

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 14

Senators Damoose and McBroom offered the following concurrent resolution:

1           A concurrent resolution to vehemently oppose the transfer of  
2 mail processing operations from the Iron Mountain Processing and  
3 Distribution Center to the Green Bay Processing and Distribution  
4 Center in Wisconsin.

5           Whereas, The United States Postal Service has a long and  
6 venerable tradition of serving as a great equalizer between the  
7 people of our nation. Both the Articles of Confederation and the  
8 Constitution of the United States gave Congress the power to  
9 establish a system of post offices, and a Post Office Department  
10 was first established by the Second Continental Congress in 1775,  
11 with Benjamin Franklin appointed to serve as the Postmaster  
12 General. Throughout its 250-year history, the Post Office has  
13 chosen time and time again to prioritize service over profit, from

1 President Washington's support for the subsidization of  
2 stagecoaches in the 1780s, to the construction of money-losing  
3 postal routes to encourage settlement in the west during the mid-  
4 19th century, to the creation of the Pony Express to deliver the  
5 mail through extreme environments in 1860, to the elimination of  
6 price differences based on the distance a letter was to travel in  
7 1863. While free home delivery began in cities in 1863, it was not  
8 initially offered in rural areas, though they paid the same rates.  
9 After initial experiments showed how happy rural customers were to  
10 be given the same attention as city-dwellers, rural free delivery  
11 became a permanent service in 1902. It is the mission of the United  
12 States Postal Service "to bind the Nation together through the  
13 personal, educational, literary, and business correspondence of the  
14 people"; and

15       Whereas, The Post Office is a service that we, as a society,  
16 have chosen to provide to our people. There is no constitutional  
17 mandate that the Post Office be run as a profitable business  
18 enterprise; to the contrary, our history shows that we have  
19 repeatedly used the Post Office to ensure that every American, no  
20 matter where they live, is connected through the post. The people  
21 can choose the level of postal service that they want the United  
22 States Postal Service to provide, and they can decide what costs  
23 they are willing to bear to provide that service; and

24       Whereas, Contrary to the desires of many that the United  
25 States Postal Service put service first, there are those who insist  
26 that it must be run like a business. The "Delivering for America"  
27 plan, published in March 2021, emphasizes the financial viability  
28 of the Postal Service, with a focus on raising enough revenue to  
29 cover their operating costs and fund new investments. The plan

1 proudly proclaims that it will enable the United States Postal  
2 Service to operate with a positive net income, and the most recent  
3 report boasts that it has reduced projected ten-year losses from  
4 160 billion dollars to 70 billion dollars. These publications read  
5 like a corporate marketing pitch, establishing goals such as a  
6 "more rational pricing approach," a "stable and empowered  
7 workforce" and a "bold approach to growth, innovation and continued  
8 relevance." What these profit-minded advocates seemingly fail to  
9 recognize is that lower-quality service and higher prices drive  
10 customers away, decreasing use of the postal service and thus  
11 decreasing revenue, while simultaneously undermining the Postal  
12 Service's mission of binding the nation together; and

13       Whereas, The United States Postal Service's focus on financial  
14 optimization has already had negative impacts on those living in  
15 rural areas, such as Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Local post offices  
16 have changed the time when mail is gathered for delivery from the  
17 afternoon to the early morning, meaning that a piece of mail  
18 dropped off during the day will remain at the post office for far  
19 longer before the shipping process begins. In practical effect,  
20 this adds one day to shipping times even while allowing the Postal  
21 Service to deny having done so for accounting purposes.  
22 Additionally, one-day Priority Mail Express shipping, which was  
23 available as recently as early January 2024, is no longer available  
24 from the UP to anywhere in Michigan; instead, citizens are being  
25 charged the same rate for two-day shipping. Combined with the  
26 change in collection time above, next-day shipping has essentially  
27 been transformed into three-day shipping. This is extremely  
28 problematic for businesses and health departments that need to  
29 collect samples of drinking water and have them delivered to a

1 laboratory for bacterial testing within 24 hours of sampling.  
2 Delays in shipping also have negative consequences for patients who  
3 receive medications through the mail, for people who need to ensure  
4 their bills are paid on time, and for businesses delivering frozen  
5 foods such as the UP's beloved pasties. Focusing too much on the  
6 postal network as a whole while ignoring the importance of timely  
7 local shipping is not modernization; it is regression. The people  
8 of the Upper Peninsula want what's best for their communities, not  
9 what's best for the pocketbooks of those in Washington; and

10       Whereas, In January 2024, the United States Postal Service  
11 announced plans to transfer some mail processing services,  
12 including outgoing mail operations, from the Iron Mountain  
13 Processing and Distribution Center in Kingsford, Michigan, to the  
14 Green Bay Processing and Distribution Center in Wisconsin. The  
15 Postal Service has justified this plan based on the fact that a  
16 majority of the mail and packages sent from the Iron Mountain area  
17 are destined for locations outside the local area. While this might  
18 make sense from the standpoint of the Postal Service as a  
19 nationwide business, it does not make sense for the people of the  
20 Upper Peninsula, for whom timely local delivery is essential. The  
21 notices that have been published about this plan assure that, while  
22 five craft employee positions will be eliminated, no management  
23 positions will be eliminated. But the notices also indicate that  
24 there will be reassignments, which means that some employees could  
25 be left without a job if they are unwilling to be reassigned to a  
26 post office far away. Furthermore, recent changes to the Iron  
27 Mountain facility may have led to inaccurate conclusions about the  
28 need for it, stacking the deck so that the evidence would support  
29 the conclusion the government was looking for. The capacity of the

1 Green Bay facility to handle the mail from the Iron Mountain area  
2 is curiously left out of the government's preliminary findings.  
3 When similar notices across the country all use identical,  
4 buzzword-riddled language about efficiency, cost-effectiveness,  
5 modern strategies, and "rightsizing" the postal workforce, it  
6 becomes difficult to trust that they have made a careful, informed  
7 decision about the proper level of services to provide at the Iron  
8 Mountain facility; now, therefore, be it

9       Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives  
10 concurring), That we vehemently oppose the transfer of mail  
11 processing operations from the Iron Mountain Processing and  
12 Distribution Center to the Green Bay Processing and Distribution  
13 Center in Wisconsin; and be it further

14       Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the  
15 Governor of Michigan, the President of the United States, the  
16 President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United  
17 States House of Representatives, the members of the Michigan  
18 congressional delegation, and the United States Postmaster General.