



Immigration Examinations Fee Account

Fiscal Year 2022 Report to Congress
Statement of Financial Condition



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services



**Homeland
Security**

June 23, 2023

Foreword

I am pleased to present the following report, “Immigration Examinations Fee Account – Statement of Financial Condition,” which was prepared by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

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

The Honorable Richard Durbin
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

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

The Honorable Alex Padilla
Chairman, 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
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary

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

The Honorable Tom McClintock
Chairman, 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
Chairwoman, Senate Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Susan Collins
Vice Chairwoman, Senate Committee on Appropriations

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

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

The Honorable Kay Granger
Chairwoman, House Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro
Ranking Member, House Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Dave Joyce
Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Henry Cuellar
Ranking Member, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Inquiries relating to this report may be directed to me at (202) 447-5890 or via email at CongresstoDHS@hq.dhs.gov.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Zephranie Buetow', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Zephranie 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),¹ which requires that 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 (FY).

This report pertains to FY 2022 and excludes fee funds under the Immigration Examinations Fee Account authority that are not collected or managed by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), such as the fees collected by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement 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).²

USCIS needs to maintain a certain level of carryover to sustain agency operations at the beginning of the fiscal year. Additionally, carryover covers unanticipated fluctuations in monthly revenue or spending. The FY 2022 actual beginning carryover balance was \$1.8 billion,³ comprised of \$865 million in non-premium processing funds and \$916 million in premium processing funds.

FY 2022 revenue collections were \$4.8 billion (\$3.6 billion in non-premium and \$1.2 billion in premium). FY 2022 direct obligations were \$4.4 billion (\$3.5 billion in non-premium and \$872 million in premium). The FY 2022 actual ending carryover balance was \$2.0 billion (\$1.0 billion in non-premium and \$1.0 billion in premium), which included the release of FY 2021 sequestered funds (\$275 million).

The FY 2023 projected actual ending carryover balance is \$1.6 billion (\$871 million premium and \$736 million non-premium).⁴ The total projected obligations of \$5.7 billion⁵ for FY 2023 are expected to exceed the total projected revenue of \$5.1 billion by \$598 million, contributing to the adjusted ending carryover balance from FY 2022 to FY 2023 and additional funding in FY 2023 Q2 to support approved enhancements, Asylum Officer Rule, Southwest Border Surge, and backlog reduction.

¹ Section 286(o) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1356 (please look for the paragraph beginning with “(o)”: is available online at <https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title8-section1356&num=0&edition=prelim>.

² Summary values in this report may vary due to rounding.

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 2023 Annual IEFA Carryover Forecast” in section “IV. FY 2023 Projections.”

⁵ The FY 2023 total projected IEFA spending level in this report is based on USCIS FY 2023 Annual Operating Plan adjusted to account for reprogramming between program, project, and activity. This figure includes planned obligations for IEFA & OAW. Obligations for IEFA are projected to be \$5.594 billion.

Immigration Examinations Fee Account – Statement of Financial Condition

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I. Legislative Requirement

Section 286(o) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(o)) includes the following requirement:

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. Purpose and Background

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 92 percent of USCIS’ direct budgetary authority in FY 2022. 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 the IEFA.⁶

IEFA funds the following programmatic areas:

- Adjudication Services includes, but is not limited to, 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;
 - *Asylum and refugee benefit requests* – adjudicating asylum and refugee classification applications for individuals seeking protection from persecution as well as facilitating the process for certain close relatives of individuals admitted as refugees and individuals granted asylum to immigrate to the United States; and,
 - *Naturalization applications* – processing applications of persons seeking to become U.S. citizens.
 - 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.
- Information and Applicant Services aids applicants and petitioners through the USCIS website, USCIS Contact Center (UCC), and face-to-face appointments. In FY 2022 USCIS served over 13 million applicants and petitioners via the UCC, while serving almost 266,000 applicants and petitioners through information counters at local offices. For comparison, in FY 2021, USCIS served almost 330,000 applicants and petitioners through information counters at local offices. The total UCC calls in FY 2022 (13.6 million) represent a 7 percent reduction (987 thousand) from FY 2021 (14.6 million).⁷

InfoPass Appointment Data – FY 2022					
Row Labels	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2022 Total
Total Calls Entering IVRs	2,909,720	3,397,047	3,631,312	3,735,596	13,673,675
Tier 1 Calls Offered	676,795	780,614	825,666	921,046	3,204,121
InfoPass Appt Request	93,416	105,998	130,324	143,796	473,534
InfoPass Appt Set	47,856	57,895	69,871	90,154	265,776
% of IP Set	51.23%	54.62%	53.61%	62.70%	56.13%

Table 1: InfoPass Appointment Data – FY 2022

⁶ IEFA also includes genealogy fees authorized by 8 U.S.C. 1356(t). FY 2022 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 2022 revenue for form G-1041 Genealogy Index Search Request totaled \$847,080. Revenue for form G-1041A Genealogy Records Request totaled \$93,990.

⁷ Data can be found here: https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/data/Quarterly_All_Forms_FY2022_Q4.pdf.

- Fraud Detection & National Security Directorate (FDNS) safeguards the integrity of the nation’s lawful immigration system by leading agency efforts to combat fraud, detect national security and public safety threats, and maximize law enforcement and Intelligence Community partnerships. FDNS immigration officers conduct administrative investigations of fraud in benefit requests referred by adjudicators and, where appropriate, may refer such cases to ICE Homeland Security Investigations or other agencies. Some of the programs led by FDNS include screening and vetting programs, pre- and post-adjudication site inspections and compliance reviews for certain visa petition categories, and the Controlled Application Review and Resolution Program (CARRP) for the processing of national security concerns. FDNS also issues operational guidance and procedures relating to national security, public safety, and fraud concerns. Additionally, FDNS manages screening policy and procedures across all USCIS directorates and program offices. FDNS immigration officers are posted in USCIS Service Centers, Regional Offices, District Offices, Field Offices, and Asylum Offices within the United States, as well as certain offices abroad. FDNS is the primary USCIS liaison with various law enforcement and Intelligence Community partners, through which they share immigration-related information, assist law enforcement investigations, and provide subject matter expertise. Since a small portion of FDNS funding comes from the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account (FDPA), the below table provides a breakdown of FDNS funding:

Fraud Detection & National Security Directorate (FDNS) FY 2022 Funding				
	Payroll	GE	Total	Percentage IEFA vs FDPA
IEFA	\$217,158,313	\$3,562,335	\$220,720,648	93%
FDPA	\$13,995,132	\$2,668,979	\$16,664,111	7%
Total	\$231,153,445	\$6,231,314	\$237,384,759	100%
Percentage Payroll vs GE	97%	3%	100%	

Table 2: Fraud Detection & National Security Directorate (FDNS) FY 2022 Funding

- Administration provides management and oversight support through a variety of overhead and headquarters offices such as: Director, Administration, Chief Financial Officer, Contracting, Human Capital and Training, Investment Management, Performance and Quality, Security and Integrity, Chief Counsel, External Affairs (Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs and Public Affairs), Policy and Strategy, and Privacy.
- Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) provides automated immigration status verification to Federal, state, and local benefits-granting agencies in addition to licensing bureaus (such as Departments of Motor Vehicles). SAVE customer agencies use this immigration status information to assist in determining applicants’ eligibility for federal, state, or local public benefits and licenses.

The premium processing fee authorized by 8 U.S.C. 1356(u) to provide premium services to USCIS benefit requesters is also deposited into IEFA. The funds are available to make infrastructure improvements in adjudications processes and other purposes described in 8 U.S.C. 1356(u)(4), as well as to fund the cost of providing premium services. In FY 2022, USCIS

continued to use premium processing revenue in accordance with the statute and Congressional intent. The revenue was used to modernize business processes and supporting information technology systems, while also funding other infrastructure improvements in the adjudications and customer service processes and providing premium processing service. The revenue forecast is based on final USCIS Volume Projection Committee (VPC) estimates and subsequently refined to account for premium processing changes resulting from the Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act, Title I, Div. D of Public Law 116-159 (8 U.S.C. 1103 note) (Oct. 1, 2020).

III. FY 2022 Statement of Budgetary Resources

The table below mirrors the format and structure of the SBR included in the DHS AFR that is issued annually to the public by the Department of Homeland Security. It includes the changes from the prior year in both dollar and percentage terms. Source data are derived from the FY 2021 and FY 2022 end of year Comparative SBR, from which DHS produces the unified financial statements for the DHS AFR.⁸

Comparative Statement of Budgetary Resources FY 2021 - FY 2022				
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)				
Immigration Examination Fee Account (IEFA)				
	FY 2022	FY 2021	\$ Difference	% Change
Budgetary Resources				
Unobligated balance from prior year budget authority, net (discretionary and mandatory)	\$1,732,415,144	\$1,237,424,193	\$494,990,951	40.00%
Appropriations (mandatory and discretionary)	\$5,498,917,683	\$4,833,186,818	\$665,730,865	13.77%
Borrowing authority (discretionary and mandatory)	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Contract authority (discretionary and mandatory)	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Spending authority from offsetting collections (discretionary and mandatory)	\$76,577,435	\$70,980,740	\$5,596,695	7.88%
Total Budgetary Resources	\$7,307,910,264	\$6,141,591,752	\$1,166,318,512	18.99%
Status of Budgetary Resources				
New obligations and upward adjustments (Total)	\$4,968,041,161	\$4,533,585,819	\$434,455,341	9.58%
Unobligated Balance (End of Year)				
Apportioned, unexpired accounts	\$476,603,127	\$300,350,676	\$176,252,451	58.68%
Exempt from apportionment, unexpired accounts	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Unapportioned, unexpired accounts	\$1,831,053,542	\$1,280,229,305	\$550,824,236	43.03%
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	\$2,307,656,670	\$1,580,579,982	\$727,076,687	46.00%
Expired unobligated balance, end of year	\$32,212,433	\$27,425,950	\$4,786,483	17.45%
Total unobligated balance, end of year	\$2,339,869,103	\$1,608,005,932	\$731,863,171	45.51%
Total Unobligated Balance	6,987,394,878	4,796,591,847	2,190,803,030	45.67%
Outlays, net				
Outlays, net (total) (discretionary and mandatory)	\$4,400,130,957	\$4,218,904,961	\$181,225,996	4.30%
Distributed offsetting receipts (-)	(\$5,490,214,930)	(\$5,217,810,115)	(\$272,404,815)	5.22%
Disbursements, net (total) (mandatory)	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%

Table 3: Comparative Statement of Budgetary Resources FY 2021 - FY 2022

⁸ Includes direct and reimbursable funding as well as prior-year recoveries.

The following are brief explanations for some of the significant changes from FY 2021 to FY 2022 in carryover balances and obligations:

- Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1 (beginning carryover balance): The beginning carryover balance increased from \$1.2 billion in FY 2021 to \$1.8 billion in FY 2022 (+\$533 million).⁹ The non-premium beginning carryover balance increased from \$585 million in FY 2021 to \$865 million in FY 2022 (+\$280 million). The premium beginning carryover balance increased from \$663 million in FY 2021 to \$916 million in FY 2022 (+\$253 million). If excluding sequestration amounts, which are excluded from the respective beginning carryover balances in the comparative SBR, the non-premium processing carryover portion increased from \$581 million in FY 2021 to \$858 million in FY 2022 (+\$280 million).¹⁰ If excluding sequestration amounts, the premium processing carryover portion increased from \$394 million in FY 2021 to \$643 million in FY 2022 (+\$249 million).¹¹

FY 2022 IEFA Estimated Carryover						
	FY 2021			FY 2022		
	Non-Premium Carryover	Premium Carryover	Total IEFA Carryover	Non-Premium Carryover	Premium Carryover	Total IEFA Carryover
Adj Carryover, Start of FY	\$584,782,716	\$662,727,137	\$1,247,509,853	\$864,850,963	\$915,794,259	\$1,780,645,221
Direct Sequester	(\$3,543,391)	(\$268,662,921)	(\$272,206,312)	(\$6,614,850)	(\$272,957,459)	(\$279,572,309)
Actual/Unadj Start of FY Carryover	\$581,239,325	\$394,064,216	\$975,303,541	\$858,236,113	\$642,836,800	\$1,501,072,912
Revenue	\$3,726,269,055	\$987,115,520	\$4,713,384,575	\$3,590,797,751	\$1,244,038,909	\$4,834,836,660
Transfer to DoJ/EOIR	(\$4,000,000)	\$0	(\$4,000,000)	(\$4,000,000)	\$0	(\$4,000,000)
SAVE and Other Offsetting Collections	\$9,712,563	\$0	\$9,712,563	\$5,027,353	\$0	\$5,027,353
Obligations	(\$3,540,253,776)	(\$761,681,266)	(\$4,301,935,042)	(\$3,537,037,568)	(\$872,075,897)	(\$4,409,113,465)
Recoveries	\$88,278,603	\$27,632,868	\$115,911,471	\$90,267,700	\$29,272,996	\$119,540,696
Actual EOY Carryover	\$861,245,771	\$647,131,337	\$1,508,377,108	\$1,003,291,349	\$1,044,072,808	\$2,047,364,156
Adj EOY Carryover	\$864,789,162	\$915,794,258	\$1,780,583,420	\$1,009,906,199	\$1,317,030,267	\$2,326,936,465

Table 4: FY 2022 IEFA Estimated Carryover

⁹ The unadjusted direct portion of the beginning carryover, excluding prior year recoveries, was \$1,501M in FY 2021 and \$2,027M in FY 2022.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ In FY 2021 and FY 2022 USCIS mostly applied sequestration to premium funds in order to preserve non-premium carryover balances, which are necessary to fund costs associated with processing the pending inventory of applications and petitions.

- Revenues:¹² From FY 2021 to FY 2022 revenues increased by \$121 million (3 percent) from \$4.7 billion to \$4.8 billion.¹³ Not accounting for reimbursable collections, FY 2022 non-premium revenue was \$3.6 billion (74 percent) and premium revenue was \$1.2 billion (26 percent). Non-Premium revenue decreased by \$135 million (4 percent) from \$3.7 billion in FY 2021 to \$3.6 billion in FY 2022. Premium revenue increased \$257 million (26 percent) from \$987 million in FY 2021 to \$1.2 billion in FY 2022.
- Obligations Incurred (withdrawals):¹⁴ FY 2022 direct obligations were \$4.4 billion, with an additional \$84 million in reimbursable obligations. When including reimbursables, total obligations increased from \$4.3 billion in FY 2021 to \$4.5 billion in FY 2022, an increase of \$146 million (3 percent). When excluding reimbursables, total obligations increased from \$4.3 billion in FY 2021 to \$4.4 billion in FY 2022, an increase of \$120 million (3 percent).
- End of Year Unobligated Balance: The unadjusted ending carryover balance increased \$732 million (46 percent) from \$1.6 billion in FY 2021 to \$2.3 billion in FY 2022.¹⁵ As a result of sequestration, direct non-premium processing carryover balances increased by \$142 million (16 percent) from \$861 million in FY 2021 to \$1.0 billion in FY 2022, while premium processing carryover balances increased by \$397 million (61 percent) from \$647 million in FY 2021 to \$1.0 billion in FY 2022. Consequently, the ending carryover balances were \$2.0 billion in FY 2022 and \$1.5 billion in FY 2021, an increase of \$539 million (36 percent).¹⁶

¹² IEFA was established with permanent, indefinite appropriation and Treasury warrant authority. Therefore, IEFA revenue collections are available upon deposit into the Treasury account.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ The direct portion of the ending carryover was \$1,508 million in FY 2021 and \$2,047 million in FY 2022.

¹⁶ See Total Unobligated section in the SBR table on page 5 for reference.

IV. FY 2023 Projections

The FY 2023 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 original FY 2023 IEFA spending estimates by program, project, and activity (PPA).

Program (PPA)	FY 2023 Spending Estimates
Adjudication Services	
Field Operations Directorate	\$1,007,937,974
Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate	\$252,217,719
Service Center Operations Directorate	\$552,135,070
Support Services	\$294,486,580
Subtotal, Adjudication Operations	\$2,106,777,343
Immigration Policy and Support	\$1,233,816,661
Refugee and Asylum Operations	\$352,009,021
Immigration Records and Applicant Services	\$461,867,520
Premium Processing (Including Transformation)	\$1,439,529,455
Subtotal	\$3,487,222,657
IEFA TOTAL	\$5,594,000,000
Operation Allies Welcome (Supplemental) ***	
Operating Expenses	\$57,775,683 ¹⁷
Subtotal	\$57,775,683
GRAND TOTAL	\$5,651,775,683

Table 5: FY 2023 Spending Estimates

*** Operation Allies Welcome Spend Plan levels of \$57.8M for FY 2023.

[14] Projected obligations do not reflect the effects of mid-year spending authority adjustments and exclude a \$4 million transfer of funds to DOJ.

4.2 Revenue

The Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act, Title I, Div. D of Public Law 116-159 (8 U.S.C. 1103 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. It also expanded the permissible use of premium processing funds to offset the cost of providing adjudication and naturalization services.

FY 2023 IEFA revenue forecast is \$5.1 billion, comprising \$3.8 billion (75 percent) in non-premium processing revenue and \$1.3 billion (25 percent) in premium processing revenue. FY 2023 IEFA revenue is estimated to be \$219 million (5 percent) higher than FY 2022 actual collections of \$4.8 billion (\$3.6 billion non-premium and \$1.2 billion premium). The revenue forecast is based on final USCIS Volume Projection Committee (VPC) estimates and has been subsequently refined to account for premium processing changes resulting from the Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act.

4.3 Projected FY 2023 End of Year Carryover

As mentioned above, the Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act provides USCIS with the flexibility to leverage premium processing funds to cover non-premium processing costs. Therefore, IEFA is not at risk of experiencing a cumulative deficit at the end of FY 2023. In other words, any non-premium deficit can be offset by premium processing funds. The chart below summarizes the projected FY 2023 IEFA year-end carryover¹⁸ balances. These projections are based on information and estimates preceding the beginning of FY 2023 and are broken down by premium and non-premium funds.¹⁹

¹⁸ Carryover allows USCIS to adjust its budget in consideration of existing expenses and cyclical periods of lower revenue.

¹⁹ The FY 2023 Initial Annual IEFA Carryover Forecast table references only direct funding. Therefore, the actual carryover at the start of FY 2023 does not match the FY 2022 total unobligated at the end of year reflected on the Comparative Statement of Budgetary Resources FY 2021 to FY 2022 on page 8. Additionally, this forecast was developed with the best information available prior to FY 2023 for internal budget planning purposes only. Actual results may vary.

FY 2023 Annual IEFA Carryover Forecast			
Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA)	Non-Premium	Premium	Total
Actual Carryover, Start of FY 2023	\$1,005,934,874	\$1,041,444,577	\$2,047,379,451
Release of FY 2022 Direct Sequester in FY 2023	\$0	\$272,957,459	\$272,957,459
Release of FY 2022 SAVE and Other Offsetting Collections Sequester in FY 2023	\$6,614,850	\$0	\$6,614,850
Adjusted Carryover, Start of FY 2023	\$1,012,549,724	\$1,314,402,036	\$2,326,951,760
FY 2023 Revenue (Est.)	\$3,794,810,631	\$1,259,373,550	\$5,054,184,181
FY 2023 Direct Sequester (Est.)	\$0	(\$288,088,498)	(\$288,088,498)
FY 2023 SAVE and Other Offsetting Collections (Est.)	\$11,547,936	\$0	\$11,547,936
FY 2023 SAVE and Other Offsetting Collections Sequester (Est.)	(\$5,702,850)	\$0	(\$5,702,850)
FY 2023 Transfer to DOJ/EOIR	(\$4,000,000)	\$0	(\$4,000,000)
FY 2023 Recovery of Prior Year Obligations (Est.)	\$80,868,098	\$25,168,232	\$106,036,330
FY 2023 Resources Available	\$4,890,073,539	\$2,310,855,320	\$7,200,928,858
FY 2023 Planned Obligations (Est.)	(\$4,154,470,548)	(\$1,439,529,452)	(\$5,594,000,000) ²⁰
Anticipated Actual Carryover, End of FY 2023 (Est.)	\$735,602,991	\$871,325,868	\$1,606,928,858
Release of FY 2023 Direct Sequester in FY 2024	\$0	\$288,088,498	\$288,088,498
Release of FY 2023 SAVE and Other Offsetting Sequester in FY 2024	\$5,702,850	\$0	\$5,702,850
Anticipated Adjusted Carryover, End of FY 2023 (Est.)	\$741,305,841	\$1,159,414,366	\$1,900,720,206

Table 6: FY 2023 Annual IEFA Carryover Forecast

²⁰ OCFO is working with DHS and OMB to reapportion IEFA resources to \$5.595.

V. FY 2022 Application and Petition Forms

The table below contains performance data on all 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 2022.²¹ Some applications or petitions approved, denied, or pending a decision may have been received in previous FYs. In FY 2022, USCIS announced new actions (new internal cycle time goals, increase in staffing, and investments in new technologies) to reduce backlog and processing times and achieve USCIS' caseloads and processing objectives²² by the end of FY 2023.

Number of Service-Wide Forms FY 2022 Form Status and Processing Time						
Category and Form Number	Description	FY 2022				
		Forms Received	Completed			Pending
			Approved	Denied	Total	
TOTAL		8,629,636	6,883,950	1,174,863	8,143,283	8,686,971
Family Based						
I-129F	Petition for Alien Fiancé(e)	48,118	16,201	9,492	25,693	55,425
I-130	Petition for Alien Relative	873,073	566,948	133,251	700,199	1,808,240
I-600	Petition to Classify Orphan as an Immediate Relative	1,086	956	278	1,234	469
I-601A	Application for Provisional Unlawful Presence Waiver	36,309	5,052	1,012	6,064	121,793
I-751	Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence	122,803	103,814	6,111	109,925	270,925
I-800	Petition to Classify Convention Adoptee as an Immediate Relative	2,571	2,623	70	2,693	426
Employment Based						
I-129	Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker	636,483	596,821	101,428	698,249	100,296
I-140	Immigrant Petition for Alien Workers	185,080	222,314	12,961	235,275	55,514
I-526	Immigrant Petition by Alien Investor	829	590	825	1,415	13,062
I-765	Application for Employment Authorization (Asylum)	598,848	439,227	60,306	499,533	440,771
I-765	Application for Employment Authorization (Adjustment of Status)	620,209	585,160	153,062	738,222	310,445
I-765	Application for Employment Authorization (DACA)	289,327	299,905	2,784	302,689	119,912
I-765	Application for Employment Authorization (All Other)	840,178	784,903	50,846	835,749	513,174
I-829	Petition by Investor to Remove Conditions on Permanent Resident Status	1,270	1,453	168	1,621	11,150
I-924	Application For Regional Center Designation Under the Immigrant Investor Program	D	-	-	-	139
I-924A	Annual Certification of Regional Center	529	-	-	-	1,813

²¹ This table is available via https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/data/Quarterly_All_Forms_FY2022_Q4.pdf.

²² New cycle time goals can be viewed here: <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/news-releases/uscis-announces-new-actions-to-reduce-backlogs-expand-premium-processing-and-provide-relief-to-work>.

Humanitarian						
I-589	Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal	195,279	10,099	17,059	41,160	571,628
Legalization	Legalization/SAW	63	-	58	58	401
I-730	Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition	11,613	9,585	1,521	11,106	22,707
I-817	Application for Family Unity Benefits	335	40	17	57	342
I-821	Application for Temporary Protected Status	177,589	215,660	2,280	217,940	247,356
I-821D	Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals	304,411	295,480	2,570	298,050	118,548
I-870	Record of Determination/Credible Fear Worksheet	68,335	31,571	18,742	54,097	4,421
I-881	App. for Susp. of Deport. or Spec. Rule Cancel. of Removal (Sect. 203 of Public Law 105-100 (NACARA))	206	167	19	204	476
I-899	Record of Determination/Reasonable Fear Worksheet	6,930	1,873	3,052	6,092	304
I-914	Application for T Nonimmigrant Status	4,935	3,034	636	3,670	5,698
I-918	Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status	50,342	17,554	6,034	23,588	314,834
I-929	Petition for Qualifying Family Member of a U-1 Nonimmigrant	1,000	479	107	586	1,892
Lawful Permanent Residence						
I-485	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Family)	327,184	230,250	40,201	270,451	441,992
I-485	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Employment)	168,464	204,631	12,568	217,199	191,190
I-485	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Asylum)	22,705	54,831	2,198	57,029	53,488
I-485	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Refugee)	10,209	13,273	519	13,792	20,611
I-485	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Cuban)	29,138	16,756	2,972	19,728	20,716
I-485	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Other)	42,102	27,236	3,299	30,535	47,892
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)	5,840	3,178	2,080	5,258	4,577
N-400	Application for Naturalization (Military)	9,817	10,562	866	11,428	6,386
N-400	Application for Naturalization	769,989	953,689	110,766	1,064,455	543,838
N-470	Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization Purposes	-	-	-	-	D
N-565	Application for Replacement Naturalization/Citizenship Document	31,150	21,116	2,330	23,446	32,060
N-600 ¹⁷	Application for Certificate of Citizenship	66,360	50,272	4,972	55,244	55,975
N-644	Application for Posthumous Citizenship	-	-	-	-	-
N-648	Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions	65,392	N/A	N/A	64,413	3,833
Other						
I-90	Application to Replace Permanent Resident Card	813,500	391,889	11,887	403,776	1,032,494
I-102	Application for Replacement/Initial Nonimmigrant Arrival-Departure Document	4,272	3,017	1,295	4,312	3,729
I-131	Application for Travel Document	72,857	40,669	4,196	44,865	82,206

I-131	Application for Travel Document (Advance Parole)	578,015	302,360	226,068	528,428	368,522
I-131	Application for Travel Document (Parole-in-Place)	20,721	7,241	1,275	8,516	6,068
I-131	Application for Travel Document (Humanitarian Parole)	46,248	3,359	12,124	16,569	43,871
I-193	Application for Waiver of Passport and/or Visa	35	51	22	73	394
I-360	Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant	80,107	39,926	7,409	47,335	88,276
I-539	Application To Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status	267,518	240,458	120,145	360,603	224,260
I-824	Application for Action on an Approved Application or Petition	16,989	10,794	2,152	12,946	13,300
Waivers	Waivers	77,895	34,810	9,507	44,317	269,549
I-290B	Notice of Appeal or Motion	25,377	12,073	11,323	23,396	19,582

Table 7: Number of Service-Wide Forms FY 2022

Table Key:

N/A Not available

D Disclosure standards not met

- Represents zero or rounds to 0.0

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 I-485 types and the four 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, most of 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 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 I-730 completions are captured in CLAIMS3 and included in these 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

I-589, I-870, I-899, I-881, I-131 (Humanitarian Parole) data were provided by the Refugee, Asylum and International Operations (RAIO) Directorate

PRT, ELIS, CLAIMS3, queried 10/2022, TRK 10761