

PREFACE

Public Materials Provided in Response to POIR 7, Q1(d)_2

Corresponding Non-Public or Public Document

None.

Contents:

The following file is contained on the accompanying CD:

LR. 90.xls

The purpose of this file is to represent the excess scheduling of employees that occurs due to the hourly processing profile and the constraint that employees work a full 8 hour shift.

Data was pulled for the period from 3/1/2012 – 3/31/2012 from WebEOR. All runs except for maintenance runs were included for the following machine types:

- Letters – DBCS, DIOSS, CIOSS
- Flats – AFSM100 (all variations), UFSM
- Packages – SPBS, APPS, APBS
- FSS – FSS
- Cancellations – AFCS, AFCS200

For each run, the start and end timestamps were used to determine the time period and the pieces fed were apportioned to the hours based upon an even flow. This resulted in 24 data points for each run (one per hour of the day). The 24 data points (hourly data) were then summed across the runs, within the machine groupings. To facilitate the summation, the data was first summarized at the site level for export into the Excel spreadsheet. The hours are indicated by their start time. For example, the hour from 1000-1059 is shown as 10.

There are 5 tabs in the spreadsheet, one per equipment set, which contain the facility level data. On each tab, the hourly data was summed to the national level. To compute workhours, the total pieces were divided by the average productivity over the time period as computed in MODS. Because the time period included 4 Sundays and the intent was to determine an average day, the workhours were divided by 27 (31 days in the time period minus 4 Sundays) to arrive at the average daily hours needed.

All of the summarized data from the 5 equipment types is then brought into the Sheet1 tab. Based upon the profiles, 3 tours were assigned to determine employee assignments needed. These tours were from 0600-1359, 1400-2159, and 2200-0559. The hourly data was then examined to determine the maximum number of employees required during

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these timeframes, by equipment group. This represents the number of employee assignments needed during the shifts as defined to support the required distribution.

Based upon the required employee assignments, the number of excess employees was computed for each hour. These were then summed and compared to the total employee assignments to determine the percentage of excess employees.

The chart shows the employee requirements by hour with each equipment group as a sub-bar in the stack. The orange boxes represent the number of employees to be scheduled based upon the hourly group profiles. Because the maximum requirement for each equipment type did not align in a single hour, an additional bar representing each equipment group's maximum requirement is inserted between hours 3 & 4 as an example to show the total employee assignments needed for that shift.