BEFORE THE BOARD OF INTEREST ARBITRATION

In the Matter of:

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE:

and

i Volume 4

i (Pgs. 614 to 773)

POSTAL POLICE OFFICERS

ASSOCIATION

ASSOCIATION

I

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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                    APPEARANCES
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   Before Arbitrators:
          James C. Oldham, Impartial Chair
          Robert A. Dufek, USPS Member
          James Bjork, PPOA Member
   On behalf of the PPOA:
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          ARLUS J. STEPHENS, ESQUIRE
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   On behalf of the U.S. Postal Service:
10
11
          TERESA A. GONSALVES, ESQUIRE
          JULIENNE BRAMESCO, ESQUIRE
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15
   ALSO 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
22
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616
1
                  CONTENTS
2
  WITNESS: DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS
  DALE BELMAN, PH.D. 652 738
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    (Exhibit books were tendered to the arbitrator.)
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		617
1	PROCEEDINGS	
2	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right. Folks,	
3 I	think we're all here. I think we're still	
4 p	roceeding with the union case. Am I not right?	
5	MR. STEPHENS: That's correct.	
6	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right. Arlus,	
7 w	henever you're ready.	
8	MR. STEPHENS: Okay.	
9	MS. GONSALVES: We have a couple of	
10 i	ssues to discuss before we begin with the	
11 t	estimony. Do you want to discuss that, or would	
12 y	ou rather just wait and see?	
13	MR. STEPHENS: On which one? On the	
14	MS. GONSALVES: The witness.	
15	MR. STEPHENS: With sure. I can	
16 d	lo you want me to go ahead and address that?	
17	MS. GONSALVES: It's up to you.	
18	MR. STEPHENS: So the we had	
19 a	nticipated having two live witnesses today. One	
20 0	of our live witnesses is here. The other live	
21 w	ritness	
22	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Is still alive, I	

618 trust. 1 2 MR. STEPHENS: He is still alive, thankfully. Thankfully, the cause for his 3 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 9 10 generally. But he's unnecessarily engaged on the 11 Hill today, this morning, and so was unable to 12 testify here. 13 So Teresa and I, if his testimony ends up being necessary, if the panel wants to hear 14 15 it, we'll have to find a way to make him available on a -- on a later date. He's not 16 available on either of the two next days that 17 18 seem to make sense. So I'm going to make a short 19 presentation on some facts about it, and that may 20 just be sufficient. And, consequently, the 21 hearing day may be a little bit shorter today 22 than we had initially planned.

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1	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right.	0 = 3
2	MS. GONSALVES: And the other note for	
3	the record was just that I said that I'd come	
4	back and talk a little bit about the maintenance	
5	craft, and I just wanted to note for the record	
6	that the provisions of the collective bargaining	
7	agreement between the Postal Service and the APWU	
8	that are specific to the maintenance craft are	
9	set forth in Article 38 of that contract, which	
10	is Joint Exhibit 3.	
11	And just to this this particular	
12	article talks about things such as the senior	
13	qualified that we had a little bit of testimony	
14	about, selection registers, banded scoring, and	
15	it also talks about promotions contingent upon	
16	satisfactory completion of training.	
17	So I just wanted to note that for the	
18	record in case the panel was interested. That's	
19	where you could find those provisions.	
20	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you.	
21	MR. STEPHENS: And, actually, the only	
22	other exhibit we'd like to add that we didn't	

			620
	1	it's a little minor cleanup, if I can pass that	
	2	down. I'll give this to Teresa.	
	3	We forgot we had promised to give the	
	4	panel the Mr. Scarpello's earning statements	
	5	showing that he is, in fact, paid at a rate	
	6	higher than custodian now, which I think is shown	
	7	on this on this form.	
	8	So that would be Union 88.	
	9	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right. Thank	
	10	you.	
	11	MR. STEPHENS: In terms of exhibits,	
	12	the Union doesn't have a witness to testify to	
	13	this exhibit, but we'd like to bring it to the	
	14	panel's attention. And it speaks to private	
	15	sector comparability. These are exhibits	
	16	number	
	17	MS. MCKINNON: Seventy.	
	18	MR. STEPHENS: Union Exhibits No. 70	
	19	and 71. 70 is a collective bargaining agreement	
	20	between Harvard University and the union	
	21	representing its campus police officers, and	
	22	Union Exhibit 71 is a posted job description for	
1			

		621
1	that position.	
2	MS. GONSALVES: And if I may, since	
3	this is the only opportunity I have a chance that	
4	I I can take to add my own exhibits, I just	
5	want to ask: What is the purpose for the entry	
6	of these documents into the record? Is it for	
7	private sector comparability?	
8	MR. STEPHENS: That's correct.	
9	MS. GONSALVES: Okay. So I thought	
10	there was going to be a Harvard witness. I was	
11	looking forward to that, in fact.	
12	And why was Harvard chosen in	
13	particular?	
14	MR. STEPHENS: In terms of there's a	
15	relative dearth of information about private	
16	any any private entities that purport to have	
17	any police powers that we were able to find.	
18	MS. GONSALVES: You couldn't find	
19	collective bargaining agreements and salary	
20	information, things like that?	
21	MR. STEPHENS: It's not something	
22	that's there's not that many I think	

622 there's the -- the court in New Jersey approved 1 an arbitrator disregarding the New Jersey law requiring prior accepted comparability for police because the Court recognized there's -- it's hard to find information on that. MS. GONSALVES: Okay. What -- then I 7 would like to introduce a couple exhibits. If a witness were here, it would be my intention to --9 to demonstrate that Harvard's different than 10 other universities, because Harvard has a 11 \$32.7 billion endowment as of June of last year, and it's one of the wealthiest, if not the 12 13 wealthiest university in the country. 14 And I have a document on that, which will be Postal Service Exhibit 13. And this is 15 a -- an excerpt from the Harvard Magazine, which 16 talks about the Harvard endowment. 17 ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: So what's the 18 exhibit number? 19 20 MS. GONSALVES: Thirteen. C-13. 21 apologize for the lack of the three-hole punches. I guess we can punch them quickly. 22

623 1 And C-14 and C-15, which we'll now be 2 distributing, this is just background information 3 about the Harvard Police. It's in that lovely crimson color. And the points that these particular exhibits highlight is the fact that Harvard Police are licensed state police officers and deputy sheriffs, that they have jurisdiction over all crimes from beginning to end that are 9 committed on Harvard campuses, and what that 10 means is -- with one exception. With certain 11 types of homicides, Harvard Police don't have 12 sole jurisdiction, but they have exclusive 13 jurisdiction over other crimes that are committed 14 on Harvard property. 15 And the crimes that they have jurisdiction over include -- the crimes include 16 17 rape, domestic violence, hate crimes and, of course -- it's Harvard after all -- alcohol and 18 19 drug crimes. And you'll see in one of these 20 attachments, if you peruse it, that, basically, 21 these are the same types of crimes that take 22 place in any large urban area, and they have

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1	exclusive jurisdiction over them.	021
2	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you.	
3	MR. STEPHENS: So the two principal	
4	parts of the Union's case today will be the	
5	attorney presentation of three exhibits that the	
6	panel has. These are Exhibits 67, 68 and 69,	
7	which are two of them are briefs filed by the	
8	National Association of Letter Carriers in a 1999	
9	arbitration proceeding. And the third document	
10	is the award issued by the panel in that case,	
11	and that I'll give a short presentation on	
12	on that.	
13	So if the so the the Union would	
14	like to make a presentation on the 1999 interest	
15	arbitration award by Arbitrator George R.	
16	Fleischli. Again, the Union had intended to have	
17	a representative of the National Association of	
18	Letter Carriers, but he was unable to be here	
19	today. The information that I'll be presenting	
20	is not based on personal knowledge. It is based	
21	on the prehearing brief and post-hearing brief	
22	filed by the Union and the award of the	

625 1 arbitrator. 2 We have not included the post office's 3 briefs for two reasons. One, I don't have them, and, second, as you'll see, the arbitrator largely sided with the Union's position. we're not intending to not present the position both sides were making, but just the arguments that were -- that we contend that were ultimately 9 persuasive to the arbitrator. 10 So by way of background, the post 11 office and the Letter Carriers were parties to a 12 contract that expired in November 1998. 13 Letter Carriers were proposing a -- a longer 14 agreement than the post office was prepared to 15 accept, and the carriers were also proposing wage increases every year and also a pay upgrade for 16 every carrier, moving them from Grade 6 of the 17 old Postal Service scale to Grade 7 on account of 18 19 what the Letter Carriers contended were 20 fundamentally changed duties that had not been 21 compensated. The parties reached an impasse in 22 bargaining, and Arbitrator Fleischli was chosen

626 to head the arbitration panel. 1 2 In the meantime, the two other large 3 unions had recently completed their negotiations with the post office and ratified them, and those contracts called for lesser economic terms than what the Letter Carriers were proposing. And to jump to the conclusion, Arbitrator Fleischli adopted the Letter Carriers' proposal that every city letter -- letter carrier be upgraded from 9 10 the old Grade 5 to Grade 6 on internal 11 comparability concerns compared to other postal 12 and employees and what he concluded were 13 fundamental changes in the nature of letter carrier work resulting from postal automation. 14 The Letter Carrier's principal argument 15 was that the carriers should receive a pay 16 upgrade due to what they described as significant 17 18 changes due to technology. In short, they 19 contended that carriers were carrying more mail 20 and spending more time outdoors doing so than 21 they had previously. The technology change was 22 called DPS.

627 1 Prior to 1993, when DPS was -- began to 2 be introduced, there was testimony that letter carriers spent approximately 50 percent of their 3 workday in the office preparing mail for delivery and then 50 percent of the time in the street delivering it. According to the Letter Carriers, DPS shifted an average of 80 minutes per workday from office time to street time. This -- simplifying it greatly was 9 10 the -- the argument justifying the -- the pay 11 upgrade. The -- the Union had proposed this pay 12 upgrade concept in the previous arbitration in 13 The arbitrator then, Arthur Stark, 14 declined to adopt it at the time, because he felt 15 that the implementation of this technology change was -- had only begun. It was far from complete. 16 By 1999, by contrast, the Union argued 17 18 to the panel that the -- there was nothing 19 premature about this request because the 20 implementation was essentially complete, that 21 85 percent of city delivery routes had been converted to this technology, resulting in the 22

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1	increased time outdoors.	
2	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Does it matter if	
3	we know what the technology was?	
4	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: It might be useful.	
5	MR. STEPHENS: Sure.	
6	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: It might be helpful	
7	if I just mention it. It's called delivery point	
8	sequence.	
9	MR. STEPHENS: Yes.	
10	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And it was an	
11	automation process that allowed the mail to be	
12	delivered to each carrier specific to the route	
13	in a delivery point sequence, so that the	
14	carriers no longer had to what they call case the	
15	mail in order to get it into a delivery point	
16	sequence. That's what DPS stands for. It's	
17	it's much more complicated, I'm sure, than that,	
18	but that's the basic basic sense of it.	
19	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: So it was delivered	
20	to the carriers, in some sense, presorted?	
21	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Yes, in trays	
22	presorted. And the technology just got	

629 sophisticated enough that they could read the 1 addresses in such a way that the carrier would get the trays exactly in the manner in which he would deliver it on the street. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Great. Thank you. MR. STEPHENS: And the award -- and I 7 apologize for the -- the simplified -- the -- the 8 award -- the opinion accompanying the award goes into pretty good detail about the different 9 10 contentions of the parties about how -- what --11 all of the factual results of that, the 12 consequences. The post office's case was that 13 this had actually made the job easier for the 14 carriers in -- in important respects. 15 The Union's argument was that it actually had made it more difficult, not just 16 17 because you're outdoors, but it required more on 18 the fly -- a lot of stuff that used to be done in 19 the office, a lot of problem -- advanced problem 20 solving was delayed until the street, but the --21 so I guess the -- Arbitrator Fleischli's opinion is probably a better source of this than I am, so 22

630 I'm trying to keep it a little short. 1 2 But as you'll see from the opinion, 3 the -- the Union estimated that the percentage of city carrier work performed outdoors had risen from 58.4 percent in 1989 to 68.4 percent by 1998, about a 10 percent shift from indoor to outdoor. And the Union contended that by spending more time on the street, this exposed 9 carriers to greater time exposed to inclement 10 weather and at increased risk of both physical 11 injury associated with visiting residences and 12 also increased risk of crime, being victim of 13 crime. 14 Thus, the Union argued that the job was 15 more physically demanding. They had to carry more mail. They had to carry an additional 16 bundle called a DPS -- DPS bundle, had to carry 17 18 handheld scanners when working their routes. 19 Union presented evidence that due to this 20 increased strain, carriers were suffering 21 increased injuries, and they presented evidence 22 of a correlation -- strong correlation between

631 outdoor work and increased risk of injury. 1 The Union also argued that this 2 3 automation had made the carriers' job more mentally demanding, that the carriers were required to exercise greater concentration during street delivery, as carriers now had to perform work in the street that they previously had performed in the office prior to automation, 9 including fixing mistakes that machines had made, 10 removing undeliverable mail from their bundles on 11 the street rather than in the office, and finding 12 accountable items such as registered mail that 13 were improperly mixed in with the DPS mail. 14 The Union also argued that the 15 carriers' jobs now required greater use of memory. Carriers were required now to have 16 greater knowledge of their routes, including the 17 names of residents on their routes and current 18 19 mail delivery status, for example, mail 20 forwarding. Whereas, prior to automation, 21 carriers had in-office memory aids to help them 22 with those tasks.

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1	And the Union presented evidence	
2	expert testimony on changed job duties, presented	
3	a professional compensation analyst who testified	
4	about the methods used to establish compensation	
5	programs. Again, this is spelled out in greater	
6	detail in both the Union's briefs and in	
7	Arbitrator Fleischli's award.	
8	But in sum, the experts described that	
9	DPS had changed the job of carrier in the	
10	following ways: Increasing the depth of	
11	knowledge required to handle mail on the street,	
12	increased responsibility for independent	
13	decision-making resulting from the need to handle	
14	mail on the street, increased physical dexterity	
15	due to the additional bundles and increased	
16	mental demands.	
17	And, again, the post office argued that	
18	DPS had not had a significant impact on the	
19	letter carrier's job and presented several	
20	witnesses to that effect. There the ultimate	
21	testimony was that the work changes before and	
22	after the implementation of DPS had actually	

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1	reduced the workload of carriers rather than	
2	increased it.	
3	The carriers argued that significant	
4	wage increases for carriers were necessary to	
5	restore the purchasing power of city carrier	
6	wages. The Union also argued that the increased	
7	outdoor duties alone warranted higher pay and	
8	presented an expert witness on that effect, who	
9	testified about the economic theory of	
10	compensating wage differentials, that undesirable	
11	job characteristics, including increased hazards	
12	and outdoor work, should be associated with a	
13	positive compensating wage, even if the turnover	
14	rate in the job had not increased due to union	
15	presence.	
16	But the main focus of Arbitrator	
17	Fleischli's opinion, as the panel will see,	
18	concerns internal comparability, and in	
19	particular, between the letter carriers and	
20	the referred to as the clerks represented by	
21	the American Postal Workers Union. Their pay had	
22	historically been linked, and the two unions had	

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	1	actually bargained together for several rounds of	
	2	bargaining.	
	3	And the post office urged the panel to	
	4	hold the Letter Carriers to that historic	
	5	linkage, but the union the NALC argued that	
	6	the Letter Carriers' job had actually always been	
	7	more difficult than that of the clerk, which,	
	8	historically, alone, warranted a higher pay for	
	9	the carriers. With the increased job burdens	
	10	associated with DPS, the Union argued that	
	11	that that that further warranted delinking,	
	12	and they presented evidence about the relative	
	13	difficulty of the jobs to the panel.	
	14	And in sum, the post office argued that	
	15	the Letter Carriers should should follow the	
	16	same recently negotiated two-year agreement that	
	17	the APWU had signed with the post office that did	
	18	not include any of the economic improvements that	
	19	the Letter Carriers asked for. They argued	
	20	the post office argued to the panel that adopting	
	21	the Letter Carriers' economic proposals would	
	22	disrupt an established pattern and cause all	
1			

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1	manner of difficulty with future bargaining.	
2	Jumping to the conclusion, Arbitrator	
3	Fleischli ruled for the Letter Carriers, adopting	
4	their final economic proposal, including wage	
5	increases and the overall pay upgrade. He wrote	
6	an opinion explaining his decision. I will	
7	summarize quickly.	
8	He explained that the the evidence	
9	in the case convinced him that the DPS had indeed	
10	made the city letter carrier work more difficult	
11	than it had been. He explained that regardless	
12	of whether, as the post office argued, the letter	
13	carriers were already enjoying a wage premium, he	
14	concluded that an outdoor premium applied	
15	warranting higher pay for outdoor work. He	
16	concluded that it had become more difficult to	
17	deliver mail than it had been previously. Thus,	
18	the 10 percent change in letter carrier duties	
19	from indoors to outdoors was significant enough	
20	for him to award a job upgrade of approximately	
21	two-and-a-half percent of pay.	
22	He recognized in his decision that the	

		636
1	impact of automation on letter carriers was	
2	somewhat uneven. There was some variability	
3	based on route and location, but that neither	
4	party argued that letter carriers should be	
5	evaluated other than as a whole, so whatever	
6	unevenness there was would roughly even out.	
7	And his opinion emphasized that he was	
8	awarding his award was based on internal	
9	equity among postal employees and not necessarily	
10	comparability with the private sector. And,	
11	again, he noted that work of city letter carriers	
12	was arguably more difficult than the work of a	
13	clerk even before automation.	
14	Finally, he acknowledged the post	
15	office's arguments in favor of adhering to	
16	existing patterns with the other employee unions.	
17	He wrote, however, that while adherence to	
18	patterns often make sense, there are exceptions	
19	to every rule. He wrote that one exception is	
20	where the evidence tends to prove an inequity in	
21	treatment. On the facts of the produced in	
22	the 1999 hearing, Arbitrator Fleischli concluded	

637 that the letter carriers were not being properly 1 2 compensated vis-à-vis other postal employees, 3 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 9 other postal employees. And we'll be presenting 10 evidence this morning about that historic 11 linkage, which the Union contends has fallen 12 away, and that while we were at a certain -- used 13 to be at a certain point, vis-à-vis, other postal 14 employees, we've actually slipped quite a bit 15 compared to them in the years since. And, second, that that does not even 16 price in the -- what we contend is a fundamental 17 18 transformation of our jobs during that same time 19 period. So while we believe, had the historic 20 linkage been -- been the same, we would already 21 be slightly above the other postal employees, at 22 which point we would be entitled to additional

		638
1	compensation based on increased job hazards and	
2	transformed duties. We believe Arbitrator	
3	Fleischli's award also speaks to that point.	
4	And, again, I guess I would recommend	
5	the panel to turn to Arbitrator Fleischli's	
6	opinion as a far better source of what he	
7	actually said than what I'm saying he said.	
8	MS. GONSALVES: May I make a brief	
9	response?	
10	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Certainly.	
11	MS. GONSALVES: We are going to have a	
12	witness testify about the Fleischli decision and	
13	testify more generally about interest arbitration	
14	history at the Postal Service, but I'd just like	
15	to make five brief points.	
16	First of all, I think Mr. Stephens	
17	already alluded to this, but the Postal Service	
18	offer in that case was premised on the pattern	
19	that had been made in previous collective	
20	bargaining agreements.	
21	And the second point is that this was a	
22	last best offer arbitration. It's the only one	

639 in Postal Service history where an arbitrator was 1 2 faced with accepting all or nothing of one 3 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 7 this more later, like I said, but -- and I think, 8 again, Mr. Stephens already stated this, but I 9 just wanted to make it clear that Arbitrator 10 Fleischli found not only a change in the mix of 11 the carriers' duties, but he found a fundamental 12 change in the duties themselves. 13 So one example is that additional 14 bundle that was created by DPS letters. letter carriers still had to case some mail that 15 was not machinable. It couldn't go through the 16 17 machines. But those were put in separate 18 bundles, and there was this additional bundle 19 that was added. 20 And in addition to that, with -- with 21 the -- with DPS letters coming on to the scene, 22 the letter carriers also had another duty, which

640 was what's called thumbing the mail. 1 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 9 probably other details as well. That's just a 10 couple of the new duties that were created by 11 this new automation. 12 Fourth, as Mr. Stephens noted, this was 13 a decision that was based -- the thrust of it, 14 its focus, was internal comparability. Again, 15 this is the only decision in Postal Service history which awarded wage changes on the basis 16 of internal comparability. It's the only one. 17 It's an outlier. 18 19 And the fifth point is just that it's 20 unprecedented -- unprecedented in the sense that 21 it not only was last best offer, but it also was based on internal comparability. And you'll see 22

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     through the testimony of Mr. Alexandrovich that
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     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
 8
    our -- our live witness for today.
 9
               ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Fine.
10
               MR. STEPHENS: And, Teresa, he's going
11
    to have a PowerPoint.
12
               MS. GONSALVES: Well --
               MR. BELMAN: I don't have to do that.
13
14
              MS. GONSALVES: We can set it up. We
    can take a break.
15
16
               MR. STEPHENS: I apologize --
               MS. GONSALVES: I'm sorry. I asked you
17
    to tell me in advance. I mean, they asked me --
18
19
              MR. STEPHENS: You're right. It's my
20
     fault --
21
               MS. GONSALVES: -- should I get it in,
    and I said I don't think so.
22
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 1
               MR. STEPHENS: It's my fault.
 2
               MS. GONSALVES: I'm sorry about that.
 3
               MR. STEPHENS: It's my fault. It's my
     fault. It's my fault.
 5
               MS. GONSALVES: Okay. We can get it
 6
     set up.
               MR. STEPHENS: We -- we printed off --
 8
    we printed off the slides in addition, so --
 9
               MR. BELMAN: It would be a bit clumsy,
    because I'll be there, and the computer will be
10
11
     somewhere down here, probably.
12
               MR. STEPHENS: Okay. What --
13
               MR. BELMAN: And so why don't we see
    how well we do with it, since we've got all the
14
     slides --
15
16
               MR. STEPHENS: Okay.
               MR. BELMAN: -- printed out. That will
17
18
     save the panel the trouble of squinting at the
19
     screen. Oh, okay.
20
               ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And, Dr. Belman, I
21
    may admit that that's getting more difficult with
22
     the passage of each year.
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		643
1	MR. BELMAN: I just update my glasses,	
2	so it's not so bad, but since I'm usually the one	
3	doing the showing, I don't notice.	
4	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Before you sit	
5	down, sir, we're going to need to swear you in as	
6	a witness. You can stay where you are.	
7	MR. BELMAN: Okay.	
8	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Just listen to the	
9	reporter in the corner.	
10	WHEREUPON,	
11	DALE BELMAN, PH.D.	
12	called as a witness, and having been first duly	
13	sworn, was examined and testified as follows:	
14	THE WITNESS: I do.	
15	MS. GONSALVES: I think, Arlus, we're	
16	going to need to make more copies, because	
17	MR. STEPHENS: Okay. I apologize	
18	MS. GONSALVES: Can we go off the	
19	record for a moment?	
20	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Off the record.	
21	(Brief recess.)	
22	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. Folks, I	

		644
1	think we're all back. Let's get going as soon as	
2	we can.	
3	MR. STEPHENS: So, Teresa, do you want	
4	to raise your point?	
5	MS. GONSALVES: I can. The ground	
6	rules require that the parties exchange exhibits	
7	by five o'clock a full day before the next day of	
8	the hearing. So, for example, the Postal Police	
9	Officers Association received the Postal	
10	Service's exhibits for tomorrow last night. I	
11	wrote down five o'clock.	
12	And there's a reason for that, and the	
13	primary reason for that is so that people can	
14	prepare for cross-examination and have an idea	
15	about what witnesses are testifying about. The	
16	Postal Service, as a matter of practice, includes	
17	any and all PowerPoint presentations in its	
18	disclosures under the ground rules.	
19	Due to a misunderstanding, Mr. Stephens	
20	did not include this PowerPoint presentation in	
21	his exhibits that he sent to us. We just	
22	received them at the time that they were	
1		

645 distributed. And the reason why -- maybe with 1 any run-of-the-mill case -- with any run-of-the-mill witness, it wouldn't necessarily be an issue, but this is -- my understanding is that this is the Postal Police's primary and only comparability expert witness. And though we did receive loose 8 exhibits from the Postal Police that, in part, 9 are replicated here, although I don't think 10 in full, I think there are some references in the 11 PowerPoint that weren't included in the exhibits. We had no context for them. We didn't know how 12 13 many witnesses would be. We did not know who 14 would be testifying as to the witnesses, and, 15 therefore, our efforts, our ability to prepare for cross-examination was compromised. 16 17 So what we suggested was that we go 18 ahead and hear Dr. Belman's testimony today and 19 that we either cross-examine a little or maybe 20 not at all and reserve the right to bring Dr. 21 Belman back at a later date to afford us the 22 opportunity to prepare for cross-examination.

646 1 MR. STEPHENS: So a couple points. 2 First of all, we believe we did comply with the 3 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 by five o'clock on Monday. 9 The PowerPoint we did not intend as an 10 exhibit. The PowerPoint was actually not even 11 completed until this morning, to be candid, and we did not intend for it to be marked as an 12 13 exhibit or we didn't three-hole punch to put it 14 in the binder. And we had no reason to believe 15 that it was something that was supposed to be sent in advance. 16 We had -- the post office, of course, 17 18 was supposed to go first in this case, and had it 19 gone first and had it sent over all of these 20 PowerPoints which it now says we will be getting, 21 I guess that would have given us some notice that 22 that was the post office's construction, that

		647
1	PowerPoint presentations, the visual, is an	
2	exhibit meant to be substantive evidence along	
3	with the testimony.	
4	My understanding was that it was not	
5	substantive evidence, that the evidence was the	
6	testimony, and that the putting two and two	
7	together is what the witness does. The	
8	PowerPoint only helps illustrate it. So we	
9	respectfully disagree.	
10	As for the identification of the	
11	witness, among the exhibits exchanged was the CV	
12	for our witness. It's Exhibit No. 72. So we	
13	believe we made a full disclosure of who our	
14	witness was going to be. There would be no	
15	reason to send a CV of someone who we didn't	
16	intend to have testify.	
17	We if the post office believes it	
18	needs additional time for cross-examination, we	
19	expect this witness will be done with our	
20	presentation by lunchtime. We have at least	
21	until three o'clock or so today. So we're happy	
22	to take whatever however long a break is	

648 1 necessary. 2 We would object, however, to the need to bring the witness back, principally on cost 3 grounds, that it's not inexpensive for this union to bring in live witnesses from out of town, especially witnesses like Dr. Belman, who charges a very reasonable hourly rate, but nevertheless, an hourly rate plus expenses. The plane ticket 9 this time alone on short notice to DCA was over a thousand dollars. So that would be our -- our 10 11 response. 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 extend this procedural issue, just let me say a 17 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 22 rules. I take it they are not specifically

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	1	itemized in the ground rules. You said that this	
	2	has been by practice understood to be within the	
	3	ground rules, but Arlus does not seem to have	
	4	been	
	5	MR. STEPHENS: I think this is our	
	6	first the post office has had practice with	
	7	other unions. We, unfortunately, have not been	
	8	privy to that.	
	9	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Yes. But I think	
	10	what we'll do is, we're going to take a	
	11	wait-and-see approach to this. As the day goes	
	12	on, we'll see how it falls. We do as it	
	13	happens, because we don't have a second live	
	14	witness, we have more time with this witness than	
	15	we had anticipated, and if we have a somewhat	
	16	longer lunch hour than usual, this will give	
	17	additional time for assessing the	
	18	cross-examination. And let's just see if if	
	19	it's adequate as the afternoon arrives. All	
	20	right?	
	21	MS. GONSALVES: All right.	
	22	MR. STEPHENS: So our witness the	

650 exhibits to which Dr. Belman will be -- the 1 underlying documents are beginning -- will be Union Exhibit 72 through Exhibit 87. MS. GONSALVES: I -- I do have one thing I would just -- if I could have one minute to respond to what Mr. Stephens said, if you don't mind. ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Certainly. 9 MS. GONSALVES: I just wanted to say 10 that in terms of the practice, although it's not 11 exactly a pattern in terms of the practice, we did e-mail a copy of our slides for Curtis 12 13 Whiteman, our finance expert, prior to -- at the 14 time that we thought we were going to be 15 presenting our first -- our witness first. 16 And, also, I just want to note that the 17 Postal Service has been very accommodating to the Postal Police Officers Association, but this 18 19 witness is a little bit different than the other 20 witnesses we've heard from, because I believe --21 I haven't heard the testimony yet, but I believe 22 he's going to be a very key witness in the Postal

		651
1	Police's presentation. And there are people who	031
2	are not present in this room who who need to	
3	review this in order to have an adequate	
4	cross-examination. I hope that wasn't too much	
5	longer than a minute.	
6	MR. STEPHENS: If I could have a real	
7	short	
8	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Sure.	
9	MR. STEPHENS: The one document that	
10	was referenced, the one PowerPoint that was	
11	presented to us when the post office believed it	
12	was still going to be going first, there were no	
13	other underlying documents associated with that	
14	witness's testimony.	
15	We understood there were there were	
16	assertions made in the PowerPoint that were not	
17	supported by evidence, and we just that's the	
18	difference here. We thought if we had the	
19	documents, that was what met the rules. So,	
20	again, no intention of anyone doing anything	
21	underhanded.	
22	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Well, and we'll	
1		

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 1
     operate -- we'll go forward on the
 2
     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.
               MR. STEPHENS: Correct.
               ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: And let's see how
 8
     it plays.
 9
               MR. STEPHENS: Dr. Belman is sworn?
10
               ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: He is.
11
               MR. STEPHENS: Okay. I'm going to in
12
     some is ways turn this over to Dr. Belman to
13
     testify on -- mostly on certain economic -- on
14
    economic matters and on some labor economics
    matters. We would call the panel's attention to
15
16
    his curriculum vitae, which is at Union Exhibit
17
     72.
18
               DIRECT EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE
19
               UNION
20
    BY MR. STEPHENS
               I'll -- I will ask Dr. Belman to -- if
21
         Q
    he can further give some context. And the first
22
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653 slide is regarding his qualifications. 1 2 Well, thank you, and thank you for the panel to listen to my presentation. In addition to having a doctorate in economics, having served as a faculty member in 5 the economics department, now the school of human resources and labor relations since 1986, publishing extensively in the area of public 9 private comparability, labor relations and 10 collective bargaining, I have served as a witness 11 in previous postal arbitrations as well as a 12 number of other interest arbitrations. 13 So I began my work for -- in postal interest arbitrations in 1995 in the Arthur Stark 14 arbitrator between USPS and the National 15 Association of Letter Carriers. I was also a 16 expert witness in the Fleischli arbitration 17 between the Letter Carriers and the Postal 18 19 Service. And after a long hiatus of testifying, 20 but I actually -- well, I testified in 2012 in 21 the National Rural Letter Carriers Association with Arbitrator Clarke. In most of these 22

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1	cases in some of these cases, I was doing	001
2	work a lot of metric work with regression in	
3	some cases, and other more recently, I tended	
4	towards external comparables.	
5	In addition to this, I have testified	
6	in a number of other interest arbitrations,	
7	teacher arbitrations in Wisconsin with the	
8	Wisconsin Education Association, basic steel wage	
9	reopener in the late '90s for the United Steel	
10	Workers. But probably more important to this	
11	arbitration, I have been an expert witness on	
12	outside comparables and internal comparability	
13	several times for the Milwaukee Police	
14	Association, for the Milwaukee Police Sergeants	
15	and Lieutenants Association, for the Toledo	
16	Police Association, and twice I have provided	
17	testimony but have not testified before the	
18	Detroit Police Officers Association. So I have	
19	some familiarity with public safety issues.	
20	I will not bother you with going	
21	through my research stream or things like that,	
22	not that it's not fascinating. I, of course,	

655 will be happy to provide any articles that people 1 2 would like to read. 3 The issues that I will be addressing in this presentation is, first of all, using O*NET to set some benchmark standards distinguishing 6 between police and security guards. Then I will move on to applying the comparability standard to Postal Police, and here, I will compare Postal 9 Police Officer salaries to those of other postal 10 crafts. They have declined, particularly since 11 2008. 12 I will show how their salaries compare 13 to salaries determined by the United States 14 Department of Labor wage and hours administration 15 under the Service Contract Act, so that's a direct private sector comparison. 16 I will be comparing PPO salaries to other federal law 17 18 enforcement personnel engaged in similar work, 19 and they, again, are low. 20 And I will also provide some costing of 21 the PPOA and USPS proposals, as well as showing 22 the proportion of PPOA -- Postal Police Officer

		656
1	costs are relative to total collective bargaining	000
2	labor costs in the Postal Service.	
3	So that's quite a few topics, but,	
4	hopefully, I will be able to be succinct. It's	
5	not my style, but I will try.	
6	MR. STEPHENS: So on the in this	
7	next calling the panel's attention and the	
8	post office's attention to Union Exhibit 73,	
9	74, 75 and 76 are all exhibits which will be	
10	underlying his testimony.	
11	THE WITNESS: So the first of my	
12	testimony will be distinguishing the tasks and	
13	other characteristics of individuals and jobs,	
14	police patrol jobs and security guards. What I	
15	should make clear at the start of this is that I	
16	have not done a study of the work of police of	
17	Postal Police Officers. I have some anecdotal	
18	evidence through discussions. I have not yet	
19	read the transcripts because the transcript's not	
20	available from the first from the testimony on	
21	that.	
22	So I do have a general knowledge of	

657 peace officer work coming from extensive work 1 2 with police unions on their work, but I have not 3 done a specific study of Postal Police. MR. STEPHENS: And to be clear on this, the Union -- as -- as Dr. Belman said, the Union is not offering Dr. Belman as an expert to make the ultimate conclusion based on job study of Postal Police Officers. It's more -- as the 9 panel will see, more to describe to the panel 10 what the economic -- what the literature 11 describes as the separation between security guards and Postal Police Officers and for the 12 13 panel in some ways to draw their own conclusion. What I will be doing in 14 THE WITNESS: 15 this section is using a very widely-accepted source of occupational information to distinguish 16 17 between the tasks, knowledge, skills, abilities and other characteristics of police officers and 18 19 security quards. And, hopefully, this will 20 provide an objective basis for assessing the --21 or a possible objective basis for assessing where 22 Postal Police Officers fit between those two

658 occupations. 1 2 The data which I'll be using is O*NET, 3 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 Employment & Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. And O*NET is a very 9 extensive and very rich database or source of 10 data on almost a thousand distinct occupations in 11 the United States economy. It was originally 12 developed by the U.S. Department of Labor by 13 occupational analysts working -- working on these 14 different groups of occupations. 15 Since that time, it's been updated through survey work, but I will go through it, 16 and it very clearly lays out considerable amounts 17 18 of information about the occupations that will 19 turn out to be useful. Just to -- and by the way, all this information is available on the 20 21 Internet. I happen to be using -- to capture 22 that and put it in PowerPoints simply because the

		659
1	Internet is undependable at some times and	
2	particularly when one is testifying.	
3	And I guess another very brief slide	
4	about O*NET, O*NET Resource Center, there's a	
5	content model which is within occupational	
6	information, and as we'll see, there are actually	
7	488 distinct measures of occupational	
8	characteristics, as well as what they call their	
9	taxonomy, which are related groups of occupations	
10	and something on data collection. So there's	
11	quite a bit of information available.	
12	I should point out that O*NET has been	
13	used regularly in postal interest arbitrations,	
14	typically by the Postal Service, in some	
15	statistical analysis used by Drs. Wachter and	
16	Hirsch to try to control for occupational	
17	characteristics. I, too, have used it. So it's	
18	already been used extensively, and in that sense	
19	is an accepted basis for occupational analysis by	
20	the parties.	
21	As I say here, it's a very rich source	
22	of information on job characteristics. There are	
l		

		660
1	a total of 488 distinct measures. These	
2	include they're divided between the importance	
3	of particular tasks and other characteristics and	
4	their levels. Standard with occupational	
5	analysis, it does focus on knowledge, skills,	
6	abilities and working conditions. It's also	
7	viewed as an excellent place to start a job	
8	analysis by the human resources profession.	
9	For example, if you look at the	
10	Milkovich text, Compensation, which is a standard	
11	graduate text on compensation, he recommends that	
12	firms take O*NET, use it as a starting place to	
13	do job analysis. So it is widely accepted.	
14	And this is perhaps the first case	
15	where it's far better to look at your handout	
16	than it is at the screen.	
17	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Not far better.	
18	THE WITNESS: The screen is yeah,	
19	well, it gets worse later on. We may have a	
20	problem or two because the slide the Xeroxes	
21	are not always the best quality.	
22	But, here, all I've done is I put the	

661 word "police" in, and you can see you get a 1 2 cluster of occupations, starting with first-line 3 supervisors of police and detectives, police fire and ambulance dispatchers, transit and railway police and police detectives. If you go through, 5 6 the occupation I'm going to focus on are police patrol officers. Now, I have to say that if you look at 9 what it says about police patrol officers and 10 police and sheriff's patrol officers, they're 11 virtually identical. Okay. So you can look at either one, and you get very similar information. 12 13 They have a bright occupational outlook, meaning 14 they'll be, in a sense, substantially above 15 average job growth. Security guards also show up a bit 16 17 further down. They also have a bright 18 occupational outlook, so things are generally 19 bright. But I've used police patrol officers. 20 And if we go to the next slide, just to show you 21 what's in O*NET, there are -- there are different 22 pieces of information. There's a summary report,

		662
1	which begins on	
2	MR. STEPHENS: And this is Union	
3	Exhibits 73 and 75.	
4	THE WITNESS: Okay. I put the complete	
5	webpages into the exhibits. I have not put them	
6	into my PowerPoint presentation, because, really,	
7	what I'm trying to do here is simply provide a	
8	possible objective basis for assessing and	
9	distinguishing between the tasks, knowledge,	
10	skills and abilities of police patrol officers	
11	and those of security guards.	
12	So, for example and as you look and	
13	see Union Exhibit 73, even the summary report	
14	goes on for one, two six pages. And I don't	
15	think I need to testify to that, but I do want to	
16	familiarize you with it. So, for example, under	
17	tasks and I won't go through all of them	
18	provide for public safety by maintaining order,	
19	responding to emergencies, protecting people and	
20	property, enforcing motor vehicle and criminal	
21	laws and promoting good community relations,	
22	monitor, note, report, investigate suspicious	

663 persons, situations, safety hazards and so on. 1 2 So this will lay out the different tasks that are expected of a police patrol officer. Render aid to accident victims and other persons requiring first aid for physical injuries. 6 In fact, in my work with police 7 officers, that has been one thing they all 8 mention is that, whereas, other people can walk 9 away from the scene of the accident, they are 10 required and can be disciplined if they fail to 11 render first aid in accident -- in cases where 12 people are injured. 13 And, in fact, the summary report will 14 include tasks, tools and technology, knowledge, skills and abilities, work activities, work 15 context, job zone, which is a very broad summary, 16 required education, work styles and work values, 17 18 because many times this is used by vocational 19 counselors. And work styles, work values, you 20 want to align people's interest with the work 21 they do. So it's a very complete set of 22 information.

		664
1	If we look at security guards, for	
2	example, their first task will be to monitor and	
3	authorize entrance and departure of employees,	
4	visitors and other persons to guard against theft	
5	and maintain security of premises. Call police	
6	and fire departments in cases of emergencies,	
7	such as fire or presence of unauthorized persons,	
8	answer alarm and investigate disturbances and so	
9	on. So, again, this lays out core, shared tasks	
10	of security guards.	
11	We could actually we can compare	
12	these and I've created a sheet that just	
13	compares the tasks from the summary measures that	
14	contrast this. So, for example and let me	
15	just the fourth task down for police patrol	
16	officer would be to identify, pursue and arrest	
17	suspects and perpetrators of criminal acts. The	
18	third task down for a security guard would be to	
19	call police or fire departments in cases of	
20	emergency, such as fire or presence of	
21	unauthorized people, persons.	
22	So that is an important distinction.	

665 Police officers arrest people. Security guards, 1 according to O*NET, call the police to arrest them. But if you go through here, you'll find that there are substantial differences. example, police officers are required to render first aid. This does not indicate that security guards are required to do that. Moving on, there -- there are detailed 9 Now, these detailed reports -- and 10 that's Union Exhibit 74 for police officers and 11 for security quards? 12 BY MR. STEPHENS 13 Seventy-six is security guards. 14 Α Okay. The -- one of the important distinctions here and what makes O*NET so useful 15 is that it not only lists tasks and the knowledge 16 needed, but it rates the importance and the level 17 18 of the knowledge required. So, for example, if 19 we take a look at -- and I haven't looked at 20 I'm not going to go through every point of this. I'm sure you're all grateful for that. 21 I'm simply, in a sense, putting material into the 22

666 record which the committee -- which the panel can 1 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 5 for a police patrol officer, the task it forecasts -- provide for public safety by 7 maintaining order, responding to emergency, protecting people and property, enforcing motor 9 vehicle and criminal laws, et cetera -- has an 10 importance level of 90. There are 100 potential 11 points. This one has an importance level of 90, so that says it's very important. You'll see a 12 13 bit more later on on this. Render first aid to accident victims, 14 15 other persons requiring first aid for physical injuries has an importance level of 82. So it's 16 still fairly important. 17 18 I'm going to focus just for 19 illustration on distinctions between police and 20 security guards in terms of knowledge. I could 21 do this with each of these areas -- tasks, 22 knowledge, skills, abilities, work styles and so

		667
1	on. I'm simply going to do this for illustrative	
2	reasons.	
3	Okay. So, for example, if we turn the	
4	page, take a look at the very first knowledge.	
5	Public safety and security, knowledge of relevant	
6	equipment, police procedures, strategies to	
7	provide, promote effective local, state or	
8	national security operations for the protection	
9	of people, data, property and institutions has an	
10	importance level of 91.	
11	I'll skip down to English language.	
12	Knowledge of the structure and content of the	
13	English language, including the meaning and	
14	spelling of words, rules of composition and	
15	grammar, that has a importance level of 82.	
16	We then flip the page to look at	
17	security guards. A security guard's knowledge of	
18	public safety and security is 57 compared to a 91	
19	rating for police patrol officers. And while the	
20	rating for police patrol officers for English	
21	language was 82, you drop down one, two, three,	
22	four to the fourth knowledge area, English	

668 language for security guards is 27. It's not 1 2 very important for security guards. You can go through the rest and make comparisons. In general, knowledge for security quards is quite low relative to police officers, 5 but there are very important distinctions. what I would suggest is that, one, police patrol 8 officers and security guards are very different 9 occupations. At least that's what O*NET 10 suggests. O*NET is really designed to provide, 11 among other things, a factual basis for the 12 evaluation of occupations. It is probably the 13 best developed of these instruments available to 14 the panel. 15 And so, for example, I would suggest that the criteria provided in it are much more on 16 17 point, much easier to use than, for example, the 18 criteria developed as part of the National 19 Compensation Survey. In part, NCS has relied 20 from the federal white collar survey and over 21 emphasizes white collar tasks to the expense of other tasks. That's not just my opinion. That's 22

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1	the opinion of a number of academics who have	0 0 0
2	taken a look at that.	
3	So what I would say is well, I was	
4	going to start saying, I don't do an evaluation	
5	here of Postal Police Officers, but I think that	
6	the O*NET provides a very strong basis for doing	
7	a factual evaluation and clear objective criteria	
8	to do that evaluation.	
9	MR. STEPHENS: Now, the next subject	
10	area that Dr. Belman is going to testify to	
11	the principal exhibits here are Union Exhibit 77,	
12	which is a graph two graphs detailing an	
13	analysis of Postal Police and salaries received	
14	by certain classifications of the National	
15	Association of Letter Carriers and the American	
16	Postal Workers Union. So that's exhibits	
17	two-page exhibits, No. 77.	
18	BY MR. STEPHENS	
19	Q Dr. Belman, you it was earlier in	
20	the presentation on Arbitrator Fleischli. Were	
21	you, in fact, involved in that arbitration?	
22	A Yes. I presented testimony.	

		670
1	Q And what on the comparability, can	
2	you testify briefly about the role of	
3	comparability in the post office in your	
4	experience?	
5	A I I'd have to range a little bit	
6	beyond the arbitration, but it's very clear that	
7	internal comparability has been an extreme an	
8	important standard. In fact, in the most recent	
9	interest arbitration I was involved in, the	
10	settlement of the APWU played a central role in	
11	the Union's decisions about a settlement for, you	
12	know, what what was going to be a reasonable	
13	settlement for the NRLCA. So there is have	
14	have been very strong patterns within the postal	
15	unions.	
16	Now, what should be said is that the	
17	PPOA, in '94, agreed to a wage formula that was	
18	at variance with the pattern that existed for all	
19	the other unions. Back in the 1980s, Clark Kerr,	
20	who arbitrated I believe that was when all of	
21	the large unions were still bargaining together,	
22	APWU and the NALC suggested a wage formula of	
1		

671 the employment cost index minus one. The postal 1 2 unions have -- were very reluctant to accept that, the big unions, and have never accepted it. The PPOA did -- did accept that, I believe -- I've been told, in 1994, and they 5 implemented ECI minus one. So they've actually been out of pattern using a very different way of 8 determining wages, and I will be taking a look at 9 the consequences of that. They've been somewhat 10 out of pattern. But patterns, I think that --11 you know, Arbitrator Dufek knows this all too 12 well -- play a very important role, at least in 13 terms of determining wage increases. And that's 14 not unusual in public sector bargaining. 15 Turn to exhibit -- Union Exhibit 77. Okay. This is the -- and I have the 16 good fortune of providing a bit of color, which 17 18 is good, because, otherwise, you'd never tell the 19 difference between the two groups. But this 20 is -- what I've done here with the -- is 21 comparing PPOA and NALC base salaries. Now, the base salaries are the annual salaries inclusive 22

672 of COLA, and I've gone a back to May 1994 in the 1 2 Exhibit U-77 and up through June 2011 in this. 3 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 Association base salary and Carrier 1. So we are 7 not putting in the carrier technicians who have 8 multiple routes. We are only using the Carrier 1 9 in here. 10 I think what you can see from this 11 graph, very quickly, is that, historically, and really up until the mid-to-late 2000s, Postal 12 13 Police Officers earned more than Carrier 1s. And, in fact, if you take a look at Exhibit 77, 14 15 what you will find is that --16 ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Dr. Belman -- yeah, 17 you lost it just for a second. THE WITNESS: I've lost it. Let us 18 19 I see what's happened. Okay. It should 20 come up in -- it seems much happier. 21 MS. GONSALVES: It's not happy up 22 there.

		673
1	THE WITNESS: Well, let's try let's	
2	see.	
3	MR. STEPHENS: Here it comes.	
4	THE WITNESS: If multiple I think I	
5	know what to do.	
6	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: So we can just	
7	observe that, Teresa, in the transcript, you can	
8	quote the doctor as saying, I've lost it.	
9	THE WITNESS: Very good. This is a	
10	case where I need to work back to get no doubt	
11	many of my students would agree with you.	
12	So what we can see from	
13	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Dr. Belman	
14	THE WITNESS: I can bring the	
15	PowerPoint up as a PowerPoint.	
16	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Just to be sure,	
17	I'm a little bit color blind even from here, but	
18	the at the very end of your ascending lines,	
19	the one on top is the Letter Carriers?	
20	THE WITNESS: Yes. The blue okay.	
21	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I	
22	THE WITNESS: Let me take a moment to	

674 get the display up again properly, because right 1 2 now, it isn't, and that's -- I see what's going 3 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 6 7 So what we can see here is this upper right. 8 line are the Postal Police Officers, and the 9 red -- you know, the red line. So this upper 10 line are Postal Police Officers, and from 11 May 1994 through about mid-2008, November 2008, Postal Police Officers typically were paid more 12 13 That changed around than Carrier 1s. 14 November 2008, where the carriers substantially 15 increased their pay while the Postal Police Officers' pay fell behind. 16 17 And this graph is based off of actual 18 dollar values. We've, of course, got the amounts 19 on the left-hand side on the vertical axis and 20 time on the horizontal axis for that. Now, if we 21 take a look at Exhibit 77 -- and the graph is largely a reproduction of the dollar values in 22

675 Exhibit 77. So if you look at the right-hand 1 2 side, I have the percentages. 3 And what we can see here is that, for example, in May 1994, a Postal Police Officer 5 earned 102.3 percent of the pay of a carrier -by the way, I am using the top step of the -- and I should have mentioned this to start with. This is the top step of the Carrier 1 pay schedule, 9 and I used that because it's a fixed point. 10 not sensitive to different rates of step increase 11 and so on. 12 It's also the most populous category. 13 The largest number of carriers are there. 14 it's insensitive to things such as people moving 15 through the system. So it's a very standard thing. This -- very typically, in interest 16 arbitrations -- and again, I'm taking coals to 17 Newcastle -- to simply use a fixed point like 18 19 that in a schedule. 20 But as we take a look at this, what we'll see is that throughout most of the period, 21 22 we're at 104. We get up to 108, 107 percent.

676 But then, in November of 1999, Postal Police 1 Officers fall back to 102.8 percent and really are -- are in the 101 to 103 percent ratio. 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 9 10 102, possibly lower 103 percent. So that grade 11 increase had a large effect on the relative pay. 12 Now, what's happened, if we go toward 13 the end of this, if you look from 2008 on -- all 14 right -- with the coming of the Great Recession, 15 the employment cost index slowed down considerably. And Postal Police Officer pay has, 16 17 since 1994, with some exceptions, been driven by 18 a formula of employment cost index minus one. 19 And as I was saying, the Postal Police are the 20 only of the postal units that bought off on the 21 Clark Kerr suggestion. None of the others have 22 done it, and if I were to say, up until the late

677 2000s, performed reasonably well, but since then, 1 because of a very large slow-down in the increase 3 in employee costs in the private sector, post -the pay of Postal Police Officers has fallen considerably behind the pay of the letter carrier craft. So as I said, during the 2000s, it was 8 tending to fluctuate in the 101 to 103 range. 9 Once we hit March 2008 -- and with one 10 exception -- it's below 100 percent, and by the 11 end of -- by July 2011, it's at 96.9 percent. So 12 there's been a substantial decline in the 13 relative pay of Postal Police Officers because of 14 the slow growth of the ECI compared to -- but the 15 combination, the other units get base pay increases plus a cost of living adjustment. 16 17 So all those have come together since 18 2008 to reduce Postal Police Officer pay relative 19 to letter carriers. And that shows up in the 20 graph, that 2008 change, Postal Police Officers, letter carriers. 21 22 If we go to the next slide, I've chosen

		678
1	to compare Postal Police Officers here to APWU	
2	Grade 6. Now	
3	BY MR. STEPHENS	
4	Q This is the second page of Exhibit 77.	
5	A In point of fact, we can take a look	
6	yeah. And it's the chart on the second page,	
7	plus this slide.	
8	Now, I chose the Grade 6 clerk because	
9	it is the most populous of the grades for the	
10	APWU. There are also Grade 7 clerks and Grade 8	
11	clerks at somewhat higher pay levels. They all	
12	move very closely in tandem, so it seemed	
13	appropriate to choose the most populous group,	
14	rather than ones that were you know, any other	
15	one. I would get about the same results.	
16	Again and here I've made a horrible	
17	color mistake. Now the PPO are blue and APWU are	
18	red. So I don't know if I'm permitted to correct	
19	that before if we distribute this, but I	
20	should. My students would be mocking me at this	
21	very moment. But, again, salary on the	
22	right-hand side, time. Now, this only starts in	
l		

679 19- -- May 1998. This information was provided 1 2 to me by Jim Bjork. Prior information was 3 provided to me by the -- the NALC information comes directly from the NALC research department. But in this case, we can see that 6 with -- you know, there are some moments in 7 bargaining when the contracts and increases are 8 out of sync. But PPO wages are consistently 9 above, although slowly falling to the level of 10 APWU wages, until, again, mid-to-late 2008, at 11 which point, they start falling below the APWU 12 wage or just even with it. 13 So, historically, Postal Police 14 Officers have been paid above and sometimes 15 substantially above APWU Clerk 6s, but now, because of the pay formula that they're under and 16 the slow growth of the ECI, they have been 17 18 disadvantaged relative to other units. In fact, 19 again, if you take a look at the chart, 20 right-hand side, we have the data of the ratio of 21 PPOs as a percentage and APWU 6. 22 If we look prior to -- you know,

680 actually, for most of the chart, they're running 1 2 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, 8 9 August 2008, PPOs are earning just about the same 10 as Clerk 6s, 100 percent, 101 percent, somewhere 11 in that range. And so that suggests that the ECI minus one formula has not worked as well as the 12 13 combination of traditional bargaining and COLA 14 clauses for Postal Police Officers. They're 15 simply less well off relative to the other postal crafts. So that's the past. 16 The ECI minus one formula has -- in 17 18 part because NALC received a grade increase from 19 Fleischli and -- in 1999, which changes those 20 relativities and was based on a change in the 21 work of letter carriers. That substantially --22 that has reduced the relative pay, but, also, the

		681
1	ECI minus one formula has served to reduce	
2	relative pay.	
3	I should say that the clerks got a	
4	grade increase from Arbitrator Goldberg, although	
5	he didn't want to talk about having to do for the	
6	APWU what had been done for NALC. It's very	
7	common in interest arbitration that it's, in,	
8	fact extremely hard for one unit to get that type	
9	of increase, a grade increase, and for another	
10	unit not to. There's a case I'm familiar with	
11	because of my long years in Wisconsin in which an	
12	arbitrator boosted the police relative to	
13	firefighters in the mid-1980s, and the	
14	firefighters struck twice. And ever since that	
15	time, they have been arbitrators have	
16	originally locked the police and firefighters	
17	together as a way of avoiding that sort of	
18	interunit conflict.	
19	So that's the past. What about the	
20	future?	
21	Q This is Union Exhibit 78.	
22	A And the future has really two	

682 components to it. The PPOA -- and I'm going to 1 2 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 9 little bit lazy, but I think it will help the 10 There are Postal Police Officers who are panel. 11 below the top step, but there are relatively few 12 of them, and so I have simply treated this as if 13 everyone was at the top step and everyone would 14 get that step increase immediately. It has a 15 relatively small financial effect and greatly reduces the calculations. It makes it very 16 17 simple to do the calculations, which I think --18 so that -- in the interest of transparency, of 19 course, I have never met a number I didn't like 20 and I enjoy a complex formula, but I think it's 21 probably better for us if we just ignore the 22 modest effect of that.

683 1 So there's -- in the first year of the 2 contract, the 2011 -- sorry -- 2012, 2013, 3 there's a grade increase and a step increase. Then there are three annual 3 percent increases in base salary, and in the last year of the contract, 2016, 2017, there is a 1 percent increase. And what I have done -- and that's a 8 PPOA proposal. 9 If you take a look at the top panel, 10 PPOA and USPS salary proposals, 2012, 2017, I 11 have worked all of those in to the far left-hand column for the PPOA proposal. So in 20- -- we'll 12 13 take 2011 as our base wage. In 2012, the wage 14 would rise because of the grade and step 15 increases to 55,587. The 3 percent increase would then boost that to 57,254; another 16 3 percent, 58,972; a third 3 percent, 67,041; and 17 18 a 1 percent will take that to 61,349. 19 All right. Now, however, PPOAs also 20 propose that they get COLA increments identical 21 to the formula used in the other contracts where 22 the Postal Service has the cost of living

684 adjustment clause. That requires both 1 calculating the COLA amount and in those cases 2 3 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 Okay. In January 2012, which would be before the current -- it was the base for the pay -- the COLA increases. The Consumer Price 9 Index was at 224.251. 10 Now, one of the nice things about 11 interest arbitration is that because it takes so 12 bloody long, I don't have to predict all the 13 future path of the CPI. A lot of this is now 14 history. And so if we go through, where you see 15 the single crosses to the right of the date, these are actual values of the CPI. 16 July 2012, it's 225.269, for July 2013, et 17 18 cetera. Starting January 2014, because the CPI 19 for January 2014 is not yet available and won't 20 be until next month, I have had to forecast the 21 value of the CPI. 22 Now, forecasting is not my business,

685 and so, instead, I've used the consensus forecast 1 produced by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve for 3 2013 to 2017. They take the forecast of a number of prominent economic forecasters, DRI, other groups, and essentially average them. And so their consensus forecast -- and that's where we have the double cross, if you will -- is 8 2.1 percent. So what I've done starting in 9 January 2014 is increased the CPI by 2.1 percent 10 for each year by 1.05 percent for each six 11 months, because the COLA's paid in six-month 12 increments. 13 So, for example -- and now I've calculated the change in the COLA. That would 14 15 be, for example, from January 2012 to July 2012. The point change would be 1.018. Okay. 16 17 that's the point change. That gets divided by a 18 factor of .4, and so what we get is cents per 19 The hourly rate, because of the July 20 increase in the CPI, would be 2.55 cents per 21 hour. 22 Calculated on a 2,080 hour work year,

686 that would be \$53. However, because of the 1 2 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, frankly, and it has a very small dollar effect. But they get half of that increase. In point of fact, we have this as an ongoing issue. 9 If you go on down this far column, 10 which is simply the cumulative effect weighted 11 for time worked, that 229, because COLAs are 12 cumulative, you not only get the current COLA 13 increases. Of course, your wage has been pushed 14 up by prior COLA increases. That 229 includes half of the increase 15 that they receive in July 2012, so they actually 16 17 get the full July increase at that point. They 18 get the full \$118 and then half of that \$117, 19 because that goes into effect in July, and their 20 contract here, they get their -- the contract 21 here ends in April. So in aligning this with 22 contract years, there are a few complications.

```
687
 1
               I have, at the end, if you take a look
 2
     at this, my forecast -- and it's largely a, if
     you will, artifact of the Philadelphia Federal
     Reserve -- is that over the five-year period, the
     cost of living adjustment would raise PPO
     salaries by $994 annually, almost a thousand
     dollars. So that's right at the bottom lower
     right-hand corner. And that would be due to the
 9
     CPI.
10
               Now, if we return to the upper panel --
     and I just wanted to make the COLA -- how I've
11
12
     calculated the COLA as clear as possible.
13
     not sure I've succeeded, but -- if we take a look
14
     at the upper panel again, I have -- gave you the
15
     wages, the base salary that would come out of the
     PPO proposal, but the column immediately to the
16
     right, which is labeled "Plus COLA," is exactly
17
18
     that. It is the --
19
               ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Hang on. I'm --
20
     I've -- I'm --
21
               THE WITNESS: Okay.
22
              ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: -- out of sync with
```

688 1 you. 2 THE WITNESS: All right. So what we have here are the COLA increases associated with 3 the bargaining cycle. So for the 2013, 2014 bargaining cycle, the total cumulative increase would be \$229 annually. 2014, 2015, \$476 annually. 2015, 2016, \$732 annually. 2016, 8 2017, the cost of living adjustment would add \$994 annually on a cumulative basis, almost a 9 10 thousand dollars. 11 What I've now done over here is --12 on -- in this column, I simply have the increases 13 in the base that are specified in the contract. 14 It does not include the COLA. In this column, 15 I've added in these COLA increases to come up with the total annual -- the predicted total 16 17 annual salary. So, for example, because of the 18 COLA increase in 2012, we would end up in the 19 2012, 2013 contract with a total wage of \$55,613, 20 and the next contract year, 57,483 and so on. 21 And so, by the end, while the specified 22 base salary would be 61,349, with that cost of

689 living adjustment, we'd be almost a thousand 1 2 dollars higher, 62,343. So that is my, as you will, forecast of what the PPOA proposal would do in the way of wages. If you look at the upper panel to the right, I have in turn taken the USPS proposal and 6 7 essentially done the same thing. The USPS 8 proposal is for a freeze in the first two years 9 of the contract. So, in 2012, it would be 10 53,833. In 2013, it would be 53,833. But in 11 2014, there would be a 1 percent increase, 12 raising the base to 54,371, 2015, 1.5 percent, 13 55,187, and 2016, 55,739, another 1 percent. 14 And then I've added in the appropriate There are no COLA increases in the first 15 There would be a deferred COLA that 16 two years. 17 looks a lot like a bonus payment the way I've 18 calculated things. But starting in 2013 -- what 19 I've labeled here 2014, I start directly adding 20 in, say, the COLA increase of \$476. So, by the 21 end, the 2016, 2017 year, post -- PPOA -- or PPO 22 wages under the USPS proposals would be 56,733.

		690
1	Now, again, I've probably simplified by	090
2	treating the postal proposal as lasting five	
3	years rather than 4.5 simply to align it with the	
4	PPOA.	
5	BY MR. STEPHENS	
6	Q And this also factors in the assumption	
7	of COLA?	
8	A Yes. Oh, yes. The Postal Service	
9	would seem to indicate that it will provide	
10	COLA-like increases to the Postal Police	
11	Officers, but haven't committed to any particular	
12	increase. I've simply assumed that they will	
13	provide the same increases as specified for the	
14	other collective bargaining units. So it's a	
15	you know, is it a given that we don't have	
16	anything more specific? I've used this, and I've	
17	assumed that they would treat things that way.	
18	So that if we go on to our next	
19	slide and these become they're somewhat	
20	harder to read because the of the color or	
21	lack of color in the your Xerox. What I've	
22	done here is I've repeated this exercise for I	
l		

```
691
     not only simply reproduced the PPOA proposal plus
 1
 2
     COLA and the USPS proposal plus COLA; I've taken
    NALC plus COLA and placed it in this chart to
 3
     contrast the two.
               And one thing we'll find here is
 6
     that -- and by the way, the NALC for these two
 7
     is -- are actual wages since those have already
 8
    been determined. The, of course, PPO are
 9
    prospective, and I've made appropriate COLA
10
    adjustments that follow my prior -- follow my
11
    other COLA adjustments.
12
               MR. STEPHENS: Just -- just to be clear
13
14
               MS. GONSALVES: Mr. -- yeah.
15
               MR. STEPHENS: -- this is -- this is
    Union Exhibit 77.
16
               MS. GONSALVES: That's not the one I
17
18
    have.
19
               MR. STEPHENS: It's at the bottom of --
20
     the bottom of the page is the August -- this
21
    graph is just taking that and putting it on a
22
     single page.
```

```
692
 1
               MS. GONSALVES: That one's just the
 2
     2011, right? The -- the slide starts at 2011.
               MR. STEPHENS: Which is the --
 3
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
               MR. STEPHENS: Just above --
               THE WITNESS: Yeah.
 6
               MR. STEPHENS: It's the last line --
 8
               THE WITNESS: The slide starts --
 9
               MR. STEPHENS: -- the historical
10
    analysis.
11
               THE WITNESS: This is the current
12
    annual salary. These are the prospective annual
13
     salaries under the different proposals.
14
               All right. So what I've done here,
15
     taking these, is formed the ratio of the PPOA to
    the letter carrier, and it's, again, top step,
16
    Carrier 1 for NALC. Currently, in 2011, PPOAs
18
    earn 98.4 percent of letter carriers. That's an
19
    error on my part in both cases because this is
20
    the current wage. So these should both be at
21
     98.4 percent.
22
               2012 -- I see what happened. Let me
```

		693
1	just take a quick look.	
2	BY MR. STEPHENS	
3	Q Dale, if I can call your attention back	
4	to Union Exhibit 77	
5	A Yes.	
6	Q in the June 2011	
7	A Okay. Okay. Makes sense. This should	
8	be so we have my error, and that should be	
9	96.5 percent. So these should both be	
10	96.5 percent. And I apologize for my error on	
11	that. So, currently, PPOAs earn 96.5 percent of	
12	what a Letter Carrier 1 earns at the top step.	
13	In 2012, under the PPOA proposal, that	
14	would rise to 98.4 percent. It's still less than	
15	100 percent. It's still less remember, we	
16	could say, depending that, historically, before	
17	the grade increase received by the letter	
18	carriers, Postal Police Officers were in the 103	
19	to 105 percent. After that, they're in the 101	
20	to 103 percent range.	
21	But what this says is that as we move	
22	forward in time, the Postal Police Officer	

694 Association proposal raises PPOs to 101.7 percent 1 2 of letter carriers paid in 2013; 2014 to 103.9; 2015, 103.0; and 2016, 103.8 percent. So it 3 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 7 certainly -- the 96.4 percent in 2011 is well below the historic pattern. 9 In terms of the USPS proposal, the 10 bottom line is, it basically is going to leave or 11 worsen the position of the PPOs relative to 12 letter carriers, so substantially worsen, leaves 13 them 4 to 5 percent below the equivalent pay of the -- of letter carriers; whereas, the PPOA 14 15 proposal largely simply restores Postal Police 16 Officers. I repeat this exercise with the APWU. 17 18 These two columns are identical to the ones in 19 the previous chart. Here, APWU plus COLA, that 20 on goes through 2015, so I've cut it off there. 21 In this case, we're starting off at around 22 101 percent. 100, 101 percent is our base prior

695 to this, and that's a steady decline because of 1 2 the slow growth of ECI minus one. With the increases proposed by PPOA, we 3 would go to 104.7 percent in 2012; 2013, 103.4; 2014, 105.4; 2015, 108.5 percent. 5 restores earlier relativities. This goes a bit above the historic relativities. In contrast, 8 the USPS proposal actually results in a further 9 decline in the relative position of the PPOA 10 relative to the APWU Clerk 6. 11 My final chart, I simply go through and 12 look historically at the ratio of PPOA to NALC 13 and PPOA to APWU 6 pay. As I've said before, in 14 the earlier period, PPOA to NALC pay was actually 104 to as high as 107, 108 percent. After the 15 grade increase received by NALC, it declined to 16 17 103 to 101 percent range. Now we're at 96.2. 18 PPOA proposal, 2014, restores it to 104 percent, 19 about the same in 2016. 20 PPOA to APWU, as we can see here, it's 21 running in the 104 to 106 percent range. It 22 declines to the 102 to 101 percent range. The

```
696
    proposal by PPOA initially, 2014, 105.6, and in
 1
 2
     2016, 108.9. So --
               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?
 7
               THE WITNESS: Because the APWU contract
 8
    ends in 2015, and I would hate to speculate what
 9
     the settlement would be in 2016.
10
               All right. My conclusion from this is
     that the PPOA proposal does much to restore the
11
    pay of Postal Police Officers relative to the
12
13
     other bargaining units. And I should say, the
14
    other bargaining units, of course, their wages
15
    have been established according to the postal
     comparability standard of equality with the
16
     similar work in the private sector. So there's
17
18
    no reason, if we believe that those wages are
19
     appropriate, that the relativities of the police
20
    officers should have changed relative to those
21
    other units. So they should be at their historic
22
     levels.
```

697 1 The -- you know, should they be better 2 than their historic levels? That would be a 3 matter of have their duties changed and so on. We do have one arbitration that shows, as duties change, arbitrators have been willing --Fleischli -- have been willing to put more money at grade levels, and, de facto, I would argue that Arbitrator Goldberg, despite any denials, 9 essentially did exactly the same thing. 10 BY MR. STEPHENS 11 So we're moving now to a different 0 12 topic area, and this will be Union Exhibit 79, 80 and 81 from the binder. 13 14 Α And here, I'm taking a look at what the 15 wage levels established by the Service Contract Act for police officers. Service -- and again, 16 I've simply reproduced several pages, webpages 17 18 from the Wage and Hour Division about the Service 19 Contract Act. It is, in essence, a prevailing 20 wage law that requires that contract employees be 21 paid the wage that -- hired by federal agencies 22 be paid the same wage that they would be -- that

698 a private contractor would pay for work that was 1 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 --8 and we'll focus on Police Officer I, which is at 9 the bottom of this page and the start of the 10 This officer carries out general and specific assignments from superior officers in 11 12 accordance with established rules and procedures, 13 maintains order, enforces law and ordinances, 14 protects life and property in an assigned patrol district or beat, performing a combination of 15 The duties could include patrolling a 16 17 specific area on foot or in vehicle, directing 18 traffic, issuing traffic summons, investigating 19 accidents, apprehending and arresting suspects, 20 processing prisoners and protecting scenes of 21 major crimes. The officer may participate with 22 detectives or investigators in conducting

699 surveillance operations. So that is the Service 1 2 Contract Act occupation which I will be focusing 3 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 9 which the Service Contract Act -- in which there are Postal Police Officers. So I'm just going to 10 11 skip through these next two slides rather than 12 going into great depth about how one uses the 13 website. It's fairly straightforward. 14 I've chosen -- by the way, I've chosen 15 the reports that are not covered by collective bargaining and also have -- for previously 16 existing occupations. So I don't think that's 17 too much of a matter. But in this case -- and 18 19 I've -- for illustrative purposes only, I've 20 chosen the New York value. And so we have Police 21 Officer I, Occupational Code 27131, and their hourly rate, because the Service Contract Act 22

700 provides it, \$35.37. 1 2 I should acknowledge in advance, moving 3 on through this exhibit, that there are requirements for -- that come with this. This is just the salary portion. For vacation, for holidays, the voluntary benefit amount is quite low under the Service Contract Act. It's \$3.81. And that applies across every occupation covered 9 by the Service Contract Act. So be they a 10 laborer, a janitor or a radiological technician, 11 that's the amount in the size for voluntary 12 benefits, but we're going to focus on the wage 13 piece. 14 And so that takes us on to Union 15 Exhibit 81. Of course, Postal Police Officers are scattered across a number of cities. 16 largest number are in New York. There are 145 17 18 Postal Police Officers. There are quite a few in 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 other locations, and so what I've done is created 22

701 a weighted average for this. I have collected 1 the wages, the Service Contract Act hourly wage 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 8 31.6 percent -- of all PPOs work in New York 9 City. So I created 31 -- .1359. Atlanta is 10 .0305, 3.05 percent, so I create that weight. 11 multiply the hourly wage by the weight. I sum 12 them all, and I get an average hourly wage across 13 all of these different locations of \$29.45 per 14 hour. If you calculate that on a 2,080-hour work 15 year, that would be \$61,253. The current PPO average annual salary 16 in 2013 is 53,833. That's \$7,500 below the 17 18 Service Contract Act amount. Under the PPOA 19 proposed annual average salary, that would rise 20 to 57,483, and that's in the neighborhood of 21 \$3,700 below the amount currently required for a 22 police patrol officer.

		702
1	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I have to stop you	
2	here for a moment, because Union Exhibit 81 stops	
3	short of your slide, and you were just quoting	
4	data that is not readable on my printed copy.	
5	MR. STEPHENS: The data	
6	THE WITNESS: Oh, I see what's going	
7	on.	
8	MR. STEPHENS: It's in Exhibit 77.	
9	THE WITNESS: Oh, I see what's	
10	happening. So it stops right here, 61,000. What	
11	I've done down here is I've said, well, what is	
12	the PPO's current annual salary in 2013? That's	
13	\$53,833. Okay. That's, as I said, roughly	
14	\$7,500 less than would be required under the	
15	Service Contract Act.	
16	Under the PPOA proposed average annual	
17	salary in 2013, PPOA salaries would be 57,483,	
18	which, as I said, remains below the level	
19	required by the Service Contract Act.	
20	So using this, if you will, it would	
21	appear that Postal Police Officers are paid	
22	well substantially below, even under the PPOA	

		703
1	proposal, under the amount that they would	703
2	that would be required of police officers hired	
3	through outside contractors. And, in fact, at	
4	the end of the contract in 2017, they would not	
5	be substantially above the amount in terms of	
6	annual salary of the amount currently required	
7	under the Service Contract Act.	
8	Now, I should say that I know that the	
9	Postal Service does not believe that Postal	
10	Police Officers are indeed appropriately compared	
11	to police officers, but I will leave that to	
12	their experts to make that comparison.	
13	MS. GONSALVES: I think he just did it,	
14	but I just want to note for the record the Postal	
15	Service's ongoing objection to any comparison	
16	between the Postal Police Officers and the	
17	federal sector, because 1003(c) is wholly	
18	inapplicable to Postal Police Officers.	
19	MR. STEPHENS: And this is the not	
20	the objection to the Service Contract Act number,	
21	but to the	
22	MS. GONSALVES: The Service Contract	

	704
1	Act is based on private, so, no, no objection as
2	to that.
3	MR. STEPHENS: Okay. All right.
4	THE WITNESS: Okay.
5	MR. STEPHENS: And just in
6	introducing Dr. Belman's testimony on this
7	subject, we are again Dr. Belman has not done
8	a an analysis of the actual tasks being
9	performed by Postal Police Officers around the
10	country. We're not offering him as an expert on
11	that subject or asking him to testify about
12	comparing actual job duties based on an analysis
13	of the the federal agencies that we're going
14	to be referencing here. It's more in terms of
15	because they go into quite a bit of variety, but
16	it's more to give a a bit of of a
17	evidentiary background of what different agencies
18	are hiring in at based on publicly-available
19	documents.
20	THE WITNESS: So I'll be looking at two
21	pieces and comparing PPOs to federal police
22	officers. And one is the grade rankings of

705 individuals who are hired into federal agencies. 1 2 And before going through this, I should make a 3 point about a distinction between what lawyers are concerned with in terms of comparability and what labor economists are concerned with. 6 Lawyer -- you know, legally, it's 7 going -- it is apparently important to 8 distinguish between security guards and police 9 officers. For an economist's point of view, what 10 we're interested in are how occupations relate to 11 each other. So I don't really -- if a federal 12 agency regularly hires cooks in as police 13 officers because they believe that their 14 occupational qualifications make them 15 appropriately trained to do that, I, as a labor economist, say, well, that's a little strange, 16 but it's the market telling us what the 17 18 comparable jobs are. 19 So to the degree, for example, what 20 would a labor economist look at? We would 21 actually look at patterns of movement between 22 employers and occupations to try to determine

706 what comparable is and what isn't comparable. 1 2 if we see movement of Postal Police Officers into 3 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. 9 it's a empirical relationship rather than a legal 10 relationship from our point of view, but that 11 still has to be established whether there is such 12 a relationship. And it should also be said that it 13 14 doesn't take a lot of that type of movement, 15 because economists are always concerned with marginal changes in terms of looking at wages and 16 so on. It doesn't take a lot of that movement to 17 18 really establish that there's reasonable 19 comparability, although there's a certain low 20 level at which it doesn't. Okay. But it is an 21 empirical relationship, which we can argue -- no 22 doubt can argue over.

		707
1	MS. GONSALVES: Sorry. Mr. Stephens,	
2	would you mind can we please take a	
3	five-minute comfort break?	
4	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I think that would	
5	be wise.	
6	(Brief recess.)	
7	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right. It	
8	looks like we're back. Carry on, Arlus.	
9	MR. STEPHENS: Okay. So where we	
10	were had left, we're there's a couple of	
11	in addition to the other testimony that the Union	
12	has introduced about other federal agencies and	
13	federal comparability, the Union introduces now	
14	Exhibits 82, 83, 84 and 85, which are all	
15	publicly-available job descriptions at different	
16	federal agencies announcing hiring of federal	
17	police officers with a description of duties.	
18	And then that will lead us to the next	
19	two exhibits, which would be Exhibits 86 and 87,	
20	that Professor Belman will be	
21	THE WITNESS: So the two issues I'm	
22	going to look at is: Are Postal Police Officers	

708 the equivalent of Grade 6 or Grade 7 officers at 1 2 other federal agencies? And to this end, I've 3 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 8 interesting. I won't go through the others 9 because they're similar. 10 NIH, they not only list Grade 6 and 11 Grade 7 for what the qualifications are; they start out with Grade 5. So I'm going to read 12 13 that simply to show how little is required in 14 terms of qualifications for a Grade 5 and then go through the Grade 6s. Like I said, it's very 15 similar to others. 16 But for Grade 5, you must demonstrate 17 18 in your resume at least one year of qualified 19 experience equivalent to at least the GS-4 level 20 of the federal service. Examples of qualified 21 experience include performing the following types 22 of tasks under close supervision: Working as a

		709
1	security guard restricting access, verifying	
2	identification and general crime prevention,	
3	assisting a police officer on a police force,	
4	assisting in techniques and procedures for the	
5	collection and preservation of evidence,	
6	assisting in the development of crime scene	
7	analysis techniques.	
8	So to come in at a GS-4 level, a police	
9	officer at NIH, you simply have to have either	
10	been a security guard doing fairly modest tasks,	
11	restricting access, verifying identification, or	
12	simply been assisting	
13	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: You said	
14	THE WITNESS: a police officer.	
15	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: You said GS-4. I	
16	think you meant GS-5.	
17	THE WITNESS: What I'm saying is	
18	this is GS-5. Okay. Sorry. Yes, I meant GS-5.	
19	In contrast with the GS-6 level, you must	
20	demonstrate in your resume at least one year of	
21	qualified experience equivalent to at least the	
22	GS-05 level in the federal service. Examples of	

710 qualified experience include working as an 1 2 officer on a police force, serving as a military police officer, performing criminal investigative 3 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 9 agencies have very similar requirements, so I 10 won't bother going through them, but they are 11 there for the panel. 12 All right. What I've then done is taken the OPM LEO police annual pay for 2011, 13 14 2013. And I have to be honest about this. I did was I took a 2014 schedule and reduced it 15 by 1 percent, since --16 BY MR. STEPHENS 17 And this is Union Exhibit 86? 18 19 Right -- to get the 2011, 2013 LEO pay 20 schedule. My procedure, I have weighted it 21 according to the distribution of Postal Police 22 Officers using the same method I used for the

711 Service Contract Act, so I will not repeat that. 1 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 7 is \$56,106 -- okay -- which is substantially above the current pay of Postal Police Officers. 9 For Grade 7, \$60,838, which is actually closer to 10 the top 2016 LEO proposal than it is to their 11 current pay. So --12 ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Tell me where you 13 are on the chart. 14 THE WITNESS: Okay. If we take a look 15 down here, here's the weighted Grade 6 pay, 56,016. Here is the weighted Grade 7 pay, 16 60,838. 17 18 Another -- now, as it turns out, the 19 OPM schedules often represent the minimum police 20 pay in the federal service. Different agencies 21 pay different amounts, and so I again have been 22 provided with the 2014 base schedule for the

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712
 1
           And so the exhibit -- union -- let's
 2
     see --
               MR. STEPHENS: Union 12, I believe.
 3
               MS. MCKINNON: It's Union 12.
               THE WITNESS: The Union 12 exhibit is
     the Mint pay schedule, but that's the base
 6
 7
     schedule. The next page -- and I should go
 8
     through these -- which I obtained by myself off
 9
     of the Mint website is the D.C. schedule. So
10
     rather than work my way through the same
11
    weighting --
12
               MS. MCKINNON: That's the second page
13
     of Union 12.
14
               MR. STEPHENS: Second page of Union 12.
15
               THE WITNESS: Actually, I don't think
     it is the second page. Oh, yes, it is. I just
16
17
    got a better copy.
18
               So, in this, I'm simply using the D.C.
19
     as rough and ready because it has locality pay in
20
     it, and I wasn't able to find Mint schedules for
21
     Philadelphia or other locations.
22
               But in this case, we -- we do have an
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713 issue of where a Postal Police Officer would fit 1 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 8 there are increase -- you know, the only real 9 position in a police force -- you know, you've 10 got patrol officer, you've got sergeant, or they 11 go off into detectives. This is slightly more 12 It says that we have this thing called 13 a senior patrol officer. I haven't adopted that. 14 Okay. I don't -- I don't really know what the 15 distinction is, how much time, what sort of experience, what sort of qualifications you have 16 for a senior patrol officer, but -- so I simply 17 18 used entry level with training. It seems to be a 19 conservative choice in this case. 20 And in that case, if you take a look at 21 entry level with training, at step one, you'd be 22 at 55,670, and at top step, 74,604. Okay.

714 that's quite a range in there. So I put this 1 2 together in a chart, and, again, I'm comparing 3 the proposals of PPOA, again, as a top step proposal from 2011 to 2016, the USPS proposal, 5 again, based off the top step, including a COLA, 6 LEO Grade 6, LEO Grade 7 and a range for Treasury with training. All right. So let's actually just look at the year 9 2014 rather than go through this in great depth, 10 but the information is there. The PPOA top step proposal is 59,529. The USPS top step is 54,847. 11 LEO Grade 6 top step is 56,673. So the PPOA 12 13 proposal is above the Grade 6 top step LEO, but 14 the USPS proposal is below it by about \$1,800. 15 Then -- in fact, it barely overtakes the LEO top step Grade 6 by 2016. 16 The LEO Grade 7 is 61,452. That's a bit above the 2014 level. 17 18 And it's -- if we go out to 2016, the PPO would 19 be above that -- the 61,452 by about \$1,200, but 20 we expect the LEO schedule to rise. 21 If we look at the Treasury with 22 training, so not the senior patrol, but an entry

715 level with training, the range in 2014, including 1 the 1 percent federal increase, would be from 55,670 to 74,604. And the PPOA proposal would actually -- if we go back to the Mint D.C. schedule that level, you would have to be -you'd be at a Step 6 at -- in the Treasury Mint Police, and you would be -- Step 5 or Step 6 would bring you roughly in line with where PPOA 9 would be in 2016. Okay. So at Step 5 or 6, 10 you'd be between 61,000 and 62,500 in 2014, and 11 PPO doesn't hit those levels really until 2015 12 and 2016. 13 So, in that case -- and that's not even top step. That's not even fully realizing PPOA 14 15 seniority. So what this says is that after a few 16 years, six or seven years at Treasury, the 17 Treasury Mint Police are exceeding -- would be as 18 well paid or -- and very shortly after that, 19 better paid than PPOA members at top step. 20 What this suggests very clearly is that 21 PPOA members are paid less and substantially less 22 than their -- than individuals engaged in

		716
1	comparable duties	
2	MS. GONSALVES: I object to that	
3	statement since he's already testified that he's	
4	not doing a comparison. He's not familiar with,	
5	he has no basis to know, to do a comparison	
6	between the PPOs and the federal police.	
7	MR. STEPHENS: I think the response is,	
8	we've introduced the as exhibits, job	
9	descriptions in as Union Exhibits 83 forward,	
10	and, again, it is an argument that the Union is	
11	making, ultimately, since there is a fundamental	
12	disagreement in the case between the post office	
13	and the Union as far as what it is that Postal	
14	Police Officers do, and that's a factual dispute	
15	that the panel would may render a decision on.	
16	The panel, I sort of thought, can decide whether	
17	we meet it or don't meet it.	
18	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you. We	
19	can	
20	MR. STEPHENS: So I think it's fair.	
21	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: So we don't need	
22	that conclusion by this witness.	

		717
1	THE WITNESS: I can make another	
2	statement that I think is safer, which is that	
3	PPOA officers are paid less and substantially	
4	less than typically Grade 6 or Grade 7 or other	
5	police officers in the federal service.	
6	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Can you make that	
7	statement without only only on the basis of	
8	incorporating locality pay, which you weighted?	
9	THE WITNESS: What?	
10	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: You can't make that	
11	statement geographically across lines, can you?	
12	THE WITNESS: Well, what I can say	
13	there is	
14	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Let's be accurate as	
15	to what you what you did.	
16	THE WITNESS: I am working with an	
17	average. So, under this, you would be	
18	underpaying officers in substantially	
19	underpaying officers in New York and	
20	substantially, perhaps I haven't looked	
21	overpaying officers in Memphis. But the Postal	
22	Service has a long and glorious history, and so	

		718
1	your police officer pattern adheres to your	
2	clerk, NALC and so on pattern. You also have	
3	that same	
4	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And the federal	
5	government does not?	
6	THE WITNESS: The federal government	
7	has locality pay, so that's why I've averaged	
8	it	
9	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: I understand.	
10	THE WITNESS: except in the case of	
11	Treasury.	
12	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: I understand. The	
13	point's made.	
14	MR. STEPHENS: So why don't we take	
15	a if we could take a break. Teresa and I have	
16	discussed with the panel's indulgence about	
17	a five-minute break to talk before we get to the	
18	cost part of the presentation.	
19	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I have no	
20	objection. That's fine.	
21	(Brief recess.)	
22	MR. STEPHENS: Teresa and I, Joe, Donna	

719 and I all spoke in the hallway, and as it turns 1 2 out, there -- well, we thought we had produced all of the underlying evidentiary documents. did not do so with the -- with respect to the costing. Those were not sent in advance, which they should have been, and I take sole responsibility for that. So what we've agreed to is that Dr. 9 Belman will go ahead and testify on his costing, 10 that the post office will have the opportunity to 11 cross-examine him today, and if they feel the need to bring him back for additional 12 13 cross-examination, we'll -- we'll -- we'll 14 facilitate that and make -- and we'll -- subject 15 to -- we'll talk to Dr. Belman, and we'll schedule to make it work. But I wish to 16 17 apologize for -- for the mistake. It's -- it's 18 my mistake, and I'm sorry that it's interrupted 19 the proceedings. So --20 ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you, Arlus. 21 I understand what you agreed to, and let's go 22 forward.

720 1 THE WITNESS: To move forward, it's, of 2 course, useful to cost the two proposals and 3 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 9 proposal, costs will rise by 5.3 percent. 10 Call it -- over five years, call it 1.1 percent 11 annually. 12 PPOA proposal, of course, restores the 13 position of PPOs relative -- largely restores them relative to other crafts and to federal 14 15 police officers. Achieving that end will raise USPS costs by less than sixteen thousandths of 16 1 percent of bargaining unit salary costs. 17 the difference in terms of the labor costs of the 18 19 Postal Police and Postal Service proposals are 20 four thousandths of 1 percent of their total 21 labor costs. This is a very small unit, and as a result, it really doesn't have much effect on 22

721 1 Postal Service costs. 2 Everything which I -- the base numbers 3 that this is taken from -- and I'll go through my calculations -- are from national payroll hours summary report period, report pay period 20, fiscal year 2012. So this is the end of the fiscal year, and it's for the security officers in the bargaining unit. So this is a very 9 detailed summary of Postal Service cost. 10 Now, I used the 2012 year because 11 although that is the first year of the new 12 collective bargaining agreement, that agreement 13 isn't in effect. So it's been a good summary, 14 the 2012 fiscal year, of the base cost, base 15 salary and other costs from which this is computed. I should say that this is a static 16 costing. It follows very closely the costing 17 that we did for the rural letter carriers in 18 19 terms of structure. 20 So 2012 base salary for time worked was \$20,994---994,406. If -- with a base of --21 22 plus 2.5 percent grade increase, that would raise

		722
1	the base salary to 21,519,200 and \$519,266.	
2	So it's the line immediately below.	
3	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Sorry. I need to	
4	interrupt you for a moment. You're talking about	
5	base salary?	
6	THE WITNESS: Right.	
7	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Who is included in	
8	that figure?	
9	THE WITNESS: The bargaining unit PPOs.	
10	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. Just the	
11	bargaining unit	
12	THE WITNESS: That is	
13	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: PPOs?	
14	THE WITNESS: correct. There is	
15	a there is also a summary page, but this is	
16	for the bargaining unit. So, to my knowledge,	
17	this is simply PPOs. It's not the Inspection	
18	Service. And I can provide you with the page	
19	number I worked from.	
20	So as I said, the 2.5 grade increase	
21	adds slightly over half a million dollars to base	
22	salary. That would go up to \$21,519,266. With a	

723 step of \$480, this, in turn, would rise by 1 2 another 187,272. The total would be 21,007 --\$21,706,538. 3 Then, first, 2012, 2013, there would be 5 no further increase. We have a three, a three, a three, and then a 1 percent increase. Just 7 looking at base pay -- all right -- that 3 percent increase, first 3 percent increase, would take us from 21,706 -- or \$21,706,538 to 9 10 \$22,336,370 and on through. So the increase in 11 base pay without COLA would be, in 2017, 12 \$23,805,979. And that's simply due to the grade 13 and step increases and the percentage increases 14 in base pay. There is, roughly, in 2012 -- and yours 15 is mislabeled in this slide -- it's labeled 2016, 16 It should be 2012. Okay. There is a 17 18 48 percent roll-up factor for time paid not 19 worked, the high roll-up factor, overtime and 20 over payments. So, in 2012, our total labor cost 21 was \$31,071,721. 22 I have to compliment the Postal Service

724 on their excellent data. I switched over -- I 1 teach a collective bargaining class in which I 3 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 8 by year the costs of each of the increases. 9 let me just go through first two years, show you 10 how I'm costing this, how I get my total cost at 11 the end and my further computations. 12 For example, as I've said, in the first 13 year, we get a grade increase which is slightly 14 over half a million dollars. We get a step increase that's 187,000-and-some-odd dollars. 15 There is no increase in base salary, so that's 16 17 The COLA increase ends up costing a little 18 over \$10,000. It's small and only affects base 19 salary for half a year. The total increase to 20 base salary in the first year, 2012, 2013, is 21 \$722,158. We have a roll-up factor of .48, so we have to add to that \$346,636. The total increase 22

725 in salary in the first year is \$1,068,794. 1 2 In the second year, there's no grade 3 There's no step increase. There is a increase. 3 percent increase in base salary, and because we don't compound in labor relations calculations, this 3 percent is calculated off of the 2012 September base. So that's \$629,832. The COLA increase -- and I've shown you how I've 9 calculated the COLA previously -- \$76,700, a 10 total of 706,532. We again calculate in the 11 roll-up, and the cost of year two -- the increase 12 in cost associated with year two is \$1,045,667. 13 The -- because we're offering --14 operating off the same base, the only thing 15 that's really changing for the next two years is the COLA amount, and in the last year, there's a 16 1 percent increase. So that's 209,944. COLA is 17 18 a little bigger. Total increase in labor costs 19 in the last year is 457,386, but we're usually 20 concerned with lift rather than any particular 21 year's outcome. 22 Our total increase in base salary

726 without allowing for the roll-up is about 1 2 \$3.2 million, and that lift over the five years 3 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 1 percent. 9 Now, I can go to -- you know, 3 percent 10 is a substantial increase. \$4.7 million is -- I 11 wouldn't mind getting that. But how does this 12 compare to the Postal Service's total bargaining 13 unit labor cost? And so I've taken balance line 14 25, page B of the national payroll hours summary report, pay period 20, fiscal year 2012, and 15 their 2012 annual labor cost was \$29,612,977,369. 16 The 2012 PP- -- PPOA labor cost was a 17 18 little over 31 million as against 29 billion, or 19 it comprised -- call it 1.1 --.11 percent of 20 total postal bargaining unit labor costs. 21 small unit. It's roughly a tenth of percent, a 22 little over that, eleven hundredths of a percent.

		727
1	If under the PPOA proposal, that 31 million would	121
2	go up to 35 point call it \$8 million.	
3	At that point and not allowing for	
4	increases in labor costs in any other units, so	
5	just using that 2012 base again PPOA costs	
6	would rise to .12 percent of total postal	
7	bargaining unit labor costs. The change in the	
8	percentage, the change in the percentage of if	
9	the Postal Police Officers' proposal was	
10	implemented would be sixteen thousandths of a	
11	percent of USPS bargaining unit labor costs.	
12	Very, very small numbers. Very, very small	
13	numbers relative to the costs of the Postal	
14	Service.	
15	This is a small unit. It doesn't, you	
16	know the former director of my school, now	
17	vice president of human resources for Michigan	
18	State, would say that's decimal cost. That's the	
19	sort of thing that vanishes in calculations,	
20	but it's still money, but it's a very small	
21	amount relative to the bargaining unit costs.	
22	Now, what happens under the USPS offer?	

728 I'm not going to go through this in the same 1 2 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 9 -- as I've done before, what the other bargaining 10 units would get. I've been a little lazy. 11 point of fact, this COLA increase would not be -probably not -- it's a little unclear under the 12 13 postal proposal, but we'll act as if they were 14 going to pay it. These are all small amounts of 15 money. So the first two years, we only get a 16 17 COLA increase. Third year, there's a 1 percent 18 increase plus COLA. Second year, there is a 19 1.5 percent plus COLA, and in the third year, 20 there's a 1 percent plus COLA. All these 21 percentages are, again, based on the 2012 22 September base.

		729
1	So when we work through that, the total	
2	increase over the in this case, again, not 4.5	
3	years, but I've calculated this over five years	
4	of the contract would be \$1.1 million or a	
5	five point sorry 5.3 percent increase over	
6	a five-year contract. That would work out to	
7	about a 1.1 percent annual increase in salary.	
8	Again, 49 percent roll-up factor, the total	
9	increase in costs at the end of the contract	
10	would be \$1.6 million annually, again	
11	5.3 percent. Over the term of the contract,	
12	1.1 percent annually.	
13	I've done my same calculations.	
14	Basically, if we take a look, the postal proposal	
15	would raise the proportion of labor costs	
16	associated with PPOA from point call it	
17	.11 percent to .12 percent. It would increase by	
18	roughly ten hundredths or one hundredth of a	
19	percent, a very small amount, basically leave	
20	PPOA costs fixed under this.	
21	Now, one of the issues we may face	
22	in either case, under either proposal and the	

730 difference between the two proposals in terms of 1 2 total cost is extremely small. In terms of total 3 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 7 sounds big, especially coming out of the Great Recession, and we kind of sit there and go, 9 3 percent, that's -- that just seems too high. 10 You know, one percent seems low, 1.1, but 3.1 11 percent seems high. 12 So in my last page, I've tried to 13 collect some wage forecasts -- or I have 14 collected some wage forecasts and some wage 15 information about the sort of wage increases that have been realized in the private economy. 16 17 so we're looking at how does that 1.1 percent or 18 that 3.1 percent compare with what's going out --19 on in the private economy. So I've gone to a 20 couple of different places. 21 Society of Human Resource Management, which is the lead human resource -- national 22

		731
1	human resource organization in the United States,	
2	they're looking at salary increase budgets. It's	
3	based on a survey. And what they're saying is	
4	the salary increase budget for the companies that	
5	they surveyed was 2.7 percent in 2012,	
6	2.9 percent in 2013 and 2.9 percent in 2014. So	
7	that's how much these firms are looking at	
8	increasing. They're right up against 3 percent,	
9	not quite there, but they're right up there.	
10	WorldatWork	
11	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Dr. Belman, I'm	
12	sorry to interrupt you, but is 2.7 in 2012 and	
13	2.9 in 2013 actually data, or is that	
14	THE WITNESS: Yes. That	
15	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: a projection?	
16	THE WITNESS: is actual data, in	
17	fact, slightly shocking. Both WorldatWork and	
18	SHRM said, well, here's what we predicted and	
19	here's what happened. In each case, they're off	
20	by about a tenth of a percent. So only the 2014	
21	is a prediction, but they seem to be hitting it	
22	pretty closely, given their survey.	

732 1 WorldatWork, salary increase budgets 2 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? 9 Well, our ECI wages are -- you know, since we use 10 the employment cost index, says, 2012, it was 11 1.75. 2013, it was 1.8. And BLS is very clear 12 they don't make predictions, so we don't have 13 anything beyond that. That tends to be towards 14 the lower end, but although this is wage and 15 salary, these are costs. These aren't actual wages and salaries. There's a distinction there. 16 17 How about the Quarterly Census of 18 Employment and Wages? This is another BLS 19 series. It's generated through the unemployment 20 system, and they collect payroll data through 21 that. And here, we don't have data for 2013 yet. 22 We should in about two months, but that will

733 hopefully be too late for this panel. But for 1 2 2011, annual earnings under QCEW increased at a 2.9 percent rate and the same in 2012, 2.9 percent rate, very close -- much closer to PPOA than USPS proposal. Current Employment Statistics -- and 6 7 these are weekly wages, and these are all private 8 sector. I have not included the public sector in 9 Current Employment Statistics, 2012, the 10 increase was 2.4 percent in wages, 2013, 11 1.8 percent. 12 The final source that I've used is the 13 Wage Trend Indicator produced by the Bureau of National Affairs, and it provides -- it's a six 14 15 to nine month look ahead. And what it says -what the WTI material indicates is that in 16 2011 -- 2012 and 2013, private sector wages 17 18 increase slightly below 2 percent, but the WTI is 19 clearly trending upwards and that wages are going 20 to rise by more than 2 percent in 2014. 21 that's kind of the waterfront as far as I'm able 22 to collect.

		734
1	What is clear if you look through most	
2	of the information is we expect tightening labor	
3	markets, and employers expect to be paying higher	
4	wage increases in the future as the labor markets	
5	continue to tighten. And the forecasts are	
6	declining unemployment, higher levels of	
7	employment over the next several years and,	
8	therefore, higher rates of wage increase.	
9	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Does the QCEW annual	
10	earnings of 2.9 percent in 2011, 2012 include	
11	overtime worked?	
12	THE WITNESS: Let's see. QCEW annual	
13	earnings. I am not I would have to say	
14	although I've used that series, I'll have to say	
15	I'm not sure. But we can check that. When I saw	
16	the difference between QCEW and Current	
17	Employment Statistics, that looks like a larger	
18	gap, but that's not unprecedented in BLS data.	
19	There's a long running CPS versus QCEW data.	
20	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And then salary	
21	increase budgets for both SHRM and WorldatWork	
22	would obviously include their projected	
I		

		735
1	workloads?	
2	THE WITNESS: Yes.	
3	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Which would	
4	include	
5	THE WITNESS: Those would potentially	
6	include overtime, I believe, but you know,	
7	again, I searched for a clear definition. It was	
8	a little hard to obtain.	
9	So just to finish off, a conclusion,	
10	always a good thing. One, PPO officer salaries	
11	have fallen relative to other postal crafts. The	
12	PPO proposal largely restores that historic	
13	relationship. The USPS proposal does not.	
14	PPO officers salaries are below those	
15	established for police officers under the Service	
16	Contract Act. They are paid less than other	
17	federal agencies' police patrol officers.	
18	The PPOs' proposal will raise labor	
19	costs by about 3.1 percent annually over five	
20	years, and this isn't out of line with the	
21	prospective wage increases in the economy.	
22	Further, all this can be done with small to	

		736
1	vanishingly small effects on the Postal Service	
2	budget.	
3	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Thank you, Dr.	
4	Belman. And now we'll take a break, and we'll	
5	have some cross-examination, I assume,	
6	afterwards. And shall we have, what, an hour?	
7	What's your	
8	MS. GONSALVES: You have to leave at	
9	three o'clock, right?	
10	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I have to leave at	
11	3:00, yes.	
12	MR. STEPHENS: So, again, I'm as far	
13	as I'm concerned, however much cross you want to	
14	do today, and then subject to reserving	
15	additional cross, we've we have no objection	
16	to	
17	MS. GONSALVES: An hour is fine. I did	
18	want to make a request for information, and I can	
19	put it into writing if you prefer, but I don't	
20	know if there's a need for that, since it will be	
21	in the transcript.	
22	I wanted to request all electronic	

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737
    worksheets that were used in Dr. Belman's costing
 1
    analysis, and I also want to request copies of
     the surveys that were relied upon by Dr. Belman.
               MR. STEPHENS: Teresa, if you --
               MS. GONSALVES: Just excerpts are fine.
 6
               THE WITNESS: Most of them are pretty
 7
     short anyway.
 8
               MR. STEPHENS: If you can e-mail it to
 9
    me just so I have it specifically --
10
               MS. GONSALVES: Sure.
11
              MR. STEPHENS: -- as well --
12
              MS. GONSALVES: I can do that.
              MR. STEPHENS: -- that's fine. Thank
13
14
     you.
15
               ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right. Folks,
    we will resume at 1:30.
16
               (Whereupon, at 12:26 p.m., a
17
18
                luncheon recess was taken.)
19
20
21
22
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	738
1	AFTERNOON SESSION
2	(1:33 p.m.)
3	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Okay. Folks, I
4	think everyone's back, so we'll turn matters over
5	to Teresa.
6	WHEREUPON,
7	DALE BELMAN, PH.D.
8	was called for continued examination, and having
9	been previously duly sworn was examined and
10	testified further as follows:
11	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE
12	POSTAL SERVICE
13	BY MS. GONSALVES
14	Q Good afternoon, Dr. Belman.
15	A Good afternoon.
16	Q You may remember me. I was on the
17	team, on the Rural Letter Carrier interest
18	arbitration just a short two years ago.
19	A A short two years ago. Yes, well, I
20	will look forward to
21	Q And I think you've already testified
22	that you've you've testified on behalf of

		739
1	postal unions a few times?	
2	A Yes.	
3	Q At least three times, correct?	
4	A At I believe it is three times.	
5	Q Plus this one?	
6	A Plus this one.	
7	Q Okay. And when were you retained by	
8	the Postal Police Officers Association?	
9	A Interesting question. I had	
10	discussions with President Bjork, boy, a	
11	year-and-a-half ago, but I would say that most of	
12	my work has been in the last several months.	
13	Q When you say the last several months,	
14	could you be a little more specific?	
15	A I'd have to go through my e-mails, but	
16	the bulk of my work, probably the last two,	
17	two-and-a-half months.	
18	Q And when did you obtain information	
19	about the Postal Service's proposals? When did	
20	you first obtain information about the Postal	
21	Service's proposals?	
22	A When did I first obtain? I'd have to	

		740
1	check my e-mails.	
2	Q A month ago? A week ago? Just the	
3	general range.	
4	A Well, it seems that the Postal	
5	Service I got the information I was given	
6	on their final proposals, I got fairly recently.	
7	Q Could you define fairly recently?	
8	A The proposals that the proposals	
9	that I've cited here, but, again, I'd have to	
10	check my e-mail. I know I have an e-mail that	
11	gives me that time frame. I don't I'm not	
12	quite sure. I would have to go back and check my	
13	e-mails. I'm happy to provide that to you.	
14	MS. GONSALVES: Okay. We request that.	
15	I'll include that in my e-mail request.	
16	MR. STEPHENS: And I'll represent that	
17	it was after we got it, which was December	
18	THE WITNESS: Yes.	
19	MR. STEPHENS: 27th of 2013.	
20	MS. GONSALVES: Okay. Thank you.	
21	MR. STEPHENS: Because prior to that	
22	time, it had been a different proposal.	

		741
1	BY MS. GONSALVES	
2	Q But your calculations don't include a	
3	5 percent wage cut, do they?	
4	A No, they don't.	
5	Q Okay. I think you testified as to	
6	this, but I just want to make sure that I'm clear	
7	as to what you're testifying to and what you're	
8	not testifying to.	
9	You're not categorizing Postal Police	
10	Officers as security guards or police officers,	
11	correct?	
12	A I haven't done a study of Postal Police	
13	Officers, so no.	
14	Q And have you I'm assuming that this	
15	answer is implicit in what you're saying, but	
16	have you observed Postal Police Officers in the	
17	performance of their duties?	
18	A No, I have not.	
19	Q And you haven't then met with you	
20	also haven't met with Postal Police supervisors	
21	or managers, correct?	
22	A No, I have not.	

		742
1	Q Now, if you heard testimony from Postal	
2	Service supervisors and managers that their	
3	duties were different than what has been	
4	represented to you, would that change your	
5	opinion, your conclusions?	
6	A My tell me what my conclusions are	
7	that you're referring to, and I'll be happy to	
8	answer that.	
9	Q Well, maybe that's	
10	A I'm just	
11	Q Maybe that's a good question. What is	
12	your conclusion about	
13	А Му	
14	Q whether	
15	A My conclusion is that Postal Police	
16	one, Postal Police Officers' pay has declined	
17	relative to other crafts in the bargaining unit.	
18	Certainly, that would not change, because it has	
19	declined relative to other crafts in the	
20	bargaining unit.	
21	Q So you are not testifying that Postal	
22	Police Officers	

	743
1	A Well, I haven't finished yet. Please
2	give me a chance. The rest the balance of my
3	testimony on comparables was a comparison of
4	Postal Police Officer pay to the pay of police
5	officers under the Service Contract Act and
6	various Grade 6 and Grade 7 police officers in
7	the civil service system. So my testimony about
8	their pay relative to those positions would not
9	change.
10	Q Are you finished now?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Okay. So what I think you're saying is
13	that you're comparing the pay, but you're not
14	comparing the duties?
15	A No, I am not comparing the duties. I
16	haven't done a study for the duties.
17	Q And you're not a job evaluation expert,
18	are you?
19	A I do some job evaluation. I don't hold
20	myself out as an expert.
21	Q You've testified previously about the
22	private sector standard of comparability that's

		744
1	applicable to all postal employees, right?	,
2	A I think that I've yeah, okay. We	
3	can say I've testified to that, yes.	
4	Q And as to that standard, that standard	
5	doesn't require internal comparability, does it?	
6	A That standard does not well, yes and	
7	no. It's basically a legal argument, but if	
8	you let's take a look at the peculiar position	
9	of police officers. Police officers there are	
10	very few private sector police officer positions,	
11	which is what the statute fundamentally requires.	
12	All right. So what can you do?	
13	This shows up in non-Postal Police	
14	arbitrations all the time, because most	
15	arbitration statutes the Wisconsin statute,	
16	the Michigan statute and many other statutes	
17	have a comparability to the private sector built	
18	into them. And but what you end up doing is	
19	saying, you know, we have we can't do that	
20	because they're just not comparable positions in	
21	the private sector.	
22	So, in this case, what we could say is,	

		745
1	the relativities of the craft units, the other	
2	craft units, letter carriers, clerks, potentially	
3	mail handlers and rural they all move together	
4	fairly closely is established according to a	
5	private sector comparable under the law. And	
6	there's no reason to believe that unless there	
7	are big changes in the job duties that you	
8	shouldn't maintain the relativity of the Postal	
9	Police Officers to the other crafts, thereby	
10	maintaining the private sector standard.	
11	Q Okay. Now back to my question, and I'd	
12	like you to answer it.	
13	Section 1003(a) of the Postal	
14	Reorganization Act talks about private sector	
15	comparability. We've established that.	
16	A Right.	
17	Q Does it utter a word about internal	
18	comparability?	
19	A I will leave that to	
20	MR. STEPHENS: Objection.	
21	THE WITNESS: lawyers.	
22		

		746
1	BY MS. GONSALVES	
2	Q Okay. Let's talk about O*NET.	
3	You've testified previously about the	
4	limitations of O*NET, haven't you?	
5	A Specifically in the case of their use	
6	in regression, yes.	
7	Q And you've also testified about their	
8	limitations in the use of wage comparisons,	
9	correct? You're not testifying about that here,	
10	but you have talked you have testified	
11	A And I'm	
12	Q about it.	
13	A happy to go into that.	
14	Q I'm not interested	
15	A It's being	
16	Q in you going into that. I'm just	
17	trying to talk about the limitations of O*NET.	
18	A And I certainly talk about limitations	
19	of O*NET in its use in the Postal Police	
20	arbitration, but I also use it to show that the	
21	Postal Service's estimates were incorrect.	
22	Q Okay. So	
	ς οκαγ. 50	

		7.47
1	A So I use O*NET all the time. I have a	747
2	student, Russell Ormiston, at Allegheny College,	
3	who wrote his dissertation using O*NET. So the	
4	fact that I say it has limitations doesn't mean	
5	that I don't use it. I'm simply a knowledgeable	
6	user.	
7	Q And you mentioned in your testimony	
8	that O*NET has moved to a survey method of taking	
9	data; is that correct?	
10	A It has some clear limitations. It is	
11	not as accurate as it once was.	
12	Q Okay. And you testified about that in	
13	the rural interest arbitration proceeding, didn't	
14	you?	
15	A Absolutely. But it's also a question	
16	of compared to everything else, it's	
17	considerably better. So there are limitations in	
18	O*NET. I wish that the federal government would	
19	spend enough money to have a regular update using	
20	detailed job using experts in job evaluation.	
21	I can show you that it's probably less accurate	
22	than it was in 2000, but it's still very, very	

		748
1	useful, and for the type of differences we're	
2	talking about between police officers and	
3	security guards, it's unlikely that the type	
4	that the changes in the method are greatly	
5	affecting those the differences in those	
6	metrics.	
7	Q Those changes that took place in 2000,	
8	is that when the changes took place	
9	A I would have to go back and check or	
10	Q Okay.	
11	A So it's around that time, but I'm not	
12	quite sure.	
13	Q So let me just bring you back to your	
14	testimony in the interest in the rural	
15	interest arbitration proceeding. And this	
16	testimony was taken on February 29th of 2009.	
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	

749 evaluation, which is to say, experts reviewed job 1 2 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 8 that you saw at Harvard University, and you 9 testified: I can provide that there are some 10 issues about whether O*NET is as accurate as it 11 was initially. 12 Do you remember giving that testimony? 13 Yes, I do, and I would agree with that testimony. But what I would also say is that any 14 data series that I use, I can probably give you 15 extensive discussion of its limitations, its 16 strength, and I'd be happy to do that. And like 17 18 my students would tell you, I spend a lot of time 19 on data analysis. 20 O*NET, because of cuts in the federal 21 budget and so on, is not as good as it initially 22 was. It's still considerably better than any

750 other source for job evaluation. I use it. 1 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 8 starting point for job analyses. 9 And you would agree that visiting sites 10 personally with experts is preferable to the 11 survey method? It depends. This establishes a 12 13 structure that that information gets fed into. 14 And it really depends also -- for example, it seems to me in the rural letter carrier 15 arbitration that your witness, Michael Wachter, 16 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,

	751
1	I guess, rural letter carriers into the National
2	Compensation Survey.
3	So it really depends on doing a neutral
4	survey. I think that and the emphasis here
5	would have to be on neutral. Bringing in a
6	neutral job evaluate person to do a neutral
7	job evaluation between the Union and the Postal
8	Service would probably make a lot of sense.
9	Certainly, you're doing that extensively with the
10	rural letter carrier unit now. But a one-sided
11	survey is unlikely to provide useful information.
12	Q But you haven't even done a one-sided
13	survey here, have you?
14	A I'm not holding myself out as an
15	expert.
16	Q Let's turn to exhibit Union 73, and
17	this is the O*NET summary report for security
18	guards. Just a couple things here.
19	This particular summary report doesn't
20	distinguish between armed and unarmed security
21	guards, does it?
22	A Sorry. Security guards. Let's see.

```
752
    No, it doesn't. I don't see -- well, hold it.
 1
     Tools and technology, it indicates handguns,
    pistols and revolvers.
 3
               It doesn't --
               So those are possible, but it would
     include -- it would seem to include both armed
     and unarmed security guards.
          0
               But it doesn't differentiate between
 9
     the two?
10
          Α
               It appears not to.
11
               Okay. And it doesn't distinguish
          0
    between, for example, an ordinary mall cop
12
13
     security guard or security at high-risk
14
     facilities, like at a nuclear power plant?
15
          Α
               I don't believe that it does.
              So would you agree that O*NET is very
16
    general?
17
18
               It is a general basis for analysis, and
19
     there -- of course, as -- this happens with any
20
    broad analysis -- and Milkovich points at this --
21
     is that you have to take specific positions and
22
     then go further ahead.
```

		753
1	Nonetheless, I would say that given the	
2	large gaps I pointed out between police and	
3	security guards along a number of the task	
4	dimensions, by the time you take a security guard	
5	and add on a large number of duties, they start	
6	looking an awful lot like a police patrol	
7	officer. So the term you use, security guard or	
8	police patrol officer, is kind of arbitrary on	
9	your part.	
10	Q Okay. This particular I don't think	
11	you've been present in any of the days of	
12	testimony in this proceeding, have you?	
13	A No, I have not.	
14	Q Okay. And you haven't read the	
15	transcripts, either, have you?	
16	A I've been trying to get ahold of them.	
17	Q Okay. But you haven't read them?	
18	A I have not.	
19	Q Okay. And this particular description	
20	of security guard, it doesn't take into account	
21	various mixes of duties, does it?	
22	A I'm not sure what you mean by that.	

1	Q You know, what percentage of time is	754
2	spent doing one duty versus another duty.	
3	A It doesn't take into account mixes of	
4	duties. But as I've said, your problem is	
5	that the you know, you may arbitrarily say	
6	we're going to give this person the title	
7	security guard or police officer or cook. What	
8	matters in here is we have a pretty good	
9	development of the duties involved in a security	
10	guard or a police officer.	
11	Now, for all I know, a police Postal	
12	Police Officer is some sort of hybrid on a	
13	continuum between the two. And what this does is	
14	it sets out a group of tasks that characterize	
15	police officers and a group of tasks that	
16	characterize security guards that make it	
17	possible, because in the end, you're going to	
18	say, go to the Service Contract Act. You're	
19	going to say, well, really, our people are	
20	security guards. And this allows you to take a	
21	look roughly and say, well, you know, a security	
22	guard or a security guard II under the Service	

		755
1	Contract Act has these characteristics.	733
2	Q The Service Contract Act wage	
3	determinations by Department of Labor don't	
4	incorporate the definitions that are set forth by	
5	O*NET, do they?	
6	A I would agree with you, but please	
7	allow me to continue. I was going to point that	
8	out. But so you have to take your position,	
9	this PPO position, take a look at the tasks	
10	involved and find out determine to what degree	
11	one or another occupational definition is	
12	appropriate, because you can call someone a cook,	
13	but if they're doing the work of a police	
14	officer, then they should be compared to police	
15	officers, and that's a matter of a task analysis.	
16	I don't care what you call them. I	
17	only put these forward as providing a accepted	
18	rational basis for taking a look at the tasks and	
19	comparing whatever it is that PPOs do with common	
20	occupational definitions.	
21	Q And you've already testified that you	
22	didn't do that analysis, right?	
l		

		756
1	A I have not done an analysis of the	
2	police or Postal Police Officers.	
3	Q Okay. Let's talk about ECI minus one.	
4	A Okay.	
5	Q I just want to make sure that I	
6	understand this. You testified that up until the	
7	late 2000s, ECI minus one, quote, unquote,	
8	performed well for the Postal Police Officers,	
9	right?	
10	A Until 2008, there was a very slow	
11	downward trend, probably caused largely by the	
12	grade increase to the Letter Carriers and then	
13	the the following grade increase for the APWU.	
14	But, yeah, it performed well up until around	
15	2008. They were staying at, you know, except for	
16	those grade increases, roughly the same level.	
17	But towards the end of the 2000s, it started	
18	down down in 2008, it started down very	
19	rapidly.	
20	Q And that conclusion that you reached,	
21	that ECI minus one performed well until that	
22	time, that's due that reflects the general	

		757
1	economic conditions of the time, correct?	
2	A I don't know what you mean by that.	
3	Q Well, ECI one minus ECI minus one	
4	tracks well, ECI tracks general wage growth in	
5	the private sector of the economy, doesn't it?	
6	A No. It's employment cost index, so	
7	that, for example you know, a wage index	
8	tracks wages. Employment cost index tracks	
9	employer you know, employer costs. So factors	
10	other than direct wages, for example, changes in	
11	taxes and so on, will go into the ECI. So you're	
12	close, but not quite right.	
13	Q Okay. So it tracks general employer	
14	cost trends in the private sector of the economy?	
15	A That's correct, but that's distinct	
16	from wage trends.	
17	Q So changes in that index would, of	
18	course, cause changes in that would make sense	
19	that the PPO's changes would correlate to the	
20	changes in the private sector of the economy,	
21	correct?	
22	A But not necessarily for comparable	

		758
1	levels of work.	
2	Q It's just a general index?	
3	A It's a general index of the economy.	
4	Q You said a couple times you	
5	testified about the Goldberg interest arbitration	
6	award. You may be aware that Arbitrator Dufek	
7	was involved in that arbitration. You	
8	represented that I would just like to	
9	clarify	
10	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: That is not a	
11	demerit by any stretch.	
12	BY MS. GONSALVES	
13	Q I would like you to clarify what you	
14	mean by the upgrades that you say Arbitrator	
15	Goldberg gave the APWU.	
16	A It would appear from my reading that	
17	that he essentially increased the wage of the	
18	in the clerk's unit to reflect what had happened	
19	in the NALC, and so it looked as if you were	
20	getting no, whatever he said, it appeared that	
21	way. In fact, that's the interpretation I was	
22	talking to Jim Sauber over at NALC a week ago or	

			759
	1	so, and he said, yeah, that's basically what	. 0 3
	2	happened. He said, because we got it, the clerks	
	3	got that same increase. So whatever he said, it	
	4	sure looked that way.	
	5	Q Okay. So he didn't actually use the	
	6	word "upgrades"?	
	7	A Arbitrators use many words. Often they	
	8	deny what they do. I'm sorry.	
	9	Q Could you please answer the question?	
	10	Did he did he use the word "upgrades"?	
	11	A I would have to take a look through and	
	12	read that carefully.	
	13	Q Okay. You didn't read it carefully	
	14	before?	
	15	A I've read it carefully in the past, and	
	16	I was struck by some what I felt, but not	
	17	everybody may feel are discrepancies between how	
	18	he described things and what actually happened.	
	19	Q We're getting near the end	
	20	A Apologies to the panel, but I actually	
	21	teach an interest arbitration a public	
	22	sector dispute resolution course.	
- 1			

760 1 I'm looking at Union Exhibits 82. You don't really have to turn to them. These are 2 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. I was given these by the lawyers for the PPOA. And I did some searching under USAJobs 9 in that case. 10 But you didn't -- so you didn't pick 11 these agencies? 12 No, I did not. 13 Okay. So when you looked at these particular positions that were given to you by 14 15 counsel, you didn't actually look at the positions to see if PPOs could qualify for these 16 positions, did you? 17 18 Well, of course, since I don't know 19 what PPO qualifications -- what PPOs do, it 20 wouldn't be possible for me to determine if they 21 qualify, but these are the entry-level positions for, if you will, police officers in the federal 22

761 1 service. 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 8 of these positions, at least half of them, 9 involve -- state that the person getting the 10 position would be performing criminal 11 investigations? 12 I looked through these, and, you know, 13 as one of a very long list of tasks that seems 14 like so many job descriptions -- you throw everything in, but people usually develop their 15 capacity as they go through. It seems like a 16 pretty standard job description in that sense. 17 18 Okay. Well, let's just --19 It was very complete, as the federal 20 government requires. 21 Let's just talk as an example about 22 Exhibit 83, which is the NIH, I believe.

		762
1	A Okay.	702
2	Q Are you aware that Postal Police	
3	Officers don't have to have a year of police or	
4	security experience before coming on board?	
5	A That's true, but the current Postal	
6	Police Officers have considerable experience. So	
7	I'm not saying in this case what you seem to	
8	be saying is are they identical positions.	
9	What I'm saying is, if someone had a	
10	number of years of experience, then, as a police	
11	officer in another agency, would they qualify for	
12	a Step 6 or Step 7 at NIH. So your you may be	
13	entirely right, but it's not really relevant to	
14	what I was testifying to.	
15	Q Okay. Well, are you aware that a	
16	number of our Postal Police Officers applying for	
17	these various jobs couldn't meet the minimum	
18	requirements?	
19	A I have not been told that.	
20	Q And you would agree that all of the	
21	agencies for which examples were provided are	
22	funded by taxpayer funds?	

		763
1	A One assumes, since they're federal	
2	agencies, they're funded by federal taxes, import	
3	duties and any number of revenue sources, but	
4	mostly taxes.	
5	Q I want to just turn briefly and this	
6	is I think is I have two more areas to talk	
7	about, but they should both be quick. Slide No.	
8	50.	
9	A Slide number?	
10	Q No, it can't be Slide 50, can it? Oh,	
11	yes, it can.	
12	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: You mean the page	
13	number in the	
14	MS. GONSALVES: Yeah.	
15	THE WITNESS: Okay. Yes.	
16	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: I got it.	
17	BY MS. GONSALVES	
18	Q And about halfway down, total pay with	
19	roll-ups and fringes.	
20	A Yes.	
21	Q You said that that was 48 percent	
22	A Yes.	

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764
 1
               -- that that 48 percent pay roll-up --
     and you testified that that was a high -- high
 2
     percentage, correct?
 3
               Yeah. 48 percent is high, say,
     relative to an average for the private sector.
 5
               So in your experience, what would an
 6
 7
     average private sector roll-up be?
 8
          Α
               You know, I'd have to go back to the
 9
     employer cost of employee compensation and check
     that, but it -- it would be lower without a
10
11
     doubt.
12
               Okay. I know you're an economist --
13
               Substantially --
          Α
14
               -- and you like to be --
          Q
               Yeah, but I --
15
          Α
              -- precise --
16
               And one of the miracles of the
17
18
     Internet, which is very good since I'm about to
19
     turn 60, is I don't have to memorize those
20
     anymore. I can check quickly. But it would be,
21
     I would guess, on average, across substantially
22
     lower.
```

		765
1	Q Half?	
2	A I don't know. I would I would have	
3	guessed a third, but why guess when we can look	
4	at the employer cost of employee benefits.	
5	Q Okay. And what what exactly goes	
6	into this roll-up factor?	
7	A This is a roll-up for, essentially,	
8	overtime, time paid not worked.	
9	Q What about benefits? It includes	
10	benefits, doesn't it?	
11	A I would have to go back and check my	
12	calculations. I'm not sure that it does, but	
13	yeah, it probably includes yeah, it would	
14	include benefits.	
15	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: And vacations?	
16	THE WITNESS: What?	
17	ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: And vacation time?	
18	THE WITNESS: Oh, yeah. That's time	
19	paid not worked.	
20	BY MS. GONSALVES	
21	Q It also includes paid leave, right?	
22	A Yes.	

	766
1	Q Okay. And and you just said it does
2	include benefits?
3	A I'd like to go back and I would have
4	to check my numbers. I can certainly provide
5	that to you.
6	Q All right. Last question, I think. I
7	think you were aware that the PPOA proposals call
8	for locality pay, are you not?
9	MR. STEPHENS: There's an objection
10	we object only that it assumes a fact not in
11	evidence.
12	MS. GONSALVES: Okay. It assumes a
13	fact not in evidence? You guys are seeking
14	locality pay, right?
15	MR. STEPHENS: No, that's not correct.
16	MS. GONSALVES: Oh, you are not. Okay.
17	I was wondering why that wasn't included in the
18	costing analysis, and I guess that that would be
19	the reason why.
20	MR. STEPHENS: No. And again, not
21	meaning to take attention away from the witness,
22	but our the proposal, when one compares to

767 federal agencies, every federal law enforcement 1 2 officer that we're aware of receives locality pay. You receive locality pay even if you live 3 in Dubuque. So locality pay is something built So to the extent we're make comparisons, we're making comparisons to federal employees, all of whom receive locality pay. So the analysis that I believe 9 Professor Belman did was a weighted average 10 analysis using the LEO scales, but weighted by 11 where PPOs are located around the country. 12 But -- so we're not seeking different --13 different pay for working in San Francisco versus 14 working in Memphis. 15 MS. GONSALVES: But everyone would receive higher pay based upon an average of the 16 locality pay applied to the federal sector? 17 18 MR. STEPHENS: Not if you live in New 19 York or San Francisco. 20 MS. GONSALVES: Okay. So everyone 21 except for people that live in San Francisco in 22 New York --

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768
 1
               THE WITNESS: No. I think one whose
 2
    pay is --
               MR. STEPHENS: Which is about half
 3
     of --
               THE WITNESS: -- below that average
    would receive above, and anyone whose pay
     is above the average -- half the value is at the
 8
     average, so, you know, anyone in New York, San
 9
     Francisco, et cetera, would have the total value,
10
    be receiving pay that's below their equality
11
     equivalent. That's the nature of a mean.
12
               MS. GONSALVES: I think that's the
13
     end -- the end of my questions, but I just want
14
     to check. We would also like to keep cross open
15
     for the possibility of asking additional
    questions, especially as to the cost proposals,
16
    because that will take time and energy. As Dr.
17
18
    Belman knows from the rural proceedings, there
19
    were separate meetings specifically about these
20
    exhibits, so -- because they are complicated.
21
               ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: That's fine. We
22
     arranged that earlier, and we will preserve that
```

		769
1	possibility. Anything else, Arlus, for today?	
2	MR. STEPHENS: No, sir.	
3	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: I do have I have	
4	a Dr. Belman, you would have been	
5	disappointed if I hadn't asked.	
6	THE WITNESS: I would have been	
7	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: You would have been.	
8	THE WITNESS: but notice I haven't	
9	testified as to what comparability between rural	
10	letter carriers and UPS drivers and	
11	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: Yeah, I missed that.	
12	I have a comment and then I have some questions.	
13	The comment is goes to your interpretation of	
14	the Goldberg award done in 2001, and I think it	
15	will be part of the Postal Service's presentation	
16	as to what was done precisely in that award.	
17	But I find it somewhat astonishing that	
18	you would conclude that there was an upgrade	
19	somewhere buried in there, when, in year one	
20	and I remember this quite vividly the COLA was	
21	lump summed and deferred. The COLA base was	
22	rebased, and the percentage increase was very	

		770
1	modest, nowhere near a grade increase. But we	
2	can develop those facts as we go along in this	
3	proceeding.	
4	More important issue from my vantage	
5	point is, you're aware of the fact that these	
6	unions, at least the four major ones, used to	
7	bargain on a joint basis in something called the	
8	Joint Bargaining Committee, and you referred to	
9	that in your testimony, correct?	
10	THE WITNESS: (Nodding.)	
11	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And you're aware of	
12	the fact that, over time, that Joint Bargaining	
13	Committee broke up?	
14	THE WITNESS: Yes.	
15	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And are you aware	
16	the reasons why it broke up?	
17	THE WITNESS: They've only been hinted	
18	at.	
19	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: But would it	
20	surprise you that different unions had different	
21	bargaining priorities?	
22	THE WITNESS: No.	

		771
1	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And would it	
2	surprise you that those bargaining priorities	
3	often come to the table in terms of language	
4	requests?	
5	THE WITNESS: (Shaking head.)	
6	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And would it	
7	surprise you that the relationship between the	
8	APWU and the NALC was at one time identical?	
9	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I didn't	
10	quite	
11	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: It was at one time	
12	identical. They were and today, they're not.	
13	MR. STEPHENS: (Nodding.)	
14	ARBITRATOR DUFEK: And you canvassed 25	
15	years of bargaining history from 1994 through	
16	roughly 2017 in this discussion today.	
17	And you're not suggesting for the panel	
18	in any way that we're to ignore the bargaining	
19	priorities that the parties brought to the table	
20	in those negotiations and/or interest arbitration	
21	proceedings?	
22	THE WITNESS: I would say that you	

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772
 1
    ought to take -- well, obviously, not. Why be
    wordy when I don't have to be?
 3
               ARBITRATOR DUFEK: No further
    questions.
               ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: All right. Thank
     you very much, Dr. Belman.
 7
              (Witness excused.)
 8
               Am I right that this concludes our
 9
    proceedings for the day?
10
               MS. GONSALVES: (Nodding.)
11
               ARBITRATOR OLDHAM: Are we resuming
12
    tomorrow at 9:30? All right. See everyone then.
               (Whereupon, the proceedings were
13
                concluded at 2:05 p.m.)
14
15
                        * * * * *
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
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		773
1	CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PUBLIC	
2	I, ERICK M. THACKER, the officer before whom	
3	the foregoing arbitration was taken, do hereby	
4	certify that the testimony appearing in the	
5	foregoing arbitration was taken by me in	
6	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting	
7	by me; that said transcription is a true record	
8	of the proceedings; that I am neither counsel	
9	for, related to, nor employed by any of the	
10	parties to the action in which this was taken;	
11	and, further, that I am not a relative or	
12	employee of any counsel or attorney employed by	
13	the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise	
14	interested in the outcome of this action.	
15		
16	ERICK M. THACKER Notary Public in and for the	
17	District of Columbia	
18		
19		
20	My commission expires: June 14, 2014	
21	ound 11, 2011	
22		

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\$	\$519,266 722:1	1:33 738:2	12 712:3,4,5,13,14
\$1,045,667 725:12	\$53 686:1	10 630:6 635:18	727:6 729:17
\$1,068,794 725:1	\$53,833 702:13	100 666:10 677:10	12:26 737:17
\$1,200 714:19	\$55,613 688:19	680:10 693:15	13 622:15
\$1,800 714:14	\$56,106 711:7	694:22	1359 701:9
\$1.1 729:4	\$60,838 711:9	1003(a 745:13	14 773:20
\$1.6 729:10	\$61,253 701:15	1003(c 703:17	145 700:17
\$10,000 724:18	\$629,832 725:7	101 676:3,9 677:8 680:10 693:19	15.2 720:7 726:3,6
\$117 686:18	\$7,500 701:17	694:22	1701 615:7
\$118 686:18	702:14	695:17,22	187,000-and-
\$20,994 721:21	\$722,158 724:21	101.7 694:1	some-odd
\$21,519,266	\$732 688:7	102 676:10 680:2	724:15
722:22	\$76,700 725:9	695:22	187,272 723:2
\$21,706,538	\$8 727:2	102.3 675:5	19 679:1
723:3,9	\$994 687:6 688:9	102.8 676:2	1980s 670:19
\$22,336,370	Ψ22 1 007.0 000.2	103 676:3,10	1986 653:7
723:10	0	677:8 693:18,20	1989 630:5
\$229 688:6	0305 701:10	695:17	1990 694:6
\$23,805,979		103.0 694:3	1990s 637:4
723:12	1 672.6 9 675.9	103.4 695:4	1993 627:1
\$29,612,977,369 726:16	1 672:6,8 675:8 683:6,18	103.8 694:3	1994 671:5 672:1
\$29.45 701:13	689:11,13	103.9 694:2	674:11 675:4
	692:17 693:12	104 675:22 676:9	676:17 771:15
\$3,700 701:21	710:16 715:2 720:17,20 723:6	695:15,18,21	1995 627:13 653:14
\$3.2 726:2	725:17 726:8	104.7 695:4	1998 625:12 630:6
\$3.81 700:7	728:17,20	105 676:9 680:2 693:19	679:1
\$31,071,721 723:21	1.018 685:16	105.4 695:5	1999 618:9
\$32.7 622:11	1.05 685:10		624:8,14 627:17
	1.1 720:10 726:19	105.6 696:1	636:22 676:1,4
\$346,636 724:22	729:7,12	106 695:21	680:19
\$35.37 700:1	730:10,17	107 675:22 695:15	1s 672:13 674:13
\$4.7 726:5,6,10	1.5 689:12 728:19	108 675:22 695:15	
\$408 682:7	1.75 732:11	108.5 695:5	2 733:18,20
\$476 688:7 689:20	1.8 732:11 733:11	108.9 696:2	2,080 685:22
\$480 723:1	1:30 737:16	11 726:19 729:17	2,000 003.22

	1 48) -	
2,080-hour 701:14	692:22 693:13	689:21 703:4	31.59 701:7
2,219 748:19	695:4	723:11,17	31.6 701:8
2,220 748:19	721:6,10,14,20 723:4,15,17,20	771:16	32 700:19
2.1 685:8,9	724:20 725:6	202 615:9,13	35 727:2
2.4 733:10	726:15,16,17	20260 615:13	38 619:9
2.5 682:5 721:22	727:5 728:21	209,944 725:17	20 017.7
722:20	731:5,12 732:2,10	21,007 723:2	4
2.55 685:20	733:3,9,17	21,519,200 722:1	4 614:5 685:18
2.7 731:5,12	734:10	21,706 723:9	694:13
2.8 732:2	2013 683:2 684:17	210 615:8	4.5 690:3 729:2
2.9 731:6,13 732:2	685:3 688:4,19	223-2620 615:9	457,386 725:19
733:3,4 734:10	689:10,18 694:2 695:4 701:3,17	224.251 684:9	475 614:15 615:12
2:05 772:14	702:12,17	225.269 684:17	48 723:18 724:21
20 683:12 721:5	710:14,19 723:4 724:20 731:6,13	229 686:11,15	763:21 764:1,4
726:15	732:3,11,21	25 726:14 771:14	488 659:7 660:1
2000 747:22 748:7	733:10,17	26 700:20	49 729:8
20006 615:8	740:19	268-6704 615:13	
2000s 672:12	2014 614:9	27 668:1	5 626:10 694:13
677:1,7	684:18,19 685:9 688:4,6	27131 699:21	708:12,14,17
756:7,17	689:11,19 694:2	27th 740:19	715:7,9 741:3
2001 769:14	695:5,18 696:1	29 614:9 726:18	5.3 720:9 729:5,11
2008 655:11	710:15 711:22		50 627:3,5
674:11,14 676:13	714:9,17 715:1,10	29th 748:16	763:8,10
677:9,18,20	731:6,20	3	53,833 689:10
679:10 680:9	732:3,4 733:20	3 619:10	701:17
756:10,15,18	773:20	683:4,15,17	54,371 689:12
2009 748:16	2015 688:6,7	723:8 725:4,6	54,847 714:11
2011 672:2 677:11	689:12 694:3,20 695:5 696:6,8	726:9 730:6,9 731:8	55,187 689:13
683:2,13 692:2,17 693:6	715:11	3.05 701:10	55,587 683:15
694:7 710:13,19	2016 683:6 688:7		55,670 713:22
714:4 733:2,17	689:13,21 694:3	3.1 720:8 726:4 730:10,18 732:3	715:3
734:10	695:19 696:2,9	735:19	55,739 689:13
2012 653:20	711:10 714:4,16,18	3:00 736:11	56,016 711:16
683:2,10,13 684:6,17 685:15	715:9,12 723:16	31 701:9 726:18	56,673 714:12
686:16	2017 683:6,10	727:1	56,733 689:22
688:18,19 689:9	685:3 688:8		

		,	
57 667:18	7 625:18 678:10	84 707:14	671:2,4
57,254 683:16	708:1,11	85 627:21 707:14	accepted 622:3
57,483 688:20	711:3,9,16 714:6,17 717:4	86 707:19 710:18	659:19 660:13
701:20 702:17	743:6 762:12	87 650:3 707:19	671:3 755:17
58,972 683:17	70 620:18,19	88 620:8	accepting 639:2
58.4 630:5	706,532 725:10		access 709:1,11
59,529 714:11	71 620:19,22	9	accident
	72 647:12 650:3	9:07 614:19	663:4,9,11 666:14
6	652:17	9:30 772:12	accidents 698:19
6 625:17 626:10 678:2,8 679:21	73 656:8 662:3,13	90 666:10,11	accommodating
695:10,13	751:16	90s 654:9	650:17
708:1,10	738 616:3	91 667:10,18	accompanying
711:2,6,15 714:6,12,13,16	74 656:9 665:10	94 670:17	629:8
715:6,7,9 717:4	74,604 713:22	96.2 695:17	accordance
743:6 762:12	715:3	96.4 694:7	698:12
60 764:19	75 656:9 662:3	96.5 693:9,10,11	according 627:6
60,838 711:17	76 656:9	96.9 677:11	665:2 696:15 710:8,21 745:4
61,000 702:10	77 669:11,17	98.4 692:18,21	account 625:18
715:10	671:15 672:14 674:21 675:1	693:14	753:20 754:3
61,349 683:18	678:4 691:16	994,406 721:21	accountable
688:22	693:4 696:4		631:12
61,452 714:17,19	702:8	A a.m 614:19	accuracy 748:22
614 614:5	773 614:5	a.m 614.19 abilities 657:17	accurate 717:14
62,343 689:2	78 681:21	660:6 662:10	747:11,21 749:10
62,500 715:10	79 697:12	663:15 666:22	
652 616:3	8	ability 645:15	Achieving 720:15
67 624:6	8 678:10	able 621:17 656:4	acknowledge 700:2
67,041 683:17	80 627:7 697:12	701:4 712:20	acknowledged
68 624:6	81 697:13 700:15	732:6 733:21	636:14
68.4 630:5	702:2	above-captioned 614:14	across 682:5
69 624:6	82 666:16	absence 618:4	700:8,16 701:12
6s 679:15 680:10	667:15,21		717:11 764:21
708:15	707:14 760:1	Absolutely 747:15	act 655:15
7	83 707:14 716:9	academics 669:1	697:16,19 698:3 699:2,9,22
	761:22	accept 625:15	700:7,9
I		L	

701:2,18	647:18 649:17	afterwards 736:6	allow 755:7
702:15,19	719:12 736:15	against 664:4	allowed 628:11
703:7,20 704:1 711:1 728:13	768:15	726:18 731:8	allowing 726:1
735:16 743:5	address 617:16	agencies 697:21	727:3
745:14 754:18	addresses 629:2	704:13,17 705:1	allows 754:20
755:1,2	addressing 655:3	707:12,16 708:2	alluded 638:17
action 773:10,14	adds 722:21	710:9 711:20 735:17	alone 633:7 634:8
activities 663:15	adequate 649:19	760:3,5,11	648:9
acts 664:17	651:3	762:21 763:2	already 635:13
actual 674:17	adherence 636:17	767:1	637:20 638:17
684:16 691:7	adheres 718:1	agency 705:12	639:8 659:18
704:8,12 731:16	adhering 636:15	762:11	691:7 716:3
732:15	<u> </u>	ago 738:18,19	738:21 755:21
actually 619:21	adjustment 677:16 684:1	739:11 740:2	am 617:4 629:22
629:13,16	687:5 688:8	758:22	675:6 717:16 734:13 743:15
632:22 634:1,6	689:1	agreed 670:17	772:8 773:8,11
637:14 638:7 646:10 653:20	adjustments	719:8,21	ambulance 661:4
659:6 664:11	6 91:10,11	agreement 619:7	
671:6 680:1	administration	620:19 625:14 634:16 721:12	American 633:21 669:15
686:3,16	655:14 658:7		
695:8,14 699:7	708:6	agreements 621:19 638:20	among 636:9 647:11 668:11
705:21 708:7 711:9 712:15	admit 642:21		
711.9 712.13	adopt 627:14	ahead 617:16 645:18 719:9	amount 684:2 700:6,11
731:13	adopted 626:8	733:15 752:22	700.0,11
759:5,18,20	713:13	ahold 753:16	703:1,5,6
760:15	adopting 634:20		725:16 727:21
add 619:22 621:4	635:3	aid 663:3,5,11 665:6 666:14,15	729:19
688:8 724:22	advance 641:18	aids 631:21	amounts 658:17
753:5	646:16 700:2		674:18 711:21
added 639:19	719:5	alarm 664:8	728:14
688:15 689:14	advanced 629:19	alcohol 623:18	analyses 750:8
adding 689:19	Affairs 733:14	Alexandrovich	analysis 641:3
addition 639:20	affecting 748:5	615:18 641:1	659:15,19
642:8 653:4	affects 724:18	align 663:20 690:3	660:5,8,13 669:13 692:10
654:5 682:6 707:11		aligning 686:21	704:8,12 709:7
	afford 645:21	alive 617:22 618:2	737:2 749:19
additional 630:16 632:15 637:22	afternoon 649:19	Allegheny 747:2	752:18,20
639:13,18	738:14,15		755:15,22 756:1
057.15,10			

	1 42	,	
766:18 767:8,10	643:17 648:13	arbitrated 670:20	709:13,15
analyst 632:3	693:10 719:17	arbitration 614:1	711:12
analysts 658:13	apparently 705:7	624:9,15 626:1	716:18,21
	appear 702:21	627:12	717:6,10,14
and/or 771:20	758:16	638:13,22	718:4,9,12,19
ANDERSON		653:17 654:11	719:20 722:3,7,10,13
615:7	appeared 758:20	669:21 670:6,9	731:11,15
anecdotal 656:17	appearing 773:4	681:7 684:11	734:9,20 735:3
announcing	appears 752:10	697:4 738:18 744:15 746:20	736:3,10 737:15
707:16	applicable 744:1	744.13 748.20 747:13 748:15	738:3
annual 671:22	applied 635:14	750:16,19	758:6,10,14
682:5 683:4	767:17	758:5,7 759:21	763:12,16
688:16,17	applies 700:8	771:20 773:3,5	765:15,17 768:21
692:12	* *	arbitrations	768:21 769:3,7,11
701:16,19	applying 655:7 762:16	653:11,12,14	770:11,15,19
702:12,16 703:6		654:6,7 659:13	771:1,6,11,14
710:13 711:6	apprehending	675:17 744:14	772:3,5,11
726:16 729:7	698:19	arbitrator 616:19	arbitrators 615:2
733:2 734:9,12	approach 649:11	617:2,6,22	641:2 681:15
annualized 726:7	appropriate	619:1,20 620:9	697:5 759:7
annually 687:6	678:13 689:14	622:2,18	area 623:22 653:8
688:6,7,9	691:9 696:19	624:2,15	667:22 669:10
720:8,11 726:4	701:6 755:12	625:1,4,9,22	697:12 698:17
729:10,12	appropriately	626:7 627:13	
735:19	703:10 705:15	628:2,4,6,10,19,	areas 666:21 763:6
answer 664:8	approved 622:1	21 629:5,21 632:7 633:16	
741:15 742:8	* *	635:2 636:22	aren't 732:15
745:12 759:9	approximately 627:3 635:20	638:2,5,10	arguably 636:12
anticipated		639:1,9 641:6,9	argue 697:7
617:19 649:15	April 686:21	642:20	706:21,22
anymore 764:20	APWU 619:7	643:4,8,20,22	argued 627:17
anyone 651:20	634:17	648:16 649:9	630:14 631:2,14
768:6,8	670:10,22 674:5	650:8 651:8,22	632:17 633:3,6
anything 648:14	678:1,10,17 679:10,11,15,21	652:7,10 653:15,22	634:5,10,14,19,
651:20 690:16	681:6 694:17,19	660:17 669:20	20 635:12 636:4
732:13 769:1	695:10,13,20	671:11 672:16	argument 626:15
anyway 737:7	696:7 756:13	673:6,13,16,21	627:10 629:15
	758:15 771:8	681:4,12	716:10 744:7
Apologies 759:20	arbitrarily 754:5	687:19,22 696:5	arguments 625:7
apologize 622:21	arbitrary 753:8	697:8 702:1	636:15
629:7 641:16	arvillary /33.0	707:4,7	Arlus 615:6 617:6

	ĭ	1	
643:15 649:3	assumes 763:1	avoiding 681:17	696:13,14
707:8 719:20	766:10,12	award	699:16 720:17
769:1	assuming 741:14	624:10,15,22	721:8,12
armed 751:20	assumption 652:2	629:6,8 632:7	722:9,11,16
752:6	690:6	635:20 636:8	724:2 726:12,20
arranged 768:22		638:3 758:6	727:7,11,21
	astonishing	769:14,16	728:9 730:3
arrest 664:16	769:17	awarded 639:4	742:17,20
665:1,2	Atlanta 700:21	640:16 676:5	770:8,12,21
arresting 698:19	701:9		771:2,15,18
arrives 649:19	attachments	awarding 636:8	base 671:21,22
Arthur 627:13	623:20	aware 758:6	672:6 677:15
653:14	attempted 750:17	761:2,7	683:5,13 684:7
	-	762:2,15 766:7	687:15
article 619:9,12	attention 620:14	767:2	688:13,22 689:12 694:22
articles 655:1	637:6 652:15	770:5,11,15	711:22 712:6
artifact 687:3	656:7,8 693:3	away 637:12	721:2,14,20,21
	766:21	663:9 766:21	721.2,14,20,21
ascending 673:18	attorney 624:5	awful 720:4 753:6	723:7,11,14
assertions 651:16	773:12	axis 674:19,20	724:16,18,20
assessing 649:17	August 680:9	axis 074.17,20	725:4,7,14,22
657:20,21 662:8	691:20	B	727:5 728:22
assigned 698:14	authorize 664:3	background	769:21
assignments	automation	623:2 625:10	based 624:20
698:11	626:14 628:11	704:17	636:3,8 638:1
	631:3,8,20	bad 643:2	640:13,22 657:7
assisting	636:1,13		674:17 680:20
709:3,4,6,12	640:8,11	balance 726:13	704:1,12,18
associated 630:11	available	743:2	714:5 728:21
633:12 634:10	618:16,17	banded 619:14	731:3 767:16
651:13 688:3 725:12 729:16	656:20 658:20	barely 714:15	basic 628:18
	659:11 668:13	bargain 770:7	654:8
Association 614:6	684:19	g l	basically 623:20
624:8,17 644:9	average 627:7	bargained 634:1	694:10
650:18	661:15 685:5	bargaining	729:14,19 744:7
653:16,21	701:1,12,16,19	618:8,9 619:6	750:21 759:1
654:8,14,15,16, 18 669:15 672:6	702:16 717:17	620:19 621:19	basis 640:16
694:1 739:8	764:5,7,21	625:22 634:2	657:20,21
	767:9,16	635:1 638:20	659:19 662:8
assume 736:5	768:5,7,8	653:10 656:1	668:11 669:6
assumed	averaged 718:7	670:21 671:14	688:9 716:5
690:12,17	e e	679:7 680:5,13	717:7 752:18
	averages 726:3	688:4,5 690:14	

		,	
755:18 770:7	Belman's 645:18	678:17	broken 724:7
beat 698:15	704:6 737:1	board 614:1 762:4	brought 771:19
become 635:16 690:19 699:5	benchmark 655:5 benefit 700:6	bonus 689:17 books 616:19	budget 731:4 736:2 749:21
begin 617:10	benefits 700:12 765:4,9,10,14	boost 683:16	budgets 731:2 732:1 734:21
beginning 623:8 650:2	766:2	boosted 681:12	built 744:17 767:4
begins 662:1	best 638:22 640:21 660:21	bother 654:20 710:10	bulk 739:16
begun 627:16	668:13	bottom 684:5	bundle 630:17
behalf 614:20 615:5,10 738:22	better 629:22 638:6 660:15,17	687:7 691:19,20 694:10 698:9	639:14,18 bundles 631:10
behind 674:16 677:5	682:21 697:1 712:17 715:19	bought 676:20	632:15 639:18 burdens 634:9
believe 637:7,19	747:17 749:22	boy 739:10	Bureau 733:13
638:2 646:2,14	750:4	BRAMESCO 615:11	buried 769:19
647:13 650:20,21	beyond 670:6 732:4,13	break 641:15	business 684:22
670:20 671:5 696:18 703:9	bigger 725:18	647:22 707:3 718:15,17 736:4	C
705:13 712:3	bill 618:6	brief 624:21	C-13 622:20
735:6 739:4 745:6 752:15	billion 622:11 726:18	638:8,15 643:21 659:3 707:6	C-14 623:1
761:22 767:8	binder 646:14	718:21	C-15 623:1
believed 651:11	697:13	briefly 670:2	calculate 701:14 725:10
believes 647:17	bit 618:21 619:4,13 637:14	763:5 briefs 624:7 625:3	calculated
Belman 616:3 641:13	642:9 650:19	632:6	685:14,22
642:9,13,17,20	659:11 661:16 666:13 670:5	bright	687:12 689:18 725:6,9 728:7
643:1,7,11 645:21 648:6	671:17 673:17	661:13,17,19	729:3
650:1	674:3 682:9 695:6 704:15,16	bring 620:13 645:20 648:3,5	calculating 684:2
652:9,12,21 657:5,6	714:17	673:14 715:8	calculations 682:16,17 721:4
669:10,19	Bjork 615:4 679:2	719:12 748:13 Bringing 751:5	725:5 727:19
672:16 673:13 704:7 707:20	739:10 blind 673:17	brings 637:5	728:3 729:13 741:2 765:12
719:9,15 731:11	bloody 684:12	broad 663:16	campus 620:21
736:4 737:3 738:7,14 767:9	BLS 732:11,18	752:20	campuses 623:9
768:18 769:4	734:18	broke 770:13,16	candid 646:11
772:6	blue 673:20		

canvassed 771:14	634:4,6,15,19,2	certain 623:10	659:8,17,22
capacity 761:16	1 635:3	637:12,13	660:3 755:1
Capital 614:17	653:16,18,21	652:13 669:14	characterize
_	669:15 673:19 756:12	706:19	754:14,16
capture 658:21		certainly 638:10	charges 648:6
care 755:16	Carrier's 626:15	650:8 694:7 728:3 742:18	chart 678:6
carefully	carries 698:10	746:18 751:9	679:19 680:1
759:12,13,15	carry	766:4	691:3 694:19
carrier 625:17	630:15,16,17	CERTIFICATE	695:11 711:13
626:9,14 628:12	707:8	773:1	714:2
629:2 630:4	carrying 626:19		check 640:3
632:9 633:5	case 617:4 619:18	certify 773:4	734:15
635:10,18	624:4,10 628:14	cetera 666:9	740:1,10,12
672:6,7,8,13 674:13 675:5,8	629:12 635:9	684:18 768:9	748:9 764:9,20
677:5 692:16,17	638:18 639:15	Chair 615:3	765:11 766:4
693:12 738:17	645:2 646:18	chance 621:3	768:14
750:15,19	660:14 673:10	743:2	choice 713:19
751:10	679:5 681:10	change 626:21	choose 678:13
carriers 625:15	694:21 698:7	627:15 635:18	chose 678:8
626:16,19 627:3	699:18 712:22 713:19,20	639:10,12	chosen 621:12
628:14,20	715:19,20	677:20 680:20	625:22 677:22
629:14 630:9,20	718:10 728:6	685:14,16,17	699:14,20
631:3,4,6,15,21	729:2,22 731:19	697:5 727:7,8	· ·
633:1,3,4,19	744:22 746:5	732:8 742:4,18	Chris 615:16
634:9 635:13	760:9 762:7	743:9	cited 740:9
636:1,4,11	cases 654:1,3	changed 625:20	cities 699:8
637:1	663:11 664:6,19	632:2,9 637:3	700:16
639:11,15,22 640:3 674:14	684:2 692:19	640:6 674:13	city 626:9 627:21
675:13 676:6,7	categorizing	676:6 696:20	630:4 633:5
677:19,21	741:9	697:3	635:10 636:11
680:21 692:18	category 675:12	changes 626:13,18	701:5,9
693:18	.	632:21 640:16	civil 743:7
694:2,12,14	cause 618:3 634:22 641:4	680:19 706:16 745:7	clarify 758:9,13
721:18 745:2	757:18	748:4,7,8,18,20	Clark 670:19
751:1 769:10		757:10,17,18,19	676:21
carrier's 632:19	caused 756:11	,20	
Carriers 618:7	Census 732:17	changing 725:15	Clarke 653:22
624:8,18	Center 659:4		class 724:2
625:11,13,19	central 670:10	characteristics 633:11 656:13	classifications
626:6,8 627:6	cents 685:18,20	657:18	669:14
631:16	Conto 005.10,20	057.10	

		,	
clause 684:1	691:2,3,9,11	comfort 707:3	682:2 720:3
clauses 680:5,14	694:19 714:5	coming 639:21	726:12 730:18
	723:11 724:17	657:1 676:14	compared 626:11
cleanup 620:1	725:7,9,16,17	730:7 762:4	637:15 667:18
clear 639:9 656:15	728:8,11,17,18,		677:14 703:10
657:4 669:7	19,20 769:20,21	commencing	747:16 755:14
670:6 687:12	COLA-like	614:19	
691:12 724:5	690:10	comment	compares 664:13
732:11 734:1		769:12,13	766:22
735:7 741:6	COLAs 686:11 689:15	commission	comparing 655:17
747:10		773:20	671:21
clearly 658:17	COLA's 685:11	committed	704:12,21 714:2
713:4 715:20	collar 668:20,21	623:9,13 690:11	743:13,14,15
733:19	collect 730:13	ĺ	755:19
clerk 634:7	732:20 733:22	committee 666:1	comparison
636:13 678:8		770:8,13	655:16
679:15 680:10	collected 701:1,3	common 681:7	703:12,15
695:10 718:2	730:14	755:19	716:4,5 743:3
	collection 659:10	community	comparisons
clerks 633:20	709:5	662:21	668:4 746:8
678:10,11 681:3 745:2 759:2	collective 619:6		767:5,6
	620:19 621:19	companies 731:4	compensated
clerk's 758:18	638:19 653:10	Company 614:17	625:21 637:2
close 708:22 733:4	656:1 690:14	comparability	
757:12	699:15 721:12	620:15 621:7	compensating
closely 678:12	724:2	622:3 626:11	633:10,13
721:17 731:22	College 747:2	633:18 636:10	compensation
745:4		640:14,17,22	632:3,4 638:1
closer 711:9 733:4	color 623:4 671:17 673:17	645:6 653:9	660:10,11
	678:17	654:12 655:7	668:19 750:7,18
clumsy 642:9	690:20.21	670:1,3,7	751:2 764:9
cluster 661:2	ĺ	696:16 705:4	complete
coals 675:17	Columbia 614:18	706:6,19 707:13	627:16,20 662:4
	773:17	743:22 744:5,17	663:21 761:19
Code 699:21	column 683:12	745:15,18 769:9	completed 626:3
COLA 672:1	686:9 687:16	comparable	646:11
680:5,13 683:20	688:12,14	705:18 706:1	completion
684:2,4,8	columns 694:18	716:1 744:20	619:16
685:14	combination	745:5 757:22	
686:12,14	677:15 680:5,13	comparables	complex 682:20
687:11,12,17	698:15	654:4,12 743:3	713:12 728:6
688:3,14,15,18		compare 655:8,12	complicated
689:15,16,20	comes 673:3 679:4	664:11 678:1	628:17 768:20
690:7		001.11 070.1	

complications	conducting	continued 738:8	687:8
686:22	698:22	continuum 754:13	correct 617:5
compliment	conflict 681:18	contract 619:9	621:8 652:6
723:22	consensus 685:1,6	625:12 655:15	678:18 722:14
comply 646:2	·	658:6 683:2,6	739:3 741:11,21
- 0	consequences	686:2,20,22	746:9 747:9
components 682:1	629:12 671:9	688:13,19,20	757:1,15,21
composition	consequently	689:9 696:7	764:3 766:15
667:14	618:20	697:15,19,20	770:9
compound 725:5	conservative	698:3	correlate 757:19
-	713:19	699:2,7,9,22	correlation
comprised 726:19	considerable	700:7,9	630:22
compromised	658:17 762:6	701:2,18	
645:16		702:15,19	correspond 652:4
computations	considerably	703:4,7,20,22	cost 648:3 671:1
724:11	676:16 677:5	711:1	676:15,18
computed 721:16	747:17 749:22	729:4,6,9,11	677:16 683:22
computed 721:16	750:3	735:16 743:5	687:5 688:8,22
computer 642:10	considered 706:7	754:18 755:1,2	718:18 720:2
concentration	consistently 679:8	contractor 698:1	721:9,14 723:20
631:5	· I		724:10
concept 627:12	consists 682:3	contractors 703:3	725:11,12
-	constitute 614:13	contracts 626:5	726:5,13,16,17
concerned 705:4,5	construction	679:7 683:21	727:18 730:2
706:15 725:20	646:22	contrast 627:17	732:10
736:13		664:14 666:3	757:6,8,14
concerns 626:11	Consumer 684:8	691:4 695:7	764:9 765:4
633:18	contend 625:8	709:19	768:16
conclude 769:18	637:17	control 659:16	costing 655:20
concluded 626:12	contended 625:19		719:5,9 721:17
635:14,16	626:19 630:7	converted 627:22	724:3,10,17
636:22 772:14	contends 637:11	convinced 635:9	737:1 766:18
		cook 754:7 755:12	costs 656:1,2
concludes 772:8	content 659:5	cooks 705:12	677:3
conclusion 626:7	667:12	706:8	720:3,5,6,9,16,1
635:2 657:7,13	contentions		7,18,21
696:10 716:22	629:10	cop 752:12	721:1,15 724:8
735:9 742:12,15	context 645:12	copies 643:16	725:18 726:20
756:20	652:22 663:16	737:2	727:4,5,7,11,13,
conclusions	contingent 619:15	сору 650:12 702:4	21 729:9,15,20
742:5,6	·	712:17	730:3 732:15
conditions 660:6	continue 734:5		735:19 757:9
757:1	755:7	core 664:9	counsel 652:18
101.1		corner 643:9	

	1 46	<u> </u>	
738:11 760:15	criminal 662:20	CV 647:11,15	695:1,9
773:8,12	664:17 666:9	cycle 688:4,5	declined 627:14
counselors 663:19	710:3 761:10	,	655:10 695:16
country 622:13	crimson 623:4	D	742:16,19
704:10 767:11	criteria 668:16,18	D.C 614:9,16	declines 695:22
couple 617:9	669:7	615:8,13 700:20	declining 734:6
622:7 640:10	cross 616:2 685:7	712:9,18 715:4	deferred 689:16
646:1 707:10	736:13,15	Dale 616:3 643:11	769:21
730:20 751:18 758:4	768:14	693:3 738:7	define 740:7
	crosses 684:15	damage 641:3	definition 698:6
course 623:18 646:17 654:22	cross-	data 658:2,10	735:7 755:11
674:18 682:19	examination	659:10 667:9	definitions
686:13 691:8	644:14 645:16,22	679:20 702:4,5 724:1,4	755:4,20
696:14 700:15	647:18 649:18	731:13,16	degree 705:19
720:2,12 752:19	651:4 719:13	732:20,21	755:10
757:18 759:22 760:18	736:5 738:11	734:18,19 747:9	delayed 629:20
	cross-examine	749:15,19	delinking 634:11
court 622:1,4	645:19 719:11	database 658:9	e e
covered 699:15	cumulative	date 618:16	deliver 629:4 635:17
700:8	686:10,12	645:21 684:15	
CPI	688:5,9	day 618:21 644:7	delivered 628:12,19
684:13,16,18,21 685:9,20 687:9	curious 760:4	649:11 772:9	delivering 627:6
CPS 734:19	current 631:18	days 618:17	
	684:7 686:12	753:11	delivery 627:4,21 628:7,13,15
craft 619:5,8 677:6 745:1,2	692:11,20 701:16 702:12	DCA 648:9	631:6,19 640:2
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	711:8,11	de 697:7	demanding
crafts 655:10 680:16 720:14	733:6,9 734:16	dearth 621:15	630:15 631:4
735:11	762:5	December 740:17	demands 632:16
742:17,19 745:9	currently 692:17	decide 716:16	demerit 758:11
create 701:5,10	693:11 701:21	decimal 727:18	demonstrate
created 639:14	703:6	decision 635:6,22	622:9 708:17
640:10 664:12	curriculum 652:16	638:12	709:20
700:22 701:9		640:13,15 676:5	denials 697:8
crime 630:12,13	Curtis 650:12	716:15	deny 759:8
709:2,6	custodian 620:6	decision-making	department 653:6
crimes	cut 694:20 741:3	632:13	655:14 658:8,12
623:8,13,15,16, 17,19,21 698:21	cuts 749:20	decisions 670:11	679:4 755:3
17,17,41 070.41		decline 677:12	
		-	

departments 664:6,19 713:7	determining	direct 616:2	659:7 660:1 757:15
,	671:8,13	652:18 655:16 757:10	
departure 664:3	Detroit 654:18	directing 698:17	distinction 664:22 705:3 713:15
depending 693:16	develop 761:15 770:2		732:16
depends		directly 679:4 689:19	distinctions
750:12,14 751:3	developed 658:6,12	director 727:16	665:15 666:19
depicts 672:5	668:13,18	Directory 698:4	668:6
depth 632:10	development	· ·	distinguish
699:12 714:9	709:6 754:9	disadvantaged 679:18	657:16 705:8
deputy 623:7	dexterity 632:14		751:20 752:11
describe 657:9	Dictionary 658:4	disagree 647:9	distinguishing 655:5 656:12
described 626:17	difference 651:18	disagreement 716:12	662:9
632:8 759:18	671:19 720:18	disappointed	distribute 678:19
describes 657:11	730:1 734:16	769:5	distribute 078.17
description	differences 665:4	disciplined 663:10	
620:22 707:17 753:19 761:17	748:1,5	disclosure 647:13	distributing 623:2
	different 622:9	disclosures	distribution 710:21
descriptions 707:15 716:9	629:9 650:19	644:18	
749:2 761:14	658:14 661:21 663:2 668:8	discrepancies	district 614:18 698:15 773:17
designed 668:10	671:7 675:10	759:17	disturbances
despite 697:8	692:13 697:11	discuss 617:10,11	664:8
detail 629:9 632:6	701:13 704:17	discussed 718:16	divided 660:2
728:2	707:15 711:20,21	749:7 750:21	685:17
detailed 665:8,9	730:20 740:22	discussion 749:16	Division 697:18
666:2 721:9	742:3 748:17	771:16	doctor 673:8
747:20	767:12,13	discussions	doctorate 653:4
detailing 669:12	770:20	656:18 739:10	document 622:14
details 640:9	differentials 633:10	dispatchers 661:4	624:9 651:9
detectives 661:3,5		display 674:1	documents 621:6
698:22 713:11	differentiate 752:8	dispute 716:14	646:4 650:2
determinations	difficult 629:16	759:22	651:13,19
699:4,8 755:3	634:7 635:10,16	disregarding	704:19 719:3
determine 705:22	636:12 642:21	622:2	dollar 674:18,22
755:10 760:20	difficulty 634:13	disrupt 634:22	686:6
determined	635:1 750:17	dissertation 747:3	dollars 648:10
655:13 691:8	dimensions 753:4	distinct 658:10	687:7 688:10 689:2 722:21
			007.2 122.21

	1 ag		
724:14,15	draw 657:13	745:7 753:5,21	706:4
domestic 623:17	DRI 685:4	754:4,9 763:3	economy 658:11
done 629:18 640:5	driven 676:17	duty 639:22 640:7	730:16,19
647:19 656:16	drivers 769:10	754:2	735:21
657:3 660:22			757:5,14,20
671:20 676:22	drop 667:21 680:3	E	758:3
681:6 683:7	Drs 659:15	earlier 669:19	Edition 698:5
685:8 688:11	drug 623:19	695:6,14 768:22	education 654:8
689:7 690:22	Dubuque 767:4	earn 692:18	663:17
692:14 700:22	<u>-</u>	693:11	effect 632:20
702:11 704:7 710:12 711:2	due 618:5	earned 672:13	633:8 676:11
724:7 728:3,9	626:17,18 630:19 632:15	675:5	682:15,22
729:13 735:22	633:14 637:3	earning 620:4	686:6,10,19
741:12 743:16	644:19 687:8	680:9	720:22 721:13
748:22 751:12	723:12 756:22		effective 667:7
756:1 769:14,16	Dufek 615:3	earnings 733:2 734:10,13	effects 736:1
Donna 615:6	628:4,6,10,21	, and the second	
718:22	642:20 660:17	earns 693:12	efforts 645:15
double 685:7	671:11 672:16	easier 629:13	either 618:17
	717:6,10,14	668:17 699:5	645:19 661:12
doubt 673:10	718:4,9,12	easy 724:6	709:9 729:22
706:22 764:11	731:11,15	ECI 671:6 677:14	753:15
downward 756:11	734:9,20 735:3	679:17	electronic 736:22
DPS 626:22	758:6,10	680:3,11,17	eleven 726:22
627:1,7 628:16	769:3,7,11	681:1 695:2	else 747:16 769:1
630:17 631:13	770:11,15,19	732:8,9	
632:9,18,22	771:1,6,11,14 772:3	756:3,7,21	e-mail 650:12 737:8 740:10,15
634:10 635:9		757:3,4,11	· ·
637:4 639:14,21 640:1	dug 761:6	economic 626:5	e-mailed 646:7
	duly 643:12 738:9	633:9 634:18,21	e-mails 739:15
Dr 642:20	during 631:5	635:4 652:13,14	740:1,13
645:18,20 648:6 650:1	637:18 677:7	657:10 685:4	emergencies
652:9,12,21	duties 625:20	757:1	662:19 664:6
657:5,6	632:2 633:7	economics 652:14	emergency 664:20
669:10,19	635:18 637:3	653:5,6	666:7
672:16 673:13	638:2 639:11,12	economist 682:4	emphasis 751:4
704:6,7	640:10 697:3,4	705:16,20	-
719:8,15 731:11	698:16 704:12	764:12	emphasized 636:7
736:3 737:1,3	707:17 710:4	economists 705:5	emphasizes
738:14 768:17	716:1 741:17	706:15	668:21
769:4 772:6	742:3	economist's 705:9	empirical
	743:14,15,16		

	1 ag		
706:9,21	entities 621:16	establishing 706:6	664:2,14
employed	entitled 637:22	estimated 630:3	665:5,18 666:4
773:9,12			667:3 668:15,17
,	entrance 664:3	estimates 746:21	675:4 685:13,15
employee 636:16	entry 621:5	et 666:9 684:17	688:17 701:7
677:3 764:9	713:3,5,6,18,21	768:9	705:19 724:12
765:4 773:12	714:22	evaluate 751:6	750:14 752:12
employees 626:12	entry-level 760:21		757:7,10 761:21
636:9	, and the second	evaluated 636:5	examples 708:20
637:2,9,14,21	environments	evaluation 668:12	709:22 762:21
664:3 697:20	710:6	669:4,7,8	
744:1 767:6	equality 696:16	743:17,19	exceeding 715:17
employer	768:10	747:20 749:1	excellent 660:7
757:9,13 764:9	equipment 667:6	750:1 751:7	724:1
765:4	equity 636:9	evaluations 749:3	except 718:10
employers 705:22	1 v	everybody 759:17	756:15 767:21
734:3	equivalent 694:13		exception 623:10
	708:1,19 709:21	everyone 682:13	636:19 677:10
employment 658:7 671:1	768:11	767:15,20	
676:15,18	Eric 615:16	772:12	exceptions 636:18 676:17
732:10,18	Erick 614:16	everyone's 738:4	
732:10,18	773:2,16	everything 721:2	excerpt 622:16
734:7,17	error 692:19	747:16 761:15	excerpts 737:5
757:6,8	693:8,10	evidence	exchange 644:6
endowment	ŕ	630:19,21 632:1	١
622:11,17	especially 648:6 730:7 768:16	634:12 635:8	exchanged 647:11
		636:20 637:10	exclusive 623:12
energy 768:17	ESQUIRE	647:2,5 651:17	624:1
enforcement	615:6,11	656:18 709:5	excused 772:7
655:18 710:5	essence 697:19	766:11,13	exercise 631:5
767:1	essentially 627:20	evidentiary	690:22 694:17
enforces 698:13	685:5 689:7	704:17 719:3	exhibit 616:19
enforcing 662:20	697:9 701:5	exactly 629:3	619:10,22
666:8	758:17 765:7	650:11 687:17	620:13,22
	establish 632:4	697:9 765:5	622:15,19
engaged 618:10	706:18		646:10,13
655:18 715:22		examination	647:2,12 650:3
English	established	652:18 738:8	652:16 656:8
667:11,13,20,22	634:22 696:15	examined 643:13	662:13 665:10
enjoy 682:20	697:15 698:12 706:11 735:15	738:9	666:3 669:11
enjoying 635:13	745:4,15	example 631:19	671:15 672:2,14
• • •	ŕ	639:13 644:8	674:21 675:1
entirely 762:13	establishes 750:12	660:9 662:12,16	678:4 681:21

743:17,20	766:10,13		
704:10	758:21	668:20 685:2	681:13,14,16
654:11 657:6	731:17 747:4	federal 655:17	firefighters
650:13 653:17	714:15 728:11	fed 750:13	664:6,7,19,20
633:8 645:6	679:18 681:8 686:8 703:3	February 748:16	fire 661:3
expert 632:2	672:14 678:5	favor 636:15	finished 743:1,10
762:4,6,10 764:6	669:21 670:8	642:1,3,4	finish 735:9
713:5,16	623:5 663:6,13	fault 641:20	768:21
709:21 710:1	fact 620:5 621:11	654:22	736:17 737:5,13
708:19,21	facilities 752:14	fascinating	fine 641:9 718:20
experience 670:4	facilitate 719:14	familiarize 662:16	finding 631:11
expenses 648:8	faced 639:2	familiarity 654:19	financially 773:13
expense 668:21	face 652:2 729:21	716:4	financial 682:15
expected 663:3	F	familiar 681:10	finance 650:13
648:13		falls 649:12	Finally 636:14
expectations	730:2	falling 679:9,11	733:12 740:6
714:20 734:2,3	extremely 681:8	677:4 735:11	final 635:4 695:11
expect 647:19	extreme 618:4 670:7	fallen 637:11	filed 624:7,22
699:17		fall 676:2	figure 722:8
existing 636:16	external 034.4 extra 686:4	740:6,7 745:4	fifth 640:19 698:5
existed 670:18 694:4	external 654:4	699:13 709:10	FEMA 708:4
	extent 639:4 648:12 767:5	fairly 666:17	
760:1,3,6 768:20		fair 716:20	felt 627:14 759:16
716:8,9	extensively 653:8 659:18 751:9	fail 663:10	felonies 710:4
707:14,19	658:9 749:16	faculty 653:5	fell 674:16 676:8
669:11,16,17	extensive 657:1	716:14	feel 719:11 759:17
650:1 656:9 662:3,5	extend 648:17	668:11 669:7	767:1,6,17
645:8,11 647:11	exposed 630:8,9	factual 629:11	763:1,2
644:6,10,21	explaining 635:6	636:21 770:2	747:18 749:20 760:3,22 761:19
623:5 624:5,6	ĺ	facts 618:19	720:14 735:17
620:11,15,18 621:4 622:7	explained 635:8,11	757:9	717:5 718:4,6
exhibits	expires 773:20	factors 690:6	709:22 711:20
761:22	-	765:6	708:2,3,20 709:22 711:20
712:1,5 751:16	expired 625:12	723:18,19 724:21 729:8	707:12,13,16
702:2,8 710:18	749:1 750:10	factor 685:18	705:1,11 706:3
700:3,15	703:12 747:20		704:13,21
696:4 697:12	experts 632:8	facto 697:7	703:17
691:16 693:4	748:22 751:15	770:5,12	687:3 697:21

firms 660:12 F 731:7	leischli's 629:21	683:21	gans 752.2
731:7		003.21	gaps 753:2
	632:7 633:17	forth 619:9 755:4	general 656:22
first 637:6 638:16	638:3,5	fortune 671:17	668:4 698:10
646.2 10 10	Selection 615:18	forward 621:11	709:2 740:3 752:17,18
649:6 650:15	lip 667:16	652:1 693:22	756:22 757:4,13
031.12 032.22	luctuate 677:8	716:9 719:22	758:2,3
	ly 629:18	720:1 738:20 755:17	generally 618:10
660:14 663:5,11 664:2 665:6	ocus 633:16	forwarding	638:13 661:18
666:14,15 667:4	640:14 660:5 661:6 666:18	631:20	generated 732:19
683:1 689:8,15	698:8 700:12	fourth 640:12	geographically
721:11 723:4,8	ocusing 699:2	664:15 667:22	717:11
724.7,12,20	Colks 617:2	frame 740:11	George 624:15
739:20,22	643:22 737:15	Francisco 700:19	gets 660:19
748:21	738:3	767:13,19,21	685:17 750:13
first-line 661:2	oot 698:17	768:9	getting 642:21
	orce 709:3 710:2	frankly 686:6	646:20 726:11 758:20 759:19
726:15	713:9	Freeman 615:16	761:9
	orces 760:4	freeze 689:8	given 646:21
	orecast 684:20	fringes 763:19	690:15 731:22
five 638:15 644:7,11	685:1,3,6 687:2	full 644:7 645:10	740:5 753:1
646.3 8 690.2	689:3 732:7	647:13 666:2	760:7,14
720:5,10 726:2	orecasters 685:4	686:17,18	gives 740:11
729:3,5 735:19 f o	orecasting	fully 715:14	giving 749:12
five-minute 707:3	684:3,22	fundamental	glasses 643:1
718:17 f o	730:13,14 734:5	626:13 637:17 639:11 716:11	glorious 717:22
five-year 687:4	oregoing 773:3,5	fundamentally	Goldberg 681:4
, = ,	orests 710:5	625:20 744:11	697:8 758:5,15 769:14
700 000		funded 762:22	
	orgot 620:3	763:2	gone 646:19 672:1 698:4 730:19
	orm 620:7	funds 762:22	GONSALVES
625:22 626:7	ormed 692:15	future 635:1	615:11
635:3 636:22 fo	ormer 727:16	681:20,22	617:9,14,17
030.12 037.10	ormula	684:3,13 734:4	619:2
641:3 653:17 669:20 676:4	670:17,22 676:18 679:16		621:2,9,18 622:6,20
680:19 697:6	680:4,12,17	G gap 734:18	638:8,11
	681:1 682:20	gap /37.10	641:12,14,17,21

	U	 	
642:2,5	674:17,21	661:16 662:11	727:22 752:19
643:15,18 644:5	677:20 691:21	664:1,10	happier 672:20
649:21 650:4,9	graphs 669:12	665:1,7,11,13	* *
672:21	grateful 665:21	666:20 667:17	happy 647:21 655:1 672:21
691:14,17 692:1	S	668:1,2,5,8	728:4 740:13
703:13,22 707:1	gray 648:20	705:8 706:8	742:7 746:13
716:2 736:8,17	great 629:5	741:10 748:3	742.7 740.13
737:5,10,12	676:14 694:6	751:18,21,22	
738:13	699:12 714:9	752:7 753:3	hard 622:4 681:8
740:14,20 741:1	730:7	754:16,20	735:8
746:1 758:12 763:14,17	greater 630:9	guard's 667:17	harder 690:20
765:20	631:5,15,17	guess 622:22	Harvard 620:20
765:20	632:5	629:21 638:4	621:10,12
767:15,20	greatly 627:9	646:21 659:3	622:10,16,17
768:12 772:10	682:15 748:4	751:1 764:21	623:3,6,9,11,14,
		765:3 766:18	18 749:8
government 706:4 718:5,6 747:18	ground 644:5,18 646:3 648:21	guessed 765:3	Harvard's 622:9
761:20	649:1,3	guys 766:13	hate 623:17 696:8
grade 625:17,18	grounds 648:4		haven't 650:21
626:10 676:5,10	S	H	665:19 690:11
678:2,8,10	group 678:13 754:14,15	half	713:13 717:20
680:18 681:4,9	ŕ	686:3,4,7,15,18	732:6
682:3 683:3,14	groups 658:14	722:21	741:12,19,20
693:17 694:5	659:9 671:19	724:14,19 761:8	743:1,16 746:4
695:16 697:7	685:5	765:1 768:3,7	751:12
704:22	growth 661:15	halfway 763:18	753:14,17 769:8
708:1,10,11,12,	677:14 679:17	hallway 719:1	having 617:19
14,15,17	695:2 757:4	· ·	618:5 643:12
711:2,6,9,15,16 714:6,12,13,16	GS-05 709:22	handguns 752:2	653:4,5 681:5
717:4 721:22	GS-4 708:19	handheld 630:18	738:8
722:20 723:12	709:8,15	handle 632:11,13	hazards 633:11
724:13 725:2	GS-5 709:16,18	handlers 745:3	638:1 663:1
743:6	GS-6 709:19	handout 660:15	head 626:1 771:5
756:12,13,16 770:1	710:8	Hang 687:19	hear 618:14
	guard 664:4,18	Ü	645:18
grades 678:9	709:1,10 752:13	happen 658:21	heard 650:20,21
711:4	753:4,7,20	happened 672:19	742:1
graduate 660:11	754:7,10,22	676:4,12 692:22	hearing 618:21
grammar 667:15	guards 655:6	731:19 758:18	636:22 644:8
graph 669:12	656:14	759:2,18	held 614:14
672:3,11	657:12,19	happens 649:13	neiu 014.14
0,2.5,11	-,		

nest 710:14 pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17 urly 648:7,8 685:19 699:22 701:2,11,12 urs 655:14 721:4 726:14 man 653:6 660:8 727:17 730:21,22 731:1 ndredth 729:18 ndredths 726:22 729:18 brid 754:12	II 754:22 I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1 699:19 I'm 618:18 628:17 630:1 638:7 641:17 642:2 643:2 648:18 652:11 661:6 662:7 665:20,21,22 666:18 667:1 673:17 675:17 678:18 681:10 682:1,8 686:5 687:12,19,20 697:14 699:10 701:4 707:21 708:12 709:17	682:14 687:16 722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10 implicit 741:15 import 763:2 importance 660:2 665:17 666:10,11,16 667:10,15 important 629:14 640:6 654:10 664:22 665:14 666:12,17 668:2,6 670:8 671:12 705:7 748:19 770:4 improperly 631:13
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17 urly 648:7,8 685:19 699:22 701:2,11,12 urs 655:14 721:4 726:14 man 653:6 660:8 727:17 730:21,22 731:1 ndredth 729:18 ndredths 726:22 729:18	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1 699:19 I'm 618:18 628:17 630:1 638:7 641:17 642:2 643:2 648:18 652:11 661:6 662:7 665:20,21,22 666:18 667:1 673:17 675:17 678:18 681:10 682:1,8 686:5 687:12,19,20 697:14 699:10	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10 implicit 741:15 import 763:2 importance 660:2 665:17 666:10,11,16 667:10,15 important 629:14 640:6 654:10 664:22 665:14 666:12,17 668:2,6 670:8 671:12 705:7
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17 urly 648:7,8 685:19 699:22 701:2,11,12 urs 655:14 721:4 726:14 man 653:6 660:8 727:17 730:21,22 731:1 ndredth 729:18 ndredths 726:22 729:18	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1 699:19 I'm 618:18 628:17 630:1 638:7 641:17 642:2 643:2 648:18 652:11 661:6 662:7 665:20,21,22 666:18 667:1 673:17 675:17 678:18 681:10 682:1,8 686:5	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10 implicit 741:15 import 763:2 importance 660:2 665:17 666:10,11,16 667:10,15 important 629:14 640:6 654:10 664:22 665:14 666:12,17 668:2,6 670:8 671:12 705:7
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17 urly 648:7,8 685:19 699:22 701:2,11,12 urs 655:14 721:4 726:14 man 653:6 660:8 727:17 730:21,22 731:1 ndredth 729:18 ndredths	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1 699:19 I'm 618:18 628:17 630:1 638:7 641:17 642:2 643:2 648:18 652:11 661:6 662:7 665:20,21,22 666:18 667:1 673:17 675:17 678:18 681:10	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10 implicit 741:15 import 763:2 importance 660:2 665:17 666:10,11,16 667:10,15 important 629:14 640:6 654:10 664:22 665:14 666:12,17 668:2,6 670:8
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17 urly 648:7,8 685:19 699:22 701:2,11,12 urs 655:14 721:4 726:14 man 653:6 660:8 727:17 730:21,22 731:1 ndredth 729:18 ndredths	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1 699:19 I'm 618:18 628:17 630:1 638:7 641:17 642:2 643:2 648:18 652:11 661:6 662:7 665:20,21,22 666:18 667:1 673:17 675:17	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10 implicit 741:15 import 763:2 importance 660:2 665:17 666:10,11,16 667:10,15 important 629:14 640:6 654:10 664:22 665:14
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17 urly 648:7,8 685:19 699:22 701:2,11,12 urs 655:14 721:4 726:14 man 653:6 660:8 727:17 730:21,22 731:1	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1 699:19 I'm 618:18 628:17 630:1 638:7 641:17 642:2 643:2 648:18 652:11 661:6 662:7 665:20,21,22 666:18 667:1	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10 implicit 741:15 import 763:2 importance 660:2 665:17 666:10,11,16 667:10,15 important 629:14 640:6 654:10
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17 urly 648:7,8 685:19 699:22 701:2,11,12 urs 655:14 721:4 726:14 man 653:6 660:8 727:17 730:21,22 731:1	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1 699:19 I'm 618:18 628:17 630:1 638:7 641:17 642:2 643:2 648:18 652:11 661:6 662:7 665:20,21,22	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10 implicit 741:15 import 763:2 importance 660:2 665:17 666:10,11,16 667:10,15 important 629:14
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17 urly 648:7,8 685:19 699:22 701:2,11,12 urs 655:14 721:4 726:14 man 653:6 660:8 727:17	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1 699:19 I'm 618:18 628:17 630:1 638:7 641:17 642:2 643:2 648:18 652:11 661:6 662:7	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10 implicit 741:15 import 763:2 importance 660:2 665:17 666:10,11,16 667:10,15
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17 urly 648:7,8 685:19 699:22 701:2,11,12 urs 655:14 721:4 726:14 man 653:6	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1 699:19 I'm 618:18 628:17 630:1 638:7 641:17 642:2 643:2 648:18	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10 implicit 741:15 import 763:2 importance 660:2 665:17 666:10,11,16
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17 urly 648:7,8 685:19 699:22 701:2,11,12 urs 655:14 721:4 726:14	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1 699:19 I'm 618:18 628:17 630:1 638:7 641:17 642:2	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10 implicit 741:15 import 763:2 importance 660:2 665:17
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17 urly 648:7,8 685:19 699:22 701:2,11,12 urs 655:14	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1 699:19 I'm 618:18 628:17 630:1 638:7	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10 implicit 741:15 import 763:2 importance 660:2
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17 urly 648:7,8 685:19 699:22 701:2,11,12	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1 699:19 I'm 618:18 628:17	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10 implicit 741:15 import 763:2
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17 urly 648:7,8 685:19 699:22	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1 699:19	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10 implicit 741:15
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14 736:6,17	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19 illustrative 667:1	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented 671:6 727:10
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22 697:18 701:14	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration 666:19	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22 implemented
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16 685:19,21,22	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7 illustrate 647:8 illustration	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20 632:22
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16 ur 649:16	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation 627:15,20
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20 rrible 678:16	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14 740:15,16 742:7	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21 implementation
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1 rizontal 674:20	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3 734:14	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3 impasse 625:21
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4 657:19 733:1	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21 658:2 667:11 704:20 721:3	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1 Impartial 615:3
pe 651:4 pefully 656:4	I'll 620:2 624:11,19 642:10 652:21	722:2 impact 632:18 636:1
pe 651:4	I'll 620:2 624:11,19	722:2 impact 632:18
	I'll 620:2	722:2
nest 710:14		
ì	II 754:22	682.11 687.16
micides 623:11		immediately
١ ١	771:18	
-	ignore 682:21	764:18 765:12 771:9
	identify 664:16	761:5 762:7,9
752:1	647:10 709:2,11	759:8 760:1,4
١	identification	751:14 753:22
ting 731·21	762:8 771:8,12	747:5 748:11
677:9 715:11	683:20 694:18	741:6,14 742:10 746:11,14,16
771:15	identical 661·11	740:11,13
684:14 717:22	idea 644:14	736:12,13
•	764:8 766:3	733:21 734:15
	745:11 749:17	728:1,3 731:11
		712:18 714:2 719:18 724:10
	771:15 £ 677:9 715:11 £ ting 731:21 Id 634:4 743:19	739:15,22 740:9 745:11 749:17 764:8 766:3 684:14 717:22 771:15 677:9 715:11 683:20 694:18 762:8 771:8,12 634:4 743:19 752:1 64634:4 743:19 752:1 647:10 709:2,11 6488 766:3 647:10 709:2,11 683:20 694:18 762:8 771:8,12 647:10 709:2,11 647:10 709:2,11 6488 766:3 647:10 768:3

Г	1 46'		
improvements	689:11,20	independent	663:5 666:16
634:18	690:12 693:17	632:12	injury 630:11
inaccuracies	694:5,6 695:16	index 671:1	631:1
750:5	713:8 715:2	676:15,18 684:9	
	721:22 722:20	732:10	in-office 631:21
inapplicable 703:18	723:5,6,8,10	757:6,7,8,17	insensitive 675:14
	724:13,15,16,17	758:2,3	Inspection 722:17
inclement 630:9	,19,22	indicate 665:6	instead 685:1
include 623:16	725:3,4,8,11,17,	690:9	
634:18 644:20	18,22 726:10		institutions 667:9
660:2 663:14	728:11,17,18 729:2,5,7,9,17	indicates 733:16	instruments
688:14 698:16	731:2,4 732:1	752:2	668:13
708:21 710:1	731.2,4 732.1	Indicator 733:13	intend 646:9,12
734:10,22	734:8,21	individuals	647:16
735:4,6 740:15	756:12,13 759:3	656:13 705:1	intended 624:16
741:2 752:6	769:22 770:1	715:22	
765:14 766:2	increased 628:1	indoor 630:6	intending 625:6
included 625:2	630:10,12,20,21	indoors 635:19	intension 648:14
645:11 722:7	631:1		intention 622:8
733:8 760:5	632:12,14,15	indulgence 718:16	651:20
766:17	633:2,6,11,14	inequity 636:20	interest 614:1
includes 644:16	634:9 638:1	inexpensive 648:4	624:14 638:13
686:15	674:15 685:9	•	641:2 653:12,14
765:9,13,21	733:2 758:17	inflation 684:4	654:6 659:13
including	increases 625:16	information	663:20 670:9
631:9,17 633:11	633:4 635:5	621:15,20 622:5	675:16 681:7
635:4 637:3	671:13 677:16	623:2 624:19	682:18 684:11
667:13 714:5	679:7 683:4,15	646:5 652:4	738:17 747:13
715:1 720:5	684:8 686:13,14	657:16	748:14,15 758:5
inclusive 671:22	688:3,12,15	658:3,18,20	759:21 771:20
	689:15	659:6,11,22	interested 619:18
incorporate 755:4	690:10,13 695:3	661:12,22	705:10 746:14
incorporating	723:13 724:8	663:22	773:14
717:8	727:4 728:8	679:1,2,3 706:5 714:10 730:15	
incorrect 746:21	730:15 734:4	732:7 734:2	interesting 708:8 739:9
increase 675:10	735:21 756:16	736:18	
676:5,11 677:2	increasing 632:10	739:18,20 740:5	internal 626:10
680:18 681:4,9	731:8	750:13 751:11	633:18 636:8
682:3,5,14	increments		640:14,17,22
683:3,7,15	683:20 685:12	initially 618:22	654:12 670:7
684:4 685:20		696:1 749:11,21	744:5 745:17
686:7,15,17	indeed 635:9	injured 663:12	Internet 658:21
688:5,18	703:10	injuries 630:21	659:1 764:18
		· ·	

		İ	
interpretation	items 631:12	I've 660:22 661:19	661:15 663:16
758:21 769:13	it's 617:17 620:1	664:12 671:5,20	704:12 707:15
interrupt 722:4	621:21 622:4,12	672:1,18 673:8	708:3 716:8
731:12	623:3,18	677:22 678:16	743:17,19 745:7
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	685:1,8,13	747:20 749:1
interrupted	628:7,16,17	687:11,13,20	750:1,8 751:6,7
719:18	637:7 638:22	688:11,15	761:14,17
interunit 681:18	640:17,18,19 641:19	689:14,17,19	jobs 631:15
		690:1,12,16,21,	634:13 637:18
introduce 622:7	642:1,3,4 643:2	22 691:2,9	
introduced 627:2	647:12 648:4	692:14 694:20	656:13,14
707:12 716:8	649:19 650:10	695:13 697:17	705:18 749:2
introduces 707:13	654:22 656:4	698:2,4	762:17
	657:8 658:15	699:7,14,19	Joe 615:18 718:22
introducing 704:6	659:17,21	700:22 702:11	joint 619:10
investigate 662:22	660:6,15 663:21	708:2 710:12	770:7,8,12
664:8	666:12,16 668:1	711:2 718:7	, ,
investigating	670:6 672:21	724:7,12 725:8	Joshua 615:17
698:18	675:9,12,14,15	726:13	JULIENNE
	677:10,11 678:6	728:3,7,9,10	615:11
investigations	681:6,7 682:20	729:3,13	July 677:11
761:11	684:17 686:3	730:12,19	684:17
investigative	687:2 690:14	733:12 734:14	685:15,19
710:3	691:19 692:7,16	740:9 744:2,3	686:16,17,19
investigators	693:14,15	753:16 754:4	r r
investigators	694:5,6 695:20	759:15	jump 626:7
698:22	699:13 700:7	737.13	Jumping 635:2
involve 761:9	702:8 704:14,16		June 622:11 672:2
involved 669:21	705:6,17 706:9		693:6 773:20
670:9 754:9	708:15 711:3	James 615:3,4	
755:10 758:7	712:4 714:18	Janet 615:20	jurisdiction
	716:20	janitor 700:10	623:7,12,13,16
isn't 674:2 706:1	719:17,18 720:1	· ·	624:1
721:13 735:20	721:7,13	January 614:9	justifying 627:10
issue 645:4 648:17	722:2,17 723:16	684:6,18,19	J
686:8 713:1	724:4,18	685:9,15	K
770:4	726:20,21	Jersey 622:1,2	Katherine 615:19
issued 624:10	727:20 728:12	Jim 679:2 758:22	
	730:3,4,5,6		Kerr 670:19
issues 617:10	731:2 732:19	job 620:22 629:13	676:21
654:19 655:3	733:14 744:7	630:14 631:3	key 650:22
707:21 729:21	746:15	632:2,9,19	ř
749:10	747:15,16,21,22	633:11,14	knowledge 624:20
issuing 698:18	748:3,11 749:22	634:6,9 635:20	631:17 632:11
itemized 649:1	750:3 757:6	638:1 657:7	656:22 657:17
11CHHZCU 047.1	758:2,3 762:13	659:22 660:7,13	660:5 662:9

	1 ag		
663:14	640:21 644:10	legally 705:6	751:1,10 756:12
665:16,18	683:5 692:7	706:7	769:10
666:20,22	725:16,19		
667:4,5,12,17,2	730:12	L'Enfant 614:15	letters 639:14,21
2 668:4 722:16	739:12,13,16	615:12	level 665:17
	766:6	LEO 710:13,19	666:10,11,16
knowledgeable		711:6,10	667:10,15 679:9
747:5	lasting 690:2	714:6,12,13,16,	702:18 706:20
	late 654:9 676:22	20 767:10	708:19
L	733:1 756:7	less 680:15	709:8,19,22
labeled 687:17	later 618:16 639:7	693:14,15	710:8
689:19 723:16	645:21 660:19	702:14 715:21	713:3,6,18,21
labor 641:4	666:13	717:3,4 720:16	714:17 715:1,5
652:14 653:7,9		735:16 747:21	756:16
655:14 656:2	law 622:2 655:17		levels 660:4
658:8,12	697:20 698:13	lesser 626:5	678:11 696:22
705:5,15,20	710:5 745:5	let's 644:1 649:18	697:2,7,15
705.3,13,20	767:1	652:7 673:1	715:11 734:6
723:20 725:5,18	laws 662:21 666:9	674:3 676:8	758:1
,		712:1 714:8	
726:13,16,17,20 727:4,7,11	Lawyer 705:6	717:14 719:21	licensed 623:6
727:4,7,11	lawyers 705:3	734:12 744:8	Lieutenants
735:18 755:3	745:21 760:7	746:2 751:16,22	654:15
	lay 663:2	756:3 761:18,21	life 698:14
laborer 700:10	lays 658:17 664:9	letter 618:7	
lack 622:21	•	624:8,18	lift 725:20 726:2,7
690:21	lazy 682:9 686:5	625:11,13,19	limitations
language	728:10	626:6,8,9,13,15	746:4,8,17,18
667:11,13,21	lead 707:18	627:2,6 632:19	747:4,10,17
668:1 771:3	730:22	633:19	749:16
	least 647:20 668:9	634:4,6,15,19,2	line 672:3,5
large 623:22		1	674:8,9,10
626:2 670:21	671:12	635:3,10,12,18	692:7 694:10
676:11 677:2	708:18,19	636:1,4,11	715:8 722:2
753:2,5	709:20,21 739:3 761:8 770:6	637:1 639:15,22	726:13 735:20
largely 625:5		640:3,4	
674:22 687:2	leave 694:10	653:16,18,21	lines 673:18
694:15 720:13	703:11 729:19	669:15 673:19	717:11
735:12 756:11	736:8,10 745:19	677:5,19,21	linkage 634:5
	765:21	680:21	637:11,20
larger 680:6 734:17	leaves 694:12	692:16,18	ŕ
		693:12,17	linked 633:22
largest 675:13	left-hand 674:19	694:2,12,14	list 708:10 761:13
700:17	683:11	721:18 738:17	listen 643:8 653:3
last 622:11 638:22	legal 706:9 744:7	745:2 750:15,19	lists 665:16
			11363 002.10

literature 657:10	lot 629:18,19	maintenance	MCKINNON
761:6	654:2 684:13	619:4,8	615:6 620:17
	689:17	ĺ	712:4,12
little 618:21	706:14,17 720:4	major 698:21 770:6	mean 641:18
619:4,13 620:1 630:1 645:19	749:18 751:8		747:4 753:22
650:19 670:5	753:6	mall 752:12	757:2 758:14
673:17 674:3	lovely 623:3	Management	763:12 768:11
682:9 686:4		730:21	
705:16 708:13	low 655:19 668:5	managers 741:21	meaning 661:13
724:17 725:18	700:7 706:19	742:2 750:21	667:13 766:21
726:18,22	730:10		means 623:10
728:6,10,12	lower 676:10	manner 629:3	meant 647:2
735:8 739:14	687:7 732:14	635:1	709:16,18
live 617:19,20	764:10,22	March 677:9	meantime 626:2
641:8 648:5	lump 769:21	marginal 706:16	
649:13	lunch 649:16	marked 646:12	measures 659:7
767:3,18,21	luncheon 737:18	market 705:17	660:1 664:13 749:4
living 677:16	lunchtime 647:20	markets 734:3,4	meet 716:17
683:22 687:5	1unchume 047.20	ĺ	762:17
688:8 689:1		markup 618:5	
local 667:7	M	material 665:22	meetings 768:19
	machinable	733:16	member 615:3,4
locality 712:19 717:8 718:7	639:16	matter 614:3,14	653:5
766:8,14	machinery 640:5	628:2 644:16	members
767:2,3,4,7,17	machines 631:9	697:3 699:18	715:19,21
located 767:11	639:17	706:7 755:15	memorize 764:19
	Magazine 622:16	matters 652:14,15	
location 636:3	mail 626:19 627:4	738:4 754:8	memory 631:16,21
locations 700:22	628:11,15	may 618:19,21	· ·
701:4,13 712:21	630:16	621:2 638:8	Memphis 700:21
locked 681:16	631:10,12,13,19	642:21 648:20	717:21 767:14
long 641:5 647:22	632:11,14	660:19 672:1	mental 632:16
653:19 681:11	635:17 639:15	674:11 675:4	mentally 631:4
684:12 717:22	640:1,2 745:3	679:1 698:21	mention 628:7
734:19 761:13	main 633:16	713:6 716:15	663:8
longer 625:13	maintain 664:5	729:21 738:16	mentioned 675:7
628:14 649:16	745:8	748:21 754:5	mentioned 6/5:7 747:7
651:5		758:6 759:17	
	maintaining	762:12	met 648:13 651:19
loose 645:7	662:18 666:7	maybe 645:1,19	682:19
lost 672:17,18	745:10	676:9 742:9,11	741:19,20
673:8	maintains 698:13	750:18	method 710:22
			747:8 748:4

	ı	i i	
750:11	minute 650:5	637:10 646:11	NCS 668:19
methodology	651:5	mostly 652:13	necessarily 636:9
748:20	minutes 627:7	763:4	645:3 757:22
methods 632:4	miracles 764:17	motor 662:20	necessary 618:14
metric 654:2	misdemeanors	666:8	633:4 648:1
metrics 748:6	710:4	move 655:7	negotiated 634:16
Michael 750:16	mislabeled 723:16	678:12 693:21 720:1 745:3	negotiations
Michigan 727:17	missed 769:11		626:3 771:20
744:16	mistake 678:17	moved 747:8 749:4	neighborhood
mid-1980s 681:13	719:17,18		701:20
mid-2008 674:11	mistakes 631:9	movement 705:21 706:2,14,17	neither 636:3
mid-to-late	misunderstandin	moving 625:17	773:8
672:12 679:10	g 644:19	665:8 675:14	Network 658:3
Mike 615:17	mix 639:10	697:11 700:2	neutral 751:3,5,6
military 710:2	mixed 631:13	multiple 672:8	nevertheless
Milkovich 660:10	mixes 753:21	673:4	648:7
750:7 752:20	754:3	multiply 701:11	Newcastle 675:18
million 722:21	mocking 678:20	MURPHY 615:7	nice 684:10
724:14	model 659:5	myself 712:8	night 644:10
726:2,5,6,10,18	modest 682:22	743:20 751:14	NIH 708:5,7,10
727:1,2	709:10 770:1		709:9 710:8
729:4,10	moment 643:19	NALGGAS	761:22 762:12
Milwaukee	673:22 678:21	NALC 634:5 639:5 670:22	nine 733:15
654:13,14	702:2 722:4	671:21 679:3,4	Nodding 770:10
mind 650:7 707:2 726:11	moments 679:6	680:18 681:6	771:13 772:10
	Monday 646:8	691:3,6 692:17	None 676:21
minimum 711:19 762:17	money 697:6	695:12,14,16	Nonetheless 753:1
minor 620:1	727:20 728:15	718:2 758:19,22 771:8	non-Postal 744:13
	747:19	national 624:8,17	nor 773:9,13
Mint 708:6 712:1,6,9,20	monitor 662:22	653:15,21 667:8	Northwest 615:7
715:4,6,17	664:2	668:18 669:14	Notary 614:18
minus 671:1,6	month 684:20	721:4 726:14	773:1,16
676:18	733:15 740:2	730:22 733:14 750:18 751:1	note 619:2,5,17
680:3,12,17	months 685:11		650:16 662:22
681:1 695:2	732:22 739:12,13,17	natural 710:6	703:14
756:3,7,21 757:3	morning 618:11	nature 626:13	noted 636:11
131.3	morning 010.11	768:11	640:12

	1 ag		
nothing 627:18	699:2 700:8	743:4 744:10	756:2,8 760:22
639:2,3		753:7,8	762:3,6,16
ĺ	occupational	754:7,10,12	, ,
notice 643:3	657:16	755:14 762:11	office's 625:2
646:21 648:9	658:3,5,13	767:2 773:2	629:12 636:15
769:8	659:5,7,16,19		646:22 656:8
November 625:12	660:4 661:13,18	officers 614:6	Oh 642:19 690:8
674:11,14	699:21 705:14	620:21 623:6	702:6,9 712:16
676:1,4	755:11,20	644:9 650:18	763:10 765:18
nowhere 770:1	occupations	654:18 656:17	766:16
	658:1,10,14,18	657:8,12,18,22	okay 617:8 621:9
NRLCA 670:13	659:9 661:2	661:7,9,10,19	622:6
nuclear 752:14	668:9,12 698:5	662:10 663:7	642:5,12,16,19
	699:17	665:1,5,10	643:7,17,22
0	705:10,22	667:19,20	652:11 661:11
O*NET 655:4	o'clock 644:7,11	668:5,8 669:5	662:4 665:14
658:2,8	646:3,8 647:21	672:13	667:3 671:16
659:4,12 660:12	736:9	674:8,10,12,16	672:19 673:20
661:21 665:2,15		676:2,7,8	684:6 685:16
668:9,10 669:6	offer 638:18,22	677:4,13,20	687:21 693:7
746:2,4,17,19	640:21 727:22	678:1 679:14	702:13 704:3,4
747:1,3,8,18	offering 657:6	680:14 682:10	706:20 707:9
748:18,20,22	704:10 725:13	686:2 690:11 693:18 694:16	709:18 711:7,14
749:10,20 750:2	office 618:9		713:14,22 715:9
751:17 752:16	625:11,14 626:4	696:12,20	722:10 723:17
755:5	627:4,8 629:19	697:16 698:6,11 699:10	738:3 739:7
	631:8,11 632:17		740:14,20 741:5
object 648:2 716:2	634:3,14,17,20	700:15,18,21 702:21	743:12 744:2
766:10	635:12 646:7,17	702.21 703:2,10,11,16,	745:11 746:2,22
objection	647:17 649:6	18 704:9,22	747:12 748:10
703:15,20 704:1	651:11 670:3	705:9,13	752:11
718:20 736:15	716:12 719:10	706:2,8	753:10,14,17,19
745:20 766:9		706.2,8	756:3,4 757:13
objective	officer 655:9,22	710:22 711:5,8	759:5,13 760:13
657:20,21 662:8	657:1 663:3	713:5 716:14	761:18 762:1,15
669:7	664:16 666:5	717:3,5,18,19,2	763:15 764:12
	672:5 675:4	1 720:15 721:7	765:5
obtain 735:8	676:16 677:18 693:22	727:9	766:1,12,16
739:18,20,22		735:14,15,17	767:20
obtained 712:8	698:8,10,21 699:21 701:22	739:8	old 625:18 626:10
Obtaining 699:4	706:3 708:4	741:10,13,16	
	709:3,9,14	742:16,22	Oldham 615:3
obviously 734:22 772:1	710:2,3	743:5,6 744:9	617:2,6,22
	710.2,3	745:9 748:2	619:1,20 620:9
occupation 661:6	718:1,10,13,17	754:15 755:15	622:18 624:2
	/10.1 /33.10	107.10 100.10	628:2,19 629:5

638:10 641:6,9	ordinances	page 667:4,16	633:19 660:3
643:4,8,20,22	698:13	678:4,6	690:11 725:20
648:16 649:9		691:20,22	751:19
650:8 651:8,22	ordinary 752:12	698:2,9	753:10,19
652:7,10	organization	712:7,12,14,16	760:14
673:6,13,16,21	731:1	722:15,18	
687:19,22 696:5	originally 658:11	726:14 730:12	particularly 655:10 659:2
702:1 707:4,7	681:16	763:12	
709:13,15			parties 614:20
711:12	Ormiston 747:2	pages 614:13	625:11,21
716:18,21	others 676:21	662:14 697:17	629:10 644:6
718:19 719:20	708:8,16	748:19	659:20 771:19
722:3,7,10,13	otherwise 671:18	paid 620:5 674:12	773:10,13
736:3,10 737:15	773:13	679:14 685:11	party 636:4
738:3 763:12,16		694:2 697:21,22	- *
765:15,17	ought 772:1	702:21	pass 620:1
768:21 772:5,11	outcome 725:21	715:18,19,21	passage 642:22
ones 678:14	773:14	717:3 720:6	past 680:16
694:18 770:6	outdoor 630:7	723:18 735:16	681:19 759:15
	631:1 633:7,12	765:8,19,21	path 684:13
one's 692:1	635:14,15	panel 618:14	*
one-sided	outdoors 626:20	619:18 620:4	patrol 656:14
751:10,12	628:1 629:17	624:6,10 626:1	661:7,9,10,19
ongoing 686:8	630:4 635:19	627:18 633:17	662:10 663:3
703:15		634:3,13,20	664:15 666:5
	outlier 640:18	638:5 642:18	667:19,20 668:7
open 768:14	outlook 661:13,18	646:7 653:3	698:14 701:22
operate 652:1	outside 654:12	657:9,13 666:1	713:4,10,13,17
operating 725:14	703:3 728:4	668:14 682:10	714:22 735:17
		683:9 684:5	753:6,8
operations 667:8 699:1	overall 635:5	687:10,14 689:5	patrolling 698:16
	overpaying	710:11	pattern 634:22
opinion 629:8,21	717:21	716:15,16 733:1	638:18 650:11
630:2 633:17	overtakes 714:15	759:20 771:17	670:18 671:7,10
635:6 636:7		panel's 620:14	694:8 718:1,2
638:6 668:22	overtime 720:6	637:6 652:15	patterns
669:1 742:5	723:19 734:11 735:6 765:8	656:7 718:16	636:16,18
OPM 710:13		parens 696:6	670:14 671:10
711:19	overview 698:3	•	705:21
opportunity 621:3		parks 710:5	
645:22 719:10	P	participate	pay 625:16 626:16 627:10,11
order 628:15	p.m 737:17 738:2	698:21	633:7,21 634:8
651:3 662:18	772:14	particular 619:11	635:5,15,21
666:7 698:13	package 639:3,4	621:13 623:5	674:15,16
000.7 070.13	r		0/7.13,10

	1 ag		
675:5,8	627:3,5,21	performed 630:4	picked 760:5
676:11,16	630:5,6	631:8 677:1	piece 700:13
677:4,5,13,15,1	635:18,21	680:4 704:9	pieces 661:22
8 678:11 679:16 680:22 681:2	675:5,22 676:2,3,9,10	756:8,14,21	704:21
684:8 694:13	677:10,11	performing	Pierce 615:17
695:13,14	680:2,10 682:5	698:15 708:21	
696:12 698:1	683:4,6,15,17,1	710:3,4 761:10	pistols 752:3
710:13,19	8 685:8,9,10	perhaps 660:14	placed 691:3
711:8,11,15,16,	689:11,12,13	717:20	places 730:20
20,21 712:6,19	692:18,21	period 637:19	plane 648:8
717:8 718:7 721:5	693:9,10,11,14, 15,19,20	675:21 687:4 695:14 721:5	planned 618:22
723:7,11,14	694:1,3,7,13,22	726:15	plant 752:14
726:15 728:14	695:4,5,15,17,1		-
742:16	8,21,22	permitted 678:18	Plaugher 615:17
743:4,8,13	701:8,10 710:16	perpetrators	play 671:12
763:18 764:1	715:2	664:17	played 670:10
766:8,14	720:7,8,9,10,17,	person 751:6	plays 652:8
767:3,4,7,13,16, 17 768:2,6,10	20 721:22 723:6,8,18	754:6 761:9	Plaza 614:15
	725:4,6,17	personal 624:20	615:12
paying 734:3	726:3,4,6,8,9,19	personally 750:10	
payment 689:17	,21,22 727:6,11	personnel 655:18	please 707:2 743:1 755:6 759:9
payments 723:20	728:17,19,20	persons 663:1,4	
payroll 721:4	729:5,7,8,11,12,	664:4,7,21	PLLC 615:7
726:14 732:20	17,19	666:15	plus 648:8 677:16
peace 657:1	730:4,5,6,9,10,1 1,17,18	persuasive 625:9	678:7 687:17 691:1,2,3
peculiar 744:8	731:5,6,8,20	peruse 623:20	694:19 721:22
*	732:2,3	•	728:18,19,20
Penn 615:19	733:3,4,10,11,1	Peterson 615:20	739:5,6
people 644:13	8,20 734:10	Pgs 614:5	point 628:7,13,15
651:1 655:1 662:19 663:8,12	735:19 741:3	PH.D 616:3	637:13,22
664:21 665:1	763:21 764:1,4	643:11 738:7	638:3,21
666:8 667:9	percentage 630:3	Philadelphia	640:2,19 644:4
675:14 754:19	679:21 723:13	685:2 687:3	659:12 665:20
761:15 767:21	727:8 754:1 764:3 769:22	712:21	668:17 675:9,18 678:5 679:11
people's 663:20		physical 630:10	682:4 685:16,17
per 627:7	percentages 675:2 728:21	632:14 663:5	686:7,17
685:18,20		666:15	705:3,9
701:13	perform 631:6	physically 630:15	706:4,10 726:7
percent	performance	pick 760:10	727:2,3 728:11
I	741:17	•	729:5,16

	1 ag		
750:6,8 755:7	703:2,10,11,16,	769:1	680:14,15
770:5	18 704:9,21		682:10 683:22
nointed 752.2	705:8,12	possible 657:21 662:8 687:12	686:2
pointed 753:2	706:2,3,8		690:2,8,10
points 623:4	707:17,22 708:4	752:5 754:17	693:18,22
638:15 646:1	709:3,8,14	760:20	694:15
666:11 752:20	710:2,3,13,21	possibly 676:10	696:12,15
point's 718:13	711:5,8,19	post 618:9	699:10
police 614:6	713:1,7,9	625:2,10,14	700:15,18
620:21 621:17	715:7,17	626:4 629:12	702:21
622:3	716:6,14 717:5	632:17	703:9,14,16,18
623:3,6,11	718:1 720:15,19	634:3,14,17,20	704:9 706:2,7
644:8 645:8	727:9 735:15,17	635:12 636:14	707:22 710:21
650:18	739:8	646:7,17,22	711:4,8 713:1
654:13,14,16,18	741:9,10,12,16,	647:17 649:6	716:13 717:21
655:6,8,9,22	20 742:15,16,22	651:11 656:8	720:19 721:1,9
656:14,16,17	743:4,6	670:3 677:3	723:22 724:4
657:2,3,8,12,18,	744:9,10,13	689:21 716:12	726:12,20
22	745:9 746:19	719:10	727:6,9,13
661:1,3,5,6,9,10	748:2 753:2,6,8	postal 614:4,6,15	728:13 729:14
,19 662:10	754:7,10,11,12,	615:10,12 618:6	730:3 735:11
1	15 755:13,14	619:7 622:15	736:1 738:12
663:3,6	756:2,8	625:18	739:1,8,19,20
664:5,15,19	760:4,22		740:4
665:1,2,5,10	762:2,3,6,10,16	626:11,14 633:21 636:9	741:9,12,16,20
666:5,19	Police's 645:5		742:1,15,16,21
667:6,19,20	651:1	637:2,9,13,21	743:4 744:1
668:5,7		638:14,17 639:1 640:15 641:4	745:8,13
669:5,13	populous 675:12		746:19,21
672:5,13	678:9,13	644:8,9,16	750:2,20 751:7
674:8,10,12,15 675:4	portion 700:5	645:5,8	754:11 756:2,8
	-	650:17,18,22	762:2,5,16
676:1,7,8,16,19	position 621:1	653:11,13,18	769:15
677:4,13,18,20 678:1 679:13	625:5,6 694:11 695:9 713:9	655:8,9,22 656:2.17	posted 620:22
680:14	720:13 744:8	656:2,17	•
		657:3,8,12,22	post-hearing
681:12,16 682:10 686:2	755:8,9 761:10	659:13,14 669:5,13,16	624:21
690:10	positions 706:3	670:14 671:1	postings 708:3,4
693:18,22	743:8 744:10,20	672:5,12	potential 666:10
694:15	752:21	674:8,10,12,15	•
696:12,19	760:14,16,17,21	675:4	potentially 735:5
697:16 698:6,8	761:3,8 762:8	676:1,7,16,19,2	745:2
699:10,20	positive 633:13	0/0.1,7,10,19,2	power 633:5
700:15,18,20	possibility 768:15	677:4,13,18,20	752:14
701:22 702:21	possibility /00.13	678:1 679:13	PowerPoint
			20,,022 01110

641:11	704:21 716:6	651:2 753:11	684:8
644:17,20	720:13	presentation	prices 732:5
645:11 646:9,10 647:1,8	722:9,13,17 735:18 755:19	618:19	primary 644:13
651:10,16 652:3	760:16,19	624:5,11,14	645:5
662:6 673:15	767:11	644:20 647:20	principal 624:3
		651:1 653:3	626:15 669:11
PowerPoints 646:20 648:20	PPO's 702:12 757:19	655:4 662:6 669:20 718:18	
658:22		749:7 769:15	principally 648:3
	practice 644:16		printed
powers 621:17	649:2,6	presentations	642:7,8,17
PP 726:17	650:10,11	644:17 647:1	702:4
PPO 655:17	precise 764:16	presented	prior 622:3 627:1
678:17 679:8	precisely 769:16	630:19,21	631:8,20 640:8
687:5,16 689:21	predict 684:12	632:1,2,19	650:13 679:2,22
691:8 701:4,16	732:4	633:8 634:12 646:6 651:11	686:14 691:10
714:18 715:11	predicted 688:16	669:22	694:4,22 740:21
735:10,12,14	731:18		priorities 770:21
755:9 760:19		presenting 624:19 637:9 650:15	771:2,19
PPOA	prediction 731:21		prisoners 698:20
615:4,5,16,17,1	predictions	preservation	private 620:14
8 655:21,22	732:12	709:5	621:7,15,16
670:17 671:4,21 682:1,2,3	prefer 736:19	preserve 768:22	636:10 653:9
683:8,10,12	preferable 750:10	president 727:17	655:16 677:3
689:3,21 690:4	prehearing	739:10	696:17 698:1,2
691:1 692:15	624:21	presorted	704:1 730:16,19
693:13 694:14	premature 627:19	628:20,22	733:7,17 743:22 744:10,17,21
695:3,9,12,13,1	-	pretty 629:9	745:5,10,14
4,18,20	premised 638:18	731:22 737:6	757:5,14,20
696:1,11 701:18	premises 664:5	754:8 761:17	764:5,7
702:16,17,22	premium	prevailing 697:19	privy 649:8
714:3,10,12 715:3,8,14,19,2	635:13,14	prevention 709:2	probably 629:22
1 717:3	prepare 644:14	-	640:9 642:11
720:7,12 726:17	645:15,22	previous 627:12	654:10 668:12
727:1,5	prepared 625:14	638:19 653:11	682:21 690:12
729:16,20 733:5	641:7	694:19	728:12 739:16
760:8 766:7		previously 626:21	747:21 749:15
PPOAs 683:19	preparing 627:4	631:7 635:17	751:8 756:11
692:17 693:11	presence 633:15	699:16 725:9	765:13
PPOs 637:8	664:7,20	738:9 743:21 746:3	problem 629:19
679:21 680:9	present 614:19		660:20 754:4
694:1,11 701:8	615:15 625:6	price 637:17	procedural
,			procedural

	1 46		
648:17	655:22 729:15	722:18 728:8	734:9,12,16,19
procedure 710:20	proposal 626:8	740:13 749:9	qualifications
procedures 667:6	635:4 682:2,3	751:11 766:4	653:1 705:14
698:12 709:4	683:8,12 687:16	provided 654:16	708:11,14
	689:3,6,8 690:2	668:16 679:1,3	713:16 760:19
proceeding 617:4	691:1,2 693:13	698:2 711:22	
624:9 747:13	694:1,9,15	762:21	qualified 619:13
748:15 753:12	695:8,18		708:18,20 709:21 710:1
770:3	696:1,11 703:1	provides 669:6 700:1 733:14	
proceedings	711:10		qualifies 710:7
614:13 719:19	714:4,11,13,14	providing 671:17	qualify 760:16,21
768:18 771:21	715:3	755:17	762:11
772:9,13 773:8	720:7,9,12	provisions	anality 660.21
ŕ	727:1,9 728:13	619:6,19	quality 660:21
process 628:11	729:14,22 733:5	public 614:18	Quarterly 732:17
processing 698:20	735:12,13,18	653:8 654:19	question 739:9
produced 636:21	740:22 766:22	662:18 666:6	742:11 745:11
685:2 719:2	proposals 634:21	667:5,18 671:14	747:15 759:9
733:13	655:21 683:10	733:8 748:21	766:6
profession 660:8	689:22 692:13	759:21 773:1,16	questions
_	714:3 720:2,19	<i>´</i>	768:13,16
professional	730:1 739:19,21	publicly-available	769:12 772:4
632:3	740:6,8 766:7	704:18 707:15	
Professor 707:20	768:16	publish 750:2	quick 693:1 763:7
767:9	propose 683:20	publishing 653:8	quickly 622:22
programs 632:5	· ·	pulled 698:4	635:7 672:11
projected 734:22	proposed 627:11 639:5 695:3	-	764:20
* "	701:19 702:16	punch 622:22	quite 637:14
projection 731:15		646:13	656:3 659:11
prominent 685:4	proposing	punches 622:21	668:5
promised 620:3	625:13,15 626:6	purchasing 633:5	700:6,18,19
promote 667:7	prospective 691:9	purport 621:16	704:15 714:1 731:9 740:12
promoting 662:21	692:12 735:21	purpose 621:5	748:12 750:20
	protecting 662:19		757:12 769:20
promotions	666:8 698:20	purposes 699:19	771:10
619:15	protection 667:8	pursue 664:16	quote 673:8 756:7
properly 637:1	protects 698:14	pushed 686:13	-
640:4 674:1	prove 636:20	putting 647:6	quoting 702:3
property 623:14	*	665:22 672:7	
662:20 666:8	provide 655:1,20	691:21	<u>R</u>
667:9 698:14	657:20 662:7,18		radiological
proportion	666:6 667:7		700:10
r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r	668:10 690:9,13		railway 661:4
		QCEW 733:2	· ·

realizing 715:14	730:8	regardless 635:11	relevant 637:7
realized 730:16	Recession 676:14	regarding 653:1	relativity 745:8
real 651:6 713:8	737:18	regard 648:21	745:1
712:19	707:6 718:21	reflects 756:22	695:6,7 696:19
ready 617:7	recess 643:21	reflect 758:18	680:20 694:4
reading 758:16	740:6,7		relativities 676:6
readable 702:4	recently 626:3 634:16 654:3	referring 742:7	682:11,15 724:5
		770:8	relatively
reached 625:21 756:20	recent 670:8	referred 633:20	764:5 773:11
rational 755:18	receiving 768:10	referencing 704:14	742:17,19 743:8
	receives 767:2		727:13,21 735:11
692:15 695:12	693:17 695:16	references 645:10	720:13,14
ratio 676:3 679:20	669:13 680:18	referenced 651:10	696:12,20
rating 667:19,20	received 644:9,22	refer 666:2	695:9,10
ratified 626:4	768:6	redwell 761:4	681:2,12 694:11
725:20	645:7 686:3,16 767:3,7,16	reduces 682:16	679:18 680:15,22
712:10 714:9	receive 626:16	773:6	677:13,18
678:14 690:3 699:11 706:9		680:22 710:15	676:11
631:11 633:1	recall 750:20	reduced 633:1	656:1 668:5
rather 617:12	rebased 769:22	681:1 748:22	634:12 637:8
675:10 734:8	770:16	reduce 677:18	relative 621:15
rates 665:17	reasons 625:3 637:6 667:2	616:2	735:13 771:7
699:22 733:3,4	reasonably 677:1	REDIRECT	relationship 706:9,10,12,21
648:7,8 685:19		678:18	
rate 620:5 633:14	670:12 706:18	red 672:3 674:9	653:7,9 662:21 725:5
rapidly 756:19	reasonable 648:7	RECROSS 616:2	relations 641:4
rape 623:17	766:19	710:6	
rankings 704:22	646:14 647:15 696:18 745:6	recreational	related 659:9 773:9
	644:12,13 645:1	recovered 699:7	
714:1,6 715:1 740:3	reason 639:5	773:7	relate 705:10
695:17,21,22	760:2 762:13	666:1 703:14	rejected 641:2
680:11 693:20	751:3 754:19	621:6 643:19,20	705:12
range 670:5 677:8	730:6 750:14	record 619:3,5,18	regularly 659:13
raising 689:12	720:22 725:15	660:11 750:7	regular 747:19
raises 694:1	713:2,14 715:11	recommends	746:6
	705:11 706:18	recommend 638:4	regression 654:2
720:15 721:22 729:15 735:18	668:10 672:12 676:2 681:22	635:22	registers 619:14
raise 644:4 687:5	really 662:6	recognized 622:4	registered 631:12

	1 46		
667:5 762:13	697:17	respectfully 647:9	687:8
relied 668:19	reproduction	respective 614:20	rise 683:14 693:14
737:3	674:22	respects 629:14	701:19 714:20
reluctant 671:2	request 627:19	respond 650:6	720:7,9 723:1 726:5 727:6
remains 702:18	736:18,22 737:2 740:14,15	responding	733:20
remember 693:15	requests 771:4	662:19 666:7	risen 630:4
738:16 749:12	-	response 638:9	risk 630:10,12
769:20	require 644:6	648:11 716:7	631:1
removing 631:10	744:5	responsibility	Robert 615:3
render 663:3,11	required 629:17	632:12 719:7	
665:5 666:14	631:5,15,16	rest 668:3 743:2	role 670:2,10
716:15	632:11		671:12
reopener 654:9	663:10,17	restore 633:5	roll-up 723:18,19
Reorganization	665:5,7,18 701:21	696:11	724:21 725:11
745:14	702:14,19	restores 694:4,15	726:1 729:8
	703:2,6 708:13	695:6,18	764:1,7 765:6,7
repeat 694:17 711:1	requirements	720:12,13	roll-ups 763:19
	700:4 710:9	735:12	room 651:2
repeated 690:22	762:18	restricting 709:1,11	rough 712:19
replicated 645:9	requires 684:1	· ·	roughly 636:6
report 661:22	697:20 744:11	result 637:3	702:13 715:8
662:13,22	761:20	720:22	723:15 726:21
663:13 666:2	requiring 622:3	resulting 626:14	729:18 754:21
721:5 726:15	663:4 666:15	627:22 632:13	756:16 771:16
751:17,19	research 654:21	results 629:11	round 618:8
reporter 643:9	679:4 761:3,4	678:15 695:8	rounds 634:1
Reporting 614:17	ŕ	resume 708:18	
reports 665:9	reserve 645:20	709:20 737:16	route 628:12
699:15	685:2 687:4	resuming 772:11	636:3
	reserving 736:14	retained 739:7	routes 627:21
represent 711:19 740:16	residences 630:11		630:18
	residents 631:18	return 687:10	631:17,18 672:8
representative 618:7 624:17	resolution 759:22	revenue 763:3	RPR 614:17
		review 651:3	rule 636:19
represented 633:20 742:4	resource 659:4 710:6 730:21,22	reviewed 749:1	ruled 635:3
758:8	731:1	revolvers 752:3	rules 644:6,18
representing	resources 653:7	rich 658:9 659:21	646:3 648:22
620:21	660:8 727:17		649:1,3 651:19
	respect 719:4	right-hand 675:1	667:14 698:12
reproduced 691:1	1 cspect /17.4	678:22 679:20	

	0	T	
run 641:5	San 700:19	678:4,6	750:15
running 676:8	767:13,19,21	712:12,14,16	761:13,16
680:1 695:21	768:8	725:2 728:18	seen 728:2
734:19	sat 750:20	section 657:15	selection 619:14
run-of-the-mill	satisfactory	745:13	self-response
645:2,3	619:16	sector 620:15	749:5
rural 653:21	Sauber 758:22	621:7 636:10	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
721:18 738:17	save 642:18	655:16 671:14	Senate 618:5
745:3 747:13		677:3 696:17	send 647:15
748:14 750:15	saw 734:15 749:8	698:2 703:17	senior 619:12
751:1,10 768:18	SCA 698:4	733:8,17 743:22 744:10,17,21	713:4,13,17
769:9	scale 625:18	745:5,10,14	714:22
Russell 747:2	scales 767:10	757:5,14,20	seniority 715:15
		759:22 764:5,7	sense 618:18
S	scanners 630:18	767:17	628:18,20
safer 717:2	Scarpello's 620:4	security 655:6	636:18 640:20
safety 654:19	scattered 700:16	656:14	659:18 661:14
662:18 663:1	scene 639:21	657:11,19	665:22 693:7
666:6 667:5,18	663:9 709:6	661:16 662:11	751:8 757:18
· ·		664:1,5,10,18	761:17
salaries	scenes 698:20	665:1,6,11,13	sensitive 675:10
655:9,12,13,17 669:13	schedule 675:8,19	666:20	sent 644:21
671:21,22 687:6	710:15,20	667:5,8,17,18	646:16,19 719:5
692:13 702:17	711:22	668:1,2,4,8	ŕ
732:16	712:6,7,9 713:2	705:8 706:8	separate 639:17
735:10,14	714:20 715:5	709:1,10 721:7	768:19
salary 621:19	719:16	741:10 748:3	separation 657:11
672:6 678:21	scheduled 618:5	751:17,20,22	September 725:7
682:5 683:5,10	schedules 711:19	752:7,13	728:22
687:15	712:20	753:3,4,7,20 754:7,9,16,20,2	sequence
688:17,22	school 653:6	1,22 762:4	628:8,13,16
692:12 700:5	727:16	,	640:2
701:16,19	scoring 619:14	seeking 766:13 767:12	sergeant 713:10
702:12,17 703:6	o .	, , , , , _	8
711:6 720:5,17	screen 642:19	seem 618:18 649:3	Sergeants 654:14
721:15,20	660:16,18	690:9 731:21	series 680:8
722:1,5,22	searched 735:7	752:6 762:7	732:19 734:14
724:16,19,20 725:1,4,22	searching 760:8	seemed 678:12	749:15
726:4 729:7	second 625:4	seems 648:19	served 653:5,10
731:2,4	637:16 638:21	672:20 713:18	681:1
732:1,15 734:20	649:13 672:17	730:9,10,11	service 614:4,15
,		732:3 740:4	615:10,12 619:7

	1 ag	-	
622:15 625:18	697:17 708:3	728:8	763:7,9,10
638:14,17 639:1	734:7 739:12,13	simple 682:17	slides 642:8,15
640:15 641:4	Shaking 771:5	simplified 629:7	650:12 699:11
644:16 650:17	shared 664:9	690:1	slightly 637:21
653:19 655:15 656:2 659:14			694:5 713:11
683:22 690:8	Shawn 615:18	simplifying 627:9	722:21 724:13
697:15,16,18	sheet 664:12	simply 658:22	731:17 733:18
698:3	sheriffs 623:7	662:7 665:22	slipped 637:14
699:1,7,9,22	sheriff's 661:10	667:1 675:18 680:15 682:12	slow 677:14
700:7,9	shift 630:6	686:10 688:12	679:17 695:2
701:2,18	shifted 627:7	690:3,12 691:1	756:10
702:15,19 703:7,9,20,22		694:15 695:11	slow-down 677:2
708:20 709:22	shocking 731:17	697:17 698:5	slowed 676:15
711:1,20	short 618:18	699:6 701:3	
717:5,22 720:19	624:11 626:18	708:13 709:9,12 712:18 713:17	slowly 679:9
721:1,9 722:18	630:1 648:9	722:17 723:12	small 682:15
723:22 727:14	651:7 702:3 737:7 738:18,19	747:5	686:6 720:21
735:15 736:1	· ·		724:18 726:21
738:12 740:5	shorter 618:21	single 684:15 691:22	727:12,15,20
742:2 743:5,7	shortly 715:18		728:14 729:19 730:2,6 735:22
750:2 751:8	showing 620:5	sir 643:5 769:2	736:1
754:18,22 755:2 761:1	637:7 643:3	sit 643:4 730:8	
	655:21	sites 750:9	Society 730:21
Service's 644:10 703:15 726:12	shown 620:6	situations 663:1	sole 623:12 719:6
739:19,21	725:8	six 662:14 685:10	solving 629:20
746:21 769:15	shows 677:19	715:16 733:14	someone 647:15
serving 710:2	697:4 744:13		755:12 762:9
sets 754:14	shrink 674:3	six-month 685:11	somewhat 636:2
	SHRM 731:18	sixteen 720:16	649:15 671:9
setting 728:5	734:21	727:10	678:11 690:19
750:4	sided 625:5	size 700:11	769:17
settlement		skills 657:17	somewhere
670:10,11,13	sides 625:7	660:5 662:10	642:11 680:10
696:9	signed 634:17	663:15 666:22	769:19
seven 715:16	significant 626:17	skip 667:11	Sonya 615:19
Seventy 620:17	632:18 633:3	699:11	sophisticated
Seventy-six	635:19	slide 653:1 659:3	629:1
665:13	similar 655:18	660:20 661:20	sorry 641:17
several 632:19	661:12 696:17	677:22 678:7	642:2 683:2
634:1 654:13	708:9,16 710:9	690:19 692:2,8	707:1 709:18
		702:3 723:16	

	0	1	
719:18 722:3	spent 627:3 754:2	status 631:19	704:3,5 707:1,9
729:5 731:12	spoke 719:1	statute	710:17 712:3,14
751:22 759:8	1 -	744:11,15,16	716:7,20
771:9	squinting 642:18	· · ·	718:14,22
sort 681:17	standard 655:7	statutes 744:15,16	736:12
713:15,16	660:4,10 670:8	stay 643:6	737:4,8,11,13
716:16 727:19	675:15 696:16	staying 756:15	740:16,19,21
730:15 754:12	743:22 744:4,6	• 0	745:20
sorted 640:5	745:10 750:4	steady 695:1	766:9,15,20
	761:17	steel 654:8,9	767:18 768:3
sorts 710:7 732:5	standards 655:5	stenotype 773:6	769:2 771:13
sounds 730:7	stands 628:16	step 675:6,8,10	steps 682:6
source 629:22	Stark 627:13	682:6,11,13,14	stop 702:1
638:6 657:16	653:14	683:3,14 692:16	stops 702:2,10
658:9 659:21		693:12 711:3	• /
733:12 750:1	start 656:15 660:7	713:21,22	straightforward
sources 763:3	669:4 675:7	714:3,5,10,11,1	699:13
	679:11 689:19	2,13,16	strain 630:20
Southwest 614:16 615:12	698:9 708:12 753:5	715:6,7,9,14,19	strange 705:16
		723:1,13 724:14	strategies 667:6
spare 761:5	started 756:17,18	725:3 762:12	S
speaks 620:14	starting 660:12	Stephens 615:6	stream 654:21
638:3	661:2 680:8	617:5,8,13,15,1	street 615:7
specific 619:8	684:18 685:8	8 618:2 619:21	627:5,8
628:12 657:3	689:18 694:21	620:11,18	629:4,20 630:8
690:16	750:8	621:8,14,21	631:6,7,11
698:11,17	starts 678:22	624:3 628:5,9	632:11,14 640:6
739:14 752:21	692:2,8	629:6 638:16	strength 749:17
specifically	state 623:6 667:7	639:8 640:12	stretch 758:11
648:22 737:9	727:18 761:9	641:7,10,16,19	
746:5 768:19		642:1,3,7,12,16	strong 630:22
	stated 639:8	643:17 644:3,19	669:6 670:14
specified	statement 716:3	646:1 649:5,22	struck 681:14
688:13,21	717:2,7,11	650:6 651:6,9	759:16
690:13	statements 620:4	652:6,9,11,20 656:6 657:4	structure 667:12
speculate 696:8		662:2 665:12	721:19 750:13
spelled 632:5	States 614:4,15 615:12 655:13	669:9,18 673:3	student 747:2
spelling 667:14	658:11 731:1	674:5 678:3	
• °		690:5	students 673:11
spend 747:19	static 721:16	691:12,15,19	678:20 749:18
749:18	statistical 659:15	692:3,5,7,9	studied 749:2
spending 626:20	Statistics 733:6,9	693:2 697:10	stuff 629:18 732:6
630:8	734:17	702:5,8 703:19	=======================================
	1	·	

	1 ag		
style 656:5	701:11	698:19	710:7 754:14,15
styles 663:17,19	summarize 635:7	suspicious 662:22	755:9,18 761:13
666:22	720:3	swear 643:5	taxes 757:11
subcontracting	summary 661:22	switched 724:1,3	763:2,4
658:6	662:13	, i	taxonomy 659:9
subject 669:9	663:13,16	sworn 643:13	taxpayer 762:22
704:7,11 719:14	664:13	652:9 738:9	
736:14	721:5,9,13	sync 679:8 687:22	teach 724:2,3 759:21
submitted 646:3	722:15 726:14	system 675:15	
652:5	751:17,19	732:20 743:7	teacher 654:7
	summed 769:21		team 738:17
subsequent 641:2	summons 698:18	T	technician 700:10
substantial 665:4	superior 698:11	table 771:3,19	technicians 672:7
677:12 726:10	-	taking 671:8	
substantially	supervision 708:22	675:17 691:21	techniques
661:14 674:14		692:15 697:14	709:4,7
679:15 680:21	supervisors 661:3	747:8 755:18	technology
694:12 702:22	741:20 742:2	talk 619:4 681:5	626:18,21
703:5 711:7 715:21	supported 651:17	718:17 719:15	627:15,22
717:3,18,20	supposed	746:2,17,18	628:3,22 663:14 752:2
764:13,21	646:15,18	748:17 756:3	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	sure 617:15	761:21 763:6	ten 729:18
substantive 647:2,5	628:5,17 640:4	talked 746:10	tended 654:3
,	651:8 665:21	talking 639:6	tendered 616:19
succeeded 687:13	673:16 687:13	722:4 748:2	tending 677:8
successor 658:4	734:15 737:10	758:22	
succinct 656:4	740:12 741:6		tends 636:20
suffering 630:20	748:12 753:22	talks 619:12,15 622:17 745:14	680:3 732:13
e e	756:5 759:4		tenth 726:21
sufficient 618:20	765:12	tandem 678:12	731:20
suggest 668:7,15	surprise 770:20	task 664:2,15,18	Teresa 615:11
suggested 645:17	771:2,7	666:5 753:3	618:13 620:2
670:22	surveillance 699:1	755:15	641:10 644:3
suggesting 771:17	survey 658:16	tasks 631:22	648:19 673:7
	668:19,20	656:12 657:17	718:15,22 737:4 738:5
suggestion 676:21	731:3,22 747:8	660:3 662:9,17	
suggests 668:10	749:5 750:11,18	663:2,14	term 729:11 753:7
680:11 715:20	751:2,4,11,13	664:9,13	terms 620:11
Suite 615:8	surveyed 731:5	665:16,20 666:4,21	621:14 626:5
Sullivan 615:19	surveys 737:3	668:21,22 704:8	650:10,11
sum 632:8 634:14	· ·	708:22 709:10	666:20 671:13
Sum 032.0 034.14	suspects 664:17	, 55.22 , 65.10	694:9 703:5

	1 ag	2 00	
704:14 705:4	text 660:10,11	theft 664:4	thousandths
706:16 708:14	750:7	themselves 639:12	720:16,20
720:18 721:19	Thacker 614:17		727:10 730:4,5
726:4 730:1,2	773:2,16	theory 633:9	three-hole 622:21
771:3	thank 619:20	thereafter 773:6	646:13
testified 632:3	620:9 624:2	thereby 745:9	throughout
633:9 643:13	629:5 641:6	therefore 645:15	675:21
653:20 654:5,17	653:2 716:18	734:8	
716:3	719:20 736:3		throw 761:14
738:10,21,22	737:13 740:20	there's 621:14,22	thrust 640:13
741:5 743:21	772:5	622:1,4 640:8	thumbing 640:1
744:3		644:12 659:4,10	_
746:3,7,10	thankfully 618:3	661:22 677:12	Thus 630:14
747:12 748:18	that's 617:5	681:10 683:1,3	635:17
749:9 755:21	619:18 621:8,22	686:4 696:17	ticket 648:8
756:6 758:5	628:16,18 640:9	706:18,19	tighten 734:5
764:2 769:9	642:21 651:17	707:10	Ü
testify 618:8,12	655:15 656:3	725:2,3,16	tightening 734:2
620:12	665:10 668:9,22	728:17,20 732:16 734:19	title 754:6
638:12,13	669:16 671:13	732.16 734.19	Titles 658:5
647:16 652:13	674:2,4,5	750:4 766:9	
662:15 669:10	680:16 681:19		today 617:19
670:2 704:11	683:7 685:6,17	they'll 661:14	618:6,11,21
719:9	687:7 691:17	they're 660:2	624:4,19 641:8
testifying 644:15	692:18 695:1	661:10 679:16	645:18 646:5 647:21 719:11
645:14 646:6	699:17 700:11	680:1,14 684:3	736:14 769:1
653:19 659:2	701:17,20	690:19 693:19	
741:7,8 742:21	702:12,13	706:7 708:9	771:12,16
746:9 762:14	705:16 711:4	728:5	Toledo 654:15
	712:6,12	731:2,3,8,9,19	tomorrow 644:10
testimony 617:11	714:1,17	744:20 755:13	772:12
618:13 619:13 627:2 632:2,21	715:13,14	763:1,2 771:12	tools 663:14 752:2
641:1 645:18	716:14 718:7,20	they've 671:6,9	
646:4 647:3,6	723:12	770:17	top 673:19
650:21 651:14	724:15,16 725:7.15.17		675:6,8
654:17	725:7,15,17 727:18 730:9	thick 761:4	682:11,13 683:9
656:10,12,20	731:7 733:21	third 624:9 639:6	692:16 693:12
669:22 704:6	731.7 733.21 734:18 737:13	664:18 683:17	711:3,10 713:22
707:11 742:1	742:9,11 743:22	728:17,19 765:3	714:3,5,10,11,1
743:3,7 747:7	755:15 756:22	Thirteen 622:20	2,13,16
748:14,16	757:15 758:21		715:14,19 750:3
749:12,14	757:13 738:21 759:1 762:5	thousand 648:10	topic 697:12
753:12,770:9	765:18 766:15	658:10 687:6 688:10 689:1	topics 656:3
773:4	768:10,11,12,21	000.10 007.1	total 656:1 660:1
		<u> </u>	total 0.50.1 000.1

	<u> </u>		
688:5,16,19 720:20 723:2,20 724:10,19,22 725:10,18,22 726:4,5,12,20 727:6 729:1,8 730:2 763:18 768:9 toward 676:12 towards 654:4 680:7 732:13 756:17 town 648:5 tracks 757:4,8,13	Treasury 708:7 714:6,21 715:6,16,17 718:11 treat 690:17 treated 682:12 treating 690:2 treatment 636:21 trend 733:13 756:11 trending 733:19 trends 757:14,16 tried 730:12	748:1,3 types 623:11,21 708:21 typewriting 773:6 typically 659:14 674:12 675:16 717:4 U U.S 615:10 658:7,12 U-77 672:2 ultimate 632:20 657:7	understood 649:2 651:15 undesirable 633:10 unemployment 732:19 734:6 uneven 636:2 unevenness 636:6 unfortunately 649:7 union 617:4 620:8,12,18,20, 22 624:13,16,22
traditional 680:13 713:7 traffic 698:18	trouble 642:18 troubling 749:6	657:7 ultimately 625:8 716:11	627:11,17 630:3,7,14,19 631:2,14 632:1 633:6,14,21
trained 705:15 training 619:16 658:7 713:4,6,18,21	true 762:5 773:7 trust 618:1 try 656:5 659:16 673:1 705:22	unable 618:11 624:18 unarmed 751:20 752:7	634:5,10 637:5,11 648:4 650:3 652:16,19 656:8 657:5 662:2,13 665:10
714:7,22 715:1 transcript 673:7 736:21 transcription	trying 630:1 662:7 746:17 753:16 turn 638:5 652:12 658:19 667:3	unauthorized 664:7,21 unclear 728:12 undeliverable	669:11,16 671:15 681:21 691:16 693:4 696:3 697:12
773:7 transcripts 656:19 753:15 transcript's	671:15 689:6 723:1 738:4 751:16 760:2 763:5 764:19	631:10 undependable 659:1 underhanded	700:14 702:2 707:11,13 710:18 712:1,3,4,5,13,1 4 716:9,10,13
656:19 transformation 637:18	turnover 633:13 turns 711:18 719:1	651:21 underlying 646:4 650:2 651:13	751:7,16 760:1 unions 626:3 633:22 636:16
transformed 638:2 transit 661:4	twice 654:16 681:14 two-and-a-half 635:21 739:17	656:10 719:3 underpaying 717:18,19 understand 696:6	649:7 657:2 670:15,19,21 671:2,3 680:6 739:1 770:6,20
transparency 682:18 trays 628:21 629:3	two-page 669:17 two-year 634:16 type 681:8 706:14	718:9,12 719:21 756:6 understanding 645:4 647:4	Union's 624:4 625:5 629:15 632:6 670:11 unit 681:8,10

720:17,21 721:8	737:3 767:16	684:16	vividly 769:20
722:9,11,16	upper 672:5	vanishes 727:19	vocational 663:18
726:13,20,21 727:7,11,15,21	674:7,9	vanishingly 736:1	Volume 614:5
730:3 742:17,20	687:10,14 689:5	vantage 770:4	voluntary
751:10 758:18	UPS 769:10	variability 636:2	700:6,11
United 614:4,15	upwards 733:19	· ·	,
615:12 654:9	urban 623:22	variance 670:18 750:5	W
655:13 658:11	urged 634:3		Wachter 659:15
731:1	USAJobs 760:8	variety 704:15	750:16
units 676:20		various 743:6	wage 625:15
677:15 679:18	useful 628:4	753:21 760:3	633:4,10,13
690:14	658:19 665:15 706:5 720:2	761:6 762:17	635:4,13 639:4
696:13,14,21 727:4 728:10	748:1 751:11	vehicle 662:20	640:16 654:8 655:14
745:1,2	user 747:6	666:9 698:17	670:17,22
universities		verifying 709:1,11	671:13 679:12
622:10	USPS 615:3,18,19,20	version 748:21	683:13 686:13
university 620:20	653:15 655:21	versus 639:3	688:19 692:20
622:13 749:8	682:2 683:10	734:19 754:2	697:15,18,20,21
unless 745:6	689:6,7,22	767:13	,22 699:4,8 700:12
	691:2 694:9	vertical 674:19	700.12
unlikely 748:3 751:11	695:8	Veterans 708:5	730:13,14,15
	714:4,11,14 720:8,16	vice 727:17	732:6,14 733:13
unnecessarily 618:10	727:11,22 733:5	victim 630:12	734:4,8 735:21
	735:13	victims 663:4	741:3 746:8
unprecedented 640:20 734:18	usual 649:16	666:14	755:2 757:4,7,16
	usually 643:2	view 682:4 705:9	758:17
unquote 756:7	725:19 761:15	706:5,10	WageDeterminati
unusual 671:14	utter 745:17	viewed 660:7	onsOnLine.gov
update 643:1	utter / 13.17		699:6
747:19	V	violence 623:17	wages 633:6 671:8
updated 658:15	vacation 700:5	virtually 661:11	679:8,10 687:15
upgrade 625:16	765:17	vis-à-vis 637:2,13	689:4,22 691:7
626:17	vacations 765:15	visiting 630:11	696:14,18
627:11,12	value 652:2	750:9	701:2,3 706:16 732:4,8,9,16,18
635:5,20 769:18	684:21 699:20	visitors 664:4	732:4,8,9,10,18
upgraded 626:9	768:7,9	visual 647:1	757:8,10
upgrades 758:14	values 663:17,19	vitae 652:16	wait 617:12
759:6,10	674:18,22	Vitolo 615:16	wait-and-see
upon 619:15		V 10010 01J.10	11 a11-a11u-500

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
649:11	659:6 675:21	wholly 703:17	745:21 750:16
walk 663:8 684:5	683:12 691:5	whom 767:7 773:2	763:15
728:4	698:8	whose 768:1,6	765:16,18
warranted 633:7	719:13,14,15	, i	766:21 768:1,5
634:8,11	728:13 736:4	widely 660:13	769:6,8
ĺ	738:4	widely-accepted	770:10,14,17,22
warranting	we're 617:3 625:6	657:15	771:5,9,22
635:15	643:5,15 644:1	willing 697:5,6	772:7
Washington	647:21 649:10	ر ا	witnesses
614:9,16	675:22 694:21	Wisconsin 654:7,8	617:19,20
615:8,13 700:20	695:17 697:11	681:11 744:15	632:20 644:15
wasn't 651:4	700:12	wise 707:5	645:13,14
712:20 766:17	704:10,13	wish 719:16	648:5,6 650:20
	705:10 707:8,10	747:18	witness's 651:14
waterfront 733:21	720:4 725:13,19		wondering 766:17
ways 632:10	730:17 748:1	witness 616:2	8
652:12 657:13	754:6 759:19	617:14,21 620:12 621:10	wordy 772:2
wealthiest	767:2,5,6,12	622:8 633:8	work 626:14
622:12,13	771:18	638:12 641:8	630:4 631:1,7
weather 630:10	we've 637:14	643:6,12,14	632:21 633:12
	642:14 650:20	645:3,6 646:5	635:10,15
webpages 662:5	674:18 713:2,3	647:7,11,12,14,	636:11,12
697:17	716:8 719:8	19 648:3	653:13 654:2
website 699:13	728:6 736:15	649:14,22	655:18 656:16
712:9	745:15 750:6	650:15,19,22	657:1,2 658:16
we'd 619:22	whatever 636:5	653:10,17	663:6,15,17,19,
620:13 689:1	647:22 755:19	654:11 656:11	20 666:22
Wednesday 614:9	758:20 759:3	657:14 660:18	673:10 680:21
	whenever 617:7	662:4 672:18	682:8 685:22
week 686:5 740:2		673:1,4,9,14,20,	696:17 698:1
758:22	whereas 631:20 663:8 694:14	22 674:6 687:21	701:8,14 712:10 719:16 720:4
weekly 733:7		688:2	719:16 720:4 729:1,6
weight	Whereupon	692:4,6,8,11	739:12,16
701:6,10,11	643:10 737:17	696:7 702:6,9	755:13 758:1
	738:6 772:13	704:4,20 707:21	
weighted 686:10	whether 635:12	709:14,17	workday 627:4,7
701:1 710:20	648:21 706:7,11	711:14 712:5,15	worked 680:12
711:6,15,16 717:8 767:9,10	716:16 742:14	716:22	683:11 686:11
,	749:10	717:1,9,12,16	720:6 721:20
weighting 712:11	white 668:20,21	718:6,10 720:1	722:19 723:19
we'll 618:15 623:1	Whiteman 650:13	722:6,9,12,14	734:11 765:8,19
637:9 639:6		731:14,16 734:12 735:2,5	Workers 633:21
649:10,12	whole 636:5	734.12 733.2,3	654:10 669:16
651:22 652:1,2		/3/.0/40.10	

		-	
working 630:18 658:13 660:6 708:22 710:1 717:16 767:13,14 workload 633:1 workloads 735:1 worksheets 737:1 WorldatWork 731:10,17 732:1 734:21 worse 660:19 worsen 694:11,12 writing 736:19 wrong 648:18 wrote 635:5 636:17,19 644:11 747:3 WTI 733:16,18	666:12 698:7 yours 723:15 you've 713:9,10 728:2 738:21,22 743:21 746:3,7 753:11 755:21 Z zero 724:17 zone 648:20 663:16		
X Xerox 672:4 690:21 Xeroxes 660:20 Y year-and-a-half 739:11 year's 725:21 yet 650:21 656:18 684:19 732:21 743:1 York 699:20 700:17 701:8 717:19 767:19,22 768:8 you'll 623:19 625:4 630:2 640:22 665:3			