



Postal Inspectors Keep an Eye Out for Workers' Compensation Fraud

workers' compensation : a system that provides disability benefits of up to 75 percent of wages to an employee after an injury occurring during the course of employment.

On August 8, 1965, eight days after joining the Postal Service as a full-time distribution clerk at the Memphis, Tennessee, Post Office, Alois Greer suffered a back injury on the job. Greer, age 34, applied for and received workers' compensation benefits, claiming she could no longer perform her duties. She continued to receive benefits for the next 36 years, collecting 75 percent of her regular pay. She never again set foot on the workroom floor.

Greer was to receive nearly \$2 million in workers' compensation pay. She'd still be collecting benefits if it wasn't for U.S. Postal Inspector Gale Nelson, charged with investigating fraud against

the workers' compensation program. Four years after the federal law enforcement officer initiated an investigation of Alois Greer, the former clerk's compensation checks stopped arriving in the mail.

on the rolls : refers to the "periodic rolls," the Department of Labor program that allows disabled employees to automatically receive compensation payments every 28 days—for as long as they live, tax-free.

Inspector Gale Nelson's interest in Greer was first sparked in early 1996, during a meeting with members of the Postal Service's Injury Compensation Unit in Memphis. The meetings, which had become a monthly event, were for just this purpose: to review the files of employees who were "on the rolls" or otherwise collecting workers' compensation pay.

USPS Human Resources Specialist Lois Vinson of the Injury Compensation office pushed three files across the desk toward Inspector Nelson, Research Assistant Treva Gibson, and Contract Fraud Analyst Olander Franklin. "You ought to take a look at these three sisters," Vinson said. "If there's fraud in the program, that's where you're going to find it."

A scan of the files seemed to back Vinson's claim. The sisters had different last names, but similar injury histories. They all had worked for the Postal Service in Memphis. All had been injured on the job. Although Greer had worked only eight days before claiming a disability, Melvia Brownlee and Mildred Shaw had held their jobs for exactly a year—to the day—when their disabling injuries occurred. Greer's siblings had been collecting full workers' compensation benefits for nearly as long as Greer: 24 years apiece.

Inspector Nelson collected hours of videotape from surveillances of Melvia Brownlee, who showed no physical disabilities at all once she began collecting workers' compensation pay. DOL removed Brownlee from the periodic rolls after her conviction for defrauding the Workers' Compensation Program. Brownlee was sentenced to probation and restitution to the Postal Service of roughly \$206,000.



Greer began collecting workers' compensation pay due to an alleged back injury on the job after only eight days of employment with the U.S. Postal Service. She continued to receive benefits for the next 36 years—until Postal Inspector Gale Nelson proved Greer's claims were fraudulent.



**continuation of pay
: or COP, allows employees who are hurt
while on duty to receive a regular pay-
check during their recovery, with no
charge to sick or annual leave, for up to
45 days following the incident.**

Inspector Nelson remembers being impressed by Vinson's research, but she was unable to immediately follow up on the tip. "We were focusing on higher-revenue cases," said the Inspector. "Something was obviously fishy with those sisters. But we had to compare that to much younger claimants on the rolls, with years of compensation still ahead. We had to be realistic. These workers' fraud cases eat big holes in the Postal Service's budget—in the hundreds of millions of dollars. There are only so many of us, so we set priorities."

Such Postal Inspection Service priorities have served the U.S. Postal Service well. In Fiscal Year 2002, Postal Inspectors' investigations of workers' compensation fraud resulted in a long-term and continuation-of-pay cost-savings of \$108.4 million for the Postal Service. In the first half of FY 2003, Inspectors have already realized \$84.3 million in long-term and COP savings for the Postal Service, just through its investigations of workers' compensation fraud.

**fraud
: a deception deliberately practiced in
order to secure unfair or unlawful gain.**

Nelson did try to visit two of the women in the fall of 1996, but neither would speak with the Inspector or let her set foot through the door. "That was definitely a sign to me that something was wrong," said Nelson. "Here are these women who are so ill they can't come in to work, so why wouldn't they talk to me? What did they have to hide?"

Inspector Nelson and her assistants began spending time on the case, looking for evidence that Greer and her sisters were committing fraud. Nelson ordered the women's medical files from the

Department of Labor, and the sisters were videotaped in the hope that incriminating actions would be recorded.

Inspector Nelson's break came when she spoke with a former acquaintance of Greer's, who disclosed that Greer, who doctors said depended on a wheelchair, had been a schoolteacher. Then the Inspection Service team began to find a great deal more evidence.

Nelson interviewed one of Greer's former principals, who had since retired. He told the Inspector that he remembered the schoolteacher, whose classroom was on the second floor. But he didn't remember seeing a wheelchair. The school had no elevators.

Nelson and Treva Gibson next visited the Memphis School Board to get evidence related to Greer's teaching work. It took several requests, but in dusty boxes stored in the basement they found the key to Greer's outside employment: She had given the school a different Social Security number. When Nelson checked Greer's "alternate" SSN with the Social Security Administration, she found it belonged to someone who had died two years earlier.

During the same time former distribution clerk Alois Greer was collecting money from the Postal Service because she was unable to work, she also received \$220 a month from the Veterans Administration for an education allowance. She used the money to enroll in, and graduate from, a three-year nursing school. She earned a state of Tennessee teaching certificate and taught in public schools for five years. Pretty good for a woman who doctors reported as unable to walk due to pain and weakness in her lower-left extremity and needing a wheelchair for mobility.

Over the 36 years that Greer received benefits, she continued to mail back to the Department of Labor every Form CA-1032, questioning whether she was receiving income. Each time, she checked off "none."

Under Greer's fake Social Security number, new income appeared. Nelson found a rental property Greer owned and



Postal Inspector Gale Nelson (center) depends on assistance from Contract Fraud Analyst Olander Franklin (left) and Research Assistant Treva Gibson (right) to successfully resolve fraudulent workers' compensation investigations in Memphis.

managed, as well as several real estate businesses she operated. She was collecting income from all of it—income she never reported to the Department of Labor.

The team next identified the “dependent” Greer had claimed, allowing her to collect the highest level of benefits—75 percent of her salary. He was the doctor who had verified many of the medical documents supporting Greer’s 100 percent disability. The doctor died before the case was concluded.

On February 4, 1999, Postal Inspectors executed three search warrants on the home and real estate owned by Alois Greer. Memphis Postal Inspectors carted away 22 boxes of documents supporting charges that Greer made false statements to obtain workers’ compensation benefits and committed mail fraud when she mailed fraudulent Forms CA-1032 to the Department of Labor.

investigation : a detailed inquiry or systematic examination.

Research on Greer’s sisters revealed similar fraud. After injuring her right elbow at the Post Office, Melvia Brownlee collected temporary total disability compensation. She returned to work for a time, but a “psychiatric disorder” prevailed—along with “severe pain” in her right arm—and she stayed home. The Department of Labor authorized an additional \$223.32 a month for an attendant to assist Brownlee, although Brownlee never used the money to hire one.

Inspector Nelson visited Mildred Shaw’s former Post Office to review her employee files. Shaw had claimed an injury when she was “beat on the back” by a “drunken” co-worker (a scenario contested by two witnesses, who said the co-worker was not drunk, and had “patted her lightly”). After the incident, an order by Shaw’s physician excused her from work and recommended “bed rest for two weeks.” This was followed by intermittent medical reports variously describing her as “acutely delusional and hallucinatory” and “in a very dilapidated state of schizophrenia, which is catatonic in type.”

It must have been a very specific type, as Shaw *was* able to apply for and receive a teaching certificate from the state of Alabama. In November 1986, when asked about her health on a job application, one word sufficed: “Good.” She got the job and taught school for nine and a half months.

On March 21, 1994, Melvia Brownlee and Mildred Shaw applied separately to become foster parents under a program for children with severe emotional and behavioral problems. The sisters swore on the required medical forms they were “physically healthy in every way, with no illnesses.” It earned them each an extra monthly income of \$1,200. That same month, the women’s doctors reported to the Department of Labor that neither could “dress, undress, take a bath, or put on her shoes.” Melvia Brownlee and Mildred Shaw mailed in their Forms

CA-1032 with “none” checked off in the employment section, just as their older sister had done.

FECA
: under the provisions of the Postal Reorganization Act, 39 USC 1005(c), all USPS employees are covered by the Federal Employees’ Compensation Act (FECA). The coverage extends to all full-time, part-time, and temporary (including casual and transitional) employees, regardless of the length of time on the job or the type of position held. (*Federal Procedure Manual [FECA PM] 2-802*)

Inspector Gale Nelson presented the team’s evidence to the U.S. Attorney, and the three siblings were indicted on charges of workers’ compensation fraud—a whopping 75 counts each. When Injury Compensation Specialist Lois Vinson heard the news, she felt a sense of deep satisfaction: “I knew those sisters were abusing the program. Gale Nelson proved it.”

Greer’s sisters pled guilty, were sentenced to probation and home confinement, and were ordered to pay restitution totaling more than \$206,000.

Alois Greer initially entered a plea of not guilty. But the investigative team proved that Greer had cheated the Postal Service and defrauded the Department of Labor.

Greer ended up forfeiting \$18,000 in cash that Inspectors seized from her home during the February 1999 search. She entered a guilty plea to four of the counts and was sentenced on July 13, 2001, to one year and six months in federal prison and three years of supervised release. She was ordered to pay restitution to the Postal Service of \$366,206.

The sisters are no longer on the periodic rolls. When employees at the Memphis Post Office heard the news that the women had been convicted, they were elated. As one employee put it, “Here we are, getting up and coming in to work every day, while they stayed home and got paychecks for it. I’m glad they got caught.”

workers' compensation penalties

: Title 18 USC 1920 states that whoever knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up a material fact, makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation, or makes or uses a false statement knowing it to contain a false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement related to applying for or receiving compensation, other benefits or payments, may be fined or imprisoned. Claimants convicted of fraudulently claiming or obtaining benefits under FECA, cited in Public Law 103-333, also lose entitlement to medical benefits, compensation for wage loss, and any other benefits payable under FECA.

The Postal Service fully supports the workers' compensation program. However, a small percentage of postal employees and medical providers abuse the system, causing the Postal Service to incur millions of dollars each year in chargebacks for fraudulent claims and enforcement costs.

The Postal Inspection Service initiates criminal investigations when it suspects individuals of defrauding the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), helping to safeguard Postal Service expenses. It also refers to the Postal Service any matters that may require administrative action. Inspectors work closely with Injury Compensation



offices to flag potentially fraudulent claims. The Postal Inspection Service also has oversight and responsibility for the Contract Fraud Analyst Program, which provides contract fraud analysts to assist Inspectors in investigating suspect claims.

future liability

: the cost of paying benefits to all employees claiming compensation through age 70, an insurance-related estimate of the average age of death.

Since its reorganization in 1971, the Postal Service has accrued an estimated \$7.1 billion in future liability for workers' compensation claims.

Was 36 years too long a time for Alois Greer and her sisters to collect workers' compensation benefits? The Postal Service thinks so. And so do

Postal Inspectors.

But, by any calculation, the Postal Inspection Service has realized great success with its program: Over the past 10 years, Postal Inspectors have saved the Postal Service close to \$1 billion through its workers' compensation investigations.

An act of Congress in 1997

assigned the Postal Service responsibility for paying workers' compensation to Post Office Department (POD) employees hired between December 1, 1960, and June 30, 1971. In February 1999,

Postal Inspectors conducted a national review of the 1,547 POD claimants on the periodic rolls. The liability amounted to more than \$258 million. In the next fiscal year, the Postal Service recorded \$31.3 million in chargeback expenses for POD claims.

Postal Inspectors were charged with physically locating every one of the claimants from DOL records. Over the next year, Inspectors whittled down the number: 15 of the names were the result of duplicate files, 69 claimants were deceased, 19 had returned to work, three were employees from other agencies, and 21 of the claimants had retired—leaving 1,404 on the rolls. As the reviews continued, Inspectors determined 22 of the remaining POD claimants were defrauding the Postal Service.

Postal Inspection Service goal

: our goal is to reduce and deter criminal misuse of the Workers' Compensation Program in the Postal Service and reduce costs due to fraudulent schemes.

Last year alone, Postal Inspectors uncovered \$162.3 million in workers' compensation program fraud.

How do they do it? Inspectors investigate cases of suspected fraud and initiate criminal, civil, or administrative actions against people or companies suspected of abusing the program. Specialists in fraudulent workers' compensation investigations analyze the program to stay abreast of problems and to find solutions to help prevent fraud—and, ultimately, to reduce compensation costs to the U.S. Postal Service.

It's not an easy job, but it's essential

“When fraud or abuse is suspected ... you have an obligation to report it.”

— from U.S. Postal Service Handbook EL-505, *Injury Compensation*

**U.S. Postal Inspection Service
Reward of up to
\$10,000
for Reporting
Workers' Compensation Fraud**

The U.S. Postal Inspection Service offers a reward of up to \$10,000 for information or services leading to the arrest and conviction of any current or former postal employee for defrauding the Workers'



Compensation Program (Federal Employees' Compensation Act, USC, Sections 8101 *et seq.*).

If you suspect a current or former postal employee of defrauding the Workers' Compensation Program, please notify your local

U.S. Postal Inspection Service office, or log on to: www.usps.com/postalinspectors.

1. The U.S. Postal Inspection Service investigates workers' compensation fraud. Furnish information on violations, requests for reward applications, and reward claims to your nearest Postal Inspector. Submit claims for reward payments within six months of the offender's conviction.

2. Reward amounts will be based on the services rendered, the character of the offender, risks and hazards involved, time spent, and expenses incurred. The reward shown above is the maximum amount paid.

3. The U.S. Postal Service may reject a reward claim if there is collusion or criminal involvement, or if improper methods are used to make an arrest or secure a conviction. Only one reward may be granted if several people are convicted of the same offense, or one person is convicted of several offenses.

4. Employees of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service or General Counsel's Office, or who manage or administer the Injury Compensation Program, are ineligible for a reward, unless their actions are exceptionally meritorious.

All information is kept strictly confidential.
www.usps.com/postalinspectors

to the financial well-being of the Postal Service, which must fund workers' compensation benefits. In the past fiscal year alone, the Postal Service paid approximately \$797.1 million in compensation, medical benefits, and DOL administrative charges.

protecting revenue and assets

: the Postal Inspection Service's program to combat fraudulent workers' compensation began in 1981, when New York Inspectors initiated an analysis of how the agency could best support the corporate goals of the Postal Service and recognize the financial impact of fraudulent claims.

The solution was the establishment in 1993 of the Revenue and Asset Protection Program (RAPP), featuring,

among other initiatives, the Fraudulent Workers' Compensation (FWC) Program. Before RAPP, workers' compensation investigations were handled by the same Inspectors assigned to internal postal crimes. Viewed under the tighter scrutiny of the new program, Inspectors determined that workers' compensation fraud so impacted postal and fiscal operations that a special focus was needed to keep the program "clean."

Inspectors now concentrate on identifying fraudulent claims *before* the claims go onto the periodic rolls. It's a process known to Inspectors as "front-

end" investigations.

Postal Inspectors who find instances of fraud may resolve the problems in a number of ways: through an arrest, job removal, a long-term job suspension, or by reducing or discontinuing an employee's compensation benefits.

**U.S. Postal Inspection Service
Workers' Compensation Investigations**

Five-Year Results

	IDs*	Arrests	Convictions**	Cost Savings
FY 1999	301	64	55	\$105.1 million
FY 2000	325	47	55	\$122.4 million
FY 2001	403	40	34	\$ 99.3 million
FY 2002	380	45	35	\$108.4 million
FY 2003	444	50	43	\$162.3 million

*IDs comprise workers' compensation cases investigated by Postal Inspectors in which some action was taken against a claimant.

**Convictions may be related to investigations from prior reporting periods.

Washington Division team approach

: identify criminal misuse of the Postal Service's workers' compensation program in the Baltimore, Capital, and Northern Virginia Districts.

Inspector in Charge Tom Brady of the Postal Inspection Service's Washington Division is clearly proud of his Workers' Compensation Fraud Team. "We not only have star players, we're having a winning season," he observes.

During FY 2003, his six-member team of Workers' Compensation Fraud Inspectors, supported by four Contract Fraud Analysts, realized more than \$9.13 million in future cost-savings for the Postal Service.

Brady attributes much of his division's success to the relationships team members have been building with the three U.S. Attorney's Offices in the area and the Postal Service's Injury Compensation Units. "When you have all parties communicating and sharing information, you get good results," he said.

Inspector Mike Mackert, Team Leader for Workers' Compensation Fraud, agreed: "The Washington Division is having a phenomenal year. Some of it is due to investigations started a year or so ago that we were able to close during this fiscal year—successfully. The other reason is the high quality of work being done by the team."

Inspector Frank Schissler has spent four years on the team. He noted that most workers' comp fraud cases start with tips from postal managers. "Front-

line managers are the ones who get the injury claims," he said. "They know the employee, maybe his or her background, or they know the employee is angry about something. They know something's just not right with the claim. These are typical leads. These are typical continuation-of-pay cases."

One case recently investigated in Maryland involved a full-time rural letter carrier. The employee reported being injured after her vehicle was struck from behind during a delivery. Neither local police officers nor the woman's managers could find any vehicle damage, and no accidents had been reported at that location.

The carrier nonetheless submitted a claim, supported by her personal physician, that due to a cervical muscle sprain suffered during the incident, she be placed on temporary total disability. But the carrier failed to return to her job a month later, as recommended by her doctor. Her manager requested the woman be examined by another physician, who concluded there was no reason to continue medical treatment. The manager contacted Inspector Mark Kuechler for help.

Kuechler worked with Contract Fraud Analyst Earl Gould to begin a surveillance of the carrier. The resulting videotapes made for surprising viewing.

The carrier led an active life as a "disabled" employee. She was taped on four occasions performing line-dancing as part of a country music group—at events 180 miles from her home. She not

only danced, but kicked up her legs and was spun around by her partners.

In an interview with some of the woman's co-workers, Inspector Kuechler learned they had seen her performing with the group as early as one month after her accident.

Inspectors Schissler and Kuechler spoke with the carrier. She claimed she was only capable of "light dancing," and only then if she took painkillers.

Postal Inspectors submitted their evidence of the carrier's wrongdoings to the Department of Labor and to postal managers. DOL terminated the woman's benefits, and the Postal Service fired her from her job. The Postal Service realized a cost-savings of \$784,549 as a result of the investigation.

A host of other cases from the Washington Division's Workers' Compensation Fraud Team affirm the value of the team's work. A savings of \$510,343 was realized after Inspectors received a tip about a part-time flexible clerk who filed an injury due to a pulled muscle suffered on duty. She claimed she was unable to do housework and could not hold a frying pan in her left hand without the help of her right hand. A videotaped surveillance documented, among other activities, the clerk loading five bags of mulch from a grocery cart into the back of her minivan with both hands. She was indicted in April 2003 on two counts of workers' compensation fraud and she lost her job with the Postal Service.

A referral by a postal manager in Virginia tipped off Postal Inspectors to the fraud being committed by a mailhandler with almost 10 years on the job. He was diagnosed with a back strain and advised to return to limited-duty work. He refused, and the Department of Labor accepted his claim. But Inspectors caught him on videotape driving, shopping, carrying grocery bags, and washing his several cars. If that weren't enough, he managed to own and operate a courier business. He was removed from employment with the Postal Service, and the U.S. Attorney's Office indicted the former mailhandler for making false statements. The Postal Service realized a cost-avoidance of \$719,713.



The Workers' Compensation Program is a good program. Postal Inspectors make sure it's a *clean* program.

Other examples of Postal Inspectors' clean-up efforts abound. In Pennsylvania, a full-time clerk met her match when Postal Inspector Jim O'Connell of the Pittsburgh Division suspected her of workers' compensation fraud.

Inspector O'Connell received a tip that the clerk, who had been on the periodic rolls since August 1994, was faking her disability. Despite medical reports citing carpal tunnel syndrome and a bone problem called Kienböck's disease in her right wrist, the investigation by O'Connell and his division's Fraudulent Workers' Compensation Team proved the clerk was cheating the Postal Service.

Inspectors from the Pittsburgh office, with the assistance of Contract Fraud Analyst Bruce Stutzman (a retired Inspector), conducted surveillances of the clerk, which included setting up a camera behind her house for three months. The videos revealed a woman perfectly able to take down Halloween decorations in her backyard, enjoy a train excursion to West Virginia, and tote luggage through the airport—on her way to a vacation in Mexico. But when the clerk actually used evasive driving tactics to shake Inspectors off her trail, they became even more suspect. They called in Inspector Joe Larkin, a member of the Trenton Technical Services group of the Inspection Service's Forensics Division, to set up a tracking device on the woman.

That's when the enterprising clerk's self-employment came to light. The same woman who was too disabled to report for work at the Post Office—and who was col-



Despite declaring herself disabled due to carpal tunnel syndrome and a bone disease, Postal Inspectors videotaped this now-former clerk toting buckets and other equipment as she made the rounds of her self-run housekeeping business—which she neglected to report to the Department of Labor. She was also well enough to need no help unloading a bulky suitcase from the back of a van en route to a vacation in Mexico. As a result of the Inspection Service investigation, the clerk lost her job and gained a prison record: three years of probation and an order to pay restitution of \$2,500. Even better, the Postal Service realized a cost-savings of \$472,000.

lecting roughly \$2,700 a month as a result—was also hiding income she was earning as a housekeeper at several homes.

The clerk pled not guilty to the six charges of workers' compensation fraud and wire fraud in her indictment, but the jury convicted her on three of the counts. She was sentenced in May 2003 to three years of probation and ordered to pay restitution of \$2,500. The judge also ordered her to attend a mental health treatment program. The Postal Service, which fired her from her job, will realize a cost-savings of \$472,000 as a result of the Inspection Service investigation.

Postal Inspectors in Minnesota received a tip questioning the claim of a letter carrier who was placed on the periodic rolls after suffering a back injury while delivering mail. The carrier refused limited-duty offers, stating to the Postal Service, "I can't do anything. I was told to live my life as if I were in a body cast. If I see something on the floor, I get on all

fours and crawl over to pick it up." Inspectors, however, quickly turned up a number of problems with his claim.

The carrier had never informed the Postal Service that he had medical problems—including carpal tunnel syndrome, back strain, and alcohol abuse—before he became a postal employee. Further, although the man swore to DOL he was totally disabled "now and indefinitely thereafter," Inspectors secured videotapes of him loading packages into his van, driving the van as many as 266 miles a day, using a leaf blower and electric weed trimmer on his lawn, and carrying five-gallon buckets of powdered asphalt.

Inspectors presented the case to the Postal Service, DOL, and prosecutors. The carrier lost his job, DOL terminated his benefits, and he was convicted on a single charge of workers' compensation fraud. The former employee was sentenced to six months of electronic monitoring and five months of probation, and the court ordered him to pay restitution to the Postal Service of \$60,000. The Postal

Service realized \$711,316 in cost-savings as a result of the investigation.

In Oregon, a letter carrier claimed he suffered a wrist sprain and back injury after falling from his postal vehicle; a claim of “psychological injuries” was later added to the list. The Department of Labor accepted the claim, and the employee stayed home from his job for 18 months, collecting \$1,725 every two weeks in tax-free workers’ compensation benefits.

Postal Inspectors received a tip the carrier was lying, so they began a surveillance of him, with interesting results. The carrier was not only a full-time student, but Inspectors obtained a videotape of him riding bulls at a rodeo in Phoenix and riding sheep at a children’s rodeo. In fact, the only time the claimant appeared disabled was at the doctor’s office, where

he limped and used a cane.

After his physician saw the videos, he reported to DOL: “I think it is clear the patient had the appearance of being disabled for the benefit of my office, but beyond my office to have not been disabled whatsoever ... I must say I am astonished by the boldness of what appears to be a very long-term ruse.”

Inspectors presented their evidence to the carrier, who resigned from the Postal Service. The Department of Labor terminated the carrier’s disability payments and the case was accepted for prosecution. The former employee was convicted and sentenced to three months in prison, three months of home detention, and five years of probation. He was also assessed a court fee of \$1,300 and ordered to pay restitution of \$29,500. The investigation by Postal Inspectors resulted in a future cost-savings of \$915,975 for the Postal Service.

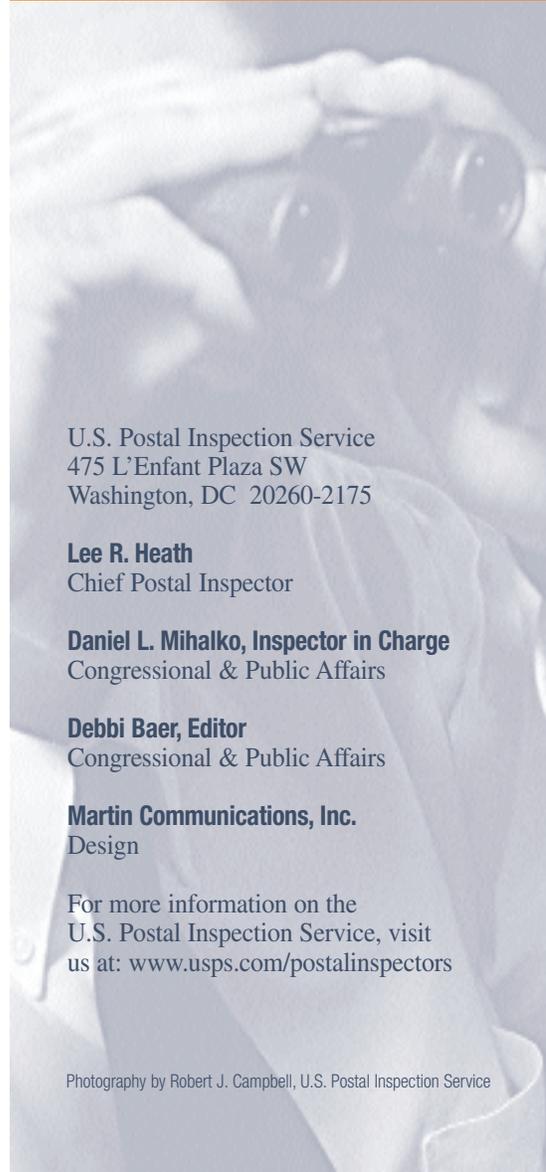


The only time Postal Inspectors ever saw this letter carrier using a cane was when he went to doctor appointments to certify his “total disability.” Even the doctor was surprised when he later viewed videotapes of his patient hanging onto the back of an angry bull at a local rodeo. Maybe riding a bull requires a whole different set of muscles than delivering mail? Maybe so, but he was unable to convince the jury that convicted him of workers’ compensation fraud, resulting in a sentence of three months in prison, three months of home detention, and five years of probation, as well as restitution of \$29,500. This single investigation by Postal Inspectors resulted in a future cost-savings of \$915,975 for the Postal Service.



The mission of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service is to protect the U.S. Postal Service, its employees and its customers from criminal attack, and protect the nation’s mail system from criminal misuse. Integral to the Inspection Service’s mission is safeguarding the Postal Service’s revenue and assets. Through their investigations of workers’ compensation fraud in the past 10 years, Postal Inspectors achieved a future cost savings of close to \$1 billion for the Postal Service.

Do you know someone who’s cheating the Workers’ Compensation Program? Then you know someone who’s cheating you.



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