

Vacation Qualifying Formula

The company uses inflated multipliers for different jobs or runs based on the mileage of that job or run. The basic multiplier for a road run of 130 miles or less is 1.335, this would include all road jobs except the east pool, and 1.6 for a yard job. 180 starts are required for a road job and 150 for a yard job but this is where it gets complicated. Because not all jobs work every day, like the east pool for instance, they came up with this multiplier based on the increase of the basic day from 100 to 130 miles. Using the multiplier on the 180 and 150 start figures for road and yard jobs respectively you would have to have 240 starts to earn a vacation for the following year.

$180 \times 1.335 = 240.3$ round to the nearest whole number you get 240

$150 \times 1.6 = 240$

With that being said, following are the formulas for determining how many trips an engineer would have to make to qualify for a vacation.

Because the east pool exceeds the 130 mile day the following equation applies:

$238 / 130 = 1.83 \times 1.335 = 2.44$ Inflated multiplier

Hence, each start in the east pool is worth 2.44 towards the 240 start requirement.

This means that an engineer working the east pool all year long would need 99 starts to qualify.

$2.44 \times 99 = 241.56$

Be aware that personal leave days do not count towards this requirement but vacation days do.

All other road jobs working on a 130 mile basic day get 1.355 per start towards the 240 start requirement.

This means an engineer working 130 mile basic day job all year long would need 180 starts to qualify.

$1.335 \times 180 = 240.3$

Be aware that personal leave days count towards this requirement but vacation days do not.

All engineers working a yard job accumulate 1.6 towards the 240 start requirement.

This means an engineer working a yard job all year long would need 150 starts to qualify.

$1.6 \times 150 = 240$

Be aware that personal leave days count towards this requirement but vacation days do not.

For an engineer that may work a combination of all these jobs listed above through out the year they would have to determine how many of each job they worked, multiply that number by the appropriate inflated multiplier and total the products and if that number exceeded 240 they would qualify for a vacation the next year.

Example 1:

Casey Jones worked the following jobs throughout the year:

75 east pool starts:	$75 \times 2.44 =$	183
25 west pool starts:	$25 \times 1.335 =$	33.37
20 south pool starts:	$20 \times 1.335 =$	26.7
2 yard jobs:	$2 \times 1.6 =$	<u>3.2</u>
Total		246.27

Without taking any personal leave days Casey Jones qualified for a vacation for the following year.

Example 2:

Joe Slacker worked the following jobs throughout the year:

50 east pool starts:	$50 \times 2.44 =$	122
10 west pool starts:	$10 \times 1.335 =$	13.35
5 south pool starts:	$5 \times 1.335 =$	6.67
10 yard jobs:	$10 \times 1.6 =$	<u>16</u>
Total		158.02

Without taking any personal leave days Joe Slacker did not qualify for a vacation for the following year.

These scenarios and equations are based on a conversation I had with Joe Baxter in the crew calling office. As you can see this process can be complicated and is accurate to the best of my knowledge on the subject. Any questions beyond the scope of this document should be directed to Joe.

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