hire non-career
1 2 3 4	BY MS. GONSALVES Q So, Joe, let's take a look at Exhibit 19. A This is a summary of the new salary table for NALC. There's two grades in the city	1618	1 2 3 4	increase forecasts and all sorts of things that are based into that. We compare that to to the terms of the new agreement. So for attritting employees, we can hire non-career employees to replace retiring career employees at
1 2 3 4 5	BY MS. GONSALVES Q So, Joe, let's take a look at Exhibit 19. A This is a summary of the new salary table for NALC. There's two grades in the city letter carrier salary table, Grade 1 and Grade 2.	1618	1 2 3 4 5	increase forecasts and all sorts of things that are based into that. We compare that to to the terms of the new agreement. So for attritting employees, we can hire non-career
1 2 3 4 5 6	BY MS. GONSALVES Q So, Joe, let's take a look at Exhibit 19. A This is a summary of the new salary table for NALC. There's two grades in the city	1618	1 2 3 4 5 6	increase forecasts and all sorts of things that are based into that. We compare that to to the terms of the new agreement. So for attritting employees, we can hire non-career employees to replace retiring career employees at a lower wage. That's factored into it, and,
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	BY MS. GONSALVES Q So, Joe, let's take a look at Exhibit 19. A This is a summary of the new salary table for NALC. There's two grades in the city letter carrier salary table, Grade 1 and Grade 2. Grade 1 is where most City Letter Carriers are.	1618	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	increase forecasts and all sorts of things that are based into that. We compare that to to the terms of the new agreement. So for attritting employees, we can hire non-career employees to replace retiring career employees at a lower wage. That's factored into it, and, basically, it's the difference between those two.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	BY MS. GONSALVES Q So, Joe, let's take a look at Exhibit 19. A This is a summary of the new salary table for NALC. There's two grades in the city letter carrier salary table, Grade 1 and Grade 2. Grade 1 is where most City Letter Carriers are. Grade 2 represents a higher level that is is	1618	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	increase forecasts and all sorts of things that are based into that. We compare that to to the terms of the new agreement. So for attritting employees, we can hire non-career employees to replace retiring career employees at a lower wage. That's factored into it, and, basically, it's the difference between those two. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Right. And what
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	1621			1623
1	people that are either eligible to retire right	1	at some future time.	
2	at this moment or eligible to retire within the	2	The other thing is does, though, is it	
3	next five years, a majority.	3	gives us tremendous flexibility, especially in	
4	So, you know, they don't quit and our	4	delivery, to to to go after new product	
5	quit rates are very low, but most attrition comes	5	opportunities. We've we've reached any number	
6	through retirement. The overwhelming of majority	6	of memoranda of understanding with the union,	
7	of attrition comes through retirement, and we	7	with the NALC, on the use of career non-career	
8	will see increasingly more people retire.	8	employees, CCAs. For for example, the the	
9	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: But then you have	9	over the same-day delivery test that was done,	
10		10	the Sunday delivery test, I think we're using	
11	to pay retiree benefits.	11	CCAs almost exclusively, if not exclusively to	
12	THE WITNESS: We'd have to pay that	12	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: With Amazon?	
	regardless. And we funded those. I mean, those	ı		
13	are those are funded through our CSRS	13	THE WITNESS: with Amazon to do	
14	contributions, so we pay those on a pay not on	14	that. So so, you know, this allows us an	
15	a pay-as-you-go basis. We prefund CSRS and	15	opportunity to experiment, to to provide more	
16	pension benefits, and now we're, in one fashion	16	flexibility, to to to meet market needs as	
17	or another, funding retiree benefits. So the	17	they arise. Of course, it requires agreement	
18	funding of that's been a little more problematic,	18	with the union, but, you know, I I can't speak	
19	but	19	directly to that. I've not been involved in	
20	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: I just have one	20	those negotiations, but we have reached a number	
21	comment. I think it would help the panel to	21	of agreements to utilize them in that fashion.	
22	appreciate the significance of this CCA consent,	22	So, operationally, financially, it	
	1622			1624
				102
1	not just because of the dramatic cost reductions	1	just it just makes absolute perfect sense	1021
1 2	not just because of the dramatic cost reductions	1 2	just it just makes absolute perfect sense. This is a terrific boon to terrific	1021
2	and because of the substantial increase in use,	1 2 3	This is a terrific boon to terrific	1021
2 3	and because of the substantial increase in use, but their significance to the terminology of	3	This is a terrific boon to terrific accomplishment in this last round of	1021
2 3 4	and because of the substantial increase in use, but their significance to the terminology of transitional employee and CCA.	3 4	This is a terrific boon to terrific accomplishment in this last round of negotiations.	1021
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2 3 4 5 6	and because of the substantial increase in use, but their significance to the terminology of transitional employee and CCA. And I'd like you just to, you know, without going into great depth, make sure that we	3 4 5 6	This is a terrific boon to terrific accomplishment in this last round of negotiations. ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And as long as we have you on that topic, the term "core function"	1021
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		1625	. 11		1627
1	retail occupations, and for many of the		1	But but with that came a modification in the	
2	mail processing operations, maybe less so. But,		2	COLA formula where future career employees will	
3	you know, the core/non-core distinction is you		3	get COLA payouts up to up to 35 percent less	
4	know, it gets at the essence of what you do,		4	than than current employees will.	
5	and and it is not a disparaging term. It's		5	Q Exhibit 20 excuse me. Exhibit 20 is	
6	just a it's a descriptive term.		6	the corresponding chart?	
7	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Thank you.		7	A Yes. And this is similar to the others	
8	BY MS. GONSALVES		8	that we've seen. Mail Handlers are in Grade 4	
9	Q And what are the estimated savings		9	and Grade 5. Most of them are at Grade 4. Under	
10	resulting from this contract?		10	the current salary structure, they were stuck	
11	A The NALC award is expected to save		11	coming in at salary of almost \$33,000 a year and	
12	\$6 billion over the terms of the contract.	- 1	12	topping out at about \$53,000 a year. Under the	
13	Q Last but not least, the Mail Handler	- 1	13	new salary table, new career employees will come	
14	award by Fishgold is Joint Exhibit 6.	- 1	14	in at a slightly lower starting salary, \$30,400.	
15	A In February of 2013, Fish	- 1	15	That's reduction of 7.7 percent.	
16	Arbitrator Herb Fishgold issued his award for the	- 1	16	Now, I'd like to point out that in the	
17	Mail Handlers. Like the contract before him and	- 1	17	2006 contract negotiations with the APWU, the	
18	the arbitrators before him, he awarded the same	- 1	18	parties agreed on a much, much lower starting	
19	wage and benefit terms as as the other units	- 1	19	salary for incoming mail handlers in in that	
20	got, and he did so explicitly. And here's an	- 1	20	agreement in exchange for an additional top step.	
21	excerpt from Arbitrator Fishgold's award.		21	So their starting salary was already low, as you	
22	He said, A review of the past	- 1	22	see, \$33,000 a year. It was about 16.50 an hour.	
		1626			1628
		- 1			1020
1	agreements negotiated between these parties and		1	We reduced that in the new contract for to	1020
1 2	the awards issued by arbitrators in various		1 2	about 15-something an hour. So so it was	1020
	the awards issued by arbitrators in various interest arbitrations make clear that the terms			about 15-something an hour. So so it was about a 7.7 percent reduction in the starting	1020
2	the awards issued by arbitrators in various interest arbitrations make clear that the terms of this award should not be set without reference		2	about 15-something an hour. So so it was about a 7.7 percent reduction in the starting salary, maintaining the top step.	1020
2 3	the awards issued by arbitrators in various interest arbitrations make clear that the terms of this award should not be set without reference to other negotiations and awards that occurred		2	about 15-something an hour. So so it was about a 7.7 percent reduction in the starting salary, maintaining the top step. Q So the 2006 concessions made by the	1020
2 3 4	the awards issued by arbitrators in various interest arbitrations make clear that the terms of this award should not be set without reference to other negotiations and awards that occurred during the same round of collective bargaining.		2 3 4	about 15-something an hour. So so it was about a 7.7 percent reduction in the starting salary, maintaining the top step. Q So the 2006 concessions made by the Mail Handlers is the reason why the most recent	1020
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		1629		1631
1	Service was facing and continues to face in this		They asked then, as they might be now, for some	
2	round of bargaining and the need for shared		2 form of locality pay, and they asked for	
3	sacrifice in the restructuring of labor costs as		3 additional steps at the top of the pay schedule,	
4	a result. All included wage and benefits	4	4 all of this in 2007.	
5	concessions. All included lower wages for new	:	They asked for one additional thing	
6	career employees and significant all	(that they didn't ask for here, and that's they	
7	collectively will produce significant changes to	1	asked the arbitrator to award them LEO, law	
8	the labor cost structure going forward. Overall,		8 enforcement officer retirement status, and that's	
9	\$12.3 billion in estimated savings.	- 9	just something he couldn't do. They have not	
10	Q You ready to plow ahead to the final	10	asked for that here.	
11	part of your presentation?	13	And the arguments that the PPOA	
12	A Yes.	12	2 presented before Arbitrator Fishgold are are	
13	Q And what is this going to address?	13	s essentially the same ones they're presenting	
14	A The last section is going to cover the	14	before this panel. They they are arguing for	
15	proposals from the PPOA and the USPS.	1:	external comparability to public sector police.	
16	Q You're on Slide 59?	10	They argued that before Fishgold. They're	
17	A I'm on Slide 59, yes. So the PPOA	11	arguing that here. They argued that they've	
18	proposals, at least as far as we understand them,	18	3 fallen behind the wages of other bargaining units	
19	are for an upgrade, locality pay, large general	19		
20	increase wage increases totaling 10 percent	20	comparability, as they are here. And they also	
21	over the over the term, restoration of COLA	2		
41				
22	and additional step at the top of the pay	22	2 Fishgold panel that their duties had changed	
		1630	2 Fishgold panel that their duties had changed	1632
22				1632
22	schedule.	1630	since 2001 and that fact entitled them to to a	1632
1 2	schedule. In the brief we we were the	1630	1 since 2001 and that fact entitled them to to a 2 wage increase.	1632
1 2 3	schedule. In the brief we we were the brief suggested to us that they were seeking	1630	since 2001 and that fact entitled them to to a wage increase. Q The Fishgold award, for the record, is	1632
1 2 3 4	schedule. In the brief we we were the brief suggested to us that they were seeking locality pay. The Union has disputed that point,	1630	since 2001 and that fact entitled them to to a wage increase. Q The Fishgold award, for the record, is Joint Exhibit 2.	1632
1 2 3 4 5	schedule. In the brief we we were the brief suggested to us that they were seeking locality pay. The Union has disputed that point, but they want I guess it's locality pay an	1630	since 2001 and that fact entitled them to to a wage increase. Q The Fishgold award, for the record, is Joint Exhibit 2. A And I would like to get that, also,	163:
1 2 3 4 5 6	schedule. In the brief we we were the brief suggested to us that they were seeking locality pay. The Union has disputed that point, but they want I guess it's locality pay an average of locality pay, which we still consider	1630	since 2001 and that fact entitled them to to a wage increase. Q The Fishgold award, for the record, is Joint Exhibit 2. A And I would like to get that, also, because I think we'll be referring to it.	1632
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	schedule. In the brief we we were the brief suggested to us that they were seeking locality pay. The Union has disputed that point, but they want I guess it's locality pay an average of locality pay, which we still consider locality pay, but not individual locality or	1630	since 2001 and that fact entitled them to to a wage increase. Q The Fishgold award, for the record, is Joint Exhibit 2. A And I would like to get that, also, because I think we'll be referring to it. Q You'd like us to turn to that?	1632
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		1633			1635
1	comparisons be made to the private sector, not		1	A I did.	
2	the public sector. He went to cite the the		2	Q Wait. It's going to take a moment	
3	code, 39 U.S.C. 1003(a), as as the applicable		3	because people have to shuffle. It's Exhibit 21,	
4	standard.		4	going back to Volume 3.	
5	Q Joe, I think your that quote is		5	A And this was what Arbitrator Fishgold	
6	found on page 9. It's the second sentence under		6	was referring to when he made that comment	
7	wage and benefit comparability on page 9.		7	that that the net result reasonably	
8	A I got a little ahead of myself. He		8	corresponds to the wage increases received by PPO	
9	went on to say yeah, page 9.		9	under the ECI minus one formula.	
10	He went on to say later, I think on		10	What I've done here on this first page	
11	that same page		11	is to look each of the four contract terms from	
12	Q It is on the same page.		12	1994 through 2012 and looked at the the wage	
13	A as is the case with other postal		13	increases received by PPOs under the ECI minus	
14	positions, the evidence needed in an interest		14	one formula and compared that to the general	
15	arbitration proceeding must evaluate the wages		15	increase in COLA received by APWU Grade 6	
16	and benefits that are provided for similar work		16	employees in that same contract here.	
17	and/or similar skills in the private sector of		17	And so if you look at the top table up	
18	the economy.		18	there, you see under the for the 1994 to 1999	
19	So the next argument that the union		19	contract, PPOs received ECI minus one wage	
20	made before Fishgold that they're making here as	12	20	increases totaling 11.4 percent over that	
21	well is that due to their ECI minus one wage	[2	21	five-year term, an average of about 2.3 percent a	
22	increases, that they'd fallen behind the wages		22	year. APWU Grade 6 employees received a	
		1634			1636
1	paid to other postal bargaining units. They were				
			1	combination of general increases in COLA payments	
1 2			1 2	combination of general increases in COLA payments over that same period of time that totaled about	
2 3	asking for a catch-up based on internal		1 2 3	over that same period of time that totaled about	
3	asking for a catch-up based on internal comparability or internal equity grounds.			over that same period of time that totaled about 8.2 percent or 1.6 percent per year.	
	asking for a catch-up based on internal comparability or internal equity grounds. Arbitrator Fishgold found that PPO wage		3	over that same period of time that totaled about 8.2 percent or 1.6 percent per year. So PPOs this explains, I guess	
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3 4 5 6	asking for a catch-up based on internal comparability or internal equity grounds. Arbitrator Fishgold found that PPO wage growth approximated that of other bargaining units. And what he said and I believe that's on page 11, about the first full paragraph		3 4 5	over that same period of time that totaled about 8.2 percent or 1.6 percent per year. So PPOs this explains, I guess goes a long way to explain why the PPOs negotiated and agreed to an ECI minus one based contract in 1999. They did well on the	
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		1637		16	39
1	years were were lumped together and given as a		1	that, over time, each of the bargaining units has	
2	5.5 percent increase in 2000, but, essentially,		2	bargained according to its own unique priorities	
3	that's a two-year two years of wage increases.		3	and and that overtime that has resulted in	
4	So that brings us to the 2003 contract		4	in pay for reach of the bargaining units that's	
5	that was agreed to and ratified by the membership		5	different, that's separate.	
6	that included ECI minus one wage increases. And		6	Now, the PPOs are, as we saw in	
7	you can see it changed a little bit there. It		7	Mr. Billingsley's testimony this morning, in the	
8	changed more than a little bit. PPOs did receive		8	range of the major four bargaining units.	
9	pay increases of 6.6 percent or 1.7 percent per		9	They're not at the top. They're not at the	
10	year versus APWU, 13.3 percent or 3.3 percent		10	bottom. But they are in the range, and that	
11	year.		11	reflects simply a fact of collective bargaining	
12	And then that brings us to the most		12	over time.	
13	recently expired contract, where the APWU		13	ARBITRATOR BJORK: I have a question.	
14	where the PPOs have received ECI minus one wage		14	MS. GONSALVES: I think	
15	increases plus the 2.3 and the 2.7 that were		15	ARBITRATOR BJORK: Regarding the Postal	
16	awarded by Arbitrator Fishgold in 2007 and 2008,		16	Service's desire to lower wages or limit labor	
17	for a total of 7.1 percent over the term of the		17	costs, Postal Police are unique, in that hiring	
18	agreement versus 7.6 percent for the APWU, a		18	is all done internally, unlike the carriers, you	
19	difference of 1.4 percent to 1.5 percent. So		19	know, Mail Handlers, APWU, who almost 100 percent	
20	that's over each contract period.		20	are hired from outside of the post office,	
21	And if you turn to the second page, you		21	correct?	
22	can see what the accumulative effect over time		22	THE WITNESS: I would say that's	
_				THE WITNESS. I would say that's	
		1638		THE WITNESS. I would say mats	540
		1638	1	16	540
1	has been from 1994 to 2011. In total, over that	1638		ARBITRATOR BJORK: I mean	540
	has been from 1994 to 2011. In total, over that period of time, PPOs under the ECI minus one	1638	1	ARBITRATOR BJORK: I mean THE WITNESS: generally correct. I	54(
1 2	has been from 1994 to 2011. In total, over that period of time, PPOs under the ECI minus one formula received wage increases of 35.9 percent	1638	1 2	ARBITRATOR BJORK: I mean	<u></u>
1 2 3	has been from 1994 to 2011. In total, over that period of time, PPOs under the ECI minus one formula received wage increases of 35.9 percent or 2 percent a year versus 39.1 percent or	1638	1 2 3	ARBITRATOR BJORK: I mean THE WITNESS: generally correct. I mean, we do have a nurse bargaining unit where a substantial number of our nurses are recruited	54(
1 2 3 4	has been from 1994 to 2011. In total, over that period of time, PPOs under the ECI minus one formula received wage increases of 35.9 percent or 2 percent a year versus 39.1 percent or 2.2 percent per year for the APWU Grade 6.	1638	1 2 3 4	ARBITRATOR BJORK: I mean THE WITNESS: generally correct. I mean, we do have a nurse bargaining unit where a substantial number of our nurses are recruited internally. We have ITAS bargaining unit	54(
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	1641			1643
1	THE WITNESS: to imply that they're	1	have created a lower-tiered employee, that's not	
2	skilled and no one else is. What I meant to say	2	necessarily possible for PPOs, but it is	
3	is that that the that they're at they're	3	possible	
4	in occupations where we compete in the	4	THE WITNESS: I	
5	marketplace for those people. We have electronic	5	ARBITRATOR BJORK: Let me finish. But	
6	technicians there. We have automotive	6	it is	
7	technicians. We have tractor-trailer drivers.	7	THE WITNESS: Okay.	
8	We have occupations where there is a clearly	8	ARBITRATOR BJORK: possible from the	
9	established market wage and that we clearly	9	standpoint that there would be significant	
10	compete for workers in those job classifications.	10	savings if the hiring was done off the street	
11	And because of the very specialized	11	rather than internally.	
12	nature of their work, they they were it was	12	THE WITNESS: I will concede that if	
13	recognized that they were more or less at market.	13	if the Postal Service implemented a two-tier wage	
14	There is not a wage premium that exists, for	14	schedule with a lower starting salary for PPOs,	
15	example, for tractor-trailer operators. We have	15	that we would not reap the benefits of that lower	
16	trouble in some localities recruiting and	16	pay schedule unless we hired people at that entry	
17	retaining trailer-tractor operators, because, on	17	staff, and that would mean hiring people off the	
18	Long Island, they might make a whole lot money	18	street. I would concede that, yes.	
19	than they do in North Dakota, but we have a wage	19	ARBITRATOR BJORK: Okay. Thanks.	
20	that pays them the same amount. So so it's	20	MS. GONSALVES: But we're not	
21	it's there are a handful of postal occupations	21	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Teresa, I think you	
22	that that we do compete with the private	22	can just	
	1642			1644
1		1	MS. GONSALVES: I'll keep going.	1644
1 2	sector for those people. Postal Police Officers aren't one of those.	1 2	MS. GONSALVES: I'll keep going. BY MS. GONSALVES	1644
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2 3 4	sector for those people. Postal Police Officers aren't one of those. ARBITRATOR BJORK: And I was leading to that was if the post office were given	2 3 4	BY MS. GONSALVES Q So moving to the third argument that	1644
2 3 4 5	sector for those people. Postal Police Officers aren't one of those. ARBITRATOR BJORK: And I was leading to that was if the post office were given the let me think about how to ask this.	2 3 4 5	BY MS. GONSALVES Q So moving to the third argument that was raised before Fishgold on Slide 64, that the duties had changed	1644
2 3 4 5 6	sector for those people. Postal Police Officers aren't one of those. ARBITRATOR BJORK: And I was leading to that was if the post office were given the let me think about how to ask this. The PPOA has never limited, through	2 3 4 5 6	BY MS. GONSALVES Q So moving to the third argument that was raised before Fishgold on Slide 64, that the duties had changed A Yeah.	1644
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	1645			1647
1	for that purpose. He did say, The panel's award	1	Fishgold arbitration.	
2	does provide additional compensation in certain	2	Q So would you say that this issue was	
3	years in recognition of the changes in the	3	fully and fairly fairly litigated there?	
4	balance of duties performed by PPOs away from	4	A I would, yes. This was a major	
5	stationary posts towards mobile patrols and other	5	major element of of the of the hearing.	
6	duties.	6	Q So moving on to Slide 65, locality pay.	
7	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: What page are you	7	A Arbitrator Fishgold also addressed the	
8	reading from?	8	issue of locality pay. He said in his award	
9	THE WITNESS: That is on page 4 of the	9	and I do not have the page in my notes. It's on	
10	Fishgold award.	10	page 6, I believe.	
11	MS. GONSALVES: No. Page 4 is the	11	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: It's the second	
12	the factual background, so it's on page 11 at	12	paragraph, I think. Yes.	
13	the very bottom. It's the sentence that carries	13	THE WITNESS: Yeah. And this quote	
14	over onto page 12.	14	comes from from the bottom of that paragraph.	
15	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you.	15	No other bargaining unit employees in	
16	THE WITNESS: So so that, you know,	16	the Postal Service receive locality pay. The	
17	argument was was acknowledged and recognized	17	chairman believes that awarding locality pay to	
18	by Arbitrator Fishgold, and he did award them an	18	PPOs would be too dramatic a change in the Postal	
19	update an upgrade or additional compensation	19	Service pay scheme. Inasmuch as inspectors as	
20	because of that.	20	the inspectors receive locality pay pursuant to	
21	But what we've seen from the 5305	21	an act of Congress, it is to Congress that any	
22	report is that that the duties have not	22	claim for federal locality pay should be	
22	report is that that the duties have not		ciaini foi federal locality pay should be	
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	1646			1648
1		1	addressed. The panel does not this panel does	1648
1 2	changed significantly since since 2007, since	1 2	addressed. The panel does not this panel does not believe an interest arbitration is the	1648
	changed significantly since since 2007, since 2008, when the proportion of fixed posts, mobile	1 2 3	not believe an interest arbitration is the	1648
2	changed significantly since since 2007, since 2008, when the proportion of fixed posts, mobile posts and foot patrol has not significantly	Ι.	not believe an interest arbitration is the appropriate forum for applying the federal	1648
2 3	changed significantly since since 2007, since 2008, when the proportion of fixed posts, mobile posts and foot patrol has not significantly changed over that period of time.	3	not believe an interest arbitration is the	1648
2 3 4	changed significantly since since 2007, since 2008, when the proportion of fixed posts, mobile posts and foot patrol has not significantly	3 4	not believe an interest arbitration is the appropriate forum for applying the federal locality pay system to the PPOs. BY MS. GONSALVES	1648
2 3 4 5	changed significantly since since 2007, since 2008, when the proportion of fixed posts, mobile posts and foot patrol has not significantly changed over that period of time. BY MS. GONSALVES Q So what sort of evidence was before	3 4 5	not believe an interest arbitration is the appropriate forum for applying the federal locality pay system to the PPOs. BY MS. GONSALVES Q So what conclusions would you like the	1648
2 3 4 5 6	changed significantly since since 2007, since 2008, when the proportion of fixed posts, mobile posts and foot patrol has not significantly changed over that period of time. BY MS. GONSALVES Q So what sort of evidence was before Fishgold in the proceeding with respect to the	3 4 5 6	not believe an interest arbitration is the appropriate forum for applying the federal locality pay system to the PPOs. BY MS. GONSALVES	1648
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		1649			1651
1	me. He didn't say that. He said that external		1	groups to participate in addressing that problem.	
2	comparability should be to the private sector.		2	Q So what does the Postal Service propose	
3	Internal comparability doesn't apply.		3	here?	
4	And because of the 5305 data, we know		4	A The Postal Service's proposals are for	
5	that duties of the Postal Police Officers have		5	a contract duration of five years. We're	
6	remained largely unchanged since 2008, when		6	proposing a two-year wage freeze like the other	
7	Arbitrator Fishgold awarded them additional		7	bargaining like the other contracts. We're	
8	compensation to to compensate for the change		8	proposing three years of of modest wage	
9	in the mix of duties that they experienced over		9	increases. For the first year, we're proposing	
10	time.		10	1.7 percent in May of 2014 and the maintenance of	
11	So what the Union's seeking here	- 1	11	ECI minus one in years two and three to reflect	
12	essentially, I think, is to is to relitigate		12	the fact that Postal Police Officers continue to	
13	the Fishgold award. They're presenting the same		13	enjoy a wage premium that and that moderate	
14	proposals. They're presenting the same arguments		14	restraint should apply.	
15	in support of those proposals, but Arbitrator		15	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Do you have a	
16	Fishgold reached a decision on each and every one		16	projection of ECI in May of 2015 and May of	
17	of those issues. And on that basis alone, the		17	2016 THE WITTIESS O	
18	PPOA proposals are unwarranted and should not be		18	THE WITNESS: Our current	
19	awarded.	- 1	19	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Yes.	
20	But but what they do ignore, I		20 21	THE WITNESS: Our current	
21	think, in all of this is the financial condition			ARBITRATOR BJORK: that would allow	
22	of the Postal Service. That's an element in the		22	the panel to put a number behind this list?	
		1650			1652
1	mix that the Union hasn't addressed, and to the		1	THE WITNESS: Our current projection	
1 2	mix that the Union hasn't addressed, and to the extent that they have, they said that it really		1 2	THE WITNESS: Our current projection and Michael Billingsley can correct me if I'm	
			-		
2	extent that they have, they said that it really		2	and Michael Billingsley can correct me if I'm	
2 3	extent that they have, they said that it really doesn't matter, because they're such a small		2	and Michael Billingsley can correct me if I'm wrong is 1.2 percent in May of 2015,	
2 3 4	extent that they have, they said that it really doesn't matter, because they're such a small bargaining unit, that awarding them the large pay		2 3 4	and Michael Billingsley can correct me if I'm wrong is 1.2 percent in May of 2015, 1.5 percent in May of 2016.	
2 3 4 5	extent that they have, they said that it really doesn't matter, because they're such a small bargaining unit, that awarding them the large pay increases that they're seeking wouldn't have a material effect on Postal Service's finances. I'll leave it to the panel to decide,		2 3 4 5	and Michael Billingsley can correct me if I'm wrong is 1.2 percent in May of 2015, 1.5 percent in May of 2016. BY MS. GONSALVES Q You may have heard earlier that the Union said that this is the first time they had	
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		1653			1655
1	I was closely involved. So I don't know the		1	bargaining, and that the USPS proposals are	
2	substance of the conversations that took place at		2	necessary, balanced and reasonable and should be	
3	the table on wages, but I can tell you, from my		3	adopted by the panel. And that concludes my	
4	experience with the other four unions, where I		4	very, very long presentation.	
5	was closely involved with with the discussions		5	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. Arlus, you	
6	over wages, that although Postal Service had a 5		6	ready?	
7	percent a formal 5 percent wage cut proposal		7	MR. STEPHENS: I am.	
8	on the table, there there was absolutely no		8	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: That's a joke.	
9	time whatsoever spent in negotiations with those		9	MR. STEPHENS: I'm ready. What's the	
10	unions on a 5 percent wage cut.		10	panel's preference?	
11	In fact, you know, the proof of that is		11	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: What's your	
12	that we did reach an agreement with the APWU on		12	pleasure? I my guess is that you'll need some	
13	terms that are that do not include a 5 percent		13	time with this witness.	
14	wage cut and did not argue a 5 percent wage cut		14	MR. STEPHENS: I highly doubt I can	
15	in interest arbitration with either with any		15	finish today.	
16	of the other three unions.		16	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: That's what I'm	
17	Q Okay. Let's move on to the additional		17	thinking.	
18	Postal Service proposals on Slide 68.		18	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: That's right.	
19	A The Postal Service with regards to		19	THE WITNESS: I'm thinking this is a	
20	health benefits, the Postal Service proposal is		20	sensible time to adjourn until tomorrow morning.	
21	to reduce the employer contribution to health		21	Is that agreeable to everyone?	
22	benefits premiums down to the private sector		22	ARBITRATOR BJORK: Can I ask one	
		_			
		1654			1656
1	level of 76 percent by 2016. That's consistent	1654	1		1656
1 2	level of 76 percent by 2016. That's consistent with other bargaining units. It's it's more	1654	1 2	question? The last part you addressed, the	1656
1 2 3	with other bargaining units. It's it's more	1654	1 2 3	question? The last part you addressed, the reduction of the starting salary by 7.7 percent,	1656
2	* *	1654	1 2 3 4	question? The last part you addressed, the	1656
2 3	with other bargaining units. It's it's more generous than than the contribution made to	1654	1 2 3 4 5	question? The last part you addressed, the reduction of the starting salary by 7.7 percent, how again, you know, furthering what I said	1656
2 3 4	with other bargaining units. It's it's more generous than than the contribution made to all management employees, including executives,	1654		question? The last part you addressed, the reduction of the starting salary by 7.7 percent, how again, you know, furthering what I said earlier, how is that possible when nobody is	1656
2 3 4 5	with other bargaining units. It's it's more generous than than the contribution made to all management employees, including executives, who are down to the federal level, executives,	1654	5	question? The last part you addressed, the reduction of the starting salary by 7.7 percent, how again, you know, furthering what I said earlier, how is that possible when nobody is hired from that starting point?	1656
2 3 4 5 6	with other bargaining units. It's it's more generous than than the contribution made to all management employees, including executives, who are down to the federal level, executives, currently, EAS employees next year.	1654	5	question? The last part you addressed, the reduction of the starting salary by 7.7 percent, how again, you know, furthering what I said earlier, how is that possible when nobody is hired from that starting point? And let me add this, that drawing	1656
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		1657			1659
1	As far as, you know, the efficacy of a		1	but without a buy-in from the Inspection Service	
2	lower starting salary, if we're not actually		2	that would allow the post office to do this, it's	
3	hiring people at that lower starting salary, I		3	not going to happen.	
4	would agree with you that it does not you		4	THE WITNESS: That that would be an	
5	know, that it a minimal effect, unless we		5	issue for for the Inspection Service. You	
6	actually start hiring people from the outside at		6	know, they're they're they're responsible	
7	that lower starting salary.		7	for the the hiring policies of Postal Police.	
8	ARBITRATOR BJORK: Now, what about a		8	ARBITRATOR BJORK: And from that	
9	carrier that's had, for instance, one year of		9	standpoint, the tail's wagging the dog.	
10	service and was starting at that lowest carrier		10	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Well, let me just	
11	scale?		11	make an observation on that. And just to pick up	
12	THE WITNESS: Yeah. And I don't know		12	on a point, actually, that Jim is making, because	
13	how they line up. A new a new city carrier		13	I think it is relevant to these proceedings	
14	comes in now at about \$35,000 a year; whereas,		14	and I referenced this when Michael Billingsley	
15	they used to come in at \$44,000 a year. I don't		15	was chatting, but I'd like to get your	
16	know off the top of my head how that would line		16	perspective on as well.	
17	up with the lower starting salary. My guess, it		17	The the head of the United States	
18	would be slightly above what the lower starting		18	Postal Inspection Service reports directly to the	
19	salary for the Postal Police Officers would be		19	postmaster general, and the postmaster general	
20	and therefore wouldn't be affected by that lower		20	has an executive leadership team. And I would	
21	starting.		21	like your view as to what would you agree that	
22	ARBITRATOR BJORK: So if only the		22	the relentless focus of the executive leadership	
	ARDITATION BUOME. So If only the			the relentess rocas of the executive reactismp	
		1658			1660
1	starting colors is lowered by 7.7 percent, that	1658	1		1660
1 2	starting salary is lowered by 7.7 percent, that	1658	1	team going into the 2010, 2011 round of	1660
2	first jump would be huge, so	1658	1 2 3	team going into the 2010, 2011 round of bargaining was reducing labor costs?	1660
2 3	first jump would be huge, so THE WITNESS: Our our	1658	3	team going into the 2010, 2011 round of bargaining was reducing labor costs? THE WITNESS: No question about it.	1660
2 3 4	first jump would be huge, so THE WITNESS: Our our ARBITRATOR BJORK: you're right back	1658	3 4	team going into the 2010, 2011 round of bargaining was reducing labor costs? THE WITNESS: No question about it. That was the fundamental objective. There	1660
2 3 4 5	first jump would be huge, so THE WITNESS: Our our ARBITRATOR BJORK: you're right back to square one, then.	1658	3 4 5	team going into the 2010, 2011 round of bargaining was reducing labor costs? THE WITNESS: No question about it. That was the fundamental objective. There were there wasn't even a close second.	1660
2 3 4 5 6	first jump would be huge, so THE WITNESS: Our our ARBITRATOR BJORK: you're right back to square one, then. THE WITNESS: Well, no. Our proposed	1658	3 4 5 6	team going into the 2010, 2011 round of bargaining was reducing labor costs? THE WITNESS: No question about it. That was the fundamental objective. There were there wasn't even a close second. ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And much of that,	1660
2 3 4 5 6 7	first jump would be huge, so THE WITNESS: Our our ARBITRATOR BJORK: you're right back to square one, then. THE WITNESS: Well, no. Our proposed salary schedule is is similar to what we got	1658	3 4 5 6 7	team going into the 2010, 2011 round of bargaining was reducing labor costs? THE WITNESS: No question about it. That was the fundamental objective. There were there wasn't even a close second. ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And much of that, again, was a reflection of not only the financial	1660
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	first jump would be huge, so THE WITNESS: Our our ARBITRATOR BJORK: you're right back to square one, then. THE WITNESS: Well, no. Our proposed salary schedule is is similar to what we got with the other bargaining units. And what we did	1658	3 4 5 6 7 8	team going into the 2010, 2011 round of bargaining was reducing labor costs? THE WITNESS: No question about it. That was the fundamental objective. There were there wasn't even a close second. ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And much of that, again, was a reflection of not only the financial challenge, but the changes in the product market?	1660
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	1661		1	1663
1	without consequence.	1	THE WITNESS: But we have been	
2	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And at some point,	2	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: What percentage of	
3	in your view, in your judgment, given what's	3	this unit is covered by that?	
4	happened with all the other bargaining units, is	4	THE WITNESS: I that's that's 15	
5	there going to be pressure put on the United	5	years ago, and given what I know about the the	
6	States Postal Inspection Service or has there	6	tenure distribution of this bargaining unit, I	
7	already been pressure put on the United States	7	would say that that covers a not insignificant	
8	Postal Inspection Service to reduce their unit	8	number of them. Whether it's more or less than	
9	labor costs?	9	half, I wouldn't want to speculate on, but, you	
10	THE WITNESS: No question that that	10	know, I that would be my best guess is it's	
11	is a a corporate right goal to reduce labor	11	half or more.	
12	costs.	12	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Perhaps you	
13	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: And are there ways	13	THE WITNESS: But there's	
14	of reducing labor costs in this bargaining unit	14	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Perhaps you go	
15	that don't necessarily involve structural change	15	ahead.	
16	to the bargaining unit that could could	16	THE WITNESS: But there's another	
17	envision other options, such as contracting out?	17	thing. The 2007 to 2012, that just expired	
18	THE WITNESS: Well, you know,	18	collective bargaining agreement, included	
19	obviously, yeah. If the work's not done by this	19	Arbitrator Fishgold and I didn't mention this	
20	bargaining unit and there are there are	20	when I was talking about the Fishgold award, but	
21	other lower cost options, yes.	21	it was an important element of the Fishgold	
22	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And are there	22	award is that Arbitrator Fishgold had had	
	1662		1	1664
1		1		166
1 2	provisions in the existing collective bargaining	1 2	recognized the reduction in the Postal Police	166
		1 2 3	recognized the reduction in the Postal Police officer complement over time, a severe reduction,	166
2	provisions in the existing collective bargaining agreement that would preclude that, job security provisions or whatever?	Ι.	recognized the reduction in the Postal Police officer complement over time, a severe reduction, as we contracted work out to ABM for fixed post	166
2	provisions in the existing collective bargaining agreement that would preclude that, job security provisions or whatever? THE WITNESS: Well, job there's	3	recognized the reduction in the Postal Police officer complement over time, a severe reduction,	166
2 3 4	provisions in the existing collective bargaining agreement that would preclude that, job security provisions or whatever?	3 4	recognized the reduction in the Postal Police officer complement over time, a severe reduction, as we contracted work out to ABM for fixed post duties. He protected them over the life of the	166
2 3 4 5	provisions in the existing collective bargaining agreement that would preclude that, job security provisions or whatever? THE WITNESS: Well, job there's two two factors there. One is, you know,	3 4 5	recognized the reduction in the Postal Police officer complement over time, a severe reduction, as we contracted work out to ABM for fixed post duties. He protected them over the life of the agreement.	166
2 3 4 5 6	provisions in the existing collective bargaining agreement that would preclude that, job security provisions or whatever? THE WITNESS: Well, job there's two two factors there. One is, you know, under the terms of this collective bargaining	3 4 5 6	recognized the reduction in the Postal Police officer complement over time, a severe reduction, as we contracted work out to ABM for fixed post duties. He protected them over the life of the agreement. There's an MOU that expired with the	166
2 3 4 5 6 7	provisions in the existing collective bargaining agreement that would preclude that, job security provisions or whatever? THE WITNESS: Well, job there's two two factors there. One is, you know, under the terms of this collective bargaining agreement, there are few restrictions on our	3 4 5 6 7	recognized the reduction in the Postal Police officer complement over time, a severe reduction, as we contracted work out to ABM for fixed post duties. He protected them over the life of the agreement. There's an MOU that expired with the agreement that protects all PPOs who were who	166
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	1665	
1	morning.	
2	(Whereupon, the proceedings were	
3	adjourned at 4:11 p.m.)	
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1	CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PUBLIC	
2	I, ERICK M. THACKER, the officer before whom	
3	the foregoing arbitration was taken, do hereby	
4	certify that the testimony appearing in the	
5	foregoing arbitration was taken by me in stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting	
6	by me; that said transcription is a true record	
8	of the proceedings; that I am neither counsel	
9	for, related to, nor employed by any of the	
10	parties to the action in which this was taken;	
11	and, further, that I am not a relative or	
12 13		
	employee of any counsel or attorney employed by	
	the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise	
14 15		
14 15	the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.	
14	the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action. ERICK M. THACKER	
14 15 16	the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action. ERICK M. THACKER Notary Public in and for the	
14 15 16 17	the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action. ERICK M. THACKER	
14 15 16 17 18	the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action. ERICK M. THACKER Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia	
14 15 16 17 18	the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action. ERICK M. THACKER Notary Public in and for the	
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action. ERICK M. THACKER Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia My commission expires:	
14 15 16 17 18 19	the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action. ERICK M. THACKER Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia My commission expires:	

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