§ 102–192.70

The agency will have to determine the appropriate program level for this requirement, because the level at which it is cost-beneficial differs widely. The agency’s finance system(s) should track all mail costs separately to the program level or below, and should—

(a) Show allocations and expenses for postage and all other mail costs (e.g., payments to service providers, mail center personnel costs, mail center overhead, etc.) separate from all other administrative expenses;
(b) Allow mail centers to establish systems to charge their customers for mail costs; and
(c) Identify and charge mail costs that are part of printing contracts to the program level.

NOTE TO § 102–192.65: To better accomplish these goals listed in this section, you should maintain separate accounts with the USPS and all other service providers for mail, as defined by this part. Shipment of non-mail items should be arranged and paid for through other accounts. This will make it possible for your annual mail management report to reflect only amounts paid for mail, as defined in § 102–192.33.

Subpart C—Security Requirements for All Agencies

§ 102–192.75 Why must we have written security policies and plans?

All Federal mail programs must identify, prioritize, and coordinate the protection of all mail processing facilities in order to prevent, deter, and mitigate the effects of deliberate efforts to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit the mail center or the national mail infrastructure. Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD–7 requires all agencies to protect key resources from terrorist attacks, and this is spelled out in the Postal and Shipping Sector Plan, which is part of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) prescribed by HSPD–7. All Federal mail centers are key resources under that plan. Details on the Postal and Shipping Sector Plan are not publicly available. Federal employees needing access to the plan should contact the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) at NIPP@dhs.gov.

§ 102–192.80 How do we develop written security policies and plans?

Agency mail managers must coordinate with their agency security service and/or the Federal Protective Service.
to develop agency mail security policies and plans. The Federal Protective Service has, working with the Interagency Security Committee which it chairs, developed standards for building construction and management, including standards for mail centers. At a minimum, the agency mail security plan must address the following topics—

(a) Risk assessment;
(b) Plan to protect staff and all other occupants of agency facilities from hazards that might be delivered in the mail;
(c) Operating procedures;
(d) Plan to provide a visible mail screening operation;
(e) Training mail center personnel;
(f) Testing and rehearsing responses to various emergency situations by agency personnel;
(g) Managing threats;
(h) Communications plan;
(i) Occupant Emergency Plan (OEP);
(j) Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP); and
(k) Annual reviews.

NOTE TO §102–192.80: The agency mail manager and facility manager(s) need not prepare all of these plans themselves. They should participate actively in the development and implementation of each of these elements, but other parts of the agency or outside security professionals should take the lead in their respective areas of expertise.

Subpart D—Reporting Requirements

§102–192.85 Who must report to GSA annually?

Large agencies (all agencies that spend in excess of $1 million each fiscal year in total payments to mail service providers) must provide a Mail Management Report to GSA by January 15th of each year. If your agency is a cabinet-level or independent agency, the agency mail manager must compile all offices (or components) and submit one report for the department or agency as a whole (e.g., the Department of Defense or the Department of Health and Human Services).

§102–192.90 What must we include in our annual mail management report to GSA?

Your annual report must—
(a) Identify your agency mail manager; in addition you must promptly report the name of the agency mail manager whenever there is a change of the person serving in this role.
(b) State the total amounts paid to each service provider during the previous fiscal year:
   (1) These amounts should include only amounts paid for mail; not amounts paid to any service provider to ship parts and supplies from a material distribution center (see the definition of mail in §102–192.30).
   (2) These amounts should include all postage costs associated with mailing printed materials, regardless of whether the printing is accomplished by the agency or a contractor, and regardless of how the postage expense is paid (e.g., GSA’s Federal Acquisition Service (FAS) produces a publication called “Marketips,” which provides information about supplies and services available through GSA sources. GSA should include the postage that it uses to mail Marketips in the amounts that it reports, even though a printing company actually prints and mails the publication);
   (c) Report actual results for the performance measures in use at the agency and facility levels;
   (d) Describe your agency’s accomplishments and plans to improve the economy and efficiency of mail operations in the current and future years;
   (e) Identify how many Federal employees and contractors work in your agency’s mail operations nationwide, and the number that have achieved industry certifications (e.g., Certified Mail and Distributions Systems Manager, Executive Mail Center Manager, Mailpiece Quality Control Specialist, Certified Mail Manager);
   (f) Describe your agency’s approach to ensuring that program level officials are accountable for postage; and
   (g) Verify that a competent expert has reviewed your agency security policies and the mail security plan for each facility within the past year, or explain what steps your agency has taken in this regard.