Capital Reporting Company Postal Police Officers Association Interest Arbitration 01-29-2014

614 BEFORE THE BOARD OF INTEREST ARBITRATION -----: In the Matter of: UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE : and : Volume 4 : (Pgs. 614 to 773) POSTAL POLICE OFFICERS : ASSOCIATION -----: Washington, D.C. Wednesday, January 29, 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 9:07 a.m., when were present on behalf of the respective parties:

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1 A P P E A R A N C E S 2 Before Arbitrators: 3 James C. Oldham, Impartial Chair Robert A. Dufek, USPS Member 4 James Bjork, PPOA Member 5 On behalf of the PPOA: 6 ARLUS J. STEPHENS, ESQUIRE DONNA MCKINNON, ESQUIRE 7 MURPHY ANDERSON, PLLC 1701 K Street, Northwest 8 Suite 210 Washington, D.C. 20006 9 (202) 223-2620 10 On behalf of the U.S. Postal Service: 11 TERESA A. GONSALVES, ESQUIRE JULIENNE BRAMESCO, ESQUIRE 10 United States Postal Service 475 L'Enfant Plaza, Southwest 13 Washington, D.C. 20260 (202) 268-6704 14 SALSO PRESENT: 16 Chris Vitolo, PPOA Eric Freeman, PPOA 17 Joshua Pierce, PPOA Mike Plaugher, PPOA 18 Shawn Fletcher, PPOA Joe Alexandrovich, USPS 19 Sonya J. Penn, USPS Katherine P. Sullivan, USPS 20 Janet Peterson, USPS 21 *****	 PROCEEDINGS ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right. Folks, I think we're all here. I think we're still proceeding with the union case. Am I not right? MR. STEPHENS: That's correct. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right. Arlus, whenever you're ready. MR. STEPHENS: Okay. MS. GONSALVES: We have a couple of issues to discuss before we begin with the testimony. Do you want to discuss that, or would you rather just wait and see? MR. STEPHENS: On which one? On the MS. GONSALVES: The witness. MR. STEPHENS: With sure. I can do you want me to go ahead and address that? MS. GONSALVES: It's up to you. MR. STEPHENS: So the we had anticipated having two live witnesses today. One of our live witnesses is here. The other live witness ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Is still alive, I
616 1 CONTENTS 2 WITNESS: DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS 3 DALE BELMAN, PH.D. 652 738 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 (Exhibit books were tendered to the arbitrator.)	 final trust. MR. STEPHENS: He is still alive, thankfully. Thankfully, the cause for his absence is not is not as extreme as that. He due to the Senate having scheduled a markup of the postal bill for today, he he's representative of the Letter Carriers and was going to testify about a round of bargaining in 1999 and about bargaining with the post office generally. But he's unnecessarily engaged on the Hill today, this morning, and so was unable to testify here. So Teresa and I, if his testimony ends up being necessary, if the panel wants to hear it, we'll have to find a way to make him available on a on a later date. He's not available on either of the two next days that seem to make sense. So I'm going to make a short presentation on some facts about it, and that may just be sufficient. And, consequently, the
20	21 hearing day may be a little bit shorter today

		619		621
1	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right.		1 that position.	
2	MS. GONSALVES: And the other note for		2 MS. GONSALVES: And if I may, since	
3	the record was just that I said that I'd come		3 this is the only opportunity I have a chance that	
4	back and talk a little bit about the maintenance		4 I I can take to add my own exhibits, I just	
5	craft, and I just wanted to note for the record		5 want to ask: What is the purpose for the entry	
6	that the provisions of the collective bargaining		6 of these documents into the record? Is it for	
7	agreement between the Postal Service and the APWU		7 private sector comparability?	
8	that are specific to the maintenance craft are		8 MR. STEPHENS: That's correct.	
9	set forth in Article 38 of that contract, which		9 MS. GONSALVES: Okay. So I thought	
10	is Joint Exhibit 3.	1	0 there was going to be a Harvard witness. I was	
11	And just to this this particular			
12	article talks about things such as the senior		2 And why was Harvard chosen in	
12	qualified that we had a little bit of testimony		3 particular?	
14	about, selection registers, banded scoring, and		4 MR. STEPHENS: In terms of there's a	
15	it also talks about promotions contingent upon		5 relative dearth of information about private	
16	satisfactory completion of training.		6 any any private entities that purport to have	
17	So I just wanted to note that for the	1		
18	record in case the panel was interested. That's		8 MS. GONSALVES: You couldn't find	
19	where you could find those provisions.		9 collective bargaining agreements and salary	
20	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you.		0 information, things like that?	
21	MR. STEPHENS: And, actually, the only	2		
22	other exhibit we'd like to add that we didn't		2 that's there's not that many I think	
	ould exhibit we'd like to add that we dan't		2 that's there's not that many 1 think	
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1	it's a little minor cleanup, if I can pass that	620	1 there's the the court in New Jersey approved	622
1 2			 there's the the court in New Jersey approved an arbitrator disregarding the New Jersey law 	622
1 2 3	it's a little minor cleanup, if I can pass that		 an arbitrator disregarding the New Jersey law requiring prior accepted comparability for police 	622
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1	And C-14 and C-15, which we'll now be	1	arbitrator.	
2	distributing, this is just background information	2	We have not included the post office's	
3	about the Harvard Police. It's in that lovely	3	briefs for two reasons. One, I don't have them,	
4	crimson color. And the points that these	4	and, second, as you'll see, the arbitrator	
5	particular exhibits highlight is the fact that	5	largely sided with the Union's position. So	
6	Harvard Police are licensed state police officers	6	we're not intending to not present the position	
7	and deputy sheriffs, that they have jurisdiction	7	both sides were making, but just the arguments	
8	over all crimes from beginning to end that are	8	that were that we contend that were ultimately	
9	committed on Harvard campuses, and what that	9	persuasive to the arbitrator.	
10	means is with one exception. With certain	10	So by way of background, the post	
11	types of homicides, Harvard Police don't have	11	office and the Letter Carriers were parties to a	
12	sole jurisdiction, but they have exclusive	12	contract that expired in November 1998. The	
13	jurisdiction over other crimes that are committed	13	Letter Carriers were proposing a a longer	
14	on Harvard property.	14	agreement than the post office was prepared to	
15	And the crimes that they have	15	accept, and the carriers were also proposing wage	
16	jurisdiction over include the crimes include	16	increases every year and also a pay upgrade for	
17	rape, domestic violence, hate crimes and, of	17	every carrier, moving them from Grade 6 of the	
18	course it's Harvard after all alcohol and	18	old Postal Service scale to Grade 7 on account of	
19	drug crimes. And you'll see in one of these	19	what the Letter Carriers contended were	
20	attachments, if you peruse it, that, basically,	20	fundamentally changed duties that had not been	
21	these are the same types of crimes that take	21	compensated. The parties reached an impasse in	
22	place in any large urban area, and they have	22	bargaining, and Arbitrator Fleischli was chosen	
	624			626
1		1	to head the arbitration panel.	626
1 2	exclusive jurisdiction over them.	1 2	to head the arbitration panel. In the meantime, the two other large	626
	exclusive jurisdiction over them. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you.		In the meantime, the two other large	626
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2 3	exclusive jurisdiction over them. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you. MR. STEPHENS: So the two principal	2 3	In the meantime, the two other large	626
2 3 4	exclusive jurisdiction over them. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you. MR. STEPHENS: So the two principal parts of the Union's case today will be the	2 3 4	In the meantime, the two other large unions had recently completed their negotiations with the post office and ratified them, and those contracts called for lesser economic terms than	626
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	627			629
1	Prior to 1993, when DPS was began to	1	sophisticated enough that they could read the	
2	be introduced, there was testimony that letter	2	addresses in such a way that the carrier would	
3	carriers spent approximately 50 percent of their	3	get the trays exactly in the manner in which he	
4	workday in the office preparing mail for delivery	4	would deliver it on the street.	
5	and then 50 percent of the time in the street	5	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Great. Thank you.	
6	delivering it. According to the Letter Carriers,	6	MR. STEPHENS: And the award and I	
7	DPS shifted an average of 80 minutes per workday	7	apologize for the the simplified the the	
8	from office time to street time.	8	award the opinion accompanying the award goes	
9	This simplifying it greatly was	9	into pretty good detail about the different	
10	the the argument justifying the the pay	10	contentions of the parties about how what	
11	upgrade. The the Union had proposed this pay	11	all of the factual results of that, the	
12	upgrade concept in the previous arbitration in	12	consequences. The post office's case was that	
13	1995. The arbitrator then, Arthur Stark,	13	this had actually made the job easier for the	
14	declined to adopt it at the time, because he felt	14	carriers in in important respects.	
15	that the implementation of this technology change	15	The Union's argument was that it	
16	was had only begun. It was far from complete.	16	actually had made it more difficult, not just	
17	By 1999, by contrast, the Union argued	17	because you're outdoors, but it required more on	
18	to the panel that the there was nothing	18	the fly a lot of stuff that used to be done in	
19	premature about this request because the	19	the office, a lot of problem advanced problem	
20	implementation was essentially complete, that	20	solving was delayed until the street, but the	
21	85 percent of city delivery routes had been	21	so I guess the Arbitrator Fleischli's opinion	
22	converted to this technology, resulting in the	22	is probably a better source of this than I am, so	
	628			630
1	628 increased time outdoors.	1	I'm trying to keep it a little short.	630
1 2		1 2	I'm trying to keep it a little short. But as you'll see from the opinion,	630
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1	outdoor work and increased risk of injury.	1	reduced the workload of carriers rather than	
2	The Union also argued that this	2	increased it.	
3	automation had made the carriers' job more	3	The carriers argued that significant	
4	mentally demanding, that the carriers were	4	wage increases for carriers were necessary to	
5	required to exercise greater concentration during	5	restore the purchasing power of city carrier	
6	street delivery, as carriers now had to perform	6	wages. The Union also argued that the increased	
7	work in the street that they previously had	7	outdoor duties alone warranted higher pay and	
8	performed in the office prior to automation,	8	presented an expert witness on that effect, who	
9	including fixing mistakes that machines had made,	9	testified about the economic theory of	
10	removing undeliverable mail from their bundles on	10	compensating wage differentials, that undesirable	
11	the street rather than in the office, and finding	11	job characteristics, including increased hazards	
12	accountable items such as registered mail that	12	and outdoor work, should be associated with a	
12	were improperly mixed in with the DPS mail.	12	positive compensating wage, even if the turnover	
14	The Union also argued that the	14	rate in the job had not increased due to union	
15	carriers' jobs now required greater use of	15	presence.	
16	memory. Carriers were required now to have	16	But the main focus of Arbitrator	
17	greater knowledge of their routes, including the	17	Fleischli's opinion, as the panel will see,	
18	names of residents on their routes and current	18	concerns internal comparability, and in	
19	mail delivery status, for example, mail	19	particular, between the letter carriers and	
20	forwarding. Whereas, prior to automation,	20	the referred to as the clerks represented by	
20	carriers had in-office memory aids to help them	20	the American Postal Workers Union. Their pay had	
21	with those tasks.	$21 \\ 22$	historically been linked, and the two unions had	
22	with those tasks.		instoricany been linked, and the two unions had	
	63	2		634
1	63 And the Union presented evidence	2	actually bargained together for several rounds of	634
1 2	And the Union presented evidence	2 1 2	actually bargained together for several rounds of bargaining.	634
	And the Union presented evidence expert testimony on changed job duties, presented	1	bargaining.	634
2	And the Union presented evidence	1 2		634
2 3	And the Union presented evidence expert testimony on changed job duties, presented a professional compensation analyst who testified about the methods used to establish compensation	1 2	bargaining. And the post office urged the panel to	634
2 3 4	And the Union presented evidence expert testimony on changed job duties, presented a professional compensation analyst who testified	1 2 3 4	bargaining. And the post office urged the panel to hold the Letter Carriers to that historic linkage, but the union the NALC argued that	634
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2 3 4 5 6	And the Union presented evidence expert testimony on changed job duties, presented a professional compensation analyst who testified about the methods used to establish compensation programs. Again, this is spelled out in greater detail in both the Union's briefs and in	1 2 3 4	bargaining. And the post office urged the panel to hold the Letter Carriers to that historic linkage, but the union the NALC argued that the Letter Carriers' job had actually always been	634
2 3 4 5 6 7	And the Union presented evidence expert testimony on changed job duties, presented a professional compensation analyst who testified about the methods used to establish compensation programs. Again, this is spelled out in greater detail in both the Union's briefs and in Arbitrator Fleischli's award. But in sum, the experts described that	1 2 3 4	bargaining. And the post office urged the panel to hold the Letter Carriers to that historic linkage, but the union the NALC argued that the Letter Carriers' job had actually always been more difficult than that of the clerk, which,	634
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	And the Union presented evidence expert testimony on changed job duties, presented a professional compensation analyst who testified about the methods used to establish compensation programs. Again, this is spelled out in greater detail in both the Union's briefs and in Arbitrator Fleischli's award.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	bargaining. And the post office urged the panel to hold the Letter Carriers to that historic linkage, but the union the NALC argued that the Letter Carriers' job had actually always been more difficult than that of the clerk, which, historically, alone, warranted a higher pay for	634
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	And the Union presented evidence expert testimony on changed job duties, presented a professional compensation analyst who testified about the methods used to establish compensation programs. Again, this is spelled out in greater detail in both the Union's briefs and in Arbitrator Fleischli's award. But in sum, the experts described that DPS had changed the job of carrier in the following ways: Increasing the depth of knowledge required to handle mail on the street,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	bargaining. And the post office urged the panel to hold the Letter Carriers to that historic linkage, but the union the NALC argued that the Letter Carriers' job had actually always been more difficult than that of the clerk, which, historically, alone, warranted a higher pay for the carriers. With the increased job burdens associated with DPS, the Union argued that that that that further warranted delinking,	634
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	manner of difficulty with future bargaining. Jumping to the conclusion, Arbitrator Fleischli ruled for the Letter Carriers, adopting their final economic proposal, including wage increases and the overall pay upgrade. He wrote an opinion explaining his decision. I will summarize quickly. He explained that the the evidence in the case convinced him that the DPS had indeed made the city letter carrier work more difficult than it had been. He explained that regardless of whether, as the post office argued, the letter carriers were already enjoying a wage premium, he concluded that an outdoor premium applied warranting higher pay for outdoor work. He concluded that it had become more difficult to deliver mail than it had been previously. Thus, the 10 percent change in letter carrier duties from indoors to outdoors was significant enough for him to award a job upgrade of approximately two-and-a-half percent of pay. He recognized in his decision that the		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	that the letter carriers were not being properly compensated vis-à-vis other postal employees, including due to their changed duties as a result of DPS in the 1990s. And, again, the Union brings this to the panel's attention for two reasons, first that we believe it it's relevant to the showing where PPOs have been historically relative to other postal employees. And we'll be presenting evidence this morning about that historic linkage, which the Union contends has fallen away, and that while we were at a certain used to be at a certain point, vis-à-vis, other postal employees, we've actually slipped quite a bit compared to them in the years since. And, second, that that does not even price in the what we contend is a fundamental transformation of our jobs during that same time period. So while we believe, had the historic linkage been been the same, we would already be slightly above the other postal employees, at which point we would be entitled to additional	
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	impact of automation on letter carriers was somewhat uneven. There was some variability based on route and location, but that neither party argued that letter carriers should be evaluated other than as a whole, so whatever unevenness there was would roughly even out. And his opinion emphasized that he was awarding his award was based on internal equity among postal employees and not necessarily comparability with the private sector. And, again, he noted that work of city letter carriers was arguably more difficult than the work of a clerk even before automation. Finally, he acknowledged the post office's arguments in favor of adhering to existing patterns with the other employee unions. He wrote, however, that while adherence to patterns often make sense, there are exceptions to every rule. He wrote that one exception is where the evidence tends to prove an inequity in treatment. On the facts of the produced in the 1999 hearing, Arbitrator Fleischli concluded		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	compensation based on increased job hazards and transformed duties. We believe Arbitrator Fleischli's award also speaks to that point. And, again, I guess I would recommend the panel to turn to Arbitrator Fleischli's opinion as a far better source of what he actually said than what I'm saying he said. MS. GONSALVES: May I make a brief response? ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Certainly. MS. GONSALVES: We are going to have a witness testify about the Fleischli decision and testify more generally about interest arbitration history at the Postal Service, but I'd just like to make five brief points. First of all, I think Mr. Stephens already alluded to this, but the Postal Service offer in that case was premised on the pattern that had been made in previous collective bargaining agreements. And the second point is that this was a last best offer arbitration. It's the only one	

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	in Postal Service history where an arbitrator was faced with accepting all or nothing of one package versus all or nothing of another. So to the extent that he awarded the wage package proposed by the NALC, that is the reason why. Third and we'll be talking about this more later, like I said, but and I think, again, Mr. Stephens already stated this, but I just wanted to make it clear that Arbitrator Fleischli found not only a change in the mix of the carriers' duties, but he found a fundamental change in the duties themselves. So one example is that additional bundle that was created by DPS letters. The letter carriers still had to case some mail that was not machinable. It couldn't go through the machines. But those were put in separate bundles, and there was this additional bundle that was added. And in addition to that, with with the with DPS letters coming on to the scene,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	through the testimony of Mr. Alexandrovich that all subsequent interest arbitrators rejected the Fleischli analysis because of the damage it could cause to Postal Service labor relations in the long run. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you. MR. STEPHENS: So we are prepared with our our live witness for today. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Fine. MR. STEPHENS: And, Teresa, he's going to have a PowerPoint. MS. GONSALVES: Well MR. BELMAN: I don't have to do that. MS. GONSALVES: We can set it up. We can take a break. MR. STEPHENS: I apologize MS. GONSALVES: I'm sorry. I asked you to tell me in advance. I mean, they asked me MR. STEPHENS: You're right. It's my fault	
21 22	the with DPS letters coming on to the scene, the letter carriers also had another duty, which	21 22	MS. GONSALVES: should I get it in, and I said I don't think so.	
	640			642
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	was what's called thumbing the mail. The DPS mail was in delivery point sequence, but the letter carriers still had to go through and check each letter to make sure that it was properly sorted by the machinery, and that was done on the street. So that was another important changed duty. It was a new duty that they didn't have prior to this new automation. And there's probably other details as well. That's just a couple of the new duties that were created by this new automation. Fourth, as Mr. Stephens noted, this was a decision that was based the thrust of it, its focus, was internal comparability. Again, this is the only decision in Postal Service history which awarded wage changes on the basis of internal comparability. It's the only one. It's an outlier. And the fifth point is just that it's unprecedented unprecedented in the sense that	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	MR. STEPHENS: It's my fault. MS. GONSALVES: I'm sorry about that. MR. STEPHENS: It's my fault. It's my fault. It's my fault. MS. GONSALVES: Okay. We can get it set up. MR. STEPHENS: We we printed off we printed off the slides in addition, so MR. BELMAN: It would be a bit clumsy, because I'll be there, and the computer will be somewhere down here, probably. MR. STEPHENS: Okay. What MR. BELMAN: And so why don't we see how well we do with it, since we've got all the slides MR. STEPHENS: Okay. MR. STEPHENS: Okay. MR. BELMAN: printed out. That will save the panel the trouble of squinting at the screen. Oh, okay. ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And, Dr. Belman, I	

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1	MR. BELMAN: I just update my glasses,		1	distributed. And the reason why maybe with	
2	so it's not so bad, but since I'm usually the one		2	any run-of-the-mill case with any	
3	doing the showing, I don't notice.		3	run-of-the-mill witness, it wouldn't necessarily	
4	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Before you sit		4	be an issue, but this is my understanding is	
5	down, sir, we're going to need to swear you in as		5	that this is the Postal Police's primary and only	
6	a witness. You can stay where you are.		6	comparability expert witness.	
7	MR. BELMAN: Okay.		7	And though we did receive loose	
8	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Just listen to the		8	exhibits from the Postal Police that, in part,	
9	reporter in the corner.		9	are replicated here, although I don't think	
10	WHEREUPON,		10	in full, I think there are some references in the	
11	DALE BELMAN, PH.D.		11	PowerPoint that weren't included in the exhibits.	
12	called as a witness, and having been first duly		12	We had no context for them. We didn't know how	
13	sworn, was examined and testified as follows:		13	many witnesses would be. We did not know who	
14	THE WITNESS: I do.		14	would be testifying as to the witnesses, and,	
15	MS. GONSALVES: I think, Arlus, we're		15	therefore, our efforts, our ability to prepare	
16	going to need to make more copies, because		16	for cross-examination was compromised.	
17	MR. STEPHENS: Okay. I apologize		17	So what we suggested was that we go	
18	MS. GONSALVES: Can we go off the		18	ahead and hear Dr. Belman's testimony today and	
19	record for a moment?		19	that we either cross-examine a little or maybe	
20	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Off the record.		20 21	not at all and reserve the right to bring Dr. Belman back at a later date to afford us the	
21 22	(Brief recess.)		21		
22	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. Folks, I		22	opportunity to prepare for cross-examination.	
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1	think we're all back. Let's get going as soon as	644	1	MR. STEPHENS: So a couple points.	646
1 2	think we're all back. Let's get going as soon as we can.	644	1 2	MR. STEPHENS: So a couple points. First of all, we believe we did comply with the	646
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2	we can.	644	2	First of all, we believe we did comply with the	646
2 3	we can. MR. STEPHENS: So, Teresa, do you want to raise your point? MS. GONSALVES: I can. The ground	644	2 3	First of all, we believe we did comply with the ground rules. We have submitted by five o'clock all of the documents underlying the testimony of our witness today, all of the information about	646
2 3 4	we can. MR. STEPHENS: So, Teresa, do you want to raise your point? MS. GONSALVES: I can. The ground rules require that the parties exchange exhibits	644	2 3 4	First of all, we believe we did comply with the ground rules. We have submitted by five o'clock all of the documents underlying the testimony of	646
2 3 4 5	we can. MR. STEPHENS: So, Teresa, do you want to raise your point? MS. GONSALVES: I can. The ground rules require that the parties exchange exhibits by five o'clock a full day before the next day of	644	2 3 4 5	First of all, we believe we did comply with the ground rules. We have submitted by five o'clock all of the documents underlying the testimony of our witness today, all of the information about which he is testifying. It was presented it was e-mailed to the panel and to the post office	646
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	6	47		649
1	PowerPoint presentations, the visual, is an	1	itemized in the ground rules. You said that this	
2	exhibit meant to be substantive evidence along	2	-	
3	with the testimony.	3		
4	My understanding was that it was not	4	-	
5	substantive evidence, that the evidence was the	5	MR. STEPHENS: I think this is our	
6	testimony, and that the putting two and two	6	first the post office has had practice with	
7	together is what the witness does. The	7	other unions. We, unfortunately, have not been	
8	PowerPoint only helps illustrate it. So we	8	privy to that.	
9	respectfully disagree.	9	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Yes. But I think	
10	As for the identification of the	10	what we'll do is, we're going to take a	
11	witness, among the exhibits exchanged was the CV	11	wait-and-see approach to this. As the day goes	
12	for our witness. It's Exhibit No. 72. So we	12	on, we'll see how it falls. We do as it	
13	believe we made a full disclosure of who our	13	happens, because we don't have a second live	
14	witness was going to be. There would be no	14	witness, we have more time with this witness than	
15	reason to send a CV of someone who we didn't	15	we had anticipated, and if we have a somewhat	
16	intend to have testify.	16	longer lunch hour than usual, this will give	
17	We if the post office believes it	17	additional time for assessing the	
18	needs additional time for cross-examination, we	18	cross-examination. And let's just see if if	
19	expect this witness will be done with our	19	it's adequate as the afternoon arrives. All	
20	presentation by lunchtime. We have at least	20	right?	
21	until three o'clock or so today. So we're happy	21	MS. GONSALVES: All right.	
22	to take whatever however long a break is	22	MR. STEPHENS: So our witness the	
	6	48		650
1	necessary.		exhibits to which Dr. Belman will be the	
2	We would object, however, to the need	2		
3	to bring the witness back, principally on cost	3		
4	grounds, that it's not inexpensive for this union	4	0	
5	to bring in live witnesses from out of town,	5	thing I would just if I could have one minute	
6	especially witnesses like Dr. Belman, who charges	6		
7	a very reasonable hourly rate, but nevertheless,	7	don't mind.	
8	an hourly rate plus expenses. The plane ticket	8	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Certainly.	
9	this time alone on short notice to DCA was over a	9	MS. GONSALVES: I just wanted to say	
10	thousand dollars. So that would be our our	10	that in terms of the practice, although it's not	
11	response.	11	exactly a pattern in terms of the practice, we	

12 And to the extent it was --

13 expectations were not met, we do apologize.

14 There was no intension to do anything that was out of --15

16 ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Well, so as not to

17 extend this procedural issue, just let me say a

- 18 few things and tell me if I'm wrong. But it
- 19 seems to me from what you said, Teresa, that
- 20 PowerPoints may be something of a gray zone with
- 21 regard to whether they fit within the ground
- rules. I take it they are not specifically 22
- 19 witness is a little bit different than the other 20 witnesses we've heard from, because I believe --

Postal Police Officers Association, but this

12 did e-mail a copy of our slides for Curtis

14 time that we thought we were going to be

presenting our first -- our witness first.

13 Whiteman, our finance expert, prior to -- at the

And, also, I just want to note that the 17 Postal Service has been very accommodating to the

- 21 I haven't heard the testimony yet, but I believe
- 22 he's going to be a very key witness in the Postal

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	651			653
1	Police's presentation. And there are people who	1	slide is regarding his qualifications.	
2	are not present in this room who who need to	2	A Well, thank you, and thank you for the	
3	review this in order to have an adequate	3	panel to listen to my presentation.	
4	cross-examination. I hope that wasn't too much	4	In addition to having a doctorate in	
5	longer than a minute.	5	economics, having served as a faculty member in	
6	MR. STEPHENS: If I could have a real	6	the economics department, now the school of human	
7	short	7	resources and labor relations since 1986,	
8	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Sure.	8	publishing extensively in the area of public	
9	MR. STEPHENS: The one document that	9	private comparability, labor relations and	
10	was referenced, the one PowerPoint that was	10	collective bargaining, I have served as a witness	
11	presented to us when the post office believed it	11	in previous postal arbitrations as well as a	
12	was still going to be going first, there were no	12	number of other interest arbitrations.	
13	other underlying documents associated with that	13	So I began my work for in postal	
14	witness's testimony.	14	interest arbitrations in 1995 in the Arthur Stark	
15	We understood there were there were	15	arbitrator between USPS and the National	
16	assertions made in the PowerPoint that were not	16	Association of Letter Carriers. I was also a	
17	supported by evidence, and we just that's the	17	expert witness in the Fleischli arbitration	
18	difference here. We thought if we had the	18	between the Letter Carriers and the Postal	
19	documents, that was what met the rules. So,	19	Service. And after a long hiatus of testifying,	
20	again, no intention of anyone doing anything	20	but I actually well, I testified in 2012 in	
21	underhanded.	21	the National Rural Letter Carriers Association	
22	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Well, and we'll	22	with Arbitrator Clarke. In most of these	
	652			654
1	operate we'll go forward on the	1	cases in some of these cases, I was doing	
1 2	operate we'll go forward on the assumption that we'll take at face value what	1 2	cases in some of these cases, I was doing work a lot of metric work with regression in	
1 2 3	operate we'll go forward on the assumption that we'll take at face value what you said, that is, that the PowerPoint is going	1 2 3	work a lot of metric work with regression in	
	assumption that we'll take at face value what	1 2 3 4		
3	assumption that we'll take at face value what you said, that is, that the PowerPoint is going		work a lot of metric work with regression in some cases, and other more recently, I tended	
3 4	assumption that we'll take at face value what you said, that is, that the PowerPoint is going to correspond to the information that was	4	work a lot of metric work with regression in some cases, and other more recently, I tended towards external comparables.	
3 4 5	assumption that we'll take at face value what you said, that is, that the PowerPoint is going to correspond to the information that was submitted.	4	work a lot of metric work with regression in some cases, and other more recently, I tended towards external comparables. In addition to this, I have testified	
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		655			657
1	will be happy to provide any articles that people		1	peace officer work coming from extensive work	
2	would like to read.		2	with police unions on their work, but I have not	
3	The issues that I will be addressing in		3	done a specific study of Postal Police.	
4	this presentation is, first of all, using O*NET		4	MR. STEPHENS: And to be clear on this,	
5	to set some benchmark standards distinguishing		5	the Union as as Dr. Belman said, the Union	
6	between police and security guards. Then I will		6	is not offering Dr. Belman as an expert to make	
7	move on to applying the comparability standard to		7	the ultimate conclusion based on job study of	
8	Postal Police, and here, I will compare Postal		8	Postal Police Officers. It's more as the	
9	Police Officer salaries to those of other postal		9	panel will see, more to describe to the panel	
10	crafts. They have declined, particularly since		10	what the economic what the literature	
11	2008.		11	describes as the separation between security	
12	I will show how their salaries compare		12	guards and Postal Police Officers and for the	
13	to salaries determined by the United States		13	panel in some ways to draw their own conclusion.	
14	Department of Labor wage and hours administration		14	THE WITNESS: What I will be doing in	
15	under the Service Contract Act, so that's a		15	this section is using a very widely-accepted	
16	direct private sector comparison. I will be		16	source of occupational information to distinguish	
17	comparing PPO salaries to other federal law		17	between the tasks, knowledge, skills, abilities	
18	enforcement personnel engaged in similar work,		18	and other characteristics of police officers and	
19	and they, again, are low.		19	security guards. And, hopefully, this will	
20	And I will also provide some costing of		20	provide an objective basis for assessing the	
21	the PPOA and USPS proposals, as well as showing		21	or a possible objective basis for assessing where	
22	the proportion of PPOA Postal Police Officer		22	Postal Police Officers fit between those two	
		656			658
1	costs are relative to total collective bargaining	656	1	occupations.	658
1 2	costs are relative to total collective bargaining labor costs in the Postal Service.	656	1 2	occupations. The data which I'll be using is O*NET,	658
		656		-	658
2	labor costs in the Postal Service.	656	2	The data which I'll be using is O*NET,	658
2 3	labor costs in the Postal Service. So that's quite a few topics, but,	656	2 3	The data which I'll be using is O*NET, which is the Occupational Information Network.	658
2 3 4	labor costs in the Postal Service. So that's quite a few topics, but, hopefully, I will be able to be succinct. It's	656	2 3 4	The data which I'll be using is O*NET, which is the Occupational Information Network. This is the successor to the Dictionary of	658
2 3 4 5	labor costs in the Postal Service. So that's quite a few topics, but, hopefully, I will be able to be succinct. It's not my style, but I will try.	656	2 3 4 5	The data which I'll be using is O*NET, which is the Occupational Information Network. This is the successor to the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. It is used it is	658
2 3 4 5 6	labor costs in the Postal Service. So that's quite a few topics, but, hopefully, I will be able to be succinct. It's not my style, but I will try. MR. STEPHENS: So on the in this	656	2 3 4 5 6	The data which I'll be using is O*NET, which is the Occupational Information Network. This is the successor to the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. It is used it is developed by contract and subcontracting by the	658
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		559		661
1	Internet is undependable at some times and		word "police" in, and you can see you get a	
2	particularly when one is testifying.		2 cluster of occupations, starting with first-line	
3	And I guess another very brief slide		supervisors of police and detectives, police fire	
4	about O*NET, O*NET Resource Center, there's a		and ambulance dispatchers, transit and railway	
5	content model which is within occupational		5 police and police detectives. If you go through,	
6	information, and as we'll see, there are actually		5 the occupation I'm going to focus on are police	
7	488 distinct measures of occupational		7 patrol officers.	
8	characteristics, as well as what they call their		Now, I have to say that if you look at	
9	taxonomy, which are related groups of occupations		what it says about police patrol officers and	
10	and something on data collection. So there's	1		
11	quite a bit of information available.	1		
12	I should point out that O*NET has been	1		
12	used regularly in postal interest arbitrations,	1		
13	typically by the Postal Service, in some	1		
	statistical analysis used by Drs. Wachter and			
15	Hirsch to try to control for occupational	1		
16			58 1	
17	characteristics. I, too, have used it. So it's	1	5 8	
18	already been used extensively, and in that sense	1		
19	is an accepted basis for occupational analysis by			
20	the parties.	2	6	
21	As I say here, it's a very rich source	2	-	
22	of information on job characteristics. There are	2	2 pieces of information. There's a summary report,	
	6	660		662
1	a total of 488 distinct measures. These		which begins on	662
1 2	a total of 488 distinct measures. These		which begins on MR. STEPHENS: And this is Union	662
	a total of 488 distinct measures. These include they're divided between the importance		-	662
2	a total of 488 distinct measures. These include they're divided between the importance of particular tasks and other characteristics and		2 MR. STEPHENS: And this is Union 3 Exhibits 73 and 75.	662
2 3	a total of 488 distinct measures. These include they're divided between the importance of particular tasks and other characteristics and their levels. Standard with occupational		 MR. STEPHENS: And this is Union Exhibits 73 and 75. THE WITNESS: Okay. I put the complete 	662
2 3 4	a total of 488 distinct measures. These include they're divided between the importance of particular tasks and other characteristics and their levels. Standard with occupational analysis, it does focus on knowledge, skills,		 MR. STEPHENS: And this is Union Exhibits 73 and 75. THE WITNESS: Okay. I put the complete webpages into the exhibits. I have not put them 	662
2 3 4 5	a total of 488 distinct measures. These include they're divided between the importance of particular tasks and other characteristics and their levels. Standard with occupational analysis, it does focus on knowledge, skills, abilities and working conditions. It's also		 MR. STEPHENS: And this is Union Exhibits 73 and 75. THE WITNESS: Okay. I put the complete webpages into the exhibits. I have not put them into my PowerPoint presentation, because, really, 	662
2 3 4 5 6	a total of 488 distinct measures. These include they're divided between the importance of particular tasks and other characteristics and their levels. Standard with occupational analysis, it does focus on knowledge, skills, abilities and working conditions. It's also viewed as an excellent place to start a job		MR. STEPHENS: And this is Union Exhibits 73 and 75. THE WITNESS: Okay. I put the complete webpages into the exhibits. I have not put them into my PowerPoint presentation, because, really, what I'm trying to do here is simply provide a	662
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	66	3		665
1	persons, situations, safety hazards and so on.	1	Police officers arrest people. Security guards,	
2	So this will lay out the different tasks that are	2	according to O*NET, call the police to arrest	
3	expected of a police patrol officer. Render aid	3	them. But if you go through here, you'll find	
4	to accident victims and other persons requiring	4	that there are substantial differences. For	
5	first aid for physical injuries.	5	example, police officers are required to render	
6	In fact, in my work with police	6	first aid. This does not indicate that security	
7	officers, that has been one thing they all	7	guards are required to do that.	
8	mention is that, whereas, other people can walk	8	Moving on, there there are detailed	
9	away from the scene of the accident, they are	9	reports. Now, these detailed reports and	
10	required and can be disciplined if they fail to	10	that's Union Exhibit 74 for police officers and	
11	render first aid in accident in cases where	11	for security guards?	
12	people are injured.	12	BY MR. STEPHENS	
13	And, in fact, the summary report will	13	Q Seventy-six is security guards.	
14	include tasks, tools and technology, knowledge,	14	A Okay. The one of the important	
15	skills and abilities, work activities, work	15	distinctions here and what makes O*NET so useful	
16	context, job zone, which is a very broad summary,	16	is that it not only lists tasks and the knowledge	
17	required education, work styles and work values,	17	needed, but it rates the importance and the level	
18	because many times this is used by vocational	18	of the knowledge required. So, for example, if	
19	counselors. And work styles, work values, you	19	we take a look at and I haven't looked at	
20	want to align people's interest with the work	20	tasks. I'm not going to go through every point	
21	they do. So it's a very complete set of	21	of this. I'm sure you're all grateful for that.	
22	information.	22	I'm simply, in a sense, putting material into the	
	66	1		666
1	66 If we look at security guards, for	4 1	record which the committee which the panel can	666
1 2		4 1 2	record which the committee which the panel can refer to. So I have the full detailed report as	666
	If we look at security guards, for	1		666
2	If we look at security guards, for example, their first task will be to monitor and	1 2	refer to. So I have the full detailed report as	666
2 3	If we look at security guards, for example, their first task will be to monitor and authorize entrance and departure of employees,	1 2 3	refer to. So I have the full detailed report as an exhibit, but I'd like to show you a contrast.	666
2 3 4	If we look at security guards, for example, their first task will be to monitor and authorize entrance and departure of employees, visitors and other persons to guard against theft	1 2 3 4	refer to. So I have the full detailed report as an exhibit, but I'd like to show you a contrast. For example, under tasks, we find that for a police patrol officer, the task it forecasts provide for public safety by	666
2 3 4 5	If we look at security guards, for example, their first task will be to monitor and authorize entrance and departure of employees, visitors and other persons to guard against theft and maintain security of premises. Call police	1 2 3 4 5	refer to. So I have the full detailed report as an exhibit, but I'd like to show you a contrast. For example, under tasks, we find that for a police patrol officer, the task it	666
2 3 4 5 6	If we look at security guards, for example, their first task will be to monitor and authorize entrance and departure of employees, visitors and other persons to guard against theft and maintain security of premises. Call police and fire departments in cases of emergencies, such as fire or presence of unauthorized persons, answer alarm and investigate disturbances and so	1 2 3 4 5 6	refer to. So I have the full detailed report as an exhibit, but I'd like to show you a contrast. For example, under tasks, we find that for a police patrol officer, the task it forecasts provide for public safety by maintaining order, responding to emergency, protecting people and property, enforcing motor	666
2 3 4 5 6 7	If we look at security guards, for example, their first task will be to monitor and authorize entrance and departure of employees, visitors and other persons to guard against theft and maintain security of premises. Call police and fire departments in cases of emergencies, such as fire or presence of unauthorized persons, answer alarm and investigate disturbances and so on. So, again, this lays out core, shared tasks	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	refer to. So I have the full detailed report as an exhibit, but I'd like to show you a contrast. For example, under tasks, we find that for a police patrol officer, the task it forecasts provide for public safety by maintaining order, responding to emergency, protecting people and property, enforcing motor vehicle and criminal laws, et cetera has an	666
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	66	7		669
1	on. I'm simply going to do this for illustrative	1	the opinion of a number of academics who have	
2	reasons.	2	taken a look at that.	
3	Okay. So, for example, if we turn the	3	So what I would say is well, I was	
4	page, take a look at the very first knowledge.	4	going to start saying, I don't do an evaluation	
5	Public safety and security, knowledge of relevant	5	here of Postal Police Officers, but I think that	
6	equipment, police procedures, strategies to	6	the O*NET provides a very strong basis for doing	
7	provide, promote effective local, state or	7	a factual evaluation and clear objective criteria	
8	national security operations for the protection	8	to do that evaluation.	
9	of people, data, property and institutions has an	9	MR. STEPHENS: Now, the next subject	
10	importance level of 91.	10	area that Dr. Belman is going to testify to	
11	I'll skip down to English language.	11	the principal exhibits here are Union Exhibit 77,	
12	Knowledge of the structure and content of the	12	which is a graph two graphs detailing an	
13	English language, including the meaning and	13	analysis of Postal Police and salaries received	
14	spelling of words, rules of composition and	14	by certain classifications of the National	
15	grammar, that has a importance level of 82.	15	Association of Letter Carriers and the American	
16	We then flip the page to look at	16	Postal Workers Union. So that's exhibits	
17	security guards. A security guard's knowledge of	17	two-page exhibits, No. 77.	
18	public safety and security is 57 compared to a 91	18	BY MR. STEPHENS	
19	rating for police patrol officers. And while the	19	Q Dr. Belman, you it was earlier in	
20	rating for police patrol officers for English	20	the presentation on Arbitrator Fleischli. Were	
21	language was 82, you drop down one, two, three,	21	you, in fact, involved in that arbitration?	
22	four to the fourth knowledge area, English	22	A Yes. I presented testimony.	
	66	2		670
				0,0
1	language for security guards is 27. It's not	1	Q And what on the comparability, can	
2	very important for security guards.	2	you testify briefly about the role of	
3	You can go through the rest and make	3	comparability in the post office in your	
4	comparisons. In general, knowledge for security	4	experience?	
5	guards is quite low relative to police officers,	5	A I I'd have to range a little bit	
6	but there are very important distinctions. And	6	beyond the arbitration, but it's very clear that	
7	what I would suggest is that, one, police patrol	7	internal comparability has been an extreme an	
8	officers and security guards are very different	8	important standard. In fact, in the most recent	
9	occupations. At least that's what O*NET	9	interest arbitration I was involved in, the	
10	suggests. O*NET is really designed to provide,	10	settlement of the APWU played a central role in	
11	among other things, a factual basis for the	11	the Union's decisions about a settlement for, you	
12	evaluation of occupations. It is probably the	12	know, what what was going to be a reasonable	
13	best developed of these instruments available to	13	settlement for the NRLCA. So there is have	
14	the panel.	14	have been very strong patterns within the postal	
15	And so, for example, I would suggest	15	unions.	
16	that the criteria provided in it are much more on	16	Now, what should be said is that the	
17			PPOA, in '94, agreed to a wage formula that was	
10	point, much easier to use than, for example, the	17		
18	criteria developed as part of the National	18	at variance with the pattern that existed for all	
19	criteria developed as part of the National Compensation Survey. In part, NCS has relied	18 19	at variance with the pattern that existed for all the other unions. Back in the 1980s, Clark Kerr,	
19 20	criteria developed as part of the National Compensation Survey. In part, NCS has relied from the federal white collar survey and over	18 19 20	at variance with the pattern that existed for all the other unions. Back in the 1980s, Clark Kerr, who arbitrated I believe that was when all of	
19 20 21	criteria developed as part of the National Compensation Survey. In part, NCS has relied from the federal white collar survey and over emphasizes white collar tasks to the expense of	18 19 20 21	at variance with the pattern that existed for all the other unions. Back in the 1980s, Clark Kerr, who arbitrated I believe that was when all of the large unions were still bargaining together,	
19 20	criteria developed as part of the National Compensation Survey. In part, NCS has relied from the federal white collar survey and over	18 19 20	at variance with the pattern that existed for all the other unions. Back in the 1980s, Clark Kerr, who arbitrated I believe that was when all of	of

	671			673
1	the employment cost index minus one. The postal	1	THE WITNESS: Well, let's try let's	
2	unions have were very reluctant to accept	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	see.	
3	that, the big unions, and have never accepted it.	3	MR. STEPHENS: Here it comes.	
4	The PPOA did did accept that, I	4	THE WITNESS: If multiple I think I	
5	believe I've been told, in 1994, and they	5	know what to do.	
6	implemented ECI minus one. So they've actually	6	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: So we can just	
7	been out of pattern using a very different way of	7	observe that, Teresa, in the transcript, you can	
8	determining wages, and I will be taking a look at	8	quote the doctor as saying, I've lost it.	
9	the consequences of that. They've been somewhat	9	THE WITNESS: Very good. This is a	
10	out of pattern. But patterns, I think that	10	case where I need to work back to get no doubt	
11	you know, Arbitrator Dufek knows this all too	11	many of my students would agree with you.	
12	well play a very important role, at least in	12	So what we can see from	
13	terms of determining wage increases. And that's	13	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Dr. Belman	
14	not unusual in public sector bargaining.	14	THE WITNESS: I can bring the	
15	Q Turn to exhibit Union Exhibit 77.	15	PowerPoint up as a PowerPoint.	
16	A Okay. This is the and I have the	16	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Just to be sure,	
17	good fortune of providing a bit of color, which	17	I'm a little bit color blind even from here, but	
18	is good, because, otherwise, you'd never tell the	18	the at the very end of your ascending lines,	
19	difference between the two groups. But this	19	the one on top is the Letter Carriers?	
20	is what I've done here with the is	20	THE WITNESS: Yes. The blue okay.	
21	comparing PPOA and NALC base salaries. Now, the base salaries are the annual salaries inclusive	21 22	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I THE WITNESS: Let me take a moment to	
22	base salaries are the annual salaries inclusive		THE WITNESS. Let me take a moment to	
	672			674
1		1	get the display up again properly, because right	674
1 2	672 of COLA, and I've gone a back to May 1994 in the Exhibit U-77 and up through June 2011 in this.	1 2	get the display up again properly, because right now, it isn't, and that's I see what's going	674
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2 3	of COLA, and I've gone a back to May 1994 in the Exhibit U-77 and up through June 2011 in this. And this graph, where the red line	3	now, it isn't, and that's I see what's going on. Let's shrink this a little bit. There.	674
2 3 4	of COLA, and I've gone a back to May 1994 in the Exhibit U-77 and up through June 2011 in this. And this graph, where the red line which you can't see in your Xerox, if you would,	3 4	now, it isn't, and that's I see what's going on. Let's shrink this a little bit. There. There. That's	674
2 3 4 5	of COLA, and I've gone a back to May 1994 in the Exhibit U-77 and up through June 2011 in this. And this graph, where the red line which you can't see in your Xerox, if you would, this upper line depicts the Postal Police Officer	3 4 5	now, it isn't, and that's I see what's going on. Let's shrink this a little bit. There. There. That's MR. STEPHENS: That's APWU. THE WITNESS: We can go back up. All right. So what we can see here is this upper	674
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1	Exhibit 77. So if you look at the right-hand	1	2000s, performed reasonably well, but since then,	
2	side, I have the percentages.	2	because of a very large slow-down in the increase	
3	And what we can see here is that, for	3	in employee costs in the private sector, post	
4	example, in May 1994, a Postal Police Officer	4	the pay of Postal Police Officers has fallen	
5	earned 102.3 percent of the pay of a carrier	5	considerably behind the pay of the letter carrier	
6	by the way, I am using the top step of the and	6	craft.	
7	I should have mentioned this to start with. This	7	So as I said, during the 2000s, it was	
8	is the top step of the Carrier 1 pay schedule,	8	tending to fluctuate in the 101 to 103 range.	
9	and I used that because it's a fixed point. It's	9	Once we hit March 2008 and with one	
10	not sensitive to different rates of step increase	10	exception it's below 100 percent, and by the	
11	and so on.	11	end of by July 2011, it's at 96.9 percent. So	
12	It's also the most populous category.	12	there's been a substantial decline in the	
13	The largest number of carriers are there. But	13	relative pay of Postal Police Officers because of	
14	it's insensitive to things such as people moving	14	the slow growth of the ECI compared to but the	
15	through the system. So it's a very standard	15	combination, the other units get base pay	
16	thing. This very typically, in interest	16	increases plus a cost of living adjustment.	
17	arbitrations and again, I'm taking coals to	17	So all those have come together since	
18	Newcastle to simply use a fixed point like	18	2008 to reduce Postal Police Officer pay relative	
19	that in a schedule.	19	to letter carriers. And that shows up in the	
20	But as we take a look at this, what	20	graph, that 2008 change, Postal Police Officers,	
21	we'll see is that throughout most of the period,	21	letter carriers.	
22	we're at 104. We get up to 108, 107 percent.	22	If we go to the next slide, I've chosen	
		<u> </u>		
	676			678
1		1	to compare Postal Police Officers here to APWU	678
1 2	But then, in November of 1999, Postal Police	1 2	to compare Postal Police Officers here to APWU Grade 6. Now	678
2	But then, in November of 1999, Postal Police Officers fall back to 102.8 percent and really	2	Grade 6. Now	678
2 3	But then, in November of 1999, Postal Police Officers fall back to 102.8 percent and really are are in the 101 to 103 percent ratio. What		Grade 6. Now BY MR. STEPHENS	678
2 3 4	But then, in November of 1999, Postal Police Officers fall back to 102.8 percent and really are are in the 101 to 103 percent ratio. What happened in November 1999 was the Fleischli	2 3	Grade 6. Now BY MR. STEPHENS Q This is the second page of Exhibit 77.	678
2 3	But then, in November of 1999, Postal Police Officers fall back to 102.8 percent and really are are in the 101 to 103 percent ratio. What	2 3 4	Grade 6. Now BY MR. STEPHENS Q This is the second page of Exhibit 77. A In point of fact, we can take a look	678
2 3 4 5	But then, in November of 1999, Postal Police Officers fall back to 102.8 percent and really are are in the 101 to 103 percent ratio. What happened in November 1999 was the Fleischli decision awarded a grade increase to the	2 3 4 5	Grade 6. Now BY MR. STEPHENS Q This is the second page of Exhibit 77.	678
2 3 4 5 6	But then, in November of 1999, Postal Police Officers fall back to 102.8 percent and really are are in the 101 to 103 percent ratio. What happened in November 1999 was the Fleischli decision awarded a grade increase to the carriers. So it changed the relativities between	2 3 4 5 6	Grade 6. Now BY MR. STEPHENS Q This is the second page of Exhibit 77. A In point of fact, we can take a look yeah. And it's the chart on the second page,	678
2 3 4 5 6 7	But then, in November of 1999, Postal Police Officers fall back to 102.8 percent and really are are in the 101 to 103 percent ratio. What happened in November 1999 was the Fleischli decision awarded a grade increase to the carriers. So it changed the relativities between carriers and Postal Police Officers. Postal	2 3 4 5 6 7	Grade 6. Now BY MR. STEPHENS Q This is the second page of Exhibit 77. A In point of fact, we can take a look yeah. And it's the chart on the second page, plus this slide.	678
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	But then, in November of 1999, Postal Police Officers fall back to 102.8 percent and really are are in the 101 to 103 percent ratio. What happened in November 1999 was the Fleischli decision awarded a grade increase to the carriers. So it changed the relativities between carriers and Postal Police Officers. Postal Police Officers fell from running, let's say, around 104, 105 percent down to the 101 to maybe 102, possibly lower 103 percent. So that grade increase had a large effect on the relative pay. Now, what's happened, if we go toward the end of this, if you look from 2008 on all right with the coming of the Great Recession, the employment cost index slowed down considerably. And Postal Police Officer pay has, since 1994, with some exceptions, been driven by a formula of employment cost index minus one. And as I was saying, the Postal Police are the only of the postal units that bought off on the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Grade 6. Now BY MR. STEPHENS Q This is the second page of Exhibit 77. A In point of fact, we can take a look yeah. And it's the chart on the second page, plus this slide. Now, I chose the Grade 6 clerk because it is the most populous of the grades for the APWU. There are also Grade 7 clerks and Grade 8 clerks at somewhat higher pay levels. They all move very closely in tandem, so it seemed appropriate to choose the most populous group, rather than ones that were you know, any other one. I would get about the same results. Again and here I've made a horrible color mistake. Now the PPO are blue and APWU are red. So I don't know if I'm permitted to correct that before if we distribute this, but I should. My students would be mocking me at this	

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	19 May 1998. This information was provided to me by Jim Bjork. Prior information was provided to me by the the NALC information comes directly from the NALC research department. But in this case, we can see that with you know, there are some moments in bargaining when the contracts and increases are out of sync. But PPO wages are consistently above, although slowly falling to the level of APWU wages, until, again, mid-to-late 2008, at which point, they start falling below the APWU wage or just even with it. So, historically, Postal Police Officers have been paid above and sometimes substantially above APWU Clerk 6s, but now, because of the pay formula that they're under and the slow growth of the ECI, they have been disadvantaged relative to other units. In fact, again, if you take a look at the chart, right-hand side, we have the data of the ratio of PPOs as a percentage and APWU 6. If we look prior to you know,		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	ECI minus one formula has served to reduce relative pay. I should say that the clerks got a grade increase from Arbitrator Goldberg, although he didn't want to talk about having to do for the APWU what had been done for NALC. It's very common in interest arbitration that it's, in, fact extremely hard for one unit to get that type of increase, a grade increase, and for another unit not to. There's a case I'm familiar with because of my long years in Wisconsin in which an arbitrator boosted the police relative to firefighters in the mid-1980s, and the firefighters struck twice. And ever since that time, they have been arbitrators have originally locked the police and firefighters together as a way of avoiding that sort of interunit conflict. So that's the past. What about the future? Q This is Union Exhibit 78. A And the future has really two	
		680			682
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	actually, for most of the chart, they're running between 105 percent and 102 percent, although it tends to drop over time. The ECI minus one formula has not performed as well as a combination of bargaining and COLA clauses for the larger unions. But, again, as we get towards the end of this series, you can see that starting, say, August 2008, PPOs are earning just about the same as Clerk 6s, 100 percent, 101 percent, somewhere in that range. And so that suggests that the ECI minus one formula has not worked as well as the combination of traditional bargaining and COLA clauses for Postal Police Officers. They're simply less well off relative to the other postal crafts. So that's the past.		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	components to it. The PPOA and I'm going to compare the PPOA and the USPS proposal. And so the PPOA proposal consists of a grade increase, which, from the point of view of an economist, is a 2.5 percent increase in annual salary across all steps and then the addition of a step for \$408. Now, in my work, I'm going to be a little bit lazy, but I think it will help the panel. There are Postal Police Officers who are below the top step, but there are relatively few of them, and so I have simply treated this as if everyone was at the top step and everyone would get that step increase immediately. It has a relatively small financial effect and greatly reduces the calculations. It makes it very	

	683			685
1	So there's in the first year of the	1	and so, instead, I've used the consensus forecast	
2	contract, the 2011 sorry 2012, 2013,	2	produced by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve for	
3	there's a grade increase and a step increase.	3	2013 to 2017. They take the forecast of a number	
4	Then there are three annual 3 percent increases	4	of prominent economic forecasters, DRI, other	
5	in base salary, and in the last year of the	5	groups, and essentially average them. And so	
6	contract, 2016, 2017, there is a 1 percent	6	their consensus forecast and that's where we	
7	increase. And what I have done and that's a	7	have the double cross, if you will is	
8	PPOA proposal.	8	2.1 percent. So what I've done starting in	
9	If you take a look at the top panel,	9	January 2014 is increased the CPI by 2.1 percent	
10	PPOA and USPS salary proposals, 2012, 2017, I	10	for each year by 1.05 percent for each six	
11	have worked all of those in to the far left-hand	11	months, because the COLA's paid in six-month	
12	column for the PPOA proposal. So in 20 we'll	12	increments.	
13	take 2011 as our base wage. In 2012, the wage	13	So, for example and now I've	
14	would rise because of the grade and step	14	calculated the change in the COLA. That would	
15	increases to 55,587. The 3 percent increase	15	be, for example, from January 2012 to July 2012.	
16	would then boost that to 57,254; another	16	The point change would be 1.018. Okay. So	
17	3 percent, 58,972; a third 3 percent, 67,041; and	17	that's the point change. That gets divided by a	
18	a 1 percent will take that to 61,349.	18	factor of .4, and so what we get is cents per	
19	All right. Now, however, PPOAs also	19	hour. The hourly rate, because of the July	
20	propose that they get COLA increments identical	20	increase in the CPI, would be 2.55 cents per	
21	to the formula used in the other contracts where	21	hour.	
22	the Postal Service has the cost of living	22	Calculated on a 2,080 hour work year,	
	684			686
1	adjustment clause. That requires both	1	that would be \$53. However, because of the	686
1 2		1 2	that would be \$53. However, because of the timing of the contract, Postal Police Officers	686
	adjustment clause. That requires both	1		686
2	adjustment clause. That requires both calculating the COLA amount and in those cases where they're, in the future, forecasting inflation and the COLA increase. So if we now go	1 2	timing of the contract, Postal Police Officers	686
2 3	adjustment clause. That requires both calculating the COLA amount and in those cases where they're, in the future, forecasting inflation and the COLA increase. So if we now go to the bottom panel, let me just walk you through	1 2 3	timing of the contract, Postal Police Officers would only receive half of that. It's actually a little more than half because there's an extra week in there, but, again, I'm being lazy,	686
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	687			689
1	I have, at the end, if you take a look	1	living adjustment, we'd be almost a thousand	
2	at this, my forecast and it's largely a, if	2	dollars higher, 62,343. So that is my, as you	
3	you will, artifact of the Philadelphia Federal	3	will, forecast of what the PPOA proposal would do	
4	Reserve is that over the five-year period, the	4	in the way of wages.	
5	cost of living adjustment would raise PPO	5	If you look at the upper panel to the	
6	salaries by \$994 annually, almost a thousand	6	right, I have in turn taken the USPS proposal and	
7	dollars. So that's right at the bottom lower	7	essentially done the same thing. The USPS	
8	right-hand corner. And that would be due to the	8	proposal is for a freeze in the first two years	
9	CPI.	9	of the contract. So, in 2012, it would be	
10	Now, if we return to the upper panel	10	53,833. In 2013, it would be 53,833. But in	
11	and I just wanted to make the COLA how I've	11	2014, there would be a 1 percent increase,	
12	calculated the COLA as clear as possible. I'm	12	raising the base to 54,371, 2015, 1.5 percent,	
13	not sure I've succeeded, but if we take a look	13	55,187, and 2016, 55,739, another 1 percent.	
14	at the upper panel again, I have gave you the	14	And then I've added in the appropriate	
15	wages, the base salary that would come out of the	15	COLAs. There are no COLA increases in the first	
16	PPO proposal, but the column immediately to the	16	two years. There would be a deferred COLA that	
17	right, which is labeled "Plus COLA," is exactly	17	looks a lot like a bonus payment the way I've	
18	that. It is the	18	calculated things. But starting in 2013 what	
19	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Hang on. I'm	19	I've labeled here 2014, I start directly adding	
20	I've I'm	20	in, say, the COLA increase of \$476. So, by the	
21	THE WITNESS: Okay.	21	end, the 2016, 2017 year, post PPOA or PPO	
22	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: out of sync with	22	wages under the USPS proposals would be 56,733.	
	688			690
1	you.	1	Now, again, I've probably simplified by	690
1 2	you. THE WITNESS: All right. So what we	1 2	treating the postal proposal as lasting five	690
	you. THE WITNESS: All right. So what we have here are the COLA increases associated with		treating the postal proposal as lasting five years rather than 4.5 simply to align it with the	690
2	you. THE WITNESS: All right. So what we have here are the COLA increases associated with the bargaining cycle. So for the 2013, 2014	2	treating the postal proposal as lasting five years rather than 4.5 simply to align it with the PPOA.	690
2 3	you. THE WITNESS: All right. So what we have here are the COLA increases associated with the bargaining cycle. So for the 2013, 2014 bargaining cycle, the total cumulative increase	2 3	treating the postal proposal as lasting five years rather than 4.5 simply to align it with the PPOA. BY MR. STEPHENS	690
2 3 4	you. THE WITNESS: All right. So what we have here are the COLA increases associated with the bargaining cycle. So for the 2013, 2014 bargaining cycle, the total cumulative increase would be \$229 annually. 2014, 2015,	2 3 4	treating the postal proposal as lasting five years rather than 4.5 simply to align it with the PPOA. BY MR. STEPHENS Q And this also factors in the assumption	690
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	not only simply reproduced the PPOA proposal plus COLA and the USPS proposal plus COLA; I've taken NALC plus COLA and placed it in this chart to contrast the two. And one thing we'll find here is that and by the way, the NALC for these two is are actual wages since those have already been determined. The, of course, PPO are prospective, and I've made appropriate COLA adjustments that follow my prior follow my other COLA adjustments. MR. STEPHENS: Just just to be clear MS. GONSALVES: Mr yeah. MR. STEPHENS: this is this is Union Exhibit 77. MS. GONSALVES: That's not the one I have. MR. STEPHENS: It's at the bottom of the bottom of the page is the August this graph is just taking that and putting it on a	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	just take a quick look. BY MR. STEPHENS Q Dale, if I can call your attention back to Union Exhibit 77 A Yes. Q in the June 2011 A Okay. Okay. Makes sense. This should be so we have my error, and that should be 96.5 percent. So these should both be 96.5 percent. And I apologize for my error on that. So, currently, PPOAs earn 96.5 percent of what a Letter Carrier 1 earns at the top step. In 2012, under the PPOA proposal, that would rise to 98.4 percent. It's still less than 100 percent. It's still less remember, we could say, depending that, historically, before the grade increase received by the letter carriers, Postal Police Officers were in the 103 to 105 percent range. But what this says is that as we move	
21 22	graph is just taking that and putting it on a single page.	21 22	But what this says is that as we move forward in time, the Postal Police Officer	
	692			694
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MS. GONSALVES: That one's just the 2011, right? The the slide starts at 2011. MR. STEPHENS: Which is the THE WITNESS: Yes. MR. STEPHENS: Just above THE WITNESS: Yeah. MR. STEPHENS: It's the last line THE WITNESS: The slide starts MR. STEPHENS: the historical analysis. THE WITNESS: This is the current annual salary. These are the prospective annual salaries under the different proposals. All right. So what I've done here, taking these, is formed the ratio of the PPOA to the letter carrier, and it's, again, top step, Carrier 1 for NALC. Currently, in 2011, PPOAs earn 98.4 percent of letter carriers. That's an error on my part in both cases because this is the current wage. So these should both be at 98.4 percent. 2012 I see what happened. Let me	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Association proposal raises PPOs to 101.7 percent of letter carriers paid in 2013; 2014 to 103.9; 2015, 103.0; and 2016, 103.8 percent. So it restores the relativities that existed prior to the grade increase, and it's slightly higher than they did after the 1990 great increase. But it's certainly the 96.4 percent in 2011 is well below the historic pattern. In terms of the USPS proposal, the bottom line is, it basically is going to leave or worsen the position of the PPOs relative to letter carriers, so substantially worsen, leaves them 4 to 5 percent below the equivalent pay of the of letter carriers; whereas, the PPOA proposal largely simply restores Postal Police Officers. I repeat this exercise with the APWU. These two columns are identical to the ones in the previous chart. Here, APWU plus COLA, that on goes through 2015, so I've cut it off there. In this case, we're starting off at around 101 percent. 100, 101 percent is our base prior	

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1	to this, and that's a steady decline because of		The you know, should they be better	
2	the slow growth of ECI minus one.	2	than their historic levels? That would be a	
3	With the increases proposed by PPOA, we	3	matter of have their duties changed and so on.	
4	would go to 104.7 percent in 2012; 2013, 103.4;	4	We do have one arbitration that shows, as duties	
5	2014, 105.4; 2015, 108.5 percent. So this	5	change, arbitrators have been willing	
6	restores earlier relativities. This goes a bit	6	Fleischli have been willing to put more money	
7	above the historic relativities. In contrast,	7	at grade levels, and, de facto, I would argue	
8	the USPS proposal actually results in a further	8	that Arbitrator Goldberg, despite any denials,	
9	decline in the relative position of the PPOA	9	essentially did exactly the same thing.	
10	relative to the APWU Clerk 6.	10	BY MR. STEPHENS	
11	My final chart, I simply go through and	11	Q So we're moving now to a different	
12	look historically at the ratio of PPOA to NALC	12	topic area, and this will be Union Exhibit 79, 80	
13	and PPOA to APWU 6 pay. As I've said before, in	13	and 81 from the binder.	
14	the earlier period, PPOA to NALC pay was actually	14	A And here, I'm taking a look at what the	
15	104 to as high as 107, 108 percent. After the	15	wage levels established by the Service Contract	
16	grade increase received by NALC, it declined to	16	Act for police officers. Service and again,	
17	103 to 101 percent range. Now we're at 96.2.	17	I've simply reproduced several pages, webpages	
18	PPOA proposal, 2014, restores it to 104 percent,	18	from the Wage and Hour Division about the Service	
19	about the same in 2016.	19	Contract Act. It is, in essence, a prevailing	
20	PPOA to APWU, as we can see here, it's	20	wage law that requires that contract employees be	
21	running in the 104 to 106 percent range. It	21	paid the wage that hired by federal agencies	
22	declines to the 102 to 101 percent range. The	22	be paid the same wage that they would be that	
	6	96		698
1		96	a private contractor would pay for work that was	698
1 2	6 proposal by PPOA initially, 2014, 105.6, and in 2016, 108.9. So	96 1 2	a private contractor would pay for work that was in the private sector. So I've provided a page	698
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2	proposal by PPOA initially, 2014, 105.6, and in 2016, 108.9. So	1 2	in the private sector. So I've provided a page of overview about the Service Contract Act, and	698
2 3	proposal by PPOA initially, 2014, 105.6, and in 2016, 108.9. So Q And, again, this is all from Union	1 2 3	in the private sector. So I've provided a page of overview about the Service Contract Act, and	698
2 3 4	proposal by PPOA initially, 2014, 105.6, and in 2016, 108.9. So Q And, again, this is all from Union Exhibit 77.	1 2 3 4	in the private sector. So I've provided a page of overview about the Service Contract Act, and I've gone pulled out the SCA Directory of	698
2 3 4 5	proposal by PPOA initially, 2014, 105.6, and in 2016, 108.9. So Q And, again, this is all from Union Exhibit 77. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: And just so that I	1 2 3 4 5	in the private sector. So I've provided a page of overview about the Service Contract Act, and I've gone pulled out the SCA Directory of Occupations, Fifth Edition, simply so we can get	698
2 3 4 5 6	proposal by PPOA initially, 2014, 105.6, and in 2016, 108.9. So Q And, again, this is all from Union Exhibit 77. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: And just so that I understand, why is 2015 in parens at the end?	1 2 3 4 5 6	in the private sector. So I've provided a page of overview about the Service Contract Act, and I've gone pulled out the SCA Directory of Occupations, Fifth Edition, simply so we can get a definition of police officers from that.	698
2 3 4 5 6 7	proposal by PPOA initially, 2014, 105.6, and in 2016, 108.9. So Q And, again, this is all from Union Exhibit 77. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: And just so that I understand, why is 2015 in parens at the end? THE WITNESS: Because the APWU contract	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	in the private sector. So I've provided a page of overview about the Service Contract Act, and I've gone pulled out the SCA Directory of Occupations, Fifth Edition, simply so we can get a definition of police officers from that. And in this case, what you'll find	698
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	surveillance operations. So that is the Service Contract Act occupation which I will be focusing on. Obtaining wage determinations has become much easier than it used to be. I can simply go to the WageDeterminationsOnLine.gov, and I've actually recovered the service contract wage determinations for each of the cities in which the Service Contract Act in which there are Postal Police Officers. So I'm just going to skip through these next two slides rather than going into great depth about how one uses the website. It's fairly straightforward. I've chosen by the way, I've chosen the reports that are not covered by collective bargaining and also have for previously existing occupations. So I don't think that's too much of a matter. But in this case and I've for illustrative purposes only, I've chosen the New York value. And so we have Police Officer I, Occupational Code 27131, and their hourly rate, because the Service Contract Act	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 in 2013 I simply collected those wages for each of these locations. I'm able to use the PPO numbers for each city to essentially create an appropriate weight. So, for example, 31.59 call it 31.6 percent of all PPOs work in New York City. So I created 311359. Atlanta is .0305, 3.05 percent, so I create that weight. I multiply the hourly wage by the weight. I sum them all, and I get an average hourly wage across all of these different locations of \$29.45 per hour. If you calculate that on a 2,080-hour work year, that would be \$61,253. The current PPO average annual salary in 2013 is 53,833. That's \$7,500 below the Service Contract Act amount. Under the PPOA proposed annual average salary, that would rise to 57,483, and that's in the neighborhood of \$3,700 below the amount currently required for a 	
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1	provides it, \$35.37.	1	r j	702
2	provides it, \$35.37. I should acknowledge in advance, moving	1	here for a moment, because Union Exhibit 81 stops	702
	provides it, \$35.37.	1	here for a moment, because Union Exhibit 81 stops short of your slide, and you were just quoting	702
2 3	provides it, \$35.37. I should acknowledge in advance, moving on through this exhibit, that there are requirements for that come with this. This is just the salary portion. For vacation, for	1 2 3 4 5	 here for a moment, because Union Exhibit 81 stops short of your slide, and you were just quoting data that is not readable on my printed copy. MR. STEPHENS: The data 	702
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- 19 San Francisco, 32. There are a quite a few in 20 Washington, D.C., 26. But there are also police
- 21 officers in Atlanta and Memphis, a number of
- 22 other locations, and so what I've done is created
- 21 appear that Postal Police Officers are paid 22 well -- substantially below, even under the PPOA

So using this, if you will, it would

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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	proposal, under the amount that they would that would be required of police officers hired through outside contractors. And, in fact, at the end of the contract in 2017, they would not be substantially above the amount in terms of annual salary of the amount currently required under the Service Contract Act. Now, I should say that I know that the Postal Service does not believe that Postal Police Officers are indeed appropriately compared to police officers, but I will leave that to their experts to make that comparison. MS. GONSALVES: I think he just did it, but I just want to note for the record the Postal Service's ongoing objection to any comparison between the Postal Police Officers and the federal sector, because 1003(c) is wholly	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	individuals who are hired into federal agencies. And before going through this, I should make a point about a distinction between what lawyers are concerned with in terms of comparability and what labor economists are concerned with. Lawyer you know, legally, it's going it is apparently important to distinguish between security guards and police officers. For an economist's point of view, what we're interested in are how occupations relate to each other. So I don't really if a federal agency regularly hires cooks in as police officers because they believe that their occupational qualifications make them appropriately trained to do that, I, as a labor economist, say, well, that's a little strange, but it's the market telling us what the	
18	inapplicable to Postal Police Officers. MR. STEPHENS: And this is the not	18	comparable jobs are.	
19 20 21 22	MR. STEPHENS: And this is the not the objection to the Service Contract Act number, but to the MS. GONSALVES: The Service Contract	19 20 21 22	So to the degree, for example, what would a labor economist look at? We would actually look at patterns of movement between employers and occupations to try to determine	
	70	4		706
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Act is based on private, so, no, no objection as to that. MR. STEPHENS: Okay. All right. THE WITNESS: Okay. MR. STEPHENS: And just in introducing Dr. Belman's testimony on this subject, we are again Dr. Belman has not done a an analysis of the actual tasks being performed by Postal Police Officers around the country. We're not offering him as an expert on that subject or asking him to testify about	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	what comparable is and what isn't comparable. So if we see movement of Postal Police Officers into other police officer positions in the federal government, from a labor economist's point of view, that would be useful information in establishing comparability, and it wouldn't matter whether they're legally considered Postal Police Officers, security guards or cooks. So it's a empirical relationship rather than a legal relationship from our point of view, but that still has to be established whether there is such	

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1	MS. GONSALVES: Sorry. Mr. Stephens,	1	security guard restricting access, verifying	
2	would you mind can we please take a	2	identification and general crime prevention,	
3	five-minute comfort break?	3	assisting a police officer on a police force,	
4	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I think that would	4	assisting in techniques and procedures for the	
5	be wise.	5	collection and preservation of evidence,	
6	(Brief recess.)	6	assisting in the development of crime scene	
7	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right. It	7	analysis techniques.	
8	looks like we're back. Carry on, Arlus.	8	So to come in at a GS-4 level, a police	
9	MR. STEPHENS: Okay. So where we	9	officer at NIH, you simply have to have either	
10	were had left, we're there's a couple of	10	been a security guard doing fairly modest tasks,	
11	in addition to the other testimony that the Union	11	restricting access, verifying identification, or	
12	has introduced about other federal agencies and	12	simply been assisting	
13	federal comparability, the Union introduces now	13	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: You said	
14	Exhibits 82, 83, 84 and 85, which are all	14	THE WITNESS: a police officer.	
15	publicly-available job descriptions at different	15	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: You said GS-4. I	
16	federal agencies announcing hiring of federal	16	think you meant GS-5.	
17	police officers with a description of duties.	17	THE WITNESS: What I'm saying is	
18	And then that will lead us to the next	18	this is GS-5. Okay. Sorry. Yes, I meant GS-5.	
19	two exhibits, which would be Exhibits 86 and 87,	19	In contrast with the GS-6 level, you must	
20	that Professor Belman will be	20	demonstrate in your resume at least one year of	
21	THE WITNESS: So the two issues I'm	21	qualified experience equivalent to at least the	
22	going to look at is: Are Postal Police Officers	22	GS-05 level in the federal service. Examples of	
			·	
	708			710
1		1	qualified experience include working as an	710
1	the equivalent of Grade 6 or Grade 7 officers at	1 2	qualified experience include working as an officer on a police force, serving as a military	710
2	the equivalent of Grade 6 or Grade 7 officers at other federal agencies? And to this end, I've	1 2 3	officer on a police force, serving as a military	710
2 3	the equivalent of Grade 6 or Grade 7 officers at other federal agencies? And to this end, I've put in several job postings, federal job	3	officer on a police force, serving as a military police officer, performing criminal investigative	710
2 3 4	the equivalent of Grade 6 or Grade 7 officers at other federal agencies? And to this end, I've put in several job postings, federal job postings, one from FEMA for a police officer, one		officer on a police force, serving as a military police officer, performing criminal investigative duties for misdemeanors and felonies, performing	710
2 3	the equivalent of Grade 6 or Grade 7 officers at other federal agencies? And to this end, I've put in several job postings, federal job postings, one from FEMA for a police officer, one from NIH and one from the Veterans	3 4	officer on a police force, serving as a military police officer, performing criminal investigative duties for misdemeanors and felonies, performing law enforcement in parks, forests or other	710
2 3 4 5 6	the equivalent of Grade 6 or Grade 7 officers at other federal agencies? And to this end, I've put in several job postings, federal job postings, one from FEMA for a police officer, one from NIH and one from the Veterans Administration, also one from the Mint at the	3 4 5	officer on a police force, serving as a military police officer, performing criminal investigative duties for misdemeanors and felonies, performing law enforcement in parks, forests or other natural resource or recreational environments.	710
2 3 4 5 6 7	the equivalent of Grade 6 or Grade 7 officers at other federal agencies? And to this end, I've put in several job postings, federal job postings, one from FEMA for a police officer, one from NIH and one from the Veterans Administration, also one from the Mint at the Treasury. The NIH one is actually the most	3 4 5	officer on a police force, serving as a military police officer, performing criminal investigative duties for misdemeanors and felonies, performing law enforcement in parks, forests or other natural resource or recreational environments. So one year doing those sorts of tasks qualifies	710
2 3 4 5 6	the equivalent of Grade 6 or Grade 7 officers at other federal agencies? And to this end, I've put in several job postings, federal job postings, one from FEMA for a police officer, one from NIH and one from the Veterans Administration, also one from the Mint at the Treasury. The NIH one is actually the most interesting. I won't go through the others	3 4 5	officer on a police force, serving as a military police officer, performing criminal investigative duties for misdemeanors and felonies, performing law enforcement in parks, forests or other natural resource or recreational environments. So one year doing those sorts of tasks qualifies you at a GS-6 level according to NIH. The other	710
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the equivalent of Grade 6 or Grade 7 officers at other federal agencies? And to this end, I've put in several job postings, federal job postings, one from FEMA for a police officer, one from NIH and one from the Veterans Administration, also one from the Mint at the Treasury. The NIH one is actually the most interesting. I won't go through the others because they're similar.	3 4 5 6 7 8	officer on a police force, serving as a military police officer, performing criminal investigative duties for misdemeanors and felonies, performing law enforcement in parks, forests or other natural resource or recreational environments. So one year doing those sorts of tasks qualifies you at a GS-6 level according to NIH. The other agencies have very similar requirements, so I	710
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	the equivalent of Grade 6 or Grade 7 officers at other federal agencies? And to this end, I've put in several job postings, federal job postings, one from FEMA for a police officer, one from NIH and one from the Veterans Administration, also one from the Mint at the Treasury. The NIH one is actually the most interesting. I won't go through the others because they're similar. NIH, they not only list Grade 6 and Grade 7 for what the qualifications are; they start out with Grade 5. So I'm going to read that simply to show how little is required in terms of qualifications for a Grade 5 and then go through the Grade 6s. Like I said, it's very similar to others. But for Grade 5, you must demonstrate in your resume at least one year of qualified experience equivalent to at least the GS-4 level	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	officer on a police force, serving as a military police officer, performing criminal investigative duties for misdemeanors and felonies, performing law enforcement in parks, forests or other natural resource or recreational environments. So one year doing those sorts of tasks qualifies you at a GS-6 level according to NIH. The other agencies have very similar requirements, so I won't bother going through them, but they are there for the panel. All right. What I've then done is taken the OPM LEO police annual pay for 2011, 2013. And I have to be honest about this. What I did was I took a 2014 schedule and reduced it by 1 percent, since BY MR. STEPHENS Q And this is Union Exhibit 86? A Right to get the 2011, 2013 LEO pay	710

	711			713
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Service Contract Act, so I will not repeat that. But I've done this both for Grade 6 and for Grade 7. And, again, it's the top step of each of those grades, and that's where most of the Postal Police Officers are. For weighted Grade 6, annual LEO salary is \$56,106 okay which is substantially above the current pay of Postal Police Officers. For Grade 7, \$60,838, which is actually closer to the top 2016 LEO proposal than it is to their current pay. So ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Tell me where you are on the chart. THE WITNESS: Okay. If we take a look down here, here's the weighted Grade 6 pay, 56,016. Here is the weighted Grade 7 pay, 60,838. Another now, as it turns out, the OPM schedules often represent the minimum police pay in the federal service. Different agencies	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	issue of where a Postal Police Officer would fit in this schedule. We really got we've got entry level. We've got entry level with training. We have senior patrol. And, clearly, officers with experience come in above entry level, so they may be entry level with training. Traditional police departments are that there are increase you know, the only real position in a police force you know, you've got patrol officer, you've got sergeant, or they go off into detectives. This is slightly more complex. It says that we have this thing called a senior patrol officer. I haven't adopted that. Okay. I don't I don't really know what the distinction is, how much time, what sort of experience, what sort of qualifications you have for a senior patrol officer, but so I simply used entry level with training. It seems to be a conservative choice in this case. And in that case, if you take a look at	
21	pay different amounts, and so I again have been	21	entry level with training, at step one, you'd be	
22	provided with the 2014 base schedule for the	22	at 55,670, and at top step, 74,604. Okay. So	
	712			714
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Mint. And so the exhibit union let's see MR. STEPHENS: Union 12, I believe. MS. MCKINNON: It's Union 12. THE WITNESS: The Union 12 exhibit is the Mint pay schedule, but that's the base schedule. The next page and I should go through these which I obtained by myself off of the Mint website is the D.C. schedule. So rather than work my way through the same weighting MS. MCKINNON: That's the second page of Union 12. MR. STEPHENS: Second page of Union 12. THE WITNESS: Actually, I don't think it is the second page. Oh, yes, it is. I just got a better copy. So, in this, I'm simply using the D.C. as rough and ready because it has locality pay in it, and I wasn't able to find Mint schedules for Philadelphia or other locations. But in this case, we we do have an	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	that's quite a range in there. So I put this together in a chart, and, again, I'm comparing the proposals of PPOA, again, as a top step proposal from 2011 to 2016, the USPS proposal, again, based off the top step, including a COLA, LEO Grade 6, LEO Grade 7 and a range for Treasury with training. All right. So let's actually just look at the year 2014 rather than go through this in great depth, but the information is there. The PPOA top step proposal is 59,529. The USPS top step is 54,847. LEO Grade 6 top step is 56,673. So the PPOA proposal is above the Grade 6 top step LEO, but the USPS proposal is below it by about \$1,800. Then in fact, it barely overtakes the LEO top step Grade 6 by 2016. The LEO Grade 7 is 61,452. That's a bit above the 2014 level. And it's if we go out to 2016, the PPO would be above that the 61,452 by about \$1,200, but we expect the LEO schedule to rise. If we look at the Treasury with training, so not the senior patrol, but an entry	

	7	15		717
1	level with training, the range in 2014, including		1 THE WITNESS: I can make another	
2	the 1 percent federal increase, would be from		2 statement that I think is safer, which is that	
3	55,670 to 74,604. And the PPOA proposal would		3 PPOA officers are paid less and substantially	
4	actually if we go back to the Mint D.C.		4 less than typically Grade 6 or Grade 7 or other	
5	schedule that level, you would have to be		5 police officers in the federal service.	
6	you'd be at a Step 6 at in the Treasury Mint		6 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Can you make that	
7	Police, and you would be Step 5 or Step 6		7 statement without only only on the basis of	
8	would bring you roughly in line with where PPOA		8 incorporating locality pay, which you weighted?	
9	would be in 2016. Okay. So at Step 5 or 6,		9 THE WITNESS: What?	
10	you'd be between 61,000 and 62,500 in 2014, and	1	0 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: You can't make that	
11	PPO doesn't hit those levels really until 2015	1		
12	and 2016.		2 THE WITNESS: Well, what I can say	
13	So, in that case and that's not even		3 there is	
14	top step. That's not even fully realizing PPOA		4 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Let's be accurate as	
15	seniority. So what this says is that after a few		5 to what you what you did.	
16	years, six or seven years at Treasury, the		6 THE WITNESS: I am working with an	
17	Treasury Mint Police are exceeding would be as		7 average. So, under this, you would be	
18 19	well paid or and very shortly after that, better paid than PPOA members at top step.		8 underpaying officers in substantially9 underpaying officers in New York and	
20	What this suggests very clearly is that	2		
20	PPOA members are paid less and substantially less			
21	than their than individuals engaged in		2 Service has a long and glorious history, and so	
22	man men man menvieuais engagee m		2 Service has a long and glorious instory, and so	
	7	16		718
1	7 comparable duties	16	1 your police officer pattern adheres to your	718
1 2			 your police officer pattern adheres to your clerk, NALC and so on pattern. You also have 	718
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2 3	comparable duties MS. GONSALVES: I object to that statement since he's already testified that he's not doing a comparison. He's not familiar with, he has no basis to know, to do a comparison		 2 clerk, NALC and so on pattern. You also have 3 that same 4 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And the federal 5 government does not? 	718
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		719			721
1	and I all spoke in the hallway, and as it turns		1	Postal Service costs.	
2	out, there well, we thought we had produced		2	Everything which I the base numbers	
3	all of the underlying evidentiary documents. We		3	that this is taken from and I'll go through my	
4	did not do so with the with respect to the		4	calculations are from national payroll hours	
5	costing. Those were not sent in advance, which		5	summary report period, report pay period 20,	
6	they should have been, and I take sole		6	fiscal year 2012. So this is the end of the	
7	responsibility for that.		7	fiscal year, and it's for the security officers	
8	So what we've agreed to is that Dr.		8	in the bargaining unit. So this is a very	
9	Belman will go ahead and testify on his costing,		9	detailed summary of Postal Service cost.	
10	that the post office will have the opportunity to	1	10	Now, I used the 2012 year because	
11	cross-examine him today, and if they feel the	1	11	although that is the first year of the new	
12	need to bring him back for additional	1	12	collective bargaining agreement, that agreement	
13	cross-examination, we'll we'll we'll	1	13	isn't in effect. So it's been a good summary,	
14	facilitate that and make and we'll subject	1	14	the 2012 fiscal year, of the base cost, base	
15	to we'll talk to Dr. Belman, and we'll	1	15	salary and other costs from which this is	
16	schedule to make it work. But I wish to	1	16	computed. I should say that this is a static	
17	apologize for for the mistake. It's it's	1	17	costing. It follows very closely the costing	
18	my mistake, and I'm sorry that it's interrupted	1	18	that we did for the rural letter carriers in	
19	the proceedings. So	1	19	terms of structure.	
20	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you, Arlus.	2	20	So 2012 base salary for time worked was	
21	I understand what you agreed to, and let's go	2	21	\$20,994 994,406. If with a base of	
22	forward.	2	22	plus 2.5 percent grade increase, that would raise	
		720			722
1	THE WITNESS: To move forward, it's, of	720	1	the base salary to 21,519,200 and \$519,266.	722
1 2	THE WITNESS: To move forward, it's, of course, useful to cost the two proposals and	720	1 2	the base salary to 21,519,200 and \$519,266. So it's the line immediately below.	722
-		720		-	722
2	course, useful to cost the two proposals and	720	2	So it's the line immediately below.	722
2 3	course, useful to cost the two proposals and compare their costs. Just to summarize, because	720	2 3	So it's the line immediately below. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Sorry. I need to	722
2 3 4	course, useful to cost the two proposals and compare their costs. Just to summarize, because we're about to work with an awful lot of numbers,	720	2 3 4	So it's the line immediately below. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Sorry. I need to interrupt you for a moment. You're talking about	722
2 3 4 5	course, useful to cost the two proposals and compare their costs. Just to summarize, because we're about to work with an awful lot of numbers, over the five years, salary costs, including	720	2 3 4 5	So it's the line immediately below. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Sorry. I need to interrupt you for a moment. You're talking about base salary?	
2 3 4 5 6	course, useful to cost the two proposals and compare their costs. Just to summarize, because we're about to work with an awful lot of numbers, over the five years, salary costs, including costs of time paid not worked and overtime, will	720	2 3 4 5 6	So it's the line immediately below. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Sorry. I need to interrupt you for a moment. You're talking about base salary? THE WITNESS: Right.	
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	course, useful to cost the two proposals and compare their costs. Just to summarize, because we're about to work with an awful lot of numbers, over the five years, salary costs, including costs of time paid not worked and overtime, will rise by 15.2 percent under the PPOA proposal. Call it 3.1 percent annually. Under the USPS proposal, costs will rise by 5.3 percent. Call it over five years, call it 1.1 percent annually. PPOA proposal, of course, restores the position of PPOs relative largely restores them relative to other crafts and to federal police officers. Achieving that end will raise USPS costs by less than sixteen thousandths of 1 percent of bargaining unit salary costs. And the difference in terms of the labor costs of the Postal Police and Postal Service proposals are	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	So it's the line immediately below. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Sorry. I need to interrupt you for a moment. You're talking about base salary? THE WITNESS: Right. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Who is included in that figure? THE WITNESS: The bargaining unit PPOs. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. Just the bargaining unit THE WITNESS: That is ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: PPOs? THE WITNESS: correct. There is a there is also a summary page, but this is for the bargaining unit. So, to my knowledge, this is simply PPOs. It's not the Inspection Service. And I can provide you with the page number I worked from.	

	723			725
1	step of \$480, this, in turn, would rise by	1	in salary in the first year is \$1,068,794.	
2	another 187,272. The total would be 21,007	2	In the second year, there's no grade	
3	\$21,706,538.	3	increase. There's no step increase. There is a	
4	Then, first, 2012, 2013, there would be	4	3 percent increase in base salary, and because we	
5	no further increase. We have a three, a three, a	5	don't compound in labor relations calculations,	
6	three, and then a 1 percent increase. Just	6	this 3 percent is calculated off of the 2012	
7	looking at base pay all right that	7	September base. So that's \$629,832. The COLA	
8	3 percent increase, first 3 percent increase,	8	increase and I've shown you how I've	
9	would take us from 21,706 or \$21,706,538 to	9	calculated the COLA previously \$76,700, a	
10	\$22,336,370 and on through. So the increase in	10	total of 706,532. We again calculate in the	
11	base pay without COLA would be, in 2017,	11	roll-up, and the cost of year two the increase	
12	\$23,805,979. And that's simply due to the grade	12	in cost associated with year two is \$1,045,667.	
13	and step increases and the percentage increases	13	The because we're offering	
14 15	in base pay. There is, roughly, in 2012 and yours	14 15	operating off the same base, the only thing that's really changing for the next two years is	
15	is mislabeled in this slide it's labeled 2016,	15	the COLA amount, and in the last year, there's a	
17	2017. It should be 2012. Okay. There is a	17	1 percent increase. So that's 209,944. COLA is	
18	48 percent roll-up factor for time paid not	18	a little bigger. Total increase in labor costs	
19	worked, the high roll-up factor, overtime and	19	in the last year is 457,386, but we're usually	
20	over payments. So, in 2012, our total labor cost	20	concerned with lift rather than any particular	
21	was \$31,071,721.	21	year's outcome.	
22	I have to compliment the Postal Service	22	Our total increase in base salary	
	724			726
1	on their excellent data. I switched over I	1	without allowing for the roll-up is about	726
2	on their excellent data. I switched over I teach a collective bargaining class in which I	2	\$3.2 million, and that lift over the five years	726
2 3	on their excellent data. I switched over I teach a collective bargaining class in which I teach costing, and I switched over to using a	2 3	\$3.2 million, and that lift over the five years would be 15.2 percent. It averages call it	726
2 3 4	on their excellent data. I switched over I teach a collective bargaining class in which I teach costing, and I switched over to using a postal the postal data for that, because it's	2 3 4	\$3.2 million, and that lift over the five years would be 15.2 percent. It averages call it 3.1 percent annually. In terms of total salary,	726
2 3 4 5	on their excellent data. I switched over I teach a collective bargaining class in which I teach costing, and I switched over to using a postal the postal data for that, because it's so clear and so this makes this relatively	2 3 4 5	\$3.2 million, and that lift over the five years would be 15.2 percent. It averages call it 3.1 percent annually. In terms of total salary, total cost will rise by \$4.7 million, again,	726
2 3 4 5 6	on their excellent data. I switched over I teach a collective bargaining class in which I teach costing, and I switched over to using a postal the postal data for that, because it's so clear and so this makes this relatively easy.	2 3 4 5 6	 \$3.2 million, and that lift over the five years would be 15.2 percent. It averages call it 3.1 percent annually. In terms of total salary, total cost will rise by \$4.7 million, again, 15.2 percent, but \$4.7 million. And, again, our 	726
2 3 4 5	on their excellent data. I switched over I teach a collective bargaining class in which I teach costing, and I switched over to using a postal the postal data for that, because it's so clear and so this makes this relatively easy. Now, what I've done here is broken out	2 3 4 5 6 7	 \$3.2 million, and that lift over the five years would be 15.2 percent. It averages call it 3.1 percent annually. In terms of total salary, total cost will rise by \$4.7 million, again, 15.2 percent, but \$4.7 million. And, again, our annualized lift is three point call it 	726
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	If under the PPOA proposal, that 31 million would go up to 35 point call it \$8 million. At that point and not allowing for increases in labor costs in any other units, so just using that 2012 base again PPOA costs would rise to .12 percent of total postal bargaining unit labor costs. The change in the percentage, the change in the percentage of if the Postal Police Officers' proposal was implemented would be sixteen thousandths of a percent of USPS bargaining unit labor costs. Very, very small numbers. Very, very small numbers relative to the costs of the Postal Service. This is a small unit. It doesn't, you know the former director of my school, now vice president of human resources for Michigan State, would say that's decimal cost. That's the sort of thing that vanishes in calculations, but it's still money, but it's a very small amount relative to the bargaining unit costs.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	So when we work through that, the total increase over the in this case, again, not 4.5 years, but I've calculated this over five years of the contract would be \$1.1 million or a five point sorry 5.3 percent increase over a five-year contract. That would work out to about a 1.1 percent annual increase in salary. Again, 49 percent roll-up factor, the total increase in costs at the end of the contract would be \$1.6 million annually, again 5.3 percent. Over the term of the contract, 1.1 percent annually. I've done my same calculations. Basically, if we take a look, the postal proposal would raise the proportion of labor costs associated with PPOA from point call it .11 percent to .12 percent. It would increase by roughly ten hundredths or one hundredth of a percent, a very small amount, basically leave PPOA costs fixed under this. Now, one of the issues we may face	
22	Now, what happens under the USPS offer?	22	in either case, under either proposal and the	
	728			730
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	I'm not going to go through this in the same detail. I don't think we need to. You've seen how I've done the calculations. I'm certainly happy to walk through them outside of this setting, because they're you know, it can be a little complex. But in this case, what we've got is and the way I've calculated this is I do provide COLA increases that are similar to what as I've done before, what the other bargaining units would get. I've been a little lazy. In point of fact, this COLA increase would not be probably not it's a little unclear under the postal proposal, but we'll act as if they were going to pay it. These are all small amounts of money. So the first two years, we only get a COLA increase. Third year, there's a 1 percent increase plus COLA. Second year, there is a 1.5 percent plus COLA, and in the third year, there's a 1 percent plus COLA. All these percentages are, again, based on the 2012 September base.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	difference between the two proposals in terms of total cost is extremely small. In terms of total postal bargaining unit costs, it's four thousandths of a percent. It's not four thousandths. It's four thousandths of a percent. It's a very small number, really. But 3 percent sounds big, especially coming out of the Great Recession, and we kind of sit there and go, 3 percent, that's that just seems too high. You know, one percent seems low, 1.1, but 3.1 percent seems high. So in my last page, I've tried to collect some wage forecasts or I have collected some wage forecasts and some wage information about the sort of wage increases that have been realized in the private economy. And so we're looking at how does that 1.1 percent or that 3.1 percent compare with what's going out on in the private economy. So I've gone to a couple of different places. Society of Human Resource Management, which is the lead human resource national	

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1	human resource organization in the United States,	1	hopefully be too late for this panel. But for
2	they're looking at salary increase budgets. It's	2	2011, annual earnings under QCEW increased at a
3	based on a survey. And what they're saying is	3	2.9 percent rate and the same in 2012,
4	the salary increase budget for the companies that	4	2.9 percent rate, very close much closer to
5	they surveyed was 2.7 percent in 2012,	5	PPOA than USPS proposal.
6	2.9 percent in 2013 and 2.9 percent in 2014. So	6	Current Employment Statistics and
7	that's how much these firms are looking at	7	these are weekly wages, and these are all private
8	increasing. They're right up against 3 percent,	8	sector. I have not included the public sector in
9	not quite there, but they're right up there.	9	it. Current Employment Statistics, 2012, the
10	WorldatWork	10	increase was 2.4 percent in wages, 2013,
11 12	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Dr. Belman, I'm sorry to interrupt you, but is 2.7 in 2012 and	11 12	1.8 percent. The final source that I've used is the
12	2.9 in 2013 actually data, or is that	12 13	Wage Trend Indicator produced by the Bureau of
13	THE WITNESS: Yes. That	14	National Affairs, and it provides it's a six
15	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: a projection?	15	to nine month look ahead. And what it says
16	THE WITNESS: is actual data, in	16	what the WTI material indicates is that in
17	fact, slightly shocking. Both WorldatWork and	17	2011 2012 and 2013, private sector wages
18	SHRM said, well, here's what we predicted and	18	increase slightly below 2 percent, but the WTI is
19	here's what happened. In each case, they're off	19	clearly trending upwards and that wages are going
20	by about a tenth of a percent. So only the 2014	20	to rise by more than 2 percent in 2014. So
21	is a prediction, but they seem to be hitting it	21	that's kind of the waterfront as far as I'm able
22	pretty closely, given their survey.	22	to collect.
	732		734
1	WorldatWork, salary increase budgets	1	What is clear if you look through most
2	WorldatWork, salary increase budgets again again, 2.8 percent in 2012, 2.9 for	1 2	What is clear if you look through most of the information is we expect tightening labor
	WorldatWork, salary increase budgets again again, 2.8 percent in 2012, 2.9 for 2013, 3.1 percent for 2014. No one seems to want	1 2 3	What is clear if you look through most of the information is we expect tightening labor markets, and employers expect to be paying higher
2 3 4	WorldatWork, salary increase budgets again again, 2.8 percent in 2012, 2.9 for 2013, 3.1 percent for 2014. No one seems to want to predict much beyond 2014 with wages. They do	1 2 3 4	What is clear if you look through most of the information is we expect tightening labor markets, and employers expect to be paying higher wage increases in the future as the labor markets
2 3 4 5	WorldatWork, salary increase budgets again again, 2.8 percent in 2012, 2.9 for 2013, 3.1 percent for 2014. No one seems to want to predict much beyond 2014 with wages. They do it with prices. They do it with all sorts of	1 2 3 4 5	What is clear if you look through most of the information is we expect tightening labor markets, and employers expect to be paying higher wage increases in the future as the labor markets continue to tighten. And the forecasts are
2 3 4 5 6	WorldatWork, salary increase budgets again again, 2.8 percent in 2012, 2.9 for 2013, 3.1 percent for 2014. No one seems to want to predict much beyond 2014 with wages. They do it with prices. They do it with all sorts of stuff, but I haven't been able to find good wage	1 2 3 4 5 6	What is clear if you look through most of the information is we expect tightening labor markets, and employers expect to be paying higher wage increases in the future as the labor markets continue to tighten. And the forecasts are declining unemployment, higher levels of
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2 3 4 5 6	WorldatWork, salary increase budgets again again, 2.8 percent in 2012, 2.9 for 2013, 3.1 percent for 2014. No one seems to want to predict much beyond 2014 with wages. They do it with prices. They do it with all sorts of stuff, but I haven't been able to find good wage forecast information out there. What about the change in the ECI wages?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	What is clear if you look through most of the information is we expect tightening labor markets, and employers expect to be paying higher wage increases in the future as the labor markets continue to tighten. And the forecasts are declining unemployment, higher levels of employment over the next several years and, therefore, higher rates of wage increase.
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	73	5		737
1	workloads?	1	worksheets that were used in Dr. Belman's costing	
2	THE WITNESS: Yes.	2	analysis, and I also want to request copies of	
3	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Which would	3	the surveys that were relied upon by Dr. Belman.	
4	include	4	MR. STEPHENS: Teresa, if you	
5	THE WITNESS: Those would potentially	5	MS. GONSALVES: Just excerpts are fine.	
6	include overtime, I believe, but you know,	6	THE WITNESS: Most of them are pretty	
7	again, I searched for a clear definition. It was	7	short anyway.	
8	a little hard to obtain.	8	MR. STEPHENS: If you can e-mail it to	
9	So just to finish off, a conclusion,	9	me just so I have it specifically	
10	always a good thing. One, PPO officer salaries	10	MS. GONSALVES: Sure.	
11	have fallen relative to other postal crafts. The	11	MR. STEPHENS: as well	
12	PPO proposal largely restores that historic	12	MS. GONSALVES: I can do that.	
13	relationship. The USPS proposal does not.	13	MR. STEPHENS: that's fine. Thank	
14	PPO officers salaries are below those	14	you.	
15	established for police officers under the Service	15	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right. Folks,	
16	Contract Act. They are paid less than other	16	we will resume at 1:30.	
17	federal agencies' police patrol officers.	17	(Whereupon, at 12:26 p.m., a	
18	The PPOs' proposal will raise labor	18	luncheon recess was taken.)	
19	costs by about 3.1 percent annually over five	19		
20	years, and this isn't out of line with the	20		
21	prospective wage increases in the economy.	21		
22	Further, all this can be done with small to	22		
	73	6		738
1		6	AFTERNOON SESSION	738
	vanishingly small effects on the Postal Service			738
1 2 3	vanishingly small effects on the Postal Service budget.	1	(1:33 p.m.)	738
2	vanishingly small effects on the Postal Service	12		738
2 3	vanishingly small effects on the Postal Service budget. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you, Dr.	1 2 3	(1:33 p.m.) ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. Folks, I	738
2 3 4	vanishingly small effects on the Postal Service budget. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you, Dr. Belman. And now we'll take a break, and we'll	1 2 3 4	(1:33 p.m.) ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. Folks, I think everyone's back, so we'll turn matters over	738
2 3 4 5	vanishingly small effects on the Postal Service budget. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you, Dr. Belman. And now we'll take a break, and we'll have some cross-examination, I assume,	1 2 3 4 5	(1:33 p.m.) ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. Folks, I think everyone's back, so we'll turn matters over to Teresa.	738
2 3 4 5 6	vanishingly small effects on the Postal Service budget. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you, Dr. Belman. And now we'll take a break, and we'll have some cross-examination, I assume, afterwards. And shall we have, what, an hour?	1 2 3 4 5 6	(1:33 p.m.) ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. Folks, I think everyone's back, so we'll turn matters over to Teresa. WHEREUPON,	738
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739	741
1 postal unions a few times? 1 BY MS	S. GONSALVES
2 A Yes. 2 Q	But your calculations don't include a
3 Q At least three times, correct? 3 5 perce	ent wage cut, do they?
4 A At I believe it is three times. 4 A	No, they don't.
5 Q Plus this one? 5 Q	Okay. I think you testified as to
6 A Plus this one. 6 this, but 6	at I just want to make sure that I'm clear
	hat you're testifying to and what you're
	tifying to.
	You're not categorizing Postal Police
	s as security guards or police officers,
11 year-and-a-half ago, but I would say that most of 11 correct	
	I haven't done a study of Postal Police
	rs, so no.
	And have you I'm assuming that this
	is implicit in what you're saying, but ou observed Postal Police Officers in the
	nance of their duties?
1	No, I have not.
	And you haven't then met with you
	ven't met with Postal Police supervisors
	agers, correct?
	No, I have not.
22 A When did I first obtain? I'd have to 22 A	
22 A When did I first obtain? I'd have to 22 A	
22 A When did I first obtain? I'd have to 22 A 740	742
740	
1 check my e-mails. 1 Q 2 Q A month ago? A week ago? Just the 2 Service	742 Now, if you heard testimony from Postal e supervisors and managers that their
1 check my e-mails. 1 Q 2 Q A month ago? A week ago? Just the 2 Service 3 general range. 3 duties	742 Now, if you heard testimony from Postal e supervisors and managers that their were different than what has been
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	743			745
1	A Well, I haven't finished yet. Please	1	the relativities of the craft units, the other	
2	give me a chance. The rest the balance of my	2	craft units, letter carriers, clerks, potentially	
3	testimony on comparables was a comparison of	3	mail handlers and rural they all move together	
4	Postal Police Officer pay to the pay of police	4	fairly closely is established according to a	
5	officers under the Service Contract Act and	5	private sector comparable under the law. And	
6	various Grade 6 and Grade 7 police officers in	6	there's no reason to believe that unless there	
7	the civil service system. So my testimony about	7	are big changes in the job duties that you	
8	their pay relative to those positions would not	8	shouldn't maintain the relativity of the Postal	
9	change.	9	Police Officers to the other crafts, thereby	
10	Q Are you finished now?	10	maintaining the private sector standard.	
11	A Yes.	11	Q Okay. Now back to my question, and I'd	
12	Q Okay. So what I think you're saying is	12	like you to answer it.	
13	that you're comparing the pay, but you're not	13	Section 1003(a) of the Postal	
14	comparing the duties?	14	Reorganization Act talks about private sector	
15	A No, I am not comparing the duties. I	15	comparability. We've established that.	
16	haven't done a study for the duties.	16	A Right.	
17	Q And you're not a job evaluation expert,	17	Q Does it utter a word about internal	
18	are you?	18	comparability?	
19	A I do some job evaluation. I don't hold	19	A I will leave that to	
20	myself out as an expert.	20	MR. STEPHENS: Objection.	
21	Q You've testified previously about the	21	THE WITNESS: lawyers.	
22	private sector standard of comparability that's	22		
	744			746
1	744 applicable to all postal employees, right?	1	BY MS. GONSALVES	746
1 2		1 2	BY MS. GONSALVES Q Okay. Let's talk about O*NET.	746
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2 3 4	 applicable to all postal employees, right? A I think that I've yeah, okay. We can say I've testified to that, yes. Q And as to that standard, that standard doesn't require internal comparability, does it? A That standard does not well, yes and 	3 4	 Q Okay. Let's talk about O*NET. You've testified previously about the limitations of O*NET, haven't you? A Specifically in the case of their use in regression, yes. 	746
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	applicable to all postal employees, right? A I think that I've yeah, okay. We can say I've testified to that, yes. Q And as to that standard, that standard doesn't require internal comparability, does it? A That standard does not well, yes and no. It's basically a legal argument, but if you let's take a look at the peculiar position of police officers. Police officers there are very few private sector police officer positions, which is what the statute fundamentally requires. All right. So what can you do? This shows up in non-Postal Police arbitration statutes the Wisconsin statute, the Michigan statute and many other statutes have a comparability to the private sector built into them. And but what you end up doing is saying, you know, we have we can't do that	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 Q Okay. Let's talk about O*NET. You've testified previously about the limitations of O*NET, haven't you? A Specifically in the case of their use in regression, yes. Q And you've also testified about their limitations in the use of wage comparisons, correct? You're not testifying about that here, but you have talked you have testified A And I'm Q about it. A happy to go into that. Q I'm not interested A It's being Q in you going into that. I'm just trying to talk about the limitations of O*NET. A And I certainly talk about limitations of O*NET in its use in the Postal Police 	746

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 A So I use O*NET all the time. I have a student, Russell Ormiston, at Allegheny College, who wrote his dissertation using O*NET. So the fact that I say it has limitations doesn't mean that I don't use it. I'm simply a knowledgeable user. Q And you mentioned in your testimony that O*NET has moved to a survey method of taking data; is that correct? A It has some clear limitations. It is not as accurate as it once was. Q Okay. And you testified about that in the rural interest arbitration proceeding, didn't you? A Absolutely. But it's also a question of compared to everything else, it's considerably better. So there are limitations in O*NET. I wish that the federal government would spend enough money to have a regular update using detailed job using experts in job evaluation. I can show you that it's still very, very 		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	evaluation, which is to say, experts reviewed job descriptions or or went out and studied jobs and then came back with their evaluations in all of those measures. Much more, it has moved to a self-response survey, and this has been troubling. And then you discussed a presentation that you saw at Harvard University, and you testified: I can provide that there are some issues about whether O*NET is as accurate as it was initially. Do you remember giving that testimony? A Yes, I do, and I would agree with that testimony. But what I would also say is that any data series that I use, I can probably give you extensive discussion of its limitations, its strength, and I'd be happy to do that. And like my students would tell you, I spend a lot of time on data analysis. O*NET, because of cuts in the federal budget and so on, is not as good as it initially was. It's still considerably better than any	
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 useful, and for the type of differences we're talking about between police officers and security guards, it's unlikely that the type that the changes in the method are greatly affecting those the differences in those metrics. Q Those changes that took place in 2000, is that when the changes took place A I would have to go back and check or Q Okay. A So it's around that time, but I'm not quite sure. Q So let me just bring you back to your testimony in the interest in the rural interest arbitration proceeding. And this testimony was taken on February 29th of 2009. 	/40	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	other source for job evaluation. I use it. The Postal Service uses it. I publish using O*NET. And on top of that, you know, it's considerably better as setting a standard, knowing there's some variance, some inaccuracies, than any other that we've got to the point where, as I said, Milkovich Compensation text recommends it as a starting point for job analyses. Q And you would agree that visiting sites personally with experts is preferable to the survey method? A It depends. This establishes a structure that that information gets fed into. And it really depends also for example, it seems to me in the rural letter carrier arbitration that your witness, Michael Wachter,	730

- 17 And you were asked to talk about different
- 18 $\,$ changes in O*NET, and you testified as follows on
- 19 pages 2,219 to 2,220: There are some important
- 20 changes in the methodology since O*NET, which --
- 21 which was the first public version that may
- 22 reduce its accuracy. O*NET was done by expert
- arbitration that your witness, Michael wachter,
- 17 got into some difficulty because he attempted to
- 18 use a National Compensation Survey -- and maybe
- 19 it was a letter carrier arbitration. I don't
- 20 quite recall -- where he sat down with two postal
- 21 managers and basically discussed with them how
- 22 they would do -- you know, how they would place,

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 I guess, rural letter carriers into the National Compensation Survey. So it really depends on doing a neutral survey. I think that and the emphasis here would have to be on neutral. Bringing in a neutral job evaluate person to do a neutral job evaluation between the Union and the Postal Service would probably make a lot of sense. Certainly, you're doing that extensively with the rural letter carrier unit now. But a one-sided survey is unlikely to provide useful information. Q But you haven't even done a one-sided survey here, have you? A I'm not holding myself out as an expert. Q Let's turn to exhibit Union 73, and this is the O*NET summary report for security guards. Just a couple things here. This particular summary report doesn't distinguish between armed and unarmed security guards, does it? A Sorry. Security guards. Let's see. 		 you've been present in any of the days of testimony in this proceeding, have you? A No, I have not. Q Okay. And you haven't read the transcripts, either, have you? A I've been trying to get ahold of them. Q Okay. But you haven't read them? A I have not. Q Okay. And this particular description of security guard, it doesn't take into account various mixes of duties, does it? 	
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 No, it doesn't. I don't see well, hold it. Tools and technology, it indicates handguns, pistols and revolvers. Q It doesn't A So those are possible, but it would include it would seem to include both armed and unarmed security guards. Q But it doesn't differentiate between the two? A It appears not to. Q Okay. And it doesn't distinguish between, for example, an ordinary mall cop security guard or security at high-risk facilities, like at a nuclear power plant? A I don't believe that it does. Q So would you agree that O*NET is very general? A It is a general basis for analysis, and there of course, as this happens with any broad analysis and Milkovich points at this is that you have to take specific positions and 		 Now, for all I know, a police Postal Police Officer is some sort of hybrid on a continuum between the two. And what this does is it sets out a group of tasks that characterize police officers and a group of tasks that characterize security guards that make it possible, because in the end, you're going to say, go to the Service Contract Act. You're going to say, well, really, our people are security guards. And this allows you to take a look roughly and say, well, you know, a security 	

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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Contract Act has these characteristics. Q The Service Contract Act wage determinations by Department of Labor don't incorporate the definitions that are set forth by O*NET, do they? A I would agree with you, but please allow me to continue. I was going to point that out. But so you have to take your position, this PPO position, take a look at the tasks involved and find out determine to what degree one or another occupational definition is appropriate, because you can call someone a cook, but if they're doing the work of a police officer, then they should be compared to police officers, and that's a matter of a task analysis. I don't care what you call them. I only put these forward as providing a accepted rational basis for taking a look at the tasks and comparing whatever it is that PPOs do with common occupational definitions. Q And you've already testified that you		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	economic conditions of the time, correct? A I don't know what you mean by that. Q Well, ECI one minus ECI minus one tracks well, ECI tracks general wage growth in the private sector of the economy, doesn't it? A No. It's employment cost index, so that, for example you know, a wage index tracks wages. Employment cost index tracks employer you know, employer costs. So factors other than direct wages, for example, changes in taxes and so on, will go into the ECI. So you're close, but not quite right. Q Okay. So it tracks general employer cost trends in the private sector of the economy? A That's correct, but that's distinct from wage trends. Q So changes in that index would, of course, cause changes in that would make sense that the PPO's changes would correlate to the changes in the private sector of the economy, correct?	
	didn't do that analysis, right?		22	A But not necessarily for comparable	
		756			758
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A I have not done an analysis of the police or Postal Police Officers. Q Okay. Let's talk about ECI minus one. A Okay. Q I just want to make sure that I understand this. You testified that up until the late 2000s, ECI minus one, quote, unquote, performed well for the Postal Police Officers, right? A Until 2008, there was a very slow downward trend, probably caused largely by the grade increase to the Letter Carriers and then the the following grade increase for the APWU. But, yeah, it performed well up until around 2008. They were staying at, you know, except for those grade increases, roughly the same level. But towards the end of the 2000s, it started down down in 2008, it started down very rapidly.		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	levels of work. Q It's just a general index? A It's a general index of the economy. Q You said a couple times you testified about the Goldberg interest arbitration award. You may be aware that Arbitrator Dufek was involved in that arbitration. You represented that I would just like to clarify ARBITRATOR DUFEK: That is not a demerit by any stretch. BY MS. GONSALVES Q I would like you to clarify what you mean by the upgrades that you say Arbitrator Goldberg gave the APWU. A It would appear from my reading that that he essentially increased the wage of the in the clerk's unit to reflect what had happened in the NALC, and so it looked as if you were	

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	so, and he said, yeah, that's basically what happened. He said, because we got it, the clerks got that same increase. So whatever he said, it sure looked that way. Q Okay. So he didn't actually use the word "upgrades"? A Arbitrators use many words. Often they deny what they do. I'm sorry. Q Could you please answer the question? Did he did he use the word "upgrades"? A I would have to take a look through and read that carefully. Q Okay. You didn't read it carefully before? A I've read it carefully in the past, and I was struck by some what I felt, but not everybody may feel are discrepancies between how he described things and what actually happened. Q We're getting near the end A Apologies to the panel, but I actually teach an interest arbitration a public sector dispute resolution course.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 service. Q Are you aware and I I did do research on all these positions in my I have a thick redwell with with that research I did, and I'm going to spare us going through all of the various literature I dug up on these. But are you aware that that a number of these positions, at least half of them, involve state that the person getting the position would be performing criminal investigations? A I looked through these, and, you know, as one of a very long list of tasks that seems like so many job descriptions you throw everything in, but people usually develop their capacity as they go through. It seems like a pretty standard job description in that sense. Q Okay. Well, let's just A It was very complete, as the federal government requires. Q Let's just talk as an example about Exhibit 83, which is the NIH, I believe. 	
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	 Q I'm looking at Union Exhibits 82. You don't really have to turn to them. These are just the exhibits about various federal agencies' police forces. And I'm just curious about how you picked the agencies that you included in those exhibits. A I was given these by the lawyers for the PPOA. And I did some searching under USAJobs in that case. Q But you didn't so you didn't pick these agencies? A No, I did not. Q Okay. So when you looked at these particular positions that were given to you by counsel, you didn't actually look at the positions to see if PPOs could qualify for these positions, did you? A Well, of course, since I don't know what PPO qualifications what PPOs do, it wouldn't be possible for me to determine if they qualify, but these are the entry-level positions 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 A Okay. Q Are you aware that Postal Police Officers don't have to have a year of police or security experience before coming on board? A That's true, but the current Postal Police Officers have considerable experience. So I'm not saying in this case what you seem to be saying is are they identical positions. What I'm saying is, if someone had a number of years of experience, then, as a police officer in another agency, would they qualify for a Step 6 or Step 7 at NIH. So your you may be entirely right, but it's not really relevant to what I was testifying to. Q Okay. Well, are you aware that a number of our Postal Police Officers applying for these various jobs couldn't meet the minimum requirements? A I have not been told that. Q And you would agree that all of the agencies for which examples were provided are 	

- 22 for, if you will, police officers in the federal
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22 funded by taxpayer funds?

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1 2 3 4	A One assumes, since they're federal agencies, they're funded by federal taxes, import duties and any number of revenue sources, but mostly taxes.	1 2 3 4	Q Half? A I don't know. I would I would have guessed a third, but why guess when we can look at the employer cost of employee benefits.
5 6 7	Q I want to just turn briefly and this is I think is I have two more areas to talk about, but they should both be quick. Slide No.	5 6 7	Q Okay. And what what exactly goesinto this roll-up factor?A This is a roll-up for, essentially,
8 9	50. A Slide number?	8 9	overtime, time paid not worked. Q What about benefits? It includes
10 11	Q No, it can't be Slide 50, can it? Oh, yes, it can.	10 11	benefits, doesn't it? A I would have to go back and check my
12 13 14	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: You mean the page number in the MS. GONSALVES: Yeah.	12 13 14	calculations. I'm not sure that it does, but yeah, it probably includes yeah, it would include benefits.
15 16	THE WITNESS: Okay. Yes. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I got it.	15 16	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: And vacations? THE WITNESS: What?
17 18 19	BY MS. GONSALVES Q And about halfway down, total pay with roll-ups and fringes.	17 18 19	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: And vacation time? THE WITNESS: Oh, yeah. That's time paid not worked.
20 21	A Yes. Q You said that that was 48 percent	20 21	BY MS. GONSALVES Q It also includes paid leave, right?
22	A Yes.	22	A Yes.
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$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	Q that that 48 percent pay roll-up and you testified that that was a high high	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	Q Okay. And and you just said it does include benefits?
3	percentage, correct?	3	A I'd like to go back and I would have
4 5	A Yeah. 48 percent is high, say, relative to an average for the private sector.	45	to check my numbers. I can certainly provide that to you.
6	Q So in your experience, what would an	6	Q All right. Last question, I think. I
7	average private sector roll-up be?	7	think you were aware that the PPOA proposals call
8	A You know, I'd have to go back to the	8	for locality pay, are you not?
9 10	employer cost of employee compensation and check that, but it it would be lower without a	9 10	MR. STEPHENS: There's an objection we object only that it assumes a fact not in
11	doubt.	11	evidence.
12	Q Okay. I know you're an economist	12	MS. GONSALVES: Okay. It assumes a
13	A Substantially	13 14	fact not in evidence? You guys are seeking
14 15	Q and you like to be A Yeah, but I	14	locality pay, right? MR. STEPHENS: No, that's not correct.
16	Q precise	16	MS. GONSALVES: Oh, you are not. Okay.
17	A And one of the miracles of the	17	I was wondering why that wasn't included in the
18	Internet, which is very good since I'm about to turn 60, is I don't have to memorize those	18	costing analysis, and I guess that that would be the reason why.
19 20	anymore. I can check quickly. But it would be,	19 20	MR. STEPHENS: No. And again, not
	j = 1 + j =		

- 20 anymore. I can check quickly. But it would be,21 I would guess, on average, across substantially
- 22 lower.

- 21 meaning to take attention away from the witness,
- 22 but our -- the proposal, when one compares to

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1	federal agencies, every federal law enforcement	1	possibility. Anything else, Arlus, for today?	
2	officer that we're aware of receives locality	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	MR. STEPHENS: No, sir.	
3	pay. You receive locality pay even if you live	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: I do have I have	
4	in Dubuque. So locality pay is something built	4	a Dr. Belman, you would have been	
5	in. So to the extent we're make comparisons,	5	disappointed if I hadn't asked.	
6	we're making comparisons to federal employees,	6	THE WITNESS: I would have been	
7	all of whom receive locality pay.	7	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: You would have been.	
8	So the analysis that I believe	8	THE WITNESS: but notice I haven't	
9	Professor Belman did was a weighted average	9	testified as to what comparability between rural	
10	analysis using the LEO scales, but weighted by	10	letter carriers and UPS drivers and	
11	where PPOs are located around the country.	11	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Yeah, I missed that.	
12	But so we're not seeking different	12	I have a comment and then I have some questions.	
13	different pay for working in San Francisco versus	13	The comment is goes to your interpretation of	
14	working in Memphis.	14	the Goldberg award done in 2001, and I think it	
15	MS. GONSALVES: But everyone would	15	will be part of the Postal Service's presentation	
16	receive higher pay based upon an average of the	16	as to what was done precisely in that award.	
17	locality pay applied to the federal sector?	17	But I find it somewhat astonishing that	
18	MR. STEPHENS: Not if you live in New	18	you would conclude that there was an upgrade	
19	York or San Francisco.	19	somewhere buried in there, when, in year one	
20	MS. GONSALVES: Okay. So everyone	20	and I remember this quite vividly the COLA was	
21	except for people that live in San Francisco in	21	lump summed and deferred. The COLA base was	
22	New York	22	rebased, and the percentage increase was very	
	768		77	0
1	768 THE WITNESS: No. I think one whose	1	77 modest, nowhere near a grade increase. But we	0
1 2		1 2		0
	THE WITNESS: No. I think one whose	1 2 3	modest, nowhere near a grade increase. But we	0
2	THE WITNESS: No. I think one whose pay is		modest, nowhere near a grade increase. But we can develop those facts as we go along in this	0
2 3	THE WITNESS: No. I think one whose pay is MR. STEPHENS: Which is about half	3	modest, nowhere near a grade increase. But we can develop those facts as we go along in this proceeding.	0
2 3 4	THE WITNESS: No. I think one whose pay is MR. STEPHENS: Which is about half of	3 4	modest, nowhere near a grade increase. But we can develop those facts as we go along in this proceeding. More important issue from my vantage	0
2 3 4 5	THE WITNESS: No. I think one whose pay is MR. STEPHENS: Which is about half of THE WITNESS: below that average	3 4 5	modest, nowhere near a grade increase. But we can develop those facts as we go along in this proceeding. More important issue from my vantage point is, you're aware of the fact that these	0
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And would it surprise you that those bargaining priorities often come to the table in terms of language requests? THE WITNESS: (Shaking head.) ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And would it surprise you that the relationship between the APWU and the NALC was at one time identical? THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I didn't quite ARBITRATOR DUFEK: It was at one time identical. They were and today, they're not. MR. STEPHENS: (Nodding.) ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And you canvassed 25 years of bargaining history from 1994 through roughly 2017 in this discussion today. And you're not suggesting for the panel in any way that we're to ignore the bargaining priorities that the parties brought to the table in those negotiations and/or interest arbitration proceedings? THE WITNESS: I would say that you	4 4 6 5 7 1 8 9 7 10 1 11 1 12 0 13 1 14 1 15 16 17 18 19 20 N	CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PUBLIC I, ERICK M. THACKER, the officer before whom the foregoing arbitration was taken, do hereby certify that the testimony appearing in the foregoing arbitration was taken by me in stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me; that said transcription is a true record of the proceedings; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this was taken; and, further, that I am not a relative or employee of any counsel or attorney employed by the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	772 ought to take well, obviously, not. Why be wordy when I don't have to be? ARBITRATOR DUFEK: No further questions. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right. Thank you very much, Dr. Belman. (Witness excused.) Am I right that this concludes our proceedings for the day? MS. GONSALVES: (Nodding.) ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Are we resuming tomorrow at 9:30? All right. See everyone then. (Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded at 2:05 p.m.) *****			

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