**NPMHU BILLS TO CO-Sponsor**

**H. Res. 54**

This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States Postal Service should take all appropriate measures to restore the service standards that were in effect as of July 1, 2012.

**H.R. 784, Protect Overnight Delivery Act**

This legislation would reinstate the overnight delivery standards for market-dominant products that were in effect on December 31, 2011.

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**NPMHU Resolutions to Support**

**H. Res. 12**

Primary Sponsor: Rep. Sam Graves (MO-6), introduced on Jan. 6, 2015  
This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States Postal Service should take all appropriate measures to ensure the continuation of its 6-day mail delivery service.

**H. Res. 28**

This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States Postal Service should take all appropriate measures to ensure the continuation of door delivery for all business and residential customers.
What are service standards? To meet its mission to provide prompt, reliable and efficient nationwide service without relying on taxpayer funding, the Postal Service sets delivery service standards that dictate how many days of the week it delivers the mail, as well as service standards that define the maximum number of days required for it to provide on-time delivery, based on where the mail enters the processing system and on its final destination.

Service standards vary for each type of mail: First Class Mail (letters, cards and bills), Standard Mail (advertising circulars and newsletters) and Periodicals (newspapers and magazines). In addition, the USPS has separate standards for destination-entered bulk mail, which bypasses much of the processing network, and for periodicals and certain packages, including media mail, library mail and bound printed matter. All of these service standards are set by the Postal Service, and all are being reduced under the current network rationalization plan.

The key to service standards is something the Postal Service calls “critical entry time,” the time when the Postal Service receives the mail. Prior to 2015, critical entry time in many locations was 7 p.m. on the day an item was first placed into the mail stream and on its final destination.

In order to reduce costs, the Postal Service has been cutting service to the American people. But these cuts in services will only lead more mailers to abandon the agency and weaken the Postal Service’s ability to meet the current and future mailing needs of our nation, whether they are personal or commercial.

A large part of the cuts being implemented by the Postal Service are covered by its so-called “Network Rationalization” plan, through which the Postal Service cuts its service standards in order to allow it to close and consolidate mail processing facilities.

Congress should enact comprehensive postal reform to eliminate or amend the pre-funding mandate for retiree health insurance, which accounts for almost all of the USPS’ reported financial losses. In the meantime, Congress needs to stop the degradation of the service standards.

A PRIMER ON USPS SERVICE STANDARDS

A large part of the cuts being implemented by the Postal Service are covered by its so-called "Network Rationalization" plan, through which the Postal Service cuts its service standards in order to allow it to close and consolidate mail processing facilities.
stream – that is, when it was mailed. But since January 1, 2015, critical entry time has been changed to 8 a.m. on the day after the item was mailed. This change effectively adds a hidden extra day to mail processing and delivery times.

Before July 1, 2012, the Postal Service's standard for First-Class Mail was overnight delivery in most metropolitan areas and rural communities. But since then, the Postal Service has repeatedly degraded its service standards and embraced a doomed strategy of cutting its way to prosperity. The result is an increase in the expected number of days it takes to process and deliver all types of mail.

For mail processing, the Postal Service split its degradation of service into Phase I and Phase II consolidations. Under Phase I, 48 mail processing facilities across the country were closed in 2012 and another 92 were closed in 2013, a downsizing made possible by a deep cut in service standards, which reduced the percentage of mail requiring overnight processing and delivery.

Under Phase II, which was not implemented until January 2015, the Postal Service first announced the elimination of all overnight processing and delivery of First-Class Mail and slowed delivery of most Periodicals, which now require an extra day to reach their destination. Starting in April 2015, thanks to these service standard cuts, the Postal Service is closing or consolidating another 82 mail processing plants.

In addition to the NPMHU and other postal unions, both the Postal Regulatory Commission and the USPS Inspector General have questioned the wisdom of these changes in service standards. Congress should act immediately to reverse service cuts until comprehensive postal reform can provide the Postal Service with financial relief from the destructive pre-funding mandate that is now attached to retiree health.

Without a moratorium on changes in service standards, continuing reductions in service will negatively impact the Postal Service's business and residential customers, not to mention the larger mailing industry, since anyone using the mail will have to factor in additional days of mail processing in their planning and organizing. This, in turn, will accelerate the shift to electronic alternatives to mail.

The NPMHU fully supports H. Res. 54, which calls on Postal Service to restore the service standards that were in effect on July 1, 2012.

The NPMHU fully supports H.R. 784, the Protect Overnight Delivery Act, which would reinstate the overnight delivery standards for market-dominant products that were in effect on December 31, 2011.

1. Monica Marshall, Local 333 Recording Secretary and Don Bailey, Local 333 Legislative Director meet with Sen. Charles Grassley (IA-R)
3. (l-r) Yvette Johnson, NY SEBM, Rep. Yvette Clarke (NY-D 9th) and Willie Delgado, NYC BP
4. (l-r) Dean DeLuna, BP-Oakland, Kim Garcia, Local 302 Legislative Director and Recording Secretary, Rep. Jim Costa (CA-D 16th), and Melinda Simental, BP-Fresno
5. (l-r) Ernie Grijalva, Local 302 President, Congressman Devin Nunes (CA-R 22nd), Melinda Simental-BP Fresno, and Ed Lenzer- Chief Steward Sacramento
6. (l-r) Rep. Dave Loebsack (IA-D 2nd), with Local 333 representatives Monica Marshall and Don Bailey
7. Javier A Valencia, Local 303 President, Juan Torres, 303 Vice President, Paul Hogrogian National President, Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (CA-D 40th), Van Cunningham, 303 Treasurer, Deborah Lehmer, San Bernardino BP, Eric Schneider NV SEBM, Bob Losi, Legislative and Political Director and Brenda Thompson, Local 303 Recording Secretary
8. Paul Hogrogian National President with LiUNA General President Terry O’Sullivan
9. (l-r) Mike Rembelinsky, PA AMC BP, Paul Hogrogian National President, Bob Losi, Legislative and Political Director, Mike Mohan, 308-Treasurer, Joe Zeleny, BP & 308-Recording Secretary, John Gibson, Local 308 President, and Mark Gardner National Secretary-Treasurer
10. (l-r) Robin Daniels, NPMHU HQ Staff, Rep. Brenda Lawrence (MI-D 14th), and Lawrence Sapp - Vice President, Southern Region and FL SEBM
11. (l-r) Larry Burk, President Local 327, Rep. Ilene Rose-Lehtinen (FL-R 27th), Alejandrina (Ale) Izaguirre (Royal Palm) and Danny Diaz (Royal Palm)
12. (l-r) Mark Gardner, National Secretary-Treasurer, Sen. Bernie Sanders (VT-I), Bob Losi, Legislative and Political Director, and Paul Hogrogian National President
13. Sen. Bernie Sanders (VT-I) is welcomed by conference attendees