



Immigration Examinations Fee Account

Fiscal Year 2023 Report to Congress
Statement of Financial Condition



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services



**Homeland
Security**

Foreword

July 9, 2024

The following report, “Statement of Financial Condition – Fiscal Year 2023 Report to Congress Immigration Examinations Fee Account,” which was prepared by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

This report fulfills a statutory requirement established under Section 286(o) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), codified at 8 U.S.C. 1356(o), which requires the annual submission of statements of financial condition of the Immigration Examinations Fee Account, including information on carryover balances, revenues, withdrawals, and projections for the ensuing Fiscal Year. Included is an overview.

Pursuant to congressional requirements, this report is submitted to the following members of Congress:

The Honorable Richard Durbin
Chair, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Lindsey Graham
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Alex Padilla
Chair, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and Border Safety

The Honorable John Cornyn
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and Border Safety

The Honorable Jim Jordan
Chair, House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Ranking Member, House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Tom McClintock
Chair, House Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration Integrity, Security, and Enforcement

The Honorable Pramila Jayapal
Ranking Member, House Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration Integrity,
Security, and Enforcement

The Honorable Patty Murray
Chair, Senate Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Susan Collins
Vice Chair, Senate Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Chris Murphy
Chair, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Katie Britt
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Tom Cole
Chair, House Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro
Ranking Member, House Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Mark Amodei
Chair, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Lauren Underwood
Ranking Member, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

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Respectfully,



Zephra Buetow
Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs

Executive Summary

This report fulfills a statutory requirement established under Section 286(o) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), codified at 8 U.S.C. 1356(o), which requires the annual submission of statements of financial condition of the Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA), including information on carryover balances, revenues, withdrawals, and projections for the ensuing Fiscal Year (FY).

This report pertains to FY 2023 and excludes fee funds under the IEFA authority not collected or managed by USCIS, such as the fees collected by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for the Student and Exchange Visitor Program. Information in this report is based on the Statement of Budgetary Resources (SBR) that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) incorporates into the unified financial statements for the DHS Agency Financial Report (AFR).¹

USCIS is required to maintain funds available at the end of each FY equal to the planned expenses for the first three months of the next FY.² The FY 2023 actual beginning carryover balance was \$2.3 billion,³ comprised of \$1.0 billion in non-premium processing funds and \$1.3 billion in premium processing funds. FY 2023 revenue collections were \$4.9 billion (\$3.8 billion in non-premium and \$1.1 billion in premium). FY 2023 direct obligations were \$5.1 billion (\$3.9 billion in non-premium and \$1.2 billion in premium). The FY 2023 actual ending carryover balance was \$2.0 billion (\$1.0 billion in non-premium and \$964 million in premium), which included the release of FY 2022 sequestered funds (\$280.5 million).

The FY 2024 IEFA projected adjusted ending carryover balance, consistent with DHS policy, is \$2.5 billion (\$1.1 billion non-premium and \$1.4 billion premium).⁴ The total projected revenue of \$6.0 billion⁵ for FY 2024 is expected to exceed projected obligations of \$5.9 billion for FY 2024 by \$56 million. This \$56 million difference between projected revenue and projected obligations is included in the FY 2024 anticipated adjusted ending carryover balance of \$2.5 billion.

¹ Summary values in this report may vary due to rounding.

² DHS Financial Management Policy Manual, Section 2.12.

³ Adjusted beginning and ending carryover balances are the actual balances with an adjustment made to offset the effect of sequestration. In this account, funds are sequestered (made temporarily unavailable for obligation) during the fiscal year. They are not released (made available for obligation) until the next fiscal year has begun and OMB has approved an apportionment releasing the funds. OMB generally approves an estimated carryover apportionment before the fiscal year begins, which releases the prior year sequestered funds, so they are available at the start of the fiscal year. For this reason, USCIS developed the concept of sequester adjustments.

⁴ Please see table “FY 2024 Annual IEFA Carryover Forecast” in section “IV. FY 2024 Projections.”

⁵ The projected FY 2024 revenue includes the estimated revenue from the Adjustment to Premium Processing Fees final rule and the FY 2022/2023 USCIS IEFA final fee rule.



Immigration Examinations Fee Account – Statement of Financial Condition

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I. Legislative Language

Section 286(o) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1356(o)) includes the following requirement:

8 U.S. Code Section 1356 – Disposition of moneys collected under the provisions of this subchapter.

(o) Annual financial reports to Congress

The [Secretary of Homeland Security] shall prepare and submit annually to Congress statements of financial condition of the Immigration Examinations Fee Account, including beginning carryover balance, revenues, withdrawals, and ending carryover balance and projections for the ensuing fiscal year.

II. Background

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) administers the Nation’s lawful immigration system, safeguarding its integrity and promise by efficiently and fairly adjudicating requests for immigration benefits while protecting Americans, securing the homeland, and honoring our values.

This report summarizes the financial status of the Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA) authorized by 8 U.S.C. 1356(m) and (n). IEFA provides most of the funding for USCIS’ operations; it accounted for approximately 93 percent of USCIS’ direct budgetary authority in FY 2023. A reporting requirement, which is part of 8 U.S.C. 1356(o), requires the annual submission of a “statement of financial condition” including information on carryover balances, revenues, and withdrawals from IEFA.⁶

IEFA funds the following programmatic areas:⁷

- **Adjudication Operations:** Program Offices and Directorates (PODs) responsible for adjudicating applications in regional, district, and field offices for immigration and visa benefit applications.⁸ Also included are anti-fraud, national security, and public safety components affiliated with processing benefits and associated overhead. The following PODs perform these activities:
 - **Field Operations (FOD):** Processing of immigration benefit applications while ensuring the security and integrity of the immigration system where an in-person interview is required. USCIS primarily accomplishes this through its network of domestic district and field offices.
 - **Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS):** Leads agency’s efforts to determine whether individuals or organizations filing for immigration benefits pose a threat to national security, public safety, or the integrity of the Nation’s immigration system.
 - **Service Center Operations (SCOPS):** Processing of immigration benefit applications while ensuring the security and integrity of the immigration system where an in-person interview is generally not required. USCIS primarily accomplishes this through its six service centers: California Service Center; Nebraska Service Center; Potomac Service Center; Texas Service Center; Humanitarian, Adjustment, Removing Conditions, Travel Documents (HART) Service Center; and Vermont Service Center.

⁶ IEFA also includes genealogy fees authorized by 8 U.S.C. 1356(t). FY 2023 Genealogy fee collections are included in the analysis and results presented in this report as part of the non-premium processing carryover balances and estimates. This report also fulfills the genealogy fee reporting requirement at 8 U.S.C. 1356(t)(2). FY 2023 revenue for form G-1041 Genealogy Index Search Request totaled \$858,325. Revenue for form G-1041A Genealogy Records Request totaled \$109,525.

⁷ Please see pages 86–87 of the FY24 USCIS Congressional Budget Justification, which is at the following URL:

https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2023-03/U.S.%20CITIZENSHIP%20AND%20IMMIGRATION%20SERVICES_Remediated.pdf.

⁸ Adjudication Operations provides services including the timely and quality processing of:

- *Family-based benefit requests*—facilitating the process for relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent residents to immigrate, gain permanent residency, work, etc.;
- *Employment-based benefit requests*—facilitating the process for current and prospective employees to immigrate or stay in the United States temporarily; and
- *Naturalization applications*—processing applications of persons seeking to become U.S. citizens.

- Support Services: Managing of the USCIS field overhead, such as guard services, janitorial services, rent, and others. The support services also include the managing of USCIS headquarters overhead, such as litigation settlements, postage fees and others.
- Immigration and Policy and Support: Supports policy and advisory components as well as program office components not included elsewhere. Also includes components responsible for management of space, contracts, training, and human resources, as well as costs associated with design, development, and deployment of IT services and solutions in support of immigration policy and the USCIS enterprise.
- Refugee and Asylum Operations:⁹ Supports the Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate (RAIO) activities, as described below. Also included are anti-fraud, national security, and public safety components affiliated with processing RAIO-managed programs. Starting in FY 2023, International and Refugee Affairs Division (IRAD) operations and related FDNS support were funded primarily through appropriated funds.
 - Asylum Division: Adjudicates affirmative asylum applications, including conducting applicant interviews, and conducts credible fear screenings for certain individuals placed in expedited removal and reasonable fear screenings for certain individuals subject to final administrative removal or reinstatement of removal. The Asylum Division also handles Safe Third Country screenings at the Canadian border, processes domestic Form I-730 petitions filed by refugees and adjudicates applications for suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal under the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA 203). The Asylum Division is also mandated to interview and adjudicate the asylum applications from Operation Allies Welcome applicants on a strictly expedited timeframe per the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43).
 - International and Refugee Affairs Division (IRAD): Adjudicates applications for refugee status, including in-person interviews at international locations around the world (76 countries in FY 2023), and limited remote interviews where feasible and appropriate. IRAD also handles domestic and international workloads associated with the refugee program, such as requests for additional review of refugee determinations, applications for refugee travel documents, and relative petitions for following-to-join refugees and asylees. IRAD also adjudicates applications for humanitarian and special public benefit parole filed by individuals or referred by government agencies and related affidavits of support. IRAD also conducts protection screenings for certain migrants interdicted at sea. IRAD also manages the USCIS international presence in 8 international field offices as of the start of FY 2024, expected to increase to at least 11 offices by the end of the fiscal year.
 - Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS) – RAIO: Leads the Agency’s efforts to address potential threats to national security, public safety, or integrity of the Nation’s immigration system through programs managed by RAIO.

⁹ This is in addition to funding requested in USCIS’ Operation and Support budget for USCIS’ International and Refugee Affairs Division (IRAD), asylum adjudications to support the Credible Fear and Asylum Processing Interim Final Rule, and asylum backlog reduction, which is in addition to any other amounts made available for such purposes, and shall not be construed to require any reduction of any fee described in 8 U.S.C. 1356(m).

- Immigration Records and Applicant Services: PODs that primarily provide interaction and services to the general public and associated overhead, as well as provide for the development of both external public products and internal communications, the administration of biometric services, responses to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, and verification of employment and immigration status.¹⁰

Additionally, immigration records and applicant services provided aid applicants and petitioners through the USCIS website, USCIS Contact Center (UCC), and face-to-face appointments. In FY 2023, USCIS served over 14 million applicants and petitioners via the UCC, while serving 197,915 applicants and petitioners through information counters at local offices. For comparison, in FY 2022, USCIS served 266,000 applicants and petitioners through information counters at local offices. The total UCC calls in FY 2023 (14.1 million) represent a 4 percent increase (521 thousand) from FY 2022 (13.6 million). USCIS also hosts frequent public engagements in a variety of languages with a wide array of partners. For a thorough breakdown of the benefits forms processed, please see section V.¹¹

InfoPass Appointment Data – FY 2023					
Row Labels	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2023 Total
Total Calls Entering IVRs	2,930,047	3,661,140	4,114,473	3,443,819	14,149,479
Tier 1 Calls Offered	766,746	1,045,982	983,261	840,644	3,636,633
InfoPass Appt Request	141,472	118,669	87,332	92,199	439,672
InfoPass Appt Set	69,755	57,625	36,244	34,291	197,915
% of IP Set	49.31%	48.56%	41.50%	37.19%	45.01%

- Premium Processing:¹² Expenditures from the collection of premium processing fees in front line PODs (RAIO, FOD, and SCOPS) and program office components to support information technology and other infrastructure improvements in adjudication processes, personnel and contracts supporting the processing of premium processing requests, other costs associated with overheads and the lockbox operations, and otherwise offset the cost of providing adjudications and naturalization services.

The premium processing fee, authorized by 8 U.S.C. 1356(u) to provide premium services to employment-based petitioners and certain other benefit requesters is also deposited into IEFA.¹³ The funds were available to support USCIS adjudication services, as well as to fund the cost of

¹⁰ Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) allows federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local government agencies that grant benefits or licenses (such as Departments of Motor Vehicles) to verify applicants' immigration status or naturalized/acquired citizenship to assist in determining applicants' eligibility for benefits and licenses.

¹¹ Data can be found here: https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/quarterly_all_forms_fy2023_q4.pdf.

Past data can be found here: https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-and-studies/immigration-and-citizenship-data?topic_id%5B%5D=33700&ddt_mon=&ddt_yr=&query=&items_per_page=10.

¹² The uses of premium processing fees are statutorily defined in 8 U.S.C. 1356(u).

¹³ The Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act, which is part of the FY 2021 CR, specifies that certain users of the following forms may use premium services: Forms I-129, I-140, I-539 and I-765. The bill's text is here: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/8089/text>.

providing premium services. The revenue forecast is based on final USCIS Volume Projection Committee (VPC) estimates and premium fees as authorized by the Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act, Title I, Div. D of Public Law 116-159 (8 U.S.C. 1356(u), as amended, and 8 U.S.C. 1356 note) (Oct. 1, 2020) and set forth in the Adjustment to Premium Processing Fees final rule (88 FR 89539, Dec. 28, 2023).

III. Results/Data Report/Expenditure Plan

The following are brief explanations of some of the significant changes from FY 2022 to FY 2023 in carryover balances and obligations:

- Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1 (beginning carryover balance): The beginning carryover balance increased from \$1.8 billion in FY 2022 to \$2.3 billion in FY 2023 (+\$546 million). The non-premium beginning carryover balance increased from \$865 million in FY 2022 to \$1.0 billion in FY 2023 (+\$145 million). The premium beginning carryover balance increased from \$916 million in FY 2022 to \$1.3 billion in FY 2023 (+\$401 million). If subtracting sequestration amounts, the non-premium processing carryover portion increased from \$858 million in FY 2022 to \$1.0 billion in FY 2023 (+\$148 million).¹⁴ If subtracting sequestration amounts, the premium processing carryover portion increased from \$643 million in FY 2022 to \$1.0 billion in FY 2023 (+\$394 million).¹⁵ The carryover balance calculations are based on DHS policy.
- Carryover available for obligation: The adjusted end of year (EOY) carryover balance in the table below is not available for obligation at the start of the new FY. This balance only includes the release of the prior year sequestered funds but does not include the reduction of the current year sequester. The amount sequestered is equal to 5.7 percent of fee revenue collections. Therefore, as revenue increases, so does the amount sequestered. The amount of carryover available for obligation at the beginning of the new FY is the Actual/Unadj EOY Carryover, bolded in the table below.

FY 2023 IEFA Actual Carryover						
	FY 2022			FY 2023		
	Non-Premium Carryover	Premium Carryover	Total IEFA Carryover	Non-Premium Carryover	Premium Carryover	Total IEFA Carryover
Adj Carryover, Start of FY	\$864,850,963	\$915,794,259	\$1,780,645,221	\$1,009,906,199	\$1,317,030,267	\$2,326,936,466
Direct Sequester	(\$6,614,850)	(\$272,957,459)	(\$279,572,309)	(\$3,263,273)	(\$280,526,645)	(\$283,789,918)
Actual/Unadj Start of FY Carryover	\$858,236,113	\$642,836,800	\$1,501,072,912	\$1,006,642,926	\$1,036,503,622	\$2,043,146,548
Revenue	\$3,590,797,751	\$1,244,038,909	\$4,834,836,660	\$3,838,685,082	\$1,082,834,998	\$4,921,520,080
Transfer to DOJ/EOIR, SAVE, and Other	(\$4,000,000)	\$0	(\$4,000,000)	(\$4,000,000)	\$0	(\$4,000,000)
Offsetting Collections	\$5,027,353	\$0	\$5,027,353	\$5,309,873	\$0	\$5,309,873
Obligations	(\$3,537,037,568)	(\$872,075,897)	(\$4,409,113,465)	(\$3,861,197,684)	(\$1,216,570,497)	(\$5,077,768,182)
Recoveries	\$90,267,700	\$29,272,996	\$119,540,696	\$50,991,540	\$61,535,526	\$112,527,066
Actual/Unadj EOY Carryover	\$1,003,291,349	\$1,044,072,808	\$2,047,364,156	\$1,036,431,737	\$964,303,648	\$2,000,735,386
Adj EOY Carryover	\$1,009,906,199	\$1,317,030,267	\$2,326,936,465	\$1,039,695,010	\$1,244,830,293	\$2,284,525,304

¹⁴ Sequestration of mandatory fee accounts is pursuant to section 251A of the Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and makes a portion of new fee revenue temporarily unavailable for obligation in the current fiscal year. Sequestered funds are released for obligation the following fiscal year.

¹⁵ In FY 2022 and FY 2023 USCIS mostly applied sequestration to premium funds to preserve non-premium carryover balances, which are necessary to fund costs associated with processing the pending inventory of applications and petitions.

- Revenues:¹⁶ From FY 2022 to FY 2023, revenues increased by \$87 million (2 percent) from \$4.8 billion to \$4.9 billion.¹⁷ Not accounting for reimbursable collections, FY 2023 non-premium revenue was \$3.8 billion (78 percent) and premium revenue was \$1.1 billion (22 percent). Non-Premium revenue increased by \$248 million (7 percent) from \$3.6 billion in FY 2022 to \$3.8 billion in FY 2023. Premium revenue decreased \$161 million (13 percent) from \$1.2 billion in FY 2022 to \$1.1 billion in FY 2023.
- Obligations Incurred (withdrawals):¹⁸ FY 2023 direct obligations were \$5.1 billion, with an additional \$44 million in reimbursable obligations. When including reimbursables, total obligations increased from \$4.5 billion in FY 2022 to \$5.1 billion in FY 2023, an increase of \$629 million (14 percent). When excluding reimbursables, total obligations in FY 2022 were \$4.4 billion, whereas obligations excluding reimbursables were \$5.1 billion in FY 2023, an increase of \$669 million (15 percent) in spending from FY 2022 to FY 2023.
- End of Year Unobligated Balance: The adjusted ending carryover balance decreased \$42 million (2 percent) from \$2.33 billion in FY 2022 to \$2.28 billion in FY 2023.¹⁹ As a result of sequestration, direct non-premium processing carryover balances increased by \$33 million (3 percent) from \$1.003 billion in FY 2022 to \$1.036 billion in FY 2023, while premium processing carryover balances decreased by \$80 million (8 percent) from \$1.0 billion in FY 2022 to \$964 million in FY 2023. Consequently, the ending carryover balances were \$2.001 billion in FY 2023 and \$2.047 billion in FY 2022, a decrease of \$47 million (2 percent).²⁰

¹⁶ IEFA was established with permanent, indefinite appropriation and Treasury warrant authority. Therefore, IEFA revenue collections are available upon deposit into the Treasury account.

¹⁷ The appropriations figure on the Statement of Budgetary Resources reflects a \$4 million transfer of funds to DOJ, sequestered funds released for obligation in the current fiscal year, and sequestered funds temporarily unavailable for obligation in the current fiscal year.

¹⁸ Prior to the establishment of DHS and USCIS, obligations for costs to provide adjudication and naturalization services were charged to appropriations made to the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). IEFA funds were transferred to reimburse those appropriations as described in 8 U.S.C. 1356(n). Since the establishment of USCIS, Congress has directed USCIS to provide adjudication and naturalization services through IEFA on a full cost recovery fee basis, and obligations have been directly charged to IEFA. As such, funds are not “withdrawn” as described in the reporting requirement at 8 U.S.C. 1356(o). USCIS discusses obligations incurred for this report as it meets the intention of “withdrawals” noted in the reporting requirement. However, as obligations are estimates, they may not result in outlays if they are adjusted downward if actual costs are less than estimated at the time of obligation.

¹⁹ The direct portion of the ending carryover was \$2,047 million in FY 2022 and \$2,001 million in FY 2023. The “Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year” line in the SBR table includes direct and reimbursable ending carryover on page 5 for reference.

²⁰ See IEFA Estimated Carryover table on page 6, “Actual/Unadj EOY Carryover” line.

IV. Analysis/Discussion

The FY 2024 information below fulfills the 8 U.S.C. 1356(o) requirement for “projections for the ensuing year.”

4.1 Obligations

The following table summarizes the FY 2024 IEFA spending estimates by program, project, and activity (PPA).²¹

FY 2024 Spending Estimates	
(dollars in thousands)	
Program (PPA)	FY 2024 Spending Estimates
Adjudication Services	
Field Operations Directorate	1,015,614
Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate	\$259,474
Service Center Operations Directorate	\$608,885
Support Services	\$240,651
Subtotal, Adjudication Operations	\$2,124,624
Immigration Policy and Support	\$1,413,157
Refugee and Asylum Operations	\$424,950
Immigration Records and Applicant Services	\$605,761
Premium Processing	\$1,332,887
IEFA TOTAL	\$5,901,379
Operation Allies Welcome (Supplemental) ***	
Operating Expenses	\$57,406
Subtotal	\$57,406
GRAND TOTAL	\$5,958,785

4.2 Revenue

The Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act, Title I, Div. D of Public Law 116-159 ((8 U.S.C. 1356(u), as amended, and 8 U.S.C. 1356 note) (Oct. 1, 2020) increased the premium processing fee for benefit requests designated for premium processing on or before August 1, 2021, and authorized USCIS to establish a premium processing fee and times for new categories of benefit requests, thereby impacting the amount forecasted to be collected in premium revenue.

²¹ Operation Allies Welcome Spend Plan levels were \$61.4M for FY 2023. Projected obligations reflect the effects of planned mid-year spending authority adjustments and exclude a \$4 million transfer of funds to DOJ.

It also expanded the permissible use of premium processing funds to offset the cost of providing adjudication and naturalization services. In FY 2023, USCIS expanded the categories of Forms I-140 that may request premium processing and added several categories of applications for the Form I-765 and Form I-539 to the eligible premium processing forms.

FY 2024 IEFA revenue forecast is \$6.0 billion, comprising \$4.5 billion (76 percent) in non-premium processing revenue and \$1.4 billion (24 percent) in premium processing revenue. FY 2024 IEFA revenue is estimated to be \$1.0 billion (21 percent) higher than FY 2023 actual collections of \$4.9 billion (\$3.8 billion non-premium and \$1.1 billion premium). The revenue forecast is based on final USCIS Volume Projection Committee (VPC) estimates and accounts for premium processing changes resulting from the Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act, set forth in the Adjustment to Premium Processing Fees final rule and being implemented starting on February 26, 2024, and the April 1, 2024, implementation of the 2022/2023 USCIS IEFA final fee rule. Specifically, due to the implementation of the Adjustment to Premium Processing Fees final rule, premium processing revenue is anticipated to increase by \$105 million from the original FY 2024 forecast based on increased fees as a result of inflation.

4.3 Projected FY 2024 End-of-Year Carryover

As mentioned above, the Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act provides USCIS with additional permissible uses of premium processing funds to make infrastructure improvements, and fund other activities that offset the cost of providing adjudication and naturalization services. Therefore, IEFA is not at risk of experiencing a cumulative deficit at the end of FY 2024. In other words, any non-premium deficit can be offset by premium processing funds. The chart below summarizes the projected FY 2024 IEFA year-end carryover²² balances. These projections are based on the latest information and estimates and are broken down by premium and non-premium funds.²³

FY 2024 Annual IEFA Carryover Forecast			
Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA)	Non-Premium	Premium	Total
Actual Carryover, Start of FY 2024	\$1,036,431,737	\$964,303,648	\$2,000,735,385
Release of FY 2023 Direct Sequester in FY 2024	\$-	\$280,464,843	\$280,464,843
Release of FY 2023 SAVE and Other Offsetting Collections Sequester in FY 2024	\$3,263,730	\$-	\$3,263,730
Adjusted Carryover, Start of FY 2024	\$1,039,695,467	\$1,244,768,491	\$2,284,463,959
FY 2024 Revenue (Est.)	\$4,543,266,129	\$1,414,010,166	\$5,957,276,295
FY 2024 Direct Sequester (Est.)	\$-	(\$313,465,358)	(\$313,465,358)
FY 2024 SAVE and Other Offsetting Collections (Est.)	\$9,774,706	\$-	\$9,774,706
FY 2024 SAVE and Other Offsetting Collections Sequester (Est.)	(\$285,000)	\$-	(\$285,000)
FY 2024 Transfer to DOJ/EOIR	(\$4,000,000)	\$-	(\$4,000,000)
FY 2024 Recovery of Prior Year Obligations (Est.)	\$76,909,976	\$43,391,893	\$120,301,869
FY 2024 Resources Available	\$5,665,361,278	\$2,388,705,192	\$8,054,066,471
FY 2024 Planned Obligations (Est.)	(\$4,568,491,619)	(\$1,332,887,477)	(\$5,901,379,096)
Anticipated Actual Carryover, End of FY 2024 (Est.)	\$1,096,869,660	\$1,055,817,715	\$2,152,687,375
Release of FY 2024 Direct Sequester in FY 2025	\$-	\$313,465,358	\$313,465,358
Release of FY 2024 SAVE and Other Offsetting Sequester in FY 2025	\$285,000	\$-	\$285,000
Anticipated Adjusted Carryover, End of FY 2024 (Est.)	\$1,097,154,660	\$1,369,283,073	\$2,466,437,733

²² Carryover allows USCIS to adjust its budget in consideration of existing expenses and cyclical periods of lower revenue.

²³ The FY 2024 Initial Annual IEFA Carryover Forecast table references only direct funding. Therefore, the actual carryover at the start of FY 2024 does not match the FY 2023 total unobligated at the end of year reflected on the Comparative Statement of Budgetary Resources FY 2022 to FY 2023 on page 5. Additionally, this forecast was developed with the latest information available for internal budget planning purposes only. Actual results may vary.

V. Appendix

The table below contains performance data on application and petition form types submitted to USCIS for adjudication. It displays the number of applications and petitions received, approved, denied, and pending at the end of FY 2023.²⁴ Some applications or petitions approved, denied, or pending a decision may have been received in previous FYs.

Number of Service-Wide Forms FY 2023						
Form Status and Processing Time						
Category and Form Number	Description	FY 2023				
		Forms Received ¹	Completed			Pending ⁵
			Approved ²	Denied ³	Total ⁴	
TOTAL		10,455,676	8,873,977	1,236,996	10,237,739	9,027,348
Family Based						
I-129F	Petition for Alien Fiancé(e)	44,275	42,661	13,833	56,494	45,143
I-130	Petition for Alien Relative	924,202	795,479	60,739	856,218	1,933,785
I-600 ⁶	Petition to Classify Orphan as an Immediate Relative	996	815	213	1,028	464
I-601A	Application for Provisional Unlawful Presence Waiver	35,386	11,724	1,024	12,748	133,147
I-751	Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence	93,898	114,141	5,531	119,672	216,404
I-800 ⁷	Petition to Classify Convention Adoptee as an Immediate Relative	2,248	2,153	105	2,258	448
Employment Based						
I-129	Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker	549,001	539,822	115,935	655,757	80,404
I-140	Immigrant Petition for Alien Workers	281,977	255,879	24,987	280,866	61,294
I-526 ⁸	Immigrant Petition by Alien Investor (Legacy)	-	2,149	1,104	3,253	9,527
I-526	Immigrant Petition by Standalone Investor	185	-	-	N/A	182
I-526E	Immigrant Petition by Regional Center Investor	2,431	63	-	N/A	2,431
I-765	Application for Employment Authorization (Asylum)	1,074,925	1,056,889	156,970	1,213,859	287,256
I-765	Application for Employment Authorization (Adjustment Of Status)	654,499	550,988	185,648	736,636	277,677
I-765	Application for Employment Authorization (DACA)	337,185	306,990	2,515	309,505	145,533
I-765	Application for Employment Authorization (All Other)	1,442,306	1,082,763	81,132	1,163,895	777,223
I-829	Petition by Investor to Remove Conditions on Permanent Resident Status	1,170	1,784	256	2,040	9,989

²⁴ This table is available via https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/quarterly_all_forms_fy2023_q4.pdf

I-924 ⁹	Application For Regional Center Designation Under the Immigrant Investor Program	-	D	D	D	29
I-924A	Annual Certification of Regional Center	-	-	-	-	1,734
I-956 ¹⁰	Application for Regional Center Designation	274	H	D	148	231
I-956F	Application for Approval of Investment in a Commercial Enterprise	185	H	D	12	231
I-956G	Regional Center Annual Statement	313	-	-	-	256
I-956H	Bona Fides of Person Involved in Regional Center Program	2,350	-	-	-	3,188
I-956K	Registration for Direct and Third-Party Promoters	644	-	-	-	579
Humanitarian						
I-589 ¹¹	Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal	454,339	16,041	5,848	54,659	1,020,522
Legalization ¹²	Legalization/SAW	50	D	H	69	359
I-730	Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition	17,881	17,383	1,960	19,343	12,782
I-817	Application for Family Unity Benefits	291	181	203	384	219
I-821	Application for Temporary Protected Status	472,453	262,187	14,787	276,974	442,486
I-821D	Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals	333,422	304,377	1,732	306,109	145,938
I-870 ¹³	Record of Determination/Credible Fear Worksheet	149,696	81,935	42,705	136,308	12,730
I-881 ¹⁴	App. for Susp. of Deport. or Spec. Rule Cancel. of Removal (Sect. 203 of Public Law 105-100 (NACARA))	198	H	D	52	647
I-899 ¹⁵	Record of Determination/Reasonable Fear Worksheet	10,433	3,048	4,474	9,814	319
I-914 ¹⁶	Application for T Nonimmigrant Status	13,574	3,676	961	4,637	14,955
I-918 ¹⁷	Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status	53,142	17,889	6,993	24,882	344,600
I-929	Petition for Qualifying Family Member of a U-1 Nonimmigrant	1,150	719	204	923	2,153
Lawful Permanent Residence						
I-485	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Family)	413,312	328,561	36,711	365,272	499,765
I-485 ¹⁸	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Employment)	121,203	145,794	15,097	160,891	171,697
I-485	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Asylum)	41,525	38,459	2,602	41,061	57,598
I-485	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Refugee)	14,572	9,603	878	10,481	24,722
I-485	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Cuban)	93,626	35,488	2,562	38,050	116,048
I-485	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Other)	36,683	30,953	3,173	34,126	45,229
Citizenship and Nationality						
N-300	Application to File Declaration of Intention	-	-	-	-	-

N-336	Req. for a Hearing on a Decision in Natz. Proceedings (Under Sect. 336 of the INA)	5,893	3,991	2,130	6,121	4,336
N-400 ¹⁹	Application for Naturalization (Military)	14,218	11,723	1,451	13,174	7,126
N-400 ¹⁹	Application for Naturalization	809,484	863,783	98,861	962,644	400,908
N-470	Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization Purposes	-	-	-	-	D
N-565	Application for Replacement Naturalization/Citizenship Document	30,410	45,077	4,011	49,088	13,855
N-600 ²⁰	Application for Certificate of Citizenship	69,469	73,986	7,317	81,303	54,013
N-644	Application for Posthumous Citizenship	-	-	-	-	-
N-648	Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions	76,390	N/A	N/A	78,541	1,364
Other						
I-90	Application to Replace Permanent Resident Card	593,180	1,030,133	12,891	1,043,024	582,852
I-102	Application for Replacement/Initial Nonimmigrant Arrival-Departure Document	3,737	3,505	1,813	5,318	1,971
I-131	Application for Travel Document	71,977	55,277	9,321	64,598	84,620
I-131	Application for Travel Document (Advance Parole)	548,650	297,287	177,557	474,844	376,295
I-131	Application for Travel Document (Parole-in-Place)	23,616	10,009	1,484	11,493	6,606
I-131 ²¹	Application for Travel Document (Humanitarian Parole)	10,093	4,546	4,109	9,994	43,104
I-193	Application for Waiver of Passport and/or Visa	22	33	21	54	324
I-360	Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant	111,463	14,949	6,158	21,107	128,396
I-539	Application To Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status	240,381	323,498	89,956	413,454	57,840
I-824	Application for Action on an Approved Application or Petition	39,536	20,418	1,806	22,224	29,341
Waivers ²²	Waivers	96,300	39,412	11,325	50,737	312,485
I-290B	Notice of Appeal or Motion	33,403	16,158	15,918	32,076	20,346
Supplemental						
DS-230 (IV) ²⁴	Immigrant Visas	534,650	N/A	N/A	580,061	52,615
EOIR Adjustment ²³	EOIR Adjustment	21,843	N/A	N/A	21,843	25,759

Table Key:

N/A Not available

D Disclosure standards not met

H Replaces the value from which one could deduce the value of D

- Represents zero or rounds to 0.0

References:

1) Forms Received are the number of new applications or petitions received and entered into a case-tracking system during the reporting period.

2) The number of applications or petitions approved during the reporting period.

- 3) The number of applications or petitions that were denied during the reporting period. Outcomes included in this count will vary by benefit type as not all benefit types have all of these outcomes in every reporting period.
- 4) Total Completions on the 'Total - All Forms' line are approvals plus denials with three exceptions: Form N-648 does not break down Approvals and Denials, only Completions; and Form I-589 and Form I-131 (Humanitarian Parole) include administratively closed cases in Completions, which are not reported under the Approvals or Denials.
- 5) The number of applications or petitions awaiting a decision as of the end of the reporting period. Some actions taken on cases are not reflected in this report such as administrative closures and transfers between offices; thus, the total pending counts cannot be calculated using data from previous reporting periods.
- 6) Includes Form I-600A, Application for Advance Processing of an Orphan Petition.
- 7) Includes Form I-800A, Application for Determination of Suitability to Adopt a Child from a Convention Country.
- 8) This refers to all Form I-526 editions that predate Edition 06/01/22.
- 9) Form I-924 and I-924A have been decommissioned. Applicants now use Form I-956 to request or amend USCIS designation as a regional center and Form I-956F to request Approval of an Investment in a Commercial Enterprise. Applicants now use Form I-956G to submit the regional center's annual statement. Form I-924 approvals may continue to include certain regional center reaffirmations and I-924 denials may continue to include certain regional center terminations.
- 10) Form I-956 approvals may include certain regional center reaffirmations and Form I-956 denials may include certain regional center terminations.
- 11) Data are for affirmatively filed Form I-589 asylum applications and do not include defensive asylum claims before a DOJ EOIR immigration court. For affirmative I-589s, the "denial" column includes cases where USCIS found the applicant not eligible on the merits of the claim and referred the applicant to an immigration judge. Previous reports did not include referrals in the denied counts. Administratively closed cases are not included in approvals or denials but are included in the total number of completions.
- 12) Includes the following applications for persons applying for benefits under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986: Forms I-687, I-700, I-698, I-690, I-694, and I-695.
- 13) Credible fear cases approved indicate fear established. Credible fear cases denied indicate fear not established. Administratively closed cases are not included in approvals or denials but are included in total number of completions.
- 14) NACARA cases approved indicate a grant of suspension of deportation or special rule cancellation of removal and adjustment of status. Denied indicates that USCIS found the applicant not eligible on the merits of the claim and referred the applicant to an immigration judge. Administratively closed and dismissed cases are not included in approvals or denials but are included in total number of completions.
- 15) Reasonable fear cases approved indicate fear established. Reasonable fear cases denied indicate fear not established. Administratively closed cases are not included in approvals or denials but are included in total number of completions.
- 16) Includes Form I-914A, Application for Family Member of T-1 Recipient.
- 17) Includes Form I-918A, Petition for Qualifying Family Member of U-1 Recipient. Processing times shown are from initial filing to Bona Fide Determination (BFD) Review.
- 18) Starting in Fiscal Year 2023, special immigrants adjusting status in the 4th employment-based preference category are included in "Employment" unlike previous reporting periods.
- 19) Processing Times shown are for all Form N-400 Applications for Naturalization.
- 20) Includes Form N-600K, Application for Citizenship and Issuance of Certificate Under Section 322.
- 21) This report reflects data for requests filed for individuals outside of the United States requesting parole into the United States based on urgent humanitarian or significant public benefit reasons and individuals inside the United States requesting re-parole.
- 22) Includes the following applications filed to waive exclusionary grounds: Forms I-191, I-192, I-212, I-601, I-602, and I-612.
- 23) Immigrant Visa and EOIR Adjustment are not included in the "Total - All Forms" line.

Notes:

- 1) Some applications or petitions approved, denied, or pending a decision may have been received in previous reporting periods.
- 2) The report reflects the most up-to-date estimate available at the time the database is queried.
- 3) Forms received, completed (approved and denied), and pending counts may differ from counts reported in previously published reports due to processing delays and the time at which the data are queried, system updates, and post-adjudicative outcomes.
- 4) Completed are the number of applications or petitions approved or denied. Some benefit types include other outcomes, such as administrative closures, in the total number of completed cases. As such, approvals and denials will not sum to the total number of completions for all benefit types.

- 5) Forms where a processing time is unavailable are shown with an N/A. Processing times may be unavailable for a variety of reasons such as forms pending a processing times calculation or forms where times cannot be calculated.
- 6) Summing the six Form I-485 types and the four Form I-765 types results in the overall totals for each form for the reporting period.
- 7) Credible Fear and Reasonable Fear screenings (and their respective Forms I-870 and I-899) do not confer an immigration benefit, rather they are intended to identify individuals with viable protection claims, which are then referred to the Immigration Courts for adjudication. Asylum Officers do not adjudicate the actual asylum applications during the screening process.
- 8) For the Form I-131 (humanitarian parole), approvals are defined as conditional approval of the request for parole contingent upon successful completion of identity verification and any additional medical and security checks as required. A request for humanitarian parole may be counted as closed for a number of reasons, including if the beneficiary withdraws the request or if USCIS has notified the petitioner that the case is eligible for further parole processing and is awaiting notification from the petitioner that the parole beneficiary is in a location with a U.S. embassy or consulate.
- 9) The majority of the Form I-730 completions are captured in CLAIMS3 and included in this data. The I-730 processing times are based on completions made at the Texas and Nebraska Service Centers only.
- 10) For a complete list of USCIS forms and descriptions, visit <https://www.uscis.gov/forms>.

Source:

All data except I-589, I-870, I-899 and I-881 - Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Office of Performance and Quality Forms I-589, I-870, I-899, I-881, and I-131 (Humanitarian Parole) data were provided by the Refugee, Asylum and International Operations (RAIO) Directorate
PRT, ELIS, CLAIMS3, queried 8/2023, TRK #12292