BEFORE THE POSTAL RATE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20268-0001

AUG 4 3 29 PM '97 Docket No. R97-

POSTAL RATE AND FEE CHANGES, 1997

RESPONSE OF UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE WITNESS MODEN TO INTERROGATORIES OF TIME WARNER, INC. (TW/USPS-T4-1-3(C), 3(E)-10)

The United States Postal Service hereby provides responses of witness Moden to the following interrogatories of Time Warner, Inc.: TW/USPS-T4-1-3(c), 3(e)-10, filed on July 21, 1997. Interrogatory TW/USPS-T4-3(d) was redirected to witness Seckar.

Each interrogatory is stated verbatim and is followed by the response.

Respectfully submitted,

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

By its attorneys:

Daniel J. Foucheaux, Jr. Chief Counsel, Ratemaking

Scott L. Reiter

475 L'Enfant Plaza West, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20260–1137 (202) 268–2999; Fax –5402 August 4, 1997

TW/USPS-T4-1

<u>a</u> Please explain the difference between MODS I and MODS 2 facilities and the MODS data collected in the two types of facilities. Additionally, please state whether the MODS facilities referred to by you and other witnesses include (1) only MODS 1 facilities; (2) all MODS 1&2 facilities; or (3) MODS 1 and some MODS 2 facilities.

b. What are the current numbers of MODS 1 and MODS 2 facilities?

 \underline{c} Please provide a list of the MODS facilities referred to by you and other USPS witnesses in this docket. Also, please indicate for each of these facilities:

- (1) if it is an SCF;
- (2) if it is an ADC;
- (3) whether it is MODS I or MODS 2;
- (4) the number of MPFSM 881's installed; and
- (5) the number of MPFSM 1000's installed.

<u>d</u>. How many SCF's are non-MODS facilities? Please provide a list of all such facilities.

e. Do the volume and manhour data reported by a MODS facility include data from the stations and branches of that facility?

f. Are there any MPFSM's in non-MODS facilities? If yes, please state the number of MPFSM 881 and MPFSM 1000 machines in non-MODS facilities and provide a list of those facilities.

g. How many of the postal facilities in New York city are MODS facilities? Please list them.

 \underline{h} . Are there plans to extend the MODS system to more facilities? If yes, please describe those plans.

Response:

- a. MOD 1 and MOD 2 sites have the same reporting requirements. The only difference is that MOD 1 sites report through a mainframe based reporting system while MOD 2 sites use a PC based system. As detailed in c. below, there are currently 419 MODS sites of which 257 are Processing and Distribution Facilities or Centers, which I refer to collectively as MODS facilities. Other witnesses should be queried directly on their use of terminology.
- b. There are 257 as discussed in answer a. above.
- c. A listing of current MODS sites is attached with a cross reference to SCF. The MODS code for each is also indicated. To determine ADC status, this list can be compared to the appropriate Domestic Mail Manual Labeling List L004, L102, L603, or L604 depending on the type of mail involved. A site inventory for the MPFSM 881 is attached. A deployment listing for the MPFSM 1000 was provided for MC97-2 in response to NDMS/USPS-T7-7.
- d. SCF list L005 should be compared to the MODS site list provided in c. above to determine which SCFs do not correspond to a MODS site or facility.
- e. Only in a few limited cases, particularly in New York City.
- f. One MPFSM 881 is located in each of the following: Calvert DDC Station, Lutherville Oks MD, Magothy Bridge, Mansfield, Bryan, Concord, and San Ramon. Two are in South Anne Arundel. All MPFSM 1000s are in MODS facilities.
- g. MODS sites in and near New York City are shown in the MODS site list provided in c. above beginning at SCF 100.

h. Not to my knowledge, except to the extent that sites open or close, or gain or loose mail processing functions.

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BRIDGEPORT CT	990	•	ĩ	BRIDGEPORT PROF
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NORFOLK VA	233	0		NEMBORT NEWS VA REC
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LINCOLN NE	289	L L	z	LINCOLN PEDF
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KANSAS CITY KS	099		ε	KANSAS CITY KS BMC
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MID-MO EACILIT	259	ĺ.	Š	COLUMBIA MO PLOF
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OM SINOT INIAS	029	L	L	SI FONIS WO 550C
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11 ODVDIND		-		CHICAGO P&DC
	909	Ļ	Ļ	
FOX VALLEY IL	509	Ļ	ŀ	FOX VALLEY P&DC
KABRUBUS HTUO2	709	l	l	SOUTH SUBURAN P&DC
CAROL STREAM 1	109	0	£	CHICAGO MIEC
CAROL STREAM I	109	0	£	CHICAGO BMC
I MABATE JORAD	109	0	L	XNA 3MA 38AHO 00A31H3
CAROL STREAM 1	109	Ļ	Ļ	CAROL STREAM P&DC
PALATINE IL IM	009	Ó	ź	BUSSE SURFACE HUB
PALATINE IL IM	009	ĭ	ĩ	PALATINE P&DC
	065	i	ż	BILLINGS P&DC
			ζ Γ	
DULUTH MN	955	0	Z	DULUTH MN REC
NM RTUJUQ	955	Ŀ	5	3089 RTUJUO
MINNEVPOLIS MN	ΣSS	L	L	WINNEVBORIS DEDC
ANIAR PAUL MW	055		Σ	MIEC SAINT PAUL
SAINT PAUL MN	055		ī	TWIN CITIES MN AMC
SAINT PAUL MN	055		ξ	MINN-SAINT PAUL BMC
SAINT PAUL MN	055	L	i i	SAINT PAUL P&DC
				2080 III40 THIA2
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BENO NA	768	ţ	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1	BENO PRDC
LAS VEGAS NV	068	0	5	LAS VEGAS NV AMC
LAS VEGAS NV	068	Ļ	2	LAS VEGAS P&DC
ALBUQUERQUE NM	028		2	ALBUQUERQUE AMF
АГВЛОЛЕВОЛЕ ИМ	028	ļ	5	ALBUQUERQUE P&DC
ZA NOSOUT	958		2	TUCSON P&DC
ZA XINBOH9	258	0	ź	CLENDALE AZ REC'
ZA XINBOH9	228	ŏ	ŭ,	PHOENIX AMC
2A XINBOH9	258	ĩ	i	PHOENIX P&DC
SALT LAKE CITY	078	•	ż	SALT LAKE CITY UT REC
SALT LAKE CITY	078	0		SALT LAKE CITY AMC
	078	0 L	L	SALT LAKE CITY P&OC
SALT LAKE CITY		ŀ	<u>+</u>	
BOISE 10	928		Š	BOISE AME
BOISE 10	928	L	ן כ כ כ כ	BOISE PLOC
OT STIRE NUM	228	0	2	TWINS FALLS ID REC
CHEVENNE WY	850	•	2	CHEYENNE P&DC
COLORADO SPRIN	808	L L	2	COLORADO SPRINGS P&DC
DENAEK CO	008		ł	DENVER AMC
DENAES CO	008	0	Z	PORTLAND OR REC
DENAEK CO	008	0	2	VESTERN AREA REC 1
DENAES CO	008	0	£	DENAEK BWC
DENAES CO	008	L	1222122222	DENAES P&DC
XI OSVA 13	862	-	ź	EL PASO PLOC
VBICEME IX	56Z	0	Ī	ABILENE TX REC
LUBBOCK IX	<u>Σ62</u>	ĩ	ž	LUBBOCK PRDF
XL OTILAMW	062	i	ž	AMARILLO P&DF
XT NITZUA	98Z	i	ĭ	AURIA P&DC
WCALLEN TX	SBZ	ò	,	WCALLEN TX REC
CORPUS CHRISTI	28Z	1	2	CORPUS CHRISTI PLOC
XT OINOTNA NA2	082		ر	AMA OINOTNA NAS
	082	0	1	LAREDO IX REC
XT 01NOTNA MAR		0	c	
XT OJNOTNA NAS	082	L	L	SAN ANTONIO P&DC
XT TNOMUABB	922	ò	ן ב ב נ	BEAUMONT TX REC
XT TNOMUA38	9 <u>7</u> 7	ļ	2	ADAG THOMUAB
NORTH HOUSTON	577	Ļ	Ļ	N HOUSTON PRDC
XI NOISNOH	022		L L	HOUSTON AMC
XT NOT2UOH	022	L		JOS POLSTON
XT ODAW	99L	L	2 ו	ACO P&DF
товт мовтн тх	092	L	L	FT WORTH PLOC
ТҮСЕВ ТХ	252	ŀ	2	TYLER P&DC
DALLAS XT SALAA	ZSZ	0	Ē	DALLAS BMC
XI S¥11¥0	252	0	ţ	ĴMÁ ZÁJJÁŪ
XI SVITVO	252	ĩ	i	DALLAS P&DC
NORTH TEXAS TX	052	ó	ź	INTL & EXPED SVC CTR
X1 SAX31 HIRON	052	ĩ	Ĩ	NORTH TEXAS P&DC
LULSA OK	072	•	i	AMA AZUT
		0		IN US IN
10F2V OK	072	0	S L	
TULSA OK	072	ļ	ŀ	TULSA P&DC
OXLAHOMA CITY	130	0	ŀ	OKLAHOMA AMF
OKLAHOMA CITY	057	Ļ	L L	OKLAHOMA CITY P&DC
LITTE ROCK AR	720	0	Z	SHERWOOD AR REC
LITTE ROCK AR	027	ŀ	L	LITLLE ROCK PLOC
			<u>-</u> -	
SCFNAME	SCF	SCFID	MODS_CODE	3 MAN 1 3

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SPOKANE WA	066	L.	L	SPOKANE P&DC
AW AI9MYJO	586	L	5	JOS9 AI9MYJO
TACOMA WA	586	1	L	JOS9 AMODA1
AN TIBABVE	582	L.	5	EAEBELL 680E
AW BUTTABS	086		L	SEATTLE AMC
SEATTLE WA	086		£	SEATTLE BMC
SEATTLE WA	086	l	ī	SEATTLE P&DC
ENCENE OK	726	í	Š	ENGENE PROF
SALEN OR	526	i	ž	SALEM P&DF
PORTLAND OR	026	0	ĩ	PORTLAND AME
PORTLAND OR	026	ĩ	Ĺ	PORTLAND P&DC
	296	l		NONOLULU PROC
	656		5 5 5 5	
AS ATLLE CA	020 956	l	2	
AD OTNEMARDAR		0	с 7	SACRAMENTO P&DC
SACRAMENTO CA	956	1	د ح	WODESTO CA REC
STOCKTON CA	556	0	c Z	
STOCKTON CA	625	Ļ	2	STOCKTON P&DC
SAN JOSE CA	0≤6	Ļ	Ļ	SAN JOSE P&DC
AO YAB HIRON	676	L	Z	KORTH BAY PEOC
OAKLAND CA	576		٤	SAN FRANCISCO BMC
OAKLAND CA	576		Ļ	OAKLAND AMF
OAKLAND CA	576	0	Z	DAR AD CAREC
OAKLAND CA	576	0	£	WIEC SICHWOND
OAKLAND CA	576	ŀ	l	OAKLAND P&DC
SAN FRANCISCO	076	0	L	SAN FRANCISCO AMC
SAN FRANCISCO	076	L	L	SAN FRANCISCO PLOC
SALINAS CA	6Σ6	ι	2	ALINAS P&DF
FRESNO CA	926	0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	SELMA CA REC
FRESNO CA	926	L	2	FRESNO PLOC
BAKERSFIELD CA	532	l	Z	BAKERSFIELD P&DC
AAAAAAA ATMA2	129	l	2	JOSA ARABAAB ATNAS
AD GRANXO	0Σ6	1	2	ANARD PEDF
AD ANA ATNAR	926		2	JO39 MIBHANA
AD ANA ATNAS	926	ŀ	L	SANTA ANA P&DC
ONICIANABA NAS	523	0	Z	RIVERSIDE CA REC
SAN BERNARDINO	523	0	Z	SAN BERNARDINO CA REC
ONIGRANABB NAS	523	ŀ	L	SAN BERNARDINO P&DC
AD ODBIG WAR	920		ŀ	SAN DIEGO AMF
SAN DIEGO CA	0Z6		Ļ	AUDWAY P&DF
SAN DIEGO CA	920	0	Z	CHULA VISTA CA REC
SAN DIEGO CA	650	L	L	MARGARET SELLERS P&DC
AJ AABMAHJA	216		ļ	ONTARIO INTL AIRPORT
AC KAMBRA CA	216	ł	ŀ	INDUSTRY P&DC
AAN NUYS CA	513	l	L	VAN NUYS P&DC
ASADENA CA	016	l	ŀ	PASADENA PASA9
LONG BEACK CA	206	L	ŀ	LONG BEACH P&DC
INCLEWOOD CA	205		Σ	FOR VACELES BWC
INCLEMOOD CA	205	0	Σ	WIEC - FOS WREEFES
INCLEMOOD CA	206	ĩ	ī	MARINA PLOC
TOS VAGELES CA	006	•	i	NORLDWAY AMC
FOS VACELES CA	006	L	Į.	LOS ANGELES P&DC
KENO NA	768	•	ź	RENO AMF
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Attachment to TW/USPS-T4-1-10 - Question lc. (page 9 of 9)

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 FINAME
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 PASCO
 P&DF
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NO.	SCF RANGE	ZIP CODE	FACILITY NAME	FSM QTY
1	006-009	00936-9997	SAN JUAN P&DC	3
2	011	01101-9998	SPRINGFIELD MAIN OFFICE	1
3	010-013	01152-9700	SPRINGFIELD P&DC	4
4	012	01201-9998	PITTSFIELD	1
5	014-017	01546-9997	CENTRAL MA MPC	4
6	018,019,055	01889-9997	MIDDLESEX-ESSEX P&DC	2
7	021,022	02205-9998	BOSTON P&DC	10
8	020,023,024	02401-9997	BROCKTON P&DC	2
9	027-029	02904-9997	PROVIDENCE P&DC	3
10	030-034	03103-9997	MANCHESTER P&DC	3
11	038,039	03801-9997	PORTSMOUTH P&DF	- 1
12	040-043,045,048	04101-9997	PORTLAND P&DC	2
13	041	· · ·		1
	044,046,047,049	04444-9997		
15	035-037,050-053,057-059		WHITE RIVER JUN P&DC	2
16	054,056	05452-9997		1
17	060-062		HARTFORD P&DC	5
18	063-065		SOUTHERN CT P&DC	4
19	066			1
20	067		WATERBURY P&DF	1
21	068,069		STAMFORD P&DC	3
22	070-073	07097-9997	NJI & BMC	2
23	070-073	07099-9997	DVD BLDG P&DC	5
24	070-073	07102-9997	NEWARK P&DC	3
25	074,075	07510-9997	PATERSON NJ	2
26	076	07606-9997		2
27	077	07799-1799	MONMOUTH PDC	2
28	078,079	07999-9997		3
29	080-084	08031-9997	SO JERSEY P&DC	5
30	085-087	08650-9997	TRENTON P&DC	3
31	088,089	08901-9997	KILMER P&DC	4
32	100,101	10001-9997	NEW YORK MORGAN P&DC	17
33	102		CHURCH STREET	5
	100		GRAND CENTRAL STA	1
35	100	10022-9997	F.D.R. STATION	1
36	101	10199-9997	JAMES A FARLEY	2
37	103	10314-9770	STATEN ISLAND P&DF	1
38	104	10451-9997	BRONX P&DC	2
39	104	10499-9997	PRIORITY MAIL CENTER	1
40	004,105-109	10610-9700	WESTCHESTER P&DC	5
41	111,112	11256-9997	BROOKLYN P&DC	4
42	110,113,114,116	11351-9700	QUEENS P&DC	4
43	114	11430-9997	KENNEDY AMC	2
44	115	11599-9997	WEST NASSAU P&DC	2
45	005,117-119	11747-9997	MID-ISLAND NY	6

NO.	SCF RANGE	ZIP CODE	FACILITY NAME	FSM QTY
46	120-123,128	12288-9997	ALBANY P&DC	4
47	124-127	12555-9997	MID-HUDSON P&DC	2
48	130-132	13220-9997	SYRACUSE P&DC	3
49	133-135	13504-9997	UTICA P&DF	2
50	137-139	13902-9997	BINGHAMTON P&DF	1
51	140-143,147	14240-9997	BUFFALO P&DC	6
52	144-146	14692-9997	ROCHESTER P&DC	5
53	148,149	14901-9997	ELMIRA P&DF	1
54	150-154	15290-9997	PITTSBURGH P&DC	8
55	155,157,159	15901-9997	JOHNSTOWN P&DF	1
56	160-162	16108-9997	NEW CASTLE P&DF	1
57	164,165	16515-9997	ERIE P&DC	1
58	166,168	16601-9998	ALTOONA	1
59	170-172,178		HARRISBURG P&DC	5
60	174	17405-9998	YORK	1
61	173-176	17604-9997	LANCASTER P&DC	2
62	169,177	17701-9997	WILLIAMSPORT	1
63	180,181,183	18002-9997	LEHIGH VALLEY P&DC	3
64	184,185,188	18505-9997	SCRANTON P&DF	2
65	182,186,187	18701-9997	WILKES-BARRE P&DF	2
66	190-192	19104-9997	PHILADELPHIA P&DC	15
67	189,193,194	19399-9997	SE PENNSYLVANIA	4
68	179,195,196	19612-9997	READING P&DF	2
69	197-199	19850-9997	WILMINGTON P&DC	3
70	200,202-205	20066-9997	WASHINGTON P&DC	12
71	201	20101-9997	DULLES IMF	5
72	206	_20601-9998	WALDORF MD	1
73	207	20782-1177	CALVERT DDC STATION	1
74	206,207	20790-9997	SO, MARYLAND P&DC	5_
75	208,209	20898-9997		7
76	210,211,219	21090-2238		4
77	210	21093-9998		1
78	211		MAGOTHY BRIDGE	1
79	212,214		BALTIMORE P&DC	8
80	214		SOUTH ANNE ARUNDEL	2
81	216	21601-9997		1
82	217	21701-9997		1
83	220-223,227	22081-9997		8
84	228,229,244	22906-9997	CHARLOTTESVILLE P&DF	1
85	224,225,230-232,238	23232-9997		6
86	233-237	23501-9997		5
87	240,241,243	24022-9997		2
88	239,245	24506-9997		1
89	250-253	25350-9997		2
90	262-266	26301-9997	CLARKSBURG P&DF	1

NO.	SCF RANGE	ZIP CODE		FSM QTY
		27102-9998	WINSTON SALEM	
	271	27498-9997	GREENSBORO P&DC	5
	270-274	27611-9997	RALEIGH P&DC	4
93	275-277	27801-9997	ROCKY MOUNT P&DF	11
94	278-279	28228-9997	CHARLOTTE P&DC	6
95	280-282,297	28302-9997		2
96	283-284	28603-9997		1
97	286	28810-9997		1
98	287-289	29201-9997		3
99	290-292	29201-9997		1
100	294	29423-9997		1
101	295			2
102	293,296	29602-9997		8
103	300-302	30159-9997		8
104	303,311,399	30304-9997		1
105	298,308,309	30901-9997		1
106		31213-9997		1
107		31401-9997		1
108		31702-9998	ALBANY DAYTONA BCH P&DF	1
109		32114-9997		4
110		32203-9997		
111		32301-9997		
	324,363	32401-9997		1
	325	32501-999		
114		32608-999		2
115		32799-999		4
116		32862-999		3
117		33082-999		
_		33152-999		
118		33310-999	7 FORT LAUDERDALE P&DC	
119		33406-999	7 WEST PALM BEACH P&DC	5
120		33630-999	7 TAMPA P&DC	2
12		33730-999	7 ST PETERSBURG P&DC	$-\frac{2}{1}$
12		33802-999	7 LAKELAND P&DC	3
12		33913-999	7 FT MYERS P&DC	2
12		34260-999	7 MANASOTA	
12	5 342	35203-999	17 BIRMINGHAM P&DC	4
	6 350-352,354,355,359,362	35813-999	17 HUNTSVILLE P&DF	$-\frac{1}{2}$
12	7 356-358	36119-99	MONTGOMERY P&DC	2
	8 360,361,364,367,368	36601-99	97 MOBILE P&DC	1
12		37229-99	97 INASHVILLE P&DC	4
13		37401-99	97 CHATTANOOGA P&DC	2
13		37950-99		2
13	32 377-379	38101-99		4
1:	33 375,380,381,386,723	39205-99		2
13	34 369,390-393	39205-99		1

NO.	SCF RANGE	ZIP CODE	FACILITY NAME	FSM QTY
136	400-402,471		LOUISVILLE P&DC	6
	403-406	40511-9997	LEXINGTON P&DC	2
	430-433,456,457	43216-9997	COLUMBUS P&DC	9
	434-436		TOLEDO P&DC	2
	440-441	44101-9997	CLEVELAND P&DC	7
	440-441	44181-9997	CLEVELAND AMF	2
	442,443	44309-9997	AKRON P&DC	3
	444,445	44501-9997	YOUNGSTOWN P&DC	2
	446,447	44711-9997	CANTON P&DC	2
	449	44901-9998	MANSFIELD	1
	410,450-452,459,470	45234-9997	CINCINNATI P&DC	7
	453-455	45401-9997	DAYTON P&DC	3
	460-462	46206-9997	INDIANAPOLIS P&DC	7
-	463-464	46401-9997	GARY P&DC	2
	465-466	46624-9997	SOUTH BEND P&DC	2
	467-468	46802-9997	FT WAYNE P&DC	2
	469	46902-9997	KOKOMO P&DF	1
	473	47302-9997	MUNCIE P&DF	1
	476,477	47708-9997		1
	479	47901-9997		1
	480,483	48068-9997		4
	481,482	48233-9997		8
	484,485	48502-9997	FLINT P&DC	2
	486,487	48605-9997		2
	488,489	48924-9997		3
161	490,491	49009-9997		3
162	493-495	49599-5000		4
163	496	49684-9998		
164	500-503,509,525	50318-9997		4
	520,522-524	52401-9997		$-\frac{1}{7}$
	530-532,534	53201-9997		7
	535,537,538	53714-9997		2
	541-543	54307-7003	GREEN BAY P&DC	
169		54401-9997		
	549	54901-9997		
171		55101-9997		5
172		55401-9997		7
173		57101-9997		1
174		58102-9997		2
175		59101-9997		1
176		60095-9997		5
177		60199-9997		- 4
178		60499-9997		3
179	605	60599-9997		8
180	606,608	60607-9997		

NO.	SCF RANGE	ZIP CODE		FSM QTY 1	
181	606	60666-9997			
	607	60701-9997	IRVING PARK ROAD P&DC	4	
	610,611	61125-9997	ROCKFORD P&DC	1	
	527,528,612	61201-9997	ROCK ISLAND P&DF	1	
	615,616	61601-9997	PEORIA P&DF	2	
	617	61701-9997	BLOOMINGTON P&DF	1	
	618,619	61821-9997	CHAMPAIGN P&DF	2	
	625-627	62703-9997	SPRINGFIELD P&DC	2	
	620,622,630,631,633	63155-9997	SAINT LOUIS P&DC	7	
	640,641,649	64108-9997	KANSAS CITY P&DC	5	
	650-653	65299-0001	MID MISSOURI GMF	1	
	648,654-658	65801-9997	SPRINGFIELD P&DC	1	
	660-662	66106-9724		2	
-	664-666,668	66675-9997		1	
	670-672	67276-9997	WICHITA P&DC	2	
	515,516,680,681	68108-9997		3	
197	683-685	68501-9997	LINCOLN P&DF	1	
	700,701,703,704	70113-9997	NEW ORLEANS P&DC	6	
199	707,708	70821-9997	BATON ROUGE P&DC	2	
200	710-712	71102-9997	SHREVEPORT P&DC	2	
201	720-722	72231-9997	LITTLE ROCK P&DC	2	
202	727	72701-9997	FAYETTEVILLE	1	
202		73125-9997		3	
	740,741,743	74101-9997	TULSA P&DC	3	
205	750	75099-9997	NORTH TEXAS IMPC	7	
205	751-753	75260-9997	DALLAS P&DC	8	
	760-762,764	76161-9997	FT WORTH P&DC	5	
207	765-767	76702-9997	WACO P&DF	1	
	770-772	77201-9997	HOUSTON P&DC	7	
210		77315-9997	NORTH HOUSTON MPC	7	
211		77704-9997	BEAUMONT P&DF	1	
212		77801-9998	BRYAN		
213		78284-9997	SAN ANTONIO P&DC	4	
213		78408-9997		1	
214		78501-9997		1	
215		78710-9997	AUSTIN P&DC	4	
217		79120-9997	AMARILLO P&DF		
218		79402-9997	LUBBOCK P&DF	1	
219		79711-9997			
219		79910-9997	EL PASO P&DC		
221		80266-9997	DENVER P&DC	7	
222		80910-9998	COLORADO SPRINGS PO	1	
223		82009-9997			
223		83708-999	7 BOISE P&DC	1	
225		84199-999		3	

NO.	SCF RANGE	ZIP CODE	FACILITY NAME	FSM QTY	
000		85034-9998	RIO SALADO AZ	7	
	850	85726-9997	TUCSON P&DC	2	
	856,857	87101-9997	ALBUQUERQUE P&DC	2	
_	870-872,875	89199-9997	LAS VEGAS P&DC	4	
229	864,889-891	89510-9997	RENO P&DC	2	
	894,895,897,961	90009-9997	WORLDWAY AMC	1	
231	900-928	90052-9997	LOS ANGELES P&DC	14	
232	900,901	90311-9997	MARINA P&DC	3	
233	902-905	90809-8998	LONG BEACH P&DC	3	
234	906-908	91109-9997	PASADENA P&DC	2	
235	910-912	91383-9997	SANTA CLARITA P&DC	5	
236	913-916	91715-9997		4	
237	917,918	92199-9997	M.L. SELLERS P&DC	8	
238	919-921	92199-9997		4	
239	922-925	92799-9997		6	
240	926,927	92803-9997		1	
241	928	93030-9997		1	
242	930	93030-9997		2	
243				1	
244	932,933	93380-8000		2	
245	936-938	93706-8000		10	
246		94188-9997			
247	945	94520-9998		1	
248	945	94583-9998		5	
249	945-948	94615-9997		3	
250	949,954	94952-9997		5	
251	950,951	95101-8000		3	
252	952,953	95213-9997		5	
253		95799-9997		4	
254		96820-9997		5	
255		97208-9997			
256		97301-9997			
257		97401-9997	EUGENE P&DF		
258		98032-9997			
259		98111-999			
260		98134-999			
26		98159-999			
	2 982	98203-999		2	
	3 983,984	98413-999		2	
	4 838,990-992	99202-999	7 SPOKANE P&DC		
	5 995,996	99503-999	7 ANCHORAGE P&DC		
_	ГАL				
BOB FRISCH'S AREA ROLLUP					

 $\underline{TW/USPS-T4-2}$ Please answer the following with the best estimates available to the Postal Service.

<u>a.</u> How many non-carrier route flats did the Postal Service handle in FY96? Please provide a breakdown by class of mail.

<u>b</u>. How many of the non-carrier route flats in FY96 received incoming secondary sortation on an MPFSM and how many received manual incoming secondary sortation? If possible, please specify by class of mail.

c. How many manual, MPFSM mechanized and MPFSM automated incoming secondary flats piece handlings are indicated by the FY96 national MODS data?

 \underline{d} . How many non-carrier route flats received incoming secondary sort at the delivery unit in FY96?

<u>e</u>. What proportion of the non-carrier route flats mailstream destines to zones with less than ten carrier routes?

 \underline{f} . What proportion of the non-carrier route flats mailstream destines to zones not served by MODS facilities?

Response

TOTAL

a. Below is a breakdown, by class, of the non-carrier route flats handled in FY 96.

NON-CR FLATS - FY96 (000s)				
CLASS	PIECES			
FIRST PERIODICALS	5,427,354 5,237,542			
STANDARD (A)	11,776,419			

b. The Postal Service does not have data to show how many non-carrier route flats received incoming secondary sortation on a FSM or in manual operations.

22,441,315

Distribution workload in operations is measured in handlings.

c. Total Piece Handlings (000's) for Incoming Secondary Flats operations as indicated by the FY96 national MODS data are 9,174,525.

Manual = 4,452,653Keyed = 2,647,136Barcode = 2,074,736

- d. As indicated in 2B, the Postal Service does not have data to show how many noncarrier route flats received incoming secondary processing on an FSM or in manual operations. Consequently, we are also unable to provide how many non-carrier route flats received incoming secondary sort in delivery units in FY96.
- e. In developing coverage factors for use in the models of witness Seckar, I am told the following information is available. Page 23 of LR-H-128 shows the percentage of flat mail destinating at SCFs with FSM 881s in zones with 10 or more routes for the categories of mail shown. Based on this information, we can say for SCFs with FSM 881s, 24 % of First-Class flats, 26.4 % of Periodicals flats, 27 % of Standard A Regular, non-carrier route presort flats and 24 % of Standard A Nonprofit noncarrier route presort flats destinate in zones with less than 10 routes.
- f. This is not available. The available information is shown in LR-H-128, pages 22 and 23.

<u>TW/USPS-T4-3</u> You state at page 11, line 21, of your testimony:

"I have been advised that there are a couple of peculiar outputs from the cost models that do not reflect the aforementioned value of barcoding to operations. In both Periodicals and Standard (A) Nonprofit flats, the cost model outputs do not appear to adequately reflect the inherent differences in processing efficiencies between barcoded and non-barcoded mail. This circumstance is enigmatic, and we are determined to identify the factors that may have led to these results."

<u>a</u>. Which "cost models" does this statement refer to? Please describe and provide references to all cost models that produce such "peculiar outputs".

 \underline{b} . Who advised you of the "peculiar outputs" you refer to and when did you first become aware of this problem?

 \underline{c} . Please describe in detail these peculiar outputs, both with numbers and a narrative explaining why they are peculiar.

d. How much are these enigmatic conditions adding to the annual costs of processing (1) Periodicals; and (2) Standard (A) Nonprofit flats?

e. Have you or anyone else in the Postal Service considered the possibility that these peculiar results might occur because many periodicals (and Standard (A) nonprofit) flats are still being sorted manually even though they have been barcoded by the mailers? If yes, please describe your conclusions and what led to those conclusions. Also, please provide any data the Postal Service may have regarding the percentage of periodicals flats that are given automated sorting on flat sorting machines.

Response

- a. The models that underline the cost results described below.
- b. Witness Paul Seckar (T-26) advised us in June, 1997.
- c. Witness Seckar's (T-26) testimony includes tables that reflect a lower processing cost for non-automation flats than for automation flats. All of these peculiar outputs are listed under the Actual Mail Makeup approach. Table III-2 shows a lower cost for non-automation flats at the 3-digit and Basic levels; Table III-3 shows a lower cost for non-automation flats at the 3-digit presort level; and Table III-5 shows a

lower cost for non-automation flats at the 3/5 presort level. These outputs are peculiar in the sense that they do not adequately reflect the value of barcoding to operations.

d. Redirected to witness Paul Seckar (T-26).

e. As I mentioned in my testimony, the circumstance is enigmatic. As of this date, we have not drawn any conclusions and do not expect to reach any until we have researched the matter further. The Postal Service does not have data to indicate the percentage of Periodical flats that are given automated sorting on FSMs.

 $\underline{TW/USPS-T4-4}$ At page 12, line 3 through page 13, line 4, you indicate that mailers of non-barcoded periodicals may have a stronger incentive to prepare 5-digit sacks with only a few pieces, and refer to this as a potential explanation for cost models not showing the expected cost difference between barcoded and non-barcoded mail.

<u>a</u>. Are you suggesting that the behavior described (entering 5-digit sacks with only a few pieces) leads to lower overall costs?

<u>b</u>. If the behavior you describe leads to higher costs, would not that have the effect of producing a <u>larger</u> differential between barcoded and non-barcoded mail in your cost models? Please explain your answer.

 \underline{c} . Please confirm that the behavior you describe does not affect palletized mail. If you cannot confirm, please explain.

 \underline{d} . Please provide an estimate of the percentage of periodicals mail that currently is entered by mailers on pallets, and describe the source of this estimate.

e. In your opinion, does the Postal Service receive more or fewer sacks with periodicals mail today than it did in 1986? Please explain your answer.

Response

- a. No. In trying to understand the cause of the peculiar outputs we will look at ways in which the two mailstreams are different. One difference is the preparation requirements and rate eligibility between barcoded and non-barcoded periodicals. The behavior in my testimony was provided only as an example of how they differ.
- b. I do not know how the cost model results would change if the behavior described in my testimony lead to higher costs.
- c. Confirmed.
- d. There is no estimate available for all Periodicals mail. However, LR-H-134, Section 2, page 43 shows 4.020 billion out of 7.223 billion Regular pieces is provided by mailers on pallets and LR-H-134, Section 3, page 43 shows 1.094 billion out of 2.148 billion pieces for Nonprofit is provided on pallets. See LR-H-190 for additional information on the sources of this data.
- e. Fewer due to increased use of pallets.

<u>TW/USPS-T4-5</u> In recent years the Postal Service has been certifying types of poly wrap materials that when used to enclose periodicals or other flats will not cause operational problems in sorting on the FSM'S.

a. Please provide a list of the currently certified materials.

 \underline{b} . In your opinion, will flats enclosed in these certified materials behave satisfactorily when processed on an FSM? If no, please explain why not.

c. In your opinion, do facility managers in facilities with FSM's generally use the FSM's to process flats enclosed in these materials rather than sort them manually? If no, please explain and provide an estimate of how many flats may be sorted manually when they could be sorted by FSM'S.

 \underline{d} . If in your opinion extra costs are being incurred because flats that could be sorted by FSM are instead sorted manually, please explain what the Postal Service is currently doing to address this problem.

e. What percentage of flats entered on FSM's are rejected by the machines? If possible, please provide separate estimates by class of mail and by whether the FSM's are used for manual keying or automated sorting.

f. What, if any, types of flats would are rejected by the FSM 1000 machines?

Response

- a. See attached list.
- b. Yes
- c. Yes.
- d. If this question is referring to polywrapped flats, see answer to part c above. In a broader context, local management has incentives to make use of the most efficient processing alternatives available. FSM processing is more efficient than manual distribution. Therefore, I do not believe that extra costs are being unnecessarily incurred. There are however, circumstances under which flats that are machinable on the FSM equipment are processed manually. For example flats which destinate at locations where flats sorting machines are not located and flats destined for zones with less than ten carrier routes, are sorted manually.

- e. Through Accounting Period 11, 1997, the overall FSM reject rate is approximately 2%. It is not possible to provide separate estimates by class. See LR-H-134, Section 1, page 11 for rejects by processing method.
- f. Pieces that do not meet the following dimensions:

Minimum Height 3.94" Minimum Length 3.94" Minimum Thickness .007" Maximum Height 12" Maximum Length 15.75" Maximum Thickness 1.25"

Attachment to TW/USPS-T4-1-10 - Question 5a. (page 1 of 2) Postal Builetin 21930 (10-10-96)

	Polywrap Typ o	Approved for Use With					
Product Name		Weight	Trim Size	Mail Type	Manufacturer or Distributor	Contact	Telephone
AdPak EZ	shrinkwrap	2-7 oz.	6 x 7 to 8 x 11	direct mailpieces	Admiral Packaging	Ann 8. Pare	401-276-841
AdPak HC	polypropylene	up to 6 oz.	6 x 9 to 8 x 11	direct mailpieces	Admiral Packaging	Ann B. Pare	401-276-841
AdPak N125	polypropylene	3-12 oz.	6.5 x 11	direct mailpreces	Admiral Packaging	Ann B. Pare	401-276-841
AdPak 125	polyethylene	up to 6 oz.	6 x 9 to 8 x 11	direct mailpieces	Admiral Packaging	Ann 8. Pare	401-276-841
AdPak 150	polyethylene	up to 6 oz.	6 x 9 to 8 x 11	direct mailpieces	Admiral Packaging	Ann B. Pare	401-276-841
Allied Signal RL-22	shrinkwrap	2-7 oz.	6 x 7 to 8 x 11	card packs, direct mailpieces	John Edwards Co.	Larry Mead	704-821-624
Amtopp C1150	polypropylene	2-9 oz.	8 x 11	magazines	Amtopp Corporation	Ron Silen	201-740-822
Amtopp C1160	polypropylene	2-9 oz.	8 x 11	magazines	Amtopp Corporation	Ron Silen	201-740-822
Armin PS1	polyethylene	12-16 oz.	8 x 11	direct mailpieces	Armin Company	Richard A. Kula	847-680-040
Armin 272	polyethylene	8-12 oz.	7 x 10	direct mailpieces	Armin Company	Richard A. Kula	847-680-040
Armin 2402	polyethylene	12-16 oz.	8 x 11	direct mailpieces	Armin Company	Richard A. Kula	847-680-040
Armin 2501	polyethylene	12-16 oz.	8 x 11	direct mailpieces	Armin Company	Richard A. Kula	847-680-040
Bernis CO6-9150	polyethylene	4.5-16 oz.	8 x 11	direct mailpieces	Bemis Company, Inc.	Brian Silvers	815-544-459
Clysar EZ	shrinkwrap	2-7 oz.	6 x 7 to 8 x 11	card packs, direct mailpieces	DuPont Company	Suzanne Riley	302-773-228
Ciysar ABL	shrinkwrap	2-7 oz.	6 x 7 to 8 x 11	card packs, direct mailpieces	DuPont Company	Suzanne Riley	302-773-228
Cryovac D940	shrinkwrap	2-7 oz.	6 x 7 to 8 x 11	card packs, direct mailpieces	W R Grace & Co	Fred Calmes	800-845-FIL
Cryovac D955	shrinkwrap	2-7 oz.	6 x 7 to 8 x 11	card packs, direct mailpieces	W R Grace & Co	Fred Calmes	800-845-FIL
Cryovac MPD2055	shrinkwrap	2-7 oz.	6 x 7 to 8 x 11	card packs, direct mailpieces	W R Grace & Co	Fred Calmes	800-845-FIL
Cryovac MPD2100	shrinkwrap	2-7 oz.	6 x 7 to 8 x 11	card packs, direct mailpieces	W R Grace & Co	Fred Calmes	800-845-FIL
EZ Bag	polyethylene	up to 6 oz.	6 x 9 to 8 x 11	direct mailpieces	Sharp Packaging	Greg Knaebe	414-246-881
nteTopp-222AA35	polypropylene	2-14 oz.	6 x 7 to 8 x 11	card packs	Amtopp Corporation	Ron Silen	201-740-822
JR 106	polyethylene	up to 6 oz.	6 x 9 to 8 x 11	direct mailpieces	James River Corp.	Joe Gleisinger	513-576-710
MAILRAP NC-725	polyethylene	up to 6 oz.	8 x 11	direct mailpieces, magazines	Innovative Packaging	Bruce Hollander	914-762-540
MAILRAP NC-732	polyethylene	up to 6 oz.	8 x 11	direct mailpieces, magazines	Innovative Packaging	Bruce Hollander	914-762-540
NEX 3015	polyethylene	3-12 oz.	6.5 x 11	direct mailpieces	New England Extrusions	Jeff Brandenberg	800-537-318
PE 1020	polyethylene	12.6-18 oz.	7-8.5 x 11	direct mailpleces	Rexene Resins	Jim Leech	214~450-900
ORTERAP MDC	polyethylene	up to 6 oz.	6 x 9 to 8 x 11	direct mailpieces	PolyFlex Corporation	Bruce Hollander	914-762-510
VC-802	coextrud-poly	3-16 oz.	8 x 11	catalogs, magazines	Innovative Packaging	Bruce Hollander	914-762-540
VC-803	coextrud-poly	3-16 oz.	8 x 11	catalogs, magazines	Innovative Packaging	Bruce Hollander	914-762-540

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Attachment to TW/USPS-T4-1-10 - Question 5a. (Page 2 of 2)

Additional poly wrap certifications not listed in Postal Bulletin 21930 (10-10-96)

Product Name

- ---- - ----- -

942 Mobile Bicor 140 BSR-ONE Armin Film Paper II Series Armin Film Postal II Series Exlfilm

Manufacturer

Deerfield Plastics Mobile Chemical Company, Films Division Armin Plastics Armin Plastics Intertape Polymer Group <u>TW/USPS-T4-6</u>. Your testimony refers several times (e.g. page 10 at line 28) to Processing & Distribution plants.

<u>a</u>. How many postal facilities, excluding BMC'S, are Processing & Distribution plants, as you use the term?

<u>b.</u> Are all Processing & Distribution plants, excluding BMC'S, MODS offices? If no, please list the exceptions.

c. You state at page 10, line 28, that: "Through AP 9, Fiscal Year 1997, Processing & Distribution plants processed 28 percent of their total incoming secondary flat volume using barcode readers on flat sorters, a six point increase over the same period last year (SPLY)." Is the 28 percent relative to all flats destined to zones in the service area of these plants, or just to the flats that these facilities currently process inhouse?

Response

a. 257

b. Yes

c. The 28% is relative to the total incoming secondary piece handlings (TPH) of flats in the plants

<u>TW/USPS-T4-7</u> At page 21, line 11, in describing manual sorting operations in the automated environment, you state:

"Manual cases become the method-of-last-resort, especially late in the evening as rejects from automated operations appear in quantity. To meet service commitments, manual cases must be staffed to handle these late surges."

<u>a</u>. Does this comment also apply to manual sorting in the early morning, as the postal facility prepares to dispatch sorted mail to its associate offices, stations and branches? Please explain your answer.

b. Does your comment apply both to manual letter and manual flat sorting?

c. Is it not also true that in staffing its manual sorting operations a postal facility needs to prepare for eventualities such as (1) breakdown of the automated sorting equipment; (2) insufficient capacity to meet service standards with the automated equipment due to later than usual mail arrivals (because of traffic, bad weather, etc.); and (3) insufficient capacity to meet service standards with the automated equipment due to heavier than usual mail volume? Please explain your answer.

 \underline{d} . Does your comment imply that in periods between the surges you describe, manual sorting operations are often over-staffed relative to the volume that is available for manual processing? Please explain your answer.

e. In your observation, experience and knowledge, do facility managers sometimes divert mail that could have been sorted by automation to manual sorting in order to keep the manual sorting clerks occupied in between surges?

 \underline{f} . Are you aware of any national or regional guidelines regarding how much an automated facility needs to "over-staff" its manual sorting operations in order to be prepared for the types of surges you describe? If yes, please describe those guidelines and provide a copy.

g. In your observation, experience and knowledge, to what extent will management in an automated facility staff its manual letter and flats sorting operations with more employees than is normally required in order to be prepared for surges of the type you describe?

 \underline{h} . Do postal facility managers use computerized tools in order to staff and schedule their mail processing operations? If yes, describe all such tools used in postal facilities, the extent to which each tool is used, and provide any available documentation.

Response:

a. Yes. In general, activity increases in manual cases as outgoing mail is prepared for dispatch near the end of Tour 3, and again as local mail is prepared for dispatch near the end of Tour 1.

b. Yes.

c. No, we do not staff in anticipation of these events. We staff to workload. Work rules provide sufficient flexibility to match the work force to the work load in manual cases. Mandatory overtime is available. Part time personnel can be scheduled and, when circumstances warrant, called in early. When sorting equipment breaks down, personnel can be shifted to manual cases.

d. No. See answer to c. above.

e. No.

f. No.

g. Not at all. See answer to c. above.

h. Yes. The Site Methods for the Evaluation of Technology Alternatives (META) system is the nationally approved system. It was required for RBCS activation and is required for the activation of new facilities. It is used at local discretion to adjust local staffing. A Site META Users Manual is being filed as Library Reference H-221.

<u>TW/USPS-T4-8</u>. At page 18, lines 17-21, you refer to opening units and pouching operations as main support activities.

<u>a</u>. Does the term "pouching operations", as used by you and other witnesses, refer only to the operation of putting mail in hanging sacks or pouches, or could it also include entering mail for dispatch in rolling containers?

 \underline{b} . If a bundle that will be sorted at another facility (e.g. outgoing bundle) is thrown directly from an opening belt into a sack or pouch that later will be dispatched, would that operation be referred to as an opening unit or a pouching operation? Please explain your answer.

<u>c</u>. Please confirm that MODS numbers 110-129 and 180-189 may be used with somewhat different meaning in different facilities. If not confirmed, please explain.

d. According to LR-H-146, preferential opening units are represented by MODS numbers 110-114 and 180-184, nonpreferential (BBM) opening units are represented by MODS numbers 115-117 and 185-189 and pouching operations are represented by MODS numbers 120-129 and 208-209. Are you, as an operations expert, convinced that this is consistent with the use of MODS numbers in all MODS facilities?

e. Please describe the conditions under which the Postal Service today puts mail with a domestic destination in pouches prior to dispatch. Particularly, under what conditions will periodicals mail be pouched prior to dispatch?

f. Please confirm that MODS numbers 110-129 generally refer to outgoing operations, while numbers 180-189 refer to incoming operations.

g. What MODS number(s) are normally used for SCF opening units?

Response:

- a. Pouching operations can put mail in any variety of container for dispatch. See LR-H-147 Appendix A, Sections 120C for details.
- b. Opening Unit. See LR-H-147 Appendix A, Section 110C and 180C for details.
- c. As defined in Sections 110C and 180C cited above, they always mean Opening Unit. The activities and areas used to accomplish the function will vary with local circumstances, and individual numbers within the series will be assigned at local discretion to track the areas and activities actually used.

- e. I assume your question applies to pouches or sacks. They are avoided except for parcels and irregular pieces that cannot be trayed. Periodicals might be sacked at a very small SCF without flat sorting machines.
- f. Operations 110-117 are outgoing, operations 120-129 are pouching, and operations 180-189 are incoming. See Sections 110C, 120C, and 180C cited above.
- g. Operations 110-117 and 180-189.

above.

 $\underline{TW/USPS-T4-9}$ Please describe the instructions given to mail processing employees in MODS facilities regarding the use of time-clocks, and provide a written copy of those instructions. Additionally, please answer the following and explain your answer to each question..

<u>a</u>. Regardless of what may be the actual practice, are mail processing employees supposed to clock out of one operation and into another each time their assignment changes to a different operations If no, please explain.

 \underline{b} . Please explain, based on your observation, experience and knowledge, to what extent instructions regarding clocking in and out are followed in practice.

 \underline{c} . When an employee goes on a break, is he assumed to clock out of the operation he was assigned to prior to going on the break?

 \underline{d} . Is there a MODS number to be used by employees when they are not assigned to any specific processing operation? If yes, what number?

e. Witness Degen describes a situation where an employee may be clocked into a MODS mail processing operation but is observed by an IOCS clerk as doing something else, e.g. window service or administrative work. In such situations, should the employee have clocked out of the mail processing operation before commencing the other activity?

f. Could it happen that an employee is assigned to a 180 (incoming opening unit) operation at one point and then later in his shift is reassigned to manual letter or flat sorting but forgets to clock out of one operation and into another?

g. Could it happen that an employee is assigned to a manual flats case but later is told to move over to a manual letter case because of an unexpected heavy surge of letters that must be sorted prior to dispatch time? Could it also happen that, given the urgency, the employee in that situation forgets to clock out of one operation into another?

 \underline{h} . What procedures does management in MODS facilities normally apply in order to assure that employees are always clocked onto the operations where they are actually working?

i. In your observation, experience and knowledge, is assuring that employees are clocked into the correct MODS operation numbers high on the list of priorities for facility managers and supervisors?

Response:

Handbook F-22, <u>Time and Attendance</u>, Section 113.333, provides instructions on the use of the Employee Badge Reader. An extract containing Section 113.333 is attached. At orientation a supervisor will show a new employee how to use the Employee Badge Reader in accordance with these instructions.

- a. Yes, unless they are moving frequently between operations or engaged in two activities almost simultaneously. See LR-H-147 Section 312.12 for details.
- b. They are widely followed.
- c. No.
- d. Operation 340. It is little used since employees are properly engaged in productive operations with rare exceptions (e.g. power failure).
- e. See a. above.
- f. Yes.
- g. Yes.

h. Section 213 of Handbook F-22 prescribes procedures for badge handling. An extract containing Section 213 is attached. Additionally, the Time and Attendance system provides for queries to determine which operation an employee is clocked-on, and to list all employees clocked onto an operation.

i. Yes.

PSDS Time and Attendance

113.23 Off-Line System. The off-line system is that portion of the host computer which receives correct and complete sets of transactions from the on-line system, calculates the total hours and pay credits for each employee, and produces summarized management reports based on these calculated hours.

113.3 Field Equipment

113.31 Equipment Type. The PSD System uses the following types of field equipment:

- *a.* Main facility device controller (MFDC)
- b. Employee badge readers
- c. Transactors
- d. Alphanumeric devices
- e. High speed line printers
- f. Platform and other scales
- g. Badge Preparation Equipment

113.32 Main Facility Device Controller. The MFDC is an AT&T computer, Model 3B2. This computer controls all devices within a PSDS office, time stamps transactions, stores transactions on magnetic disk, and forwards the transactions to the host computer.

113.33 Employee Badge Reader

113.331 The employee badge reader (EBR) is a data collection terminal that records clock rings. It consists of a keyboard, message display, external clock, and a magnetic stripe reader. The external clock records time in a 24-hour format, using hours and hundredths.

113.332 The EBR visual display shows its status (READY, ON-LINE) and the status of a transaction (ACCEPT, REJECT) visual display. It also produces a loud tone when a transaction is accepted or rejected.

113.333 Employees should follow these procedures when using the EBR.

a. Select a clock ring type, for example, a BT (begin tour) or a MV (move) Once a clock ring type is selected, the EBR prompts the employee through the transaction by displaying messages on the message display.

b. When the EBR is ready to accept clock rings, the two status indicators marked READY and ON-LINE will be lighted.

c. When a clock ring is made, the READY status indicator will go off while the transaction is being processed.

d. When the computer in the DCS accepts the transaction, the yellow status indicator marked ACCEPT lights momentarily and the EBR will beep to indicate completion of the transaction.

e. If the DCS computer rejects the transaction, the red status indicator marked REJECT lights momentarily and the EBR boops to indicate rejection.

f. When the transaction is complete, either accepted or rejected, the green READY status indicator again indicates readiness for the next clock ring.

g. If the DCS computer is down, or the communications path is inoperative, the ON-LINE status indicator will be off, and the EBR will not accept transactions. The time display will also reflect four dashes.

113.34 Transactor and Alphanumeric Device

113,341 Description. Both the transactor and the alphanumeric device are AT&T PC 6300 desktop computers. The PC 6300 is equipped with a 20 megabyte hard disk and 640 kilobytes of random access memory. Internally, it is equipped with expansion boards that provide security, terminal emulation and communications. The distinction between a transactor and an alphanumeric device is a function of software and the configuration of the lower communications network. The transactor is connected to the DCS computer through a communication line; the alphanumeric device is connected directly to a port in the DCS computer.

113.342 Operation. In order to use the transactor or the alphanumeric device, an authorizer must have a logon ID and password for the DCS computer.

a. The application software is a menu driven system. An authorized user logs on to the DCS computer and makes a selection from the menu provided. The selections available will depend upon the authorizer's level of access, determined by DCS management.

b. After making a selection from the main menu, the authorizer will see a sub-menu detailing further selections available. The transaction screen will appear, allowing the user to enter the information into the system.

c. When the transaction is completed, press the transmit key to send the transaction to the DCS computer. The DCS computer will return an

213

213 Badge Handling

213.1 Employee Obtaining Badge

213.11 PSDS management will develop and implement local badge control procedures to insure that employee badges are not available for clocking purposes more than .08 hours before each employee's scheduled reporting time.

213.12 Management will evaluate individual work locations to determine if the full .08 hours of leeway is necessary to get employees on the clock by their scheduled reporting time.

213.13 Badges are to be made available for all scheduled employees, except those for whom a Form 3971, *Request for or Notification of Absence*, has been completed in advance.

213.14 Badges must be secured when not in use.

213.2 Employee Reporting For Duty. The employee must clock into the correct operation number at the scheduled reporting time, ready and able to begin work, and must report immediately to the work location. The employee must store any personal belongings and take care of any personal business before clocking in. An employee must not clock in more than .08 hours before the scheduled reporting time or more than .09 hours after the scheduled reporting time. All the employee's clock rings added together may not deviate more than .08 hours from the scheduled tour without specific supervisor approval to do so. The supervisor must enforce this procedure.

213.3 Removing Badges After Beginning of Tour. The supervisor must ensure that the unclaimed badges of employees who have not clocked-in are withdrawn from the rack 09 hours after the employee's scheduled begin tour time. These badges are to be retained at the appropriate control center or returned to the DCS.

213.4 Employee Clocking, Lunch Periods. The employee must clock out to, and in from, lunch at the authorized time, making certain not to exceed or reduce the scheduled lunch period by more than .08 hours, except that the total deviation of clock rings taken together, from the employee's scheduled tour, is not more than .08 hours for the day. After clocking out to lunch, the employee must leave the badge in the designated rack and not remove it from the work location without specific supervisory approval. The supervisor is responsible for disallowing any time resulting from an employee who clocked in early from lunch if the employee did not work. (See subchapter 720 for rules regarding the disallowance of time).

213.5 Employee Clocking, Moves to Another Operation. The employee must take her badge with her to any new work location. At the new work location, the employee must clock into the operation number of the new work location by making an EBR "move" transaction. (The supervisor may make such move rings especially when many employees move at one time).

213.6 Employee Clocking, End Tour. The employee must clock out at the scheduled ending time and leave the badge in the designated area. An employee must not clock out more than .08 hours before or after the scheduled end tour time without specific supervisory approval, except that the total deviation of all his clock rings taken together, from his scheduled tour, is not more than .08 hours for the day.

213.7 Removing Badges at the End of the Tour

213.71 The supervisor must ensure that badges of all employees who have not clocked out will be withdrawn from the rack .09 hours after the employees' scheduled end tour time and returned to the designated timekeeper or control center. Badges of employees remaining in an approved overtime status must not be picked up.

213.72 If a timekeeper is unavailable to pick up the badges, a supervisor must perform this procedure.

214 Tardiness

214.1 Employee Badge Handling. Employees who report to work .09 hours or more after their scheduled Begin Time are considered tardy. The supervisor or timekeeper is to collect all unclaimed badges at 09 hours after the scheduled tour start time.

214.2 Tardiness up to .50 hours (30 minutes)

214.21 When the employees report to work after .09 hours but before .50 hours of the scheduled Begin Time, they report directly to the designated timekeeper or control center to obtain a Form 3971. They must complete Form 3971 and have their supervisor sign the notified block.

214.22 Employees may be required or permitted to make up the period of tardiness by revising their scheduled tour for the day, providing the period of tardiness is without pay. Work that extends beyond

<u>TW/USPS-T4-10</u> You indicate at page 13, line 7, that the Postal Service eventually will equip all its FSM 881 machines with OCR capability.

- a. Will these OCR's permit automated incoming secondary flat sorting?
- b. Please explain what value mailer-provided barcodes on flats will have once this deployment is completed.

Response

- a. Yes.
- b. Even after the Flat Mail OCR is deployed, barcoded flats will continue to have value to operations because of the address quality requirements of automation rate mail. Addresses on barcoded flats must be matched against CASS certified software thus ensuring their (and the associated barcodes) accuracy. Addresses on flats that will be read by OCRs are not required to be matched against CASS software. Also, the read rate of non-barcoded flats by the Flat Mail OCR is not expected to be comparable to the read rate of barcoded flats that is achieved by the Flat Mail barcode reader. Both of these factors equate to fewer rejects of barcoded flats.

DECLARATION

I, Ralph J. Moden, declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing answers are true and correct, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Ralph Mode

· - ____

Dated: ______/4/97____

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I hereby certify that I have this day served the foregoing document upon all participants of record in this proceeding in accordance with section 12 of the Rules of Practice.

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Scott L. Reiter

475 L'Enfant Plaza West, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20260–1137 August 4, 1997