

# How to Implement a Mail Security Program

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## KEY OBJECTIVES

- Design and implement a mailroom security program
- Develop standardized operating procedures

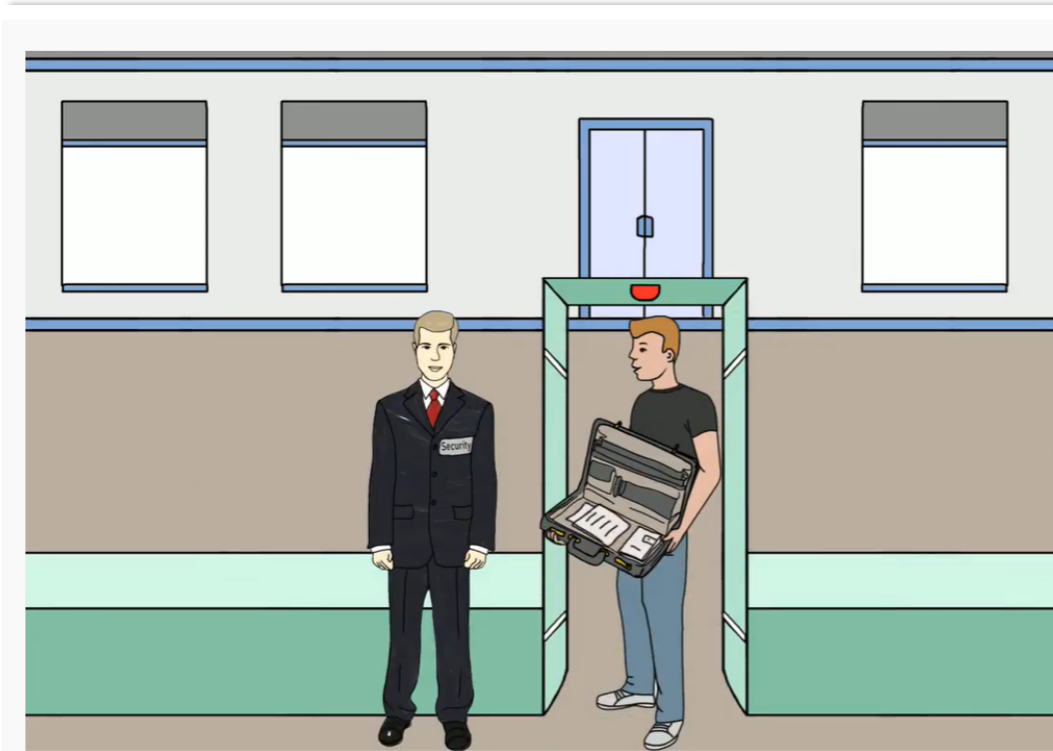
**Disclaimer:** RAYSECUR is a consultant and facilitator of this process. It is the client's responsibility to implement a mail security program. RAYSECUR is not responsible for any errors or omissions.

# What is a mail security program?

- A mailroom security program is a component of physical security used to prevent or minimize the introduction of threats via the mail stream.
- It provides a systematic approach to protect people and assets from the point of acceptance through the final delivery or destruction of the mail piece.
- When effectively implemented, it closes a gap often found in physical security programs.

# Why is a mail security program important?

The front door is well-protected.



The back door is wide open...



1 in 3

Fortune 500 Companies  
receive at least one mail threat per  
year\*.

## 2019 Industry Mail Security Survey

- **34%** of surveyed companies had at least one mail threat detected in the previous year
- **16%** had more than 3 threats in that same time period
- Threatening letters **doubled**
- Drugs and illegal substances **quadrupled**



ANNUAL REPORT 2019 | 27

<https://www.uspis.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/FY-2019-annual-report-508-web.pdf>

## USPIS 2019 Annual Report

- Dangerous Mail Investigations (DMI) Unit
- 400 specially-trained inspectors
- 3,289 suspicious incidents (powders, liquids)
- 125,000 suspicious mail items subject to forensics exam

## US Bomb Data Center

- 7,404 suspicious packages in 2018
- 2,261 incidents involving letters or parcels



<https://www.uspis.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/FY-2019-annual-report-508-web.pdf>

# Five Pillars of Mail Security



## Internal Teams

- Executive Support
- Global Security
- Facilities Management
  - Outsourced Service Providers
- Mail Handlers

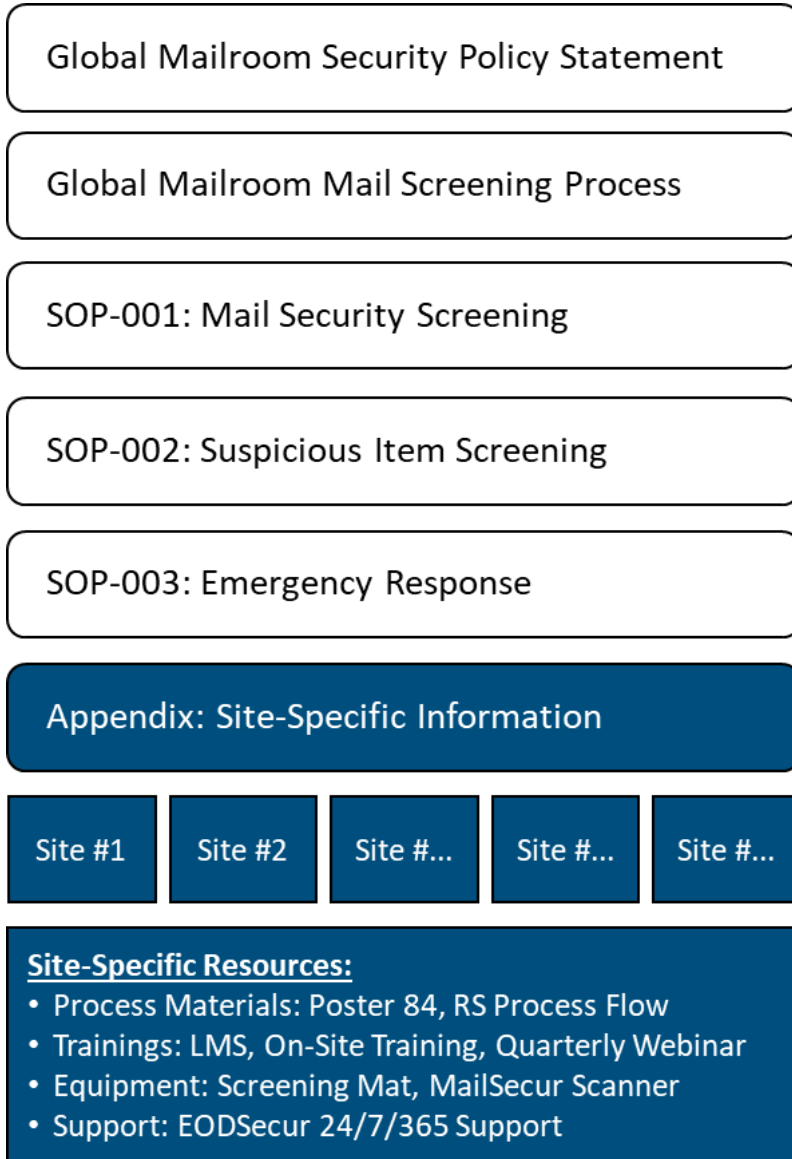
## External Teams

- Subject Matter Experts
- On-Demand Support
- Incident Response





# FIVE PILLARS – 2. Procedures



Broad  
Corporate  
Guidelines to  
Define Global  
Mail Screening  
Standards

Site-Specific  
Information



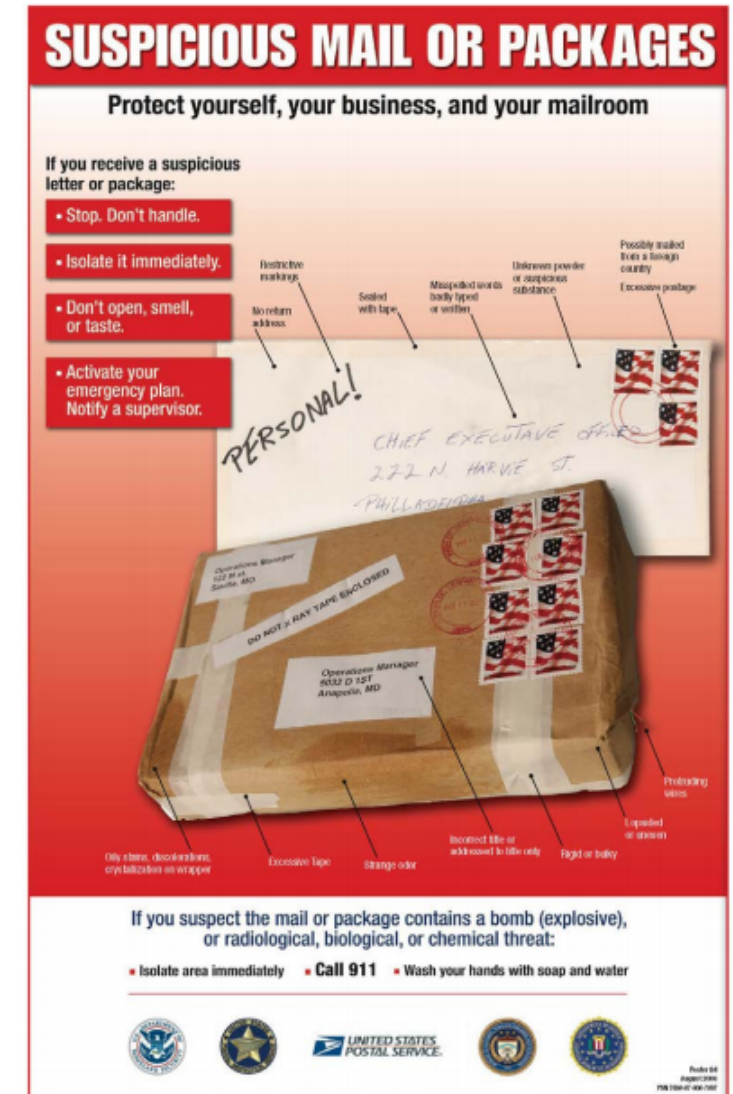
Flexibility to Adapt as COVID  
Situation Evolves

## Training – Internalize SOPs

- Spans all layers of the organization
- Objective is to educate
- Incorporate training aids into everyday routines
- Continually update

## Certification

- Confirm required level of understanding
- Require periodic recertification for key employees



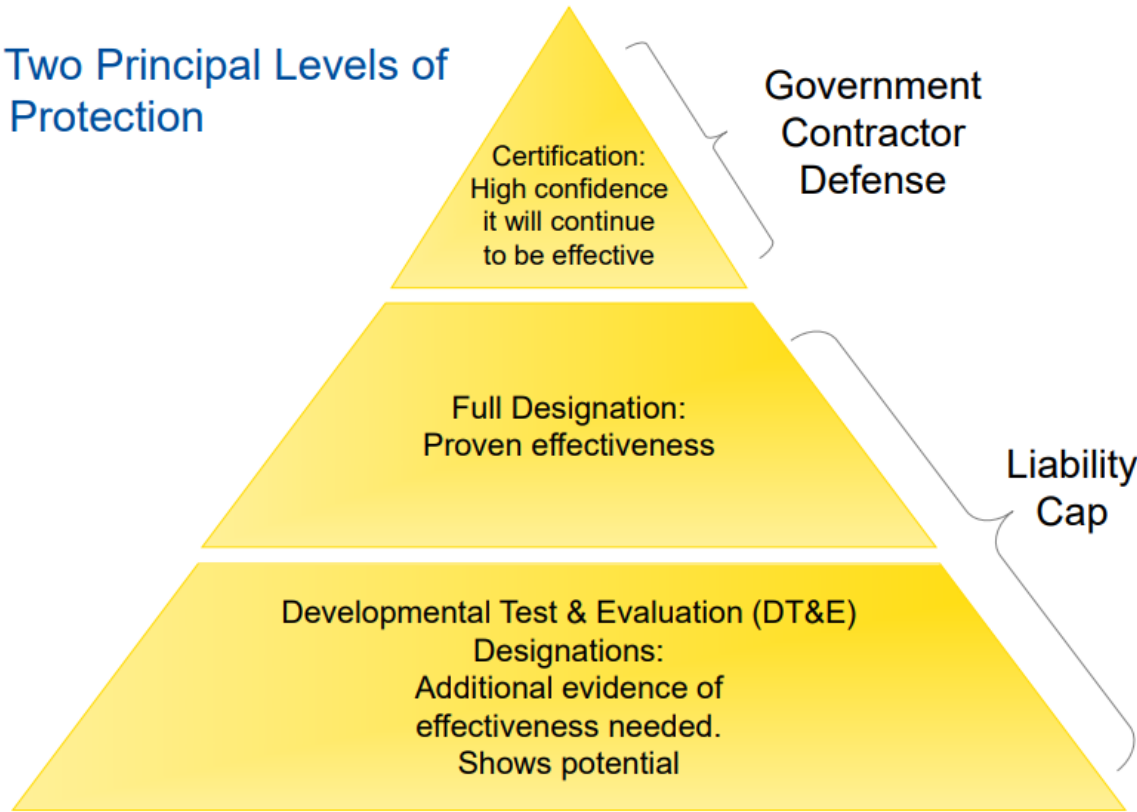
# FIVE PILLARS – 4. Technology

## Adhere to validated standards.



### Essential Concepts

#### 1. Two Principal Levels of Protection



## USPIS Response

- Within 4 hours
- Unmarked SUV
- Dangerous Mail Specialist
- Screen up Through Identification
- Resolve or Escalate



## Local (911) Response

- More Immediate Response Times
- Numerous Personnel
- Evacuations
- **Very Similar Mail Screening Equipment**



# Overview of Mail Security Program



## Guidelines are based on:

- Site risk profile
- Physical layout of the facility
- Other unique requirements.

## Site -specific considerations:

- Internal mail transport routes
- Mailroom location and access
- Available technology

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### KEY RISK FACTORS

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| • Public Posture | • Symbolism      |
| • Location       | • Population     |
| • Intangibles    | • Volume of Mail |

Utilize the shortest route to minimize exposure.

## Reception



## Sorting and scanning



## Delivery



*Evaluate the location within the building and access control.*

## Questions to Ask:

- If a dangerous item is identified within the mailroom, what kind of impact will it have on building operations?
- Are critical assets or personnel located immediately near or above the mailroom?
- If a mail threat is discovered what type of concern does that raise?



## 1. Centralize all mail handling.

A fragmented footprint not only allows for multiple entry points but also creates an environment where standards often vary from place to place.

## 2. Locate the mail center in a stand-alone location, if possible.

- Maintain appropriate standoff from the main facility.
- If it is not possible, provisions need to be made to accommodate these scenarios.

## 3. Assign a mailroom coordinator.

- How is the mail processed?
- Is a visual inspection occurring at the area where mail is received?
- Is the mail then introduced to a more thorough visual and tactile inspection in the mailroom?
- Is technology available for more advanced screening?
- What are the roles of mailroom personnel?
- Do personnel know the key indicators of a suspicious mail piece?
- Do personnel know what emergency procedures to take to mitigate the various types of incidents they may be exposed to?

SOPs define roles and responsibilities within the mail security program for all personnel.

SOP's should include the following:

1. Global Mailroom Security Policy Statement
2. Global Mailroom Mail Screening Process
3. Mail Security Screening Procedure
4. Suspicious Item Screening Procedure
5. Emergency Response Procedure

Global Mailroom Security Policy Statement

Global Mailroom Mail Screening Process

SOP-001: Mail Security Screening

SOP-002: Suspicious Item Screening

SOP-003: Emergency Response

Appendix: Site-Specific Information

Site #1

Site #2

Site #...

Site #...

Site #...

**Site-Specific Resources:**

- Process Materials: Poster 84, RS Process Flow
- Trainings: LMS, On-Site Training, Quarterly Webinar
- Equipment: Screening Mat, MailSecur Scanner
- Support: EODSecur 24/7/365 Support

- Well trained personnel are key to mitigating mail-borne threats.
  - They are also able to more easily recognize trusted senders to expedite screening and have a better understanding of emergency procedures.
  - They understand what is “normal” for your mail.
- All mail handlers should be trained in the fundamentals of mail security covering the types of mail threats, identification of suspicious items, and the basics of visual and tactile inspection.
- Operators of mail security screening technology should be trained in all aspects of their screening technology operation and threat detection including annual recertification.

- Key pieces of an enterprise mail screening program:
  - ✓ Risk analysis
  - ✓ Reviewed current policies and procedures
  - ✓ Integrated standardized operating procedures
  - ✓ Trained personnel
- Continuing education, training, and certification.
- Develop a security-first mindset that works from the top down.

# Mail Security Guidelines



## Best Practices for Mail Screening and Handling Processes: A Guide for the Public and Private Sectors

September 27, 2012

1<sup>st</sup> Edition



Homeland Security



Interagency Security Committee

Introduction to **PAS 97:2015**

Mail screening and security – Specification



## U.S. DHS Guidelines

<https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/isc-mail-handling-screening-nonfouo-sept-2012-508.pdf>

## UK CPNI Guidelines

<https://www.cpni.gov.uk/system/files/documents/3f/b7/Introduction-to-PAS-97-2015.pdf>

**CPNI**  
Centre for the Protection  
of National Infrastructure

**bsi.**

## 1. Classification of the Mail Center

**TABLE A3-1**  
**MAIL CENTER CLASSIFICATION**

	Daily Mail Volume	Staff	Number of Satellites
Class A – Small	< 1000	< 10	N/A
Class B – Medium	1000 -9,999	10 - 49	< 3
Class C – Large	10,000+	50+	3 or more

## 2. Facility Risk Rating

**TABLE A5-1**  
**MAIL SCREENING REQUIREMENTS RATING**

Facility Risk Rating	Mail Center Class A (Small)	Mail Center Class B (Medium)	Mail Center Class C (Large)
1	1A	1B	
2	2A	2B	
3	3A	3B	3C

## 3. Mail Screening Requirements

**TABLE A5-2**  
**MAIL SCREENING BEST PRACTICES**

FACILITY TYPE	VISUAL SCREENING	DANGEROUS CONTRABAND	HOAX SCREENING	EXPLOSIVE SCREENING	CHEMICAL SCREENING	BIOLOGICAL SCREENING	RAD/NUKE SCREENING	CONTENT SCREENING
1A	X	X	X					
1B	X	X	X					
2A	X	X	X	X				
2B	X	X	X	X				
3A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3B	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: USDHS

## SUSPICIOUS MAIL OR PACKAGES

Protect yourself, your business, and your mailroom

If you receive a suspicious letter or package:

- Stop. Don't handle.
- Isolate it immediately.
- Don't open, smell, or taste.
- Activate your emergency plan. Notify a supervisor.

The diagram illustrates signs of suspicious mail. For a letter, signs include: Restrictive markings, No return address, Sealed with tape, Mismatched unit or badly typed or written, Unknown powder or suspicious substance, Possibly mailed from a foreign country, and Excessive postage. The letter shown is addressed to 'CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 222 N. HARVE ST., PHILADELPHIA' and has 'PERSONAL!' written in large letters. For a package, signs include: Only a hole, discoloration, crystallization on wrapper, Excessive tape, Strange odor, Isolated title or address in bubble only, Rigid or bulky, and Exposed or absent. The package shown is addressed to 'Operations Manager, 2032 D 1ST, Annapolis, MD' and has 'DO NOT REMOVE TAPE ENCLOSED' and 'PERSONAL - DO NOT OPEN!' written on it.

If you suspect the mail or package contains a bomb (explosive), or radiological, biological, or chemical threat:

- Isolate area immediately
- Call 911
- Wash your hands with soap and water

Logos for FBI, DHS, USPS, and other agencies are shown at the bottom.



## Best Practices for Safe Mail Handling

Interagency Security Committee

The logo of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security is shown at the bottom left of the section.

## USPS Suspicious Mail

[https://about.usps.com/postal-bulletin/2019/pb22529/html/info\\_002.htm](https://about.usps.com/postal-bulletin/2019/pb22529/html/info_002.htm)

## USDHS Best Practices

[https://www.fbiic.gov/public/2010/nov/safe\\_Mail\\_Handling.pdf](https://www.fbiic.gov/public/2010/nov/safe_Mail_Handling.pdf)



- Implementing a mail security program is often the missing link in a comprehensive physical security program.
- It is unfamiliar to many and may present challenges to those who are new to the world of mail security.
- RaySecur can help implement a sound mail center security practice and bridge the gap in your facility's physical security.

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