Assessment of Postal Inspection Service's Participation in Immigration Operations

AUDIT REPORT

Report Number 26-083-R26 | August 19, 2026

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Transmittal Letter

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

August 19, 2026

MEMORANDUM FOR: GARY R. BARKSDALE
CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR

FROM: Jan E. Hamm
Deputy Assistant Inspector General
for Field Operations

SUBJECT: Review–Assessment of Postal Inspection Service's Participation in Immigration Operations (Report Number 26-083-R26)

This review presents the results of our Assessment of Postal Inspection Service's Participation in Immigration Operations.

We appreciate the cooperation and courtesy provided by your staff. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact John Littlejohn, Director, Mail Safety & Security Directorate, or me at 703-248-2100.

Attachment

cc: Postmaster General
Corporate Audit and Response Management

Results

Background

The U.S. Postal Inspection Service is the law enforcement, crime prevention, and security arm of the U.S. Postal Service. Its mission is to support and protect the Postal Service and its employees, infrastructure, and customers. As the oldest federal law enforcement agency in the United States, the Postal Inspection Service enforces over 200 federal statutes and routinely collaborates with other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies on criminal investigations.

The Postal Inspection Service's potential participation in immigration enforcement activities since January 2025 has appeared in the media and has been a topic of several Congressional inquiries and hearings. For example, in April 2025, a news article[1] alleged that the Postal Inspection Service joined a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) task force geared toward immigration enforcement, which included requests from federal immigration officials for exterior images of envelopes and packages known as "mail covers" and access to data systems used to track mail, packages, and financial information. The article also highlighted the Postal Inspection Service's participation, along with other federal agencies, in a drug enforcement and immigration raid that resulted in the arrest of more than 100 undocumented immigrants. Furthermore, Congress has sent several inquiries to Postal Service and Postal Inspection Service leaders raising concerns that Postal Inspection Service resources were being diverted from its primary function to assist in immigration enforcement.[2] The inquiries questioned the Postal Inspection Service's partnership with the DHS, the improper use of personnel, and the reported misuse of mailing data.

In July 2025 public testimony,[3] the Postal Inspection Service's Security Group inspector in charge stated that postal inspectors do not possess authority under United States Code Title 8[4] to enforce immigration laws, and that any joint investigations with other law enforcement agencies—such as those investigating immigration matters—must relate directly to criminal misuse of the mail. For example, the Postal Inspection Service has historically participated in the DHS task forces to combat and investigate crimes with a postal nexus. This includes human, drug, and weapon trafficking, money laundering, alien smuggling, homicide, extortion, kidnapping, and other transnational crimes. The Postal Inspection Service's Security Group inspector in charge also testified that Postal Service information is only provided to other law enforcement agencies when requests are authorized by law and in accordance with applicable statues, regulations, and policies; that it has not granted the DHS direct access to data systems for immigration enforcement purposes; and that it has no agreements in place obligating its cooperation with DHS.

On January 22, 2026, the U.S. Postal Service Office of Inspector General (USPS OIG) received a congressional request to assess the Postal Inspection Service's potential resource diversions to immigration enforcement activities and its impact on the agency's ability to investigate white-collar crime.[5] The request, which was also addressed to four other OIGs,[6] identified congressional interest in the following areas:

- Law enforcement personnel who have been reassigned to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or other parts of the DHS since January 2025.

1 The Washington Post – USPS Investigators Join Trump Immigration Crackdown, Records Show, April 29, 2025.
2 Stop the Postal Inspection Service From Assisting in Mass Deportation, May 27, 2025; House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform letter to Doug Tulino, Acting Postmaster General and Chief Executive Officer, and Gary Barksdale, Chief Postal Inspector, June 11, 2025.
3 An Update on Mail Theft and Crime, House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, 119th Congress, July 23, 2025.
4 The primary federal statutory law governing immigration, naturalization, and citizenship. It includes the Immigration and Nationality Act, covering visa regulations, deportation, asylum, and illegal entry offenses.
5 Letter To Inspectors General on Diversions of White-Collar Investigators to ICE, January 22, 2026.
6 The four other OIGs were the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, and U.S. Department of State.

- White-collar crime case[7] data; including impacts caused by personnel and resource shortages due to diversions to immigration-related functions.
- Prosecution data, including the number of referrals, indictments, and defendants sentenced.
- Internal assessments conducted to evaluate the diversion of resources impacts, including any actions taken or planned based on the assessment results.
- Complaints or whistleblower disclosures related to resource diversions.
- Safeguards to ensure agencies continue to meet statutory white-collar crime obligations despite the resource diversions.

Results in Brief

This review, initiated in response to the aforementioned congressional request, assessed congressional concerns about the Postal Inspection Service's involvement in immigration-related activities since January 2025 and did not identify impacts to white-collar crime investigations attributable to resource shifts toward immigration enforcement. To address the questions in the congressional request, we reviewed data obtained from the Postal Inspection Service and Postal Inspection Service officials' assertions about the data. Our analysis, therefore, was limited to available data and relied in part upon those assertions.

Below we list each question from the congressional request and the results of our review. See Appendix A for additional information about this review.

Question #1: Law Enforcement Personnel Reassignment

How many law enforcement personnel at your agency have been reassigned to ICE or other parts of DHS since January 20, 2025? Please provide a breakdown by bureau, division, field office, and duration of the reassignment.

Response #1:

Of the 1,236 inspectors[8] assigned as of January 20, 2025, nine (less than 1 percent) from four of the 16 Postal Inspection Service divisions were reassigned to a Homeland Security Task Force (HSTF)[9] region for activities pertaining to transnational drug trafficking, human trafficking, financial crimes or domestic drug trafficking. All reassignments were ongoing as of May 2026. See Table 1 for a breakdown by division, field office/domicile, and start of the reassignment. No reassignments were solely related to immigration enforcement, according to Postal Inspection Service data.

Table 1. Breakdown of Reassigned Postal Inspectors

Division and Number of Postal Inspectors	Field Office/ Domicile	Start of Reassignment
Denver (3)	Des Moines	January 2026
	District Headquarters	January 2026
	Twin Cities	February 2026
Los Angeles (3)	Alameda	October 2025
	Long Beach	October 2025
	San Diego	October 2025
Miami (2)	Miami	October 2025
	San Juan	September 2025
Seattle (1)	District Headquarters	October 2025

Source: Postal Inspection Service data.

Also, since January 20, 2025, although not reassigned, 39 of 1,236 (3 percent) postal inspectors[10] across 11 divisions[11] were involved in or supported investigations with an immigration-related component for a partner law enforcement agency. The investigations included immigration violations and targets who were suspected to be illegal immigrants. For these investigations, postal inspectors mainly performed address checks for ICE and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and provided

7 The letter specified "white-collar crime cases (including but not limited to financial fraud, corruption, FCPA, and money-laundering cases)." The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (FCPA), is a federal law prohibiting U.S. citizens and entities from bribing foreign government officials to benefit their business interests.
8 The Postal Inspection Service provided complement statistics from January 2024 through January 2025.
9 HSTFs were established based on Executive Order 14159, Protecting the American People Against Invasion, which was signed on January 20, 2025. Per the Executive Order, the objective of each HSTF region is to end the presence of criminal cartels, foreign gangs, and transnational criminal organizations throughout the United States, dismantle cross-border human smuggling and trafficking networks, end human smuggling and trafficking, and ensure the use of available law enforcement tools to execute the immigration laws of the United States.
10 We did not include one reassigned postal inspector who also provided support for an investigation with an immigration component.
11 Postal inspectors were from the following divisions: Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Fort Worth, Houston, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Seattle, and Washington.

investigative support when targets used the mail to traffic drugs and launder money, according to Postal Inspection Service data.

Question #2: White-Collar Crime Cases

Excluding any work done since January 2025 on immigration matters, how many white-collar crime cases (including but not limited to financial fraud, corruption, FCPA, and money-laundering cases) have been opened since January 20, 2025? How many have been closed or suspended? How many have been charged?

a. Please describe what types of white-collar crime cases have been charged, opened, closed, or suspended.

b. Please provide the number of white-collar crime cases charged, opened, closed, or suspended in fiscal year (FY) 2023 and FY 2024 as points of reference.

c. How many white-collar crime cases have been closed, delayed, or suspended due to personnel shortages, following diversions of personnel from the relevant agency to immigration-related functions?

d. How many white-collar crime cases have been closed, delayed, or suspended due to other resource shortages, following resource diversions from the relevant agency to immigration-related functions?

Response #2:

From January 20, 2025, to March 31, 2026—excluding work done on immigration matters—1,684 white-collar crime cases were jacketed[12] and 1,517 white-collar crime cases were closed. Of the 1,517 closed white-collar crime cases, 1,348 (89 percent) cases included charges.[13] The types of white-collar crime cases jacketed and closed included investigations with charges related to mail theft, identity mail theft, postal money order, anti-money laundering, mail fraud, revenue investigations, and cybercrime.

See Table 2 for the number of white-collar crime cases that were jacketed, closed, and charged in FYs 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Lastly, the Postal Inspection Service stated that it does not investigate immigration cases that do not have a postal nexus and has not diverted resources to those cases. As a result, no white-collar crime cases have been closed, delayed, or suspended due to personnel or other resource shortages because of diversions to immigration-related functions.

Table 2. Number of Jacketed, Closed, and Charged White-Collar Crime Cases by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Jacketed Cases	Closed Cases	Charged Cases
2023	400	1,219	1,054
2024	693	1,339	1,178
2025	1,100	1,200	1,062

Source: Postal Inspection Service data.

12 The Postal Inspection Service uses the term "jacketing" as an investigative step to document specific tasks in an investigation, including opening a case.
13 These include cases that were accepted for prosecution or had a criminal complaint affidavit.

Question #3: Prosecuted Cases

For OIGs other than the Department of Justice (DOJ) OIG: excluding any work done since January 2025 on immigration matters, please provide the number of prosecution recommendations your agency made to the DOJ, the number of investigations closed without a referral for prosecution, the information or indictments DOJ filed, and the number of defendants sentenced, in or after FY 2025 compared to FYs 2023 and 2024.

Response #3:

In FY 2025, the Postal Inspection Service closed 2,732 cases. Of the 2,732 cases closed, the Postal Inspection Service referred 1,241 to the DOJ for federal prosecution while 1,491 were not referred to the DOJ for federal prosecution.[14] See Table 3 for prosecution referral numbers for FY 2025 as well as FYs 2023 and 2024 for comparison.

Table 3. Prosecution Referrals by Fiscal Year

Prosecution Referrals	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Total Cases Closed	2,670	2,829	2,732
Referred to the DOJ	1,272	1,375	1,241
Closed Without a Referral to DOJ	1,398	1,454	1,491

Source: Postal Inspection Service data.

Of the 1,241 cases referred to the DOJ for federal prosecution in FY 2025, the DOJ filed 162 informations[15] and 1,552 indictments against defendants.[16] See Table 4 for information and indictment numbers for FY 2025 as well as FYs 2023 and 2024 for comparison.

Table 4. Informations and Indictments by Fiscal Year

Informations and Indictments	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Informations	177	235	162
Indictments	1,616	1,880	1,552

Source: Postal Inspection Service data.

Lastly, in FY 2025, the Postal Inspection Service saw 2,482 defendants convicted at the federal level. The convictions resulted in sentencing such as prison time, probation, and fines. A defendant may be sentenced to more than one penalty. See Table 5 for the sentencing breakdown for FY 2025 as well as FYs 2023 and 2024 for comparison.

Table 5. Defendants Sentenced by Fiscal Year

Defendants Sentenced	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Prison Time	2,047	2,270	1,940
Probation	1,861	1,989	1,670
Fines	1,835	1,933	1,539

Source: Postal Inspection Service data.

Question #4: Internal Assessments

What internal assessments has your agency conducted to evaluate the impacts of diversion of law enforcement resources? Has your agency taken, or does it plan to take, action consistent with the findings of these assessments?

Response #4:

The Postal Inspection Service stated that it has not conducted internal assessments to evaluate the diversion of law enforcement resources because it has not diverted resources specifically for immigration investigations or enforcement activities.

Question #5: Complaints

Has your office received complaints or whistleblower disclosures about these diversions? If so, how many, and what issues were raised?

Response #5:

USPS OIG maintains a Hotline to receive complaints about fraud, waste, abuse, gross management, misconduct, and criminal activity involving Postal Service personnel, contractors, the Postal Regulatory Commission, and operations. Employees, contractors, and the public can submit Hotline

14 A case may have continued for prosecution at a lower jurisdiction (e.g., state or local).
15 An information is a written accusation made by a public prosecutor, without the intervention of a grand jury.
16 An indictment is a formal written accusation originating with a prosecutor and issued by a grand jury against a party charged with a crime.

complaints using various contact methods such as webform, letter, email, phone call, voicemail, and fax.

From January 20, 2025, to March 31, 2026, USPS OIG did not receive any complaints or whistleblower disclosures through the USPS OIG Hotline related to the diversion of Postal Inspection Service resources for immigration enforcement activities. The USPS OIG also did not investigate such complaints or allegations.

Furthermore, the Postal Inspection Service stated that it did not receive any complaints, inquiries, or internal dissent related to immigration enforcement diversions from its field divisions and national headquarters groups.

Question #6: Safeguards

What safeguards exist to ensure that your agency continues to meet its statutory white-collar crime obligations despite these diversions?

Response #6:

The Postal Inspection Service stated that it provides annual training in white-collar crime programs to ensure that its postal inspectors know how to work white-collar crime investigations. Examples of training include mail fraud, undercover mail theft, revenue investigations, and money laundering. Postal inspectors also attend fraud detection and investigation conferences that provide training sessions on white-collar crime.

Additionally, the Postal Inspection Service has full-time postal inspectors assigned to teams at the DOJ to investigate security and elder fraud.[17] These inspectors collaborate with U.S. Attorneys on significant cases involving large-scale fraud and white-collar crimes.

Conclusion

In our review of the Postal Inspection Service's involvement in immigration enforcement activities, resource allocations, and impact on its statutory obligations, we found that the Postal Inspection Service has participated in joint investigations with other law enforcement agencies that focus primarily on immigration enforcement. However, its activities on these cases were focused on crimes with a postal nexus. Also, while some postal inspectors supported investigations that included immigration-related components, these activities were tied to broader cases involving criminal use of the mail or address checks, according to Postal Inspection Service data. We also did not observe any Postal Inspection Service resources diverted solely for immigration enforcement activities, and there were no USPS OIG Hotline complaints or whistleblower disclosures made to the USPS OIG or internally with the Postal Inspection Service related to such diversions.

Additionally, the Postal Inspection Service's prosecution and case data show continued efforts in investigating and addressing white-collar crime. Furthermore, the Postal Inspection Service continues to provide training to its postal inspectors and maintains its safeguards to ensure effective investigations and prosecution of white-collar crimes and other postal-related crimes.

Postal Inspection Service Response

Management agreed with the report's results and conclusions and offered additional comments to clarify the statutory framework in which it operates. See Appendix B for management's comments in their entirety.

OIG Evaluation

The OIG considers management's comments responsive and appreciates the comments and engagement with our work.

17 Elder fraud is a scheme aimed at older adults that uses false promises of goods, services, or financial benefits that do not exist, were never intended to be provided, or were misrepresented.

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Appendix A: Additional Information

Scope and Methodology

The scope of our review was limited to focus on the questions listed in the January 22, 2026, congressional letter, which were:

1. Number of law enforcement personnel who have supported or been reassigned to ICE or other parts of the DHS since January 20, 2025.
2. Number and type of charged, open, closed, or suspended white-collar crime cases since January 20, 2025, and comparative case data in FYs 2023 and 2024, including the number of such cases closed, delayed, or suspended due to personnel or resource shortages from diversions to immigration-related functions.
3. Number of prosecution referrals and investigations closed without a referral; indictments; and the number of defendants sentenced in or after FY 2025 compared to FYs 2023 and 2024.
4. Internal assessments conducted to evaluate the impacts of diversion of law enforcement resources, including any actions taken or planned based on the assessment results.
5. Complaints or whistleblower disclosures related to these diversions.
6. Safeguards to ensure the agency continues to meet statutory white-collar crime obligations despite the resource diversions.

To accomplish our objective, we:

- Interviewed Postal Inspection Service Headquarters officials, including data management personnel, to understand the Postal Inspection Service's assistance efforts and level of involvement in immigration enforcement activities and its safeguards to ensure the Postal Inspection Service continues to meet statutory white-collar crime obligations.
- Obtained staffing data for postal inspectors that were reassigned to ICE or other parts of the DHS and were involved or supported immigration enforcement related activities as of January 20, 2025.
- Reviewed case data for the number of white-collar crime cases that were jacketed and closed since January 20, 2025, and during FYs 2023, 2024, and 2025.
- Reviewed prosecution data for the number of referrals made to prosecuting authorities, investigations closed without a referral, informations and indictments DOJ filed, and defendants sentenced for FYs 2023, 2024, and 2025.
- Reviewed USPS OIG Hotline data for inquiries, complaints, and whistleblower disclosures regarding diversions to immigration enforcement related activities.
- Reviewed documentation and policies related to Postal Inspection Service partnerships with other law enforcement agencies.

We conducted this review from April 2026 through August 2026 in accordance with the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, *Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation.* We discussed our observations and conclusions with management on July 27, 2026, and included its comments where appropriate.

We evaluated the reliability of complement, postal inspector immigration reassignment and support details, jacketed cases, closed cases, prosecution, and USPS OIG Hotline datasets by conducting data reliability assessments, including tests for completeness, validity, and reasonableness. While most datasets were found to be sufficiently reliable for reporting purposes, some portions—particularly the closed cases and prosecution data—contained gaps and limitations, such as missing context or

incomplete entries.[18] In these cases, auditor judgment was applied to interpret the available information, which may impact the precision of reported results.

Prior Coverage

USPS OIG did not identify any prior audits or reviews related to the objective of this review within the last five years.

18 Postal Inspection Service officials stated that Case Management System users are not required to input data in some fields, resulting in blanks or nondescript options for some closed case entries.

Appendix B: Management's Comments

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

August 12, 2026

LAURA LOZON
DIRECTOR, AUDIT SERVICES

SUBJECT: Management Response: Management Response: Assessment of Postal Inspection Service's Participation in Immigration Operations (26-083-DRAFT)

The Postal Inspection Service appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the draft report. We concur with the report's findings and conclusions, which confirm that the Postal Inspection Service has not diverted personnel or resources to immigration enforcement activities, that no white-collar criminal investigation has been closed, delayed, or suspended as a result of any such diversion, and that the Postal Inspection Service has not received any complaint or whistleblower disclosure alleging otherwise. We offer the following comments to clarify the statutory framework within which we operate.

Statutory Authority and Jurisdiction

The Postal Inspection Service does not possess authority to enforce the immigration laws of the United States. The law enforcement powers of postal inspectors are conferred by 18 U.S.C. § 3061 and are expressly limited to offenses concerning the Postal Service, the mails, and postal offenses. Authority under Title 8 of the United States Code, including the Immigration and Nationality Act, is vested in the Department of Homeland Security. The Postal Inspection Service has not sought, has not been delegated, and does not exercise any immigration enforcement authority, and no postal inspector serves in the capacity of an immigration officer.

This is not a matter of current policy or discretion. It is a fixed limit on our jurisdiction. Every investigation the Postal Inspection Service opens must rest on a postal nexus, being a crime against the Postal Service, its employees, its infrastructure, its customers, or the U.S. Mail. An investigation that lacks a postal nexus is beyond our authority regardless of what other authority agencies may be exercising.

Participation in Immigration Operations

The Postal Inspection Service does not conduct immigration enforcement operations. We do not initiate, staff, or lead immigration enforcement actions and do not open or investigate cases predicated on suspected violations of Title 8. No Postal Inspection Service resource is allocated for that purpose.

We do participate in multi-agency task forces across the country and have for decades with the Department of Justice, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Homeland Security Investigations, Homeland Security Task Forces, and state and local partners. Criminal organizations that exploit the mail rarely confine themselves to a single agency's jurisdiction, and task force participation is how we reach postal crime that crosses agency lines. In every instance, our participation is predicated on and limited to a postal nexus. We do not join a task force for the purpose of immigration enforcement, and we do not perform

immigration enforcement within one. An inspector carries the same authority under 18 U.S.C. § 3061 into that assignment as the inspector carries anywhere else.

The report identifies nine postal inspectors, less than one percent of the agency complement, which are assigned to a Homeland Security Task Force. Postal inspectors were assigned to these task forces to address transnational organized crime, financial crimes, or narcotics trafficking which are categories squarely within our statutory jurisdiction, each involving criminal misuse of the mail. No allotted postal inspectors were assigned to perform immigration enforcement.

The report identifies 39 postal inspectors who supported joint investigations containing an immigration related component. In each instance, the Postal Inspection Service's activities focus on criminal cases with a postal nexus. An external immigration matter involving a Postal Inspection Service subject under investigation neither alters our jurisdiction nor transforms our case into an immigration investigation. Our assistance, primarily address verification and investigative support targeting subjects committing mail-related narcotics and money laundering offenses, is conducted strictly under our postal authority pursuant to, and within the limits of 18 U.S.C. § 3061.

Protection of Postal Data and Customer Information

Postal Service records and information are released to other law enforcement agencies only when a request is authorized by law and conforms to applicable statutes, regulations, and Postal Service policy. Mail covers are governed by 39 C.F.R. § 233.3, which requires a written request meeting defined criteria and does not permit issuance for immigration enforcement purposes. The Postal Inspection Service has not granted the Department of Homeland Security or any other agency direct access to Postal Service data systems for immigration enforcement purposes, and we are not party to any agreement obligating our cooperation in immigration enforcement. The confidence of the mailing public in the security of their mail is paramount to the Postal Service, and we treat it accordingly.

Continued Fulfillment of Statutory Obligations

The case and prosecution data presented in the report reflect sustained investigative output. From January 20, 2025, through March 31, 2026, exclusive of any work touching immigration matters, the Postal Inspection Service jacketed 1,684 white-collar crime cases and closed 1,517, of which 1,348, or 89% included charges.

Year-over-year variation in referrals, indictments, and sentencing outcomes reflects ordinary fluctuation in case complexity, investigative timelines, complement levels, and the charging decisions of United States Attorneys' Offices. No portion of this variation is attributable to immigration-related activity. The safeguards described in the report remain in force, including annual training across our white-collar crime programs, postal inspector participation in national fraud detection and investigation conferences, and full-time postal inspectors assigned to Department of Justice teams addressing securities and elder fraud.

Conclusion

The Postal Inspection Service is the oldest federal law enforcement agency in the United States, and its jurisdiction has always been defined by a single question: was the Postal Service, its people, its customers or the mail a target of a crime or used to facilitate a crime? That question governs every case we open and our

participation in task forces. We do not enforce immigration laws, we do not conduct immigration enforcement operations, and we will not expend postal resources on matters outside the authority Congress has given us. We will continue investigating those who use the mail to defraud the public, traffic narcotics, steal identities, and prey on the elderly, collaborating with other agencies to advance the postal mission.

We appreciate the professionalism and courtesy extended by your staff throughout this review.

E-SIGNED by GARY.R BARKSDALE
on 2026-08-12 10:30:17 EDT

Gary R. Barksdale
Chief Postal Inspector

cc: *Corporate Audit & Response Management*

Contact us via our Hotline and FOIA forms. Follow us on social networks. Stay informed.

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