THANK YOU … for meeting with us. We’re here to talk with you about the Postal Service and service to your constituents. Here are some materials that are associated with our message today. [Provide NAPS Issue Brief. If available, also provide Tablet with slides ready to view and swipe.]

**SLIDE 1—Capitol**
We are members of the National Association of Postal Supervisors. We are not a union; we are a postal management association. Our members supervise and manage the mail processing, delivery, retail and support functions of the Postal Service. We help to assure that your constituents receive the best service possible. More than 500 Postal Supervisors are meeting with congressional offices on the Hill this week.

*Note: Talk about the postal facility or facilities where you work and their role.*

**SLIDE 2—Constitution and the Postal Service**
As you may know, the Postal Service and the nation’s system of post offices is enshrined in the Constitution. Article 1, Section 8, empowers Congress to establish post offices and post roads. Consequently, our postal infrastructure and postal operations were and are crucial to our country. Our Founding Fathers regarded a postal system as a vital means for linking communities and commerce throughout the nation. Their vision stands true today.

**SLIDE 3—Frontline Postal Supervisors And Managers Are Essential to a Responsive, Universal and Affordable Postal Service**
Congress recognized the importance of these valued postal employees by enacting Section 1004 of **Title 39**, which outlines the criteria for fair postal supervisor and managerial compensation. Regrettably, postal pay practices for determining such compensation fail to meet these goals. The four-decade-old pay consultation process is ineffective, unfair and lacks credibility.

**SLIDE 4—Many Postal Managers Are Denied the Same Appeal Rights as Those Extended to Other Postal Supervisor and Managers**
7,500 non-supervisory management personnel are locked out of MSPB appeal rights. H.R. 597 would correct the situation and assure MSPB access to all Postal Service non-bargaining employees, regardless whether they supervise USPS operations.

**SLIDE 5—Postal Employees Denied Same Family Leave Rights as Other Federal Employees**
On Dec. 20, President Trump signed into law the 2020 National Defense Authorization Act, which included a provision extending paid parental leave to federal employees. The act provides up to 12 weeks of paid leave in connection with the birth, adoption or foster-care placement of a child; however, the provision *excludes* employees of the USPS. In late December, Sen. Chuck Schumer (D-NY) introduced S. 3014 to extend the paid parental leave to other federal employees, but it still excludes postal employees. Fairness demands that same benefit be extended to postal employees.
SLIDE 6—Stabilizing Postal Finances
The Postal Service is NOT taxpayer-funded. By law, the Postal Service is self-funded and has operated that way since 1970. Our revenues come from sales of postage and mail products—not taxes. Americans pay for postal service at a cost far less than anywhere else in the industrialized world.

In 2006, a new law was passed that included a provision that mandates the Postal Service prefund future retiree health benefits. The Postal Service is the only entity—public or private—required to prefund such benefits. This mandate accounted for about 80% of postal losses. For example, if this law did not exist, the Postal Service would have broken even for the last quarter of FY19.

In early February, the House passed H.R. 2382, legislation to repeal the mandate. S. 2965 is pending in the Senate. H.R. 2382 and S. 2965 will not solve all postal problems, but comprehensive postal reform legislation has yet to be introduced.

SLIDE 7—Deficit Reduction and Federal/Postal Employees
On Feb. 10, President Trump proposed massive cuts in the retirement benefits of federal and postal employees. We ask Congress to oppose these cuts in the FY21 budget, just as it rejected them in the 2020 budget. Since 2011, federal employees and retirees have contributed more than $120 billion toward deficit reduction through cuts in benefits.

Slide 8—Government Pension Offset and Windfall Elimination Provision
H.R. 141 and S. 521 would fully repeal both Social Security provisions, which unfairly target federal retirees who participate in the Civil Service Retirement System or are the surviving spouses of such retirees. Both provisions reduce the Social Security benefits of these individuals.

SLIDE 9—NAPS Believes There Is an Urgent Need for Postal Reform
Postal reform legislation is necessary and must include three major components: Fair and flexible postage rates, incentives to develop innovative products and services and protection of the Postal Service’s universal obligation. Ill-advised proposals to privatize the Postal Service or chip away at its universal services must be rejected. Some of these damaging proposals were included in the President’s FY21 Budget.

SLIDE 10—Postal Bills to Co-sponsor
Please consider (or thank you for) co-sponsoring the bills referenced on page 7 of our “Legislative Issues Brief.”

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE POSTAL SERVICE
The Postal Service supports millions of jobs in virtually every other sector of our economy. Postal jobs contribute to the economic vitality of your congressional district and our state.

Note: Provide the USPS Economic Impact Statement and fill in the slots below.

___________ jobs and ___________ tax dollars are generated by the Postal Service in our congressional district.

___________ jobs and ___________ tax dollars are generated throughout our state.

SLIDE 11—Our Invitation
Finally, we are inviting lawmakers and staff to visit (or revisit) our local postal facilities to see and learn how the postal system works and the challenges we face in our district/state. Thank you for your support and for listening to us. Let us know whenever we can be helpful.

Note: Take photos, exchange business cards before leaving.
Getting to Capitol Hill on Metro

Depart from the Crystal City Metro Station, which is easily accessible from the Crystal Gateway Marriott through the hotel lobby corridor attached to the Crystal City Underground. In the Crystal City Underground, follow the signs to the Metro.

### House Office Buildings: Cannon, Longworth or Rayburn

**Destination—Capitol South (Blue, Orange or Silver Lines)**

1. From the Crystal City Metro Station, take the Yellow Line/Greenbelt train in the direction of L’Enfant Plaza
2. Transfer at L’Enfant Plaza to the Blue Line/Largo Town Center train, Orange Line/New Carrollton train or Silver Line/Largo Town Center train
3. **Depart at Capitol South Metro Stop**

### Senate Office Buildings: Russell, Dirksen or Hart

**Destination—Union Station (Red Line)**

1. From the Crystal City Metro Station, take the Yellow Line/Greenbelt train in the direction of Gallery Place
2. Transfer at Gallery Place to the Red Line/Silver Spring or Glenmont train
3. **Depart at Union Station Metro Stop**

### Getting back to Crystal City from Capitol Hill on Metro

**From House Office Buildings: Cannon, Longworth or Rayburn**

**Destination—Crystal City (Yellow Line)**

1. From the Capitol South Metro Station, take Blue Line/Franconia-Springfield train, Orange Line/Vienna train or Silver Line/Wiehle-Reston East train in the direction of L’Enfant Plaza
2. Transfer at L’Enfant Plaza to the the Yellow Line/Huntington train
3. **Depart at Crystal City Metro Stop**

**From Senate Office Buildings: Russell, Dirksen or Hart**

**Destination—Crystal City (Yellow Line)**

1. From the Union Station Metro Station, take the Red Line/Shady Grove train in the direction of Gallery Place
2. Transfer at Gallery Place to the the Yellow Line/Huntington train
3. **Depart at Crystal City Metro Stop**

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**Snacks and Downtime on the Hill**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dirksen SOB</td>
<td>Cafeteria on Basement Level</td>
<td>Dirksen Tunnel Connection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dirksen SOB</td>
<td>Senate Cafe</td>
<td>Dirksen G-21</td>
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<td>Rayburn HOB</td>
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| U.S. Capitol Visitor Center | Cafeteria |