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Florida State Representative

Executive Director

Mr. Arturo Vargas

Testimony

by

**Arturo Vargas, Executive Director
National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed
Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund**

before

**the United States House of Representatives
Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees,
Border Security, and International Law
on the USCIS Fee Increase Rule**

**Washington, DC
September 20, 2007**

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Chairman Lofgren, Ranking member Representative King and members of the Subcommittee: I am Arturo Vargas, Executive Director of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund. Thank you for the invitation to appear before you today on behalf of the NALEO Educational Fund to discuss the impact of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) fee increase rule on the Latino community and all of our nation's newcomers.

The NALEO Educational Fund is a non-profit, non-partisan organization that facilitates full Latino participation in the American political process, from citizenship to public service. Our constituency includes the more than 6,000 Latino elected and appointed officials nationwide. For the last two decades, the NALEO Educational Fund has been on the forefront of national and local efforts to promote U.S. citizenship, and assist eligible legal permanent residents with the naturalization process. Our efforts have included community workshops and other activities to help newcomers submit their application materials. Since 1985, we have operated a toll-free information and resource hotline for callers with questions about the naturalization process – in the last five years alone, we have assisted about 75,000 callers through the hotline. Since 1993, the NALEO Educational Fund has also conducted a comprehensive national public service media campaign to inform newcomers about the opportunities and requirements of U.S. citizenship.

Most recently, in January 2007, we launched our *ya es hora ¡Ciudadanía!* (*It's time, citizenship!*) campaign, a national year-long effort to effort inform, educate and motivate eligible legal permanent residents across the United States to apply for U.S. citizenship. This campaign brings together over 400 national and regional organizations, including community and faith-based organizations, unions, public and private agencies, law offices and attorneys, elected and appointed officials, and private businesses. Over 20 cities across the country, from San Diego, California, to Boston Massachusetts, conducted activities under the auspices of *ya es hora ¡Ciudadanía!*. Our organizational partners in this campaign include the National Council of La Raza, the Service Employees International Union, and the We Are America Alliance. In addition, our media partners, Univision Communications, Entravision Communications, and *impreMedia*, have played a critical leadership role in the campaign's

public education efforts, by producing programs, public service announcements, and advertisements to reach Latino viewers and readers. Over 60,000 persons have visited the *ya es hora* website, and over 100,000 naturalization guides have been distributed to communities across the nation through the network of over 400 *ya es hora* community centers. We believe that the *ya es hora ¡Ciudadanía!* campaign has played a key role in the dramatic increase of naturalization applicants this fiscal year. We anticipate that by the end of FY 2007, about 1,000,000 newcomers will have applied for U.S. citizenship, the highest number since 1997.

In July 2007, the USCIS implemented a final rule imposing dramatic increases in immigration application fees that have put many immigration services beyond the reach of our nation's newcomers. Given the NALEO Educational Fund's experience in U.S. citizenship promotion, assistance and research, my testimony will focus primarily on the impact of the increase in the fees to initiate the naturalization process. In addition, my testimony will also set forth policy recommendations concerning the need to make fundamental changes in the USCIS' system of financing immigration services, changes which will enable the USCIS to charge reasonable and fair fees for all of its application adjudications.

I. U.S. Citizenship and the Impact of the Fee Hikes on Our Nation's Newcomers

Naturalization is a critical step for our nation's newcomers on their path toward becoming full participants in America's civic life. U.S. citizenship provides immigrants with the opportunity to strengthen our democracy by making their voices heard in the electoral process. Newcomers are eager to demonstrate their commitment to this nation, and they want to help build our neighborhoods and communities. By promoting naturalization, our country assists immigrants in demonstrating this commitment and becoming full members in American society. However, according to estimates prepared by the Pew Hispanic Center in its March 2007 report ("Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing to Naturalize"), there are about 8.5 million legal permanent residents eligible for U.S. citizenship nationwide who have not yet initiated the naturalization process. Of those 8.5 million, about 4.6 million – or over half (55%) – are Latino.

From our extensive research and work with potential naturalization applicants, we believe that the USCIS' fee hike will create an insurmountable barrier for many newcomers who are eager to become full Americans. Because of the increases in the naturalization application fee and the fee for biometric services, the total cost of starting the naturalization process has jumped from \$400 to \$675, a 69% increase.

The application fee increases implemented by the USCIS will impose a prohibitive financial burden on countless immigrant families. According to 2000 U.S. Census data, about one out of three of our nation's non-citizen households (36%) have annual incomes of less than \$25,000. The data in the Pew Hispanic Center report suggests that residents eligible to naturalize - or one out of four - have family incomes below the poverty line. Mexican newcomers eligible to naturalize face even more significant financial challenges: 32%, or nearly one out of three, have family incomes below the poverty line.

Based on our work with Latino newcomers, we know that multiple family members often want to apply for naturalization at the same time. With the increase imposed by the USCIS, a family of four would confront a bill amounting to \$2,700. Even the cost for one family member - \$675 - represents for many newcomer families the cost of a monthly rent or mortgage payment, their highest household expenditure. According to data from the 2000 Census, 43% of non-citizen households pay at least \$700 in rent each month.

Applicants for other immigration services will face similar challenges. One of the other significant fee increases imposed by the USCIS was for the filing of the Form I-485, the legal permanent residency adjustment of status application, which jumped from \$325 to \$930 for most immigrants. Depending on the ages of its children, a family of four would face adjustment of status application fees (including the biometrics fee) ranging from \$3,220 to \$4,040.

Applicants for U.S. citizenship and other immigration services already incur substantial costs in completing the adjudication process - they must pay for such costs as application assistance, legal

services, photographs, and English and civics educational services. From our own first-hand discussions with newcomers, we have learned about the challenges presented by naturalization fee hikes to immigrants. In 2005, as part of a “Community Empowerment” civic engagement program, we undertook research on the barriers to naturalization confronted by Latino non-citizens in Houston, Los Angeles, and New York, in order to determine the best possible outreach strategies to increase naturalization rates within these communities. Based on the research (which included focus groups with both U.S. citizens and non-citizens), we learned that newcomers strongly agreed about the importance of U.S. citizenship. However, finding family funds to cover application costs was one of the most significant barriers cited by research participants. Many simply did not see naturalization as affordable, and found that repeated fee hikes made it more difficult to apply. We have frequently heard from applicants about the difficulties involved in having to save money, a little over time, in order to pay for application expenses. All of these concerns were raised before the increase, when the fees were \$400. We anticipate that the \$675 filing costs will prove to be even a greater challenge for our community and all newcomers.

Finally, USCIS data on trends in U.S. citizenship applications reveal the impact of the last substantial fee hike on naturalization applicants. In FY 1991, the naturalization application fee was \$90, and in FY 1994, there was a slight increase to \$95. In January 1999, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (the USCIS’ predecessor agency) raised the application fee to \$225, a 58% increase, which is close to the percentage magnitude of the current increase. According to USCIS data, in the two years prior to the 1999 increase, from January 1997 through December 1998, 2.2 million newcomers applied for naturalization. In the two-year period following the increase, between January 1999 and December 2001, the number of applicants fell to 1.7 million. We are deeply concerned that the current increase will cause a similar decline, as newcomers delay filing applications until they have saved the funds to afford them, or forego filing them entirely.

II. Fundamental Challenges in Our System of Financing Immigration Services

We believe that the dramatic increase in immigration application fees over the last decade and a half is a result of fundamental flaws in our system for financing immigration services, which have also left the USCIS without the funding for important business process and infrastructure improvements needed to modernize its operations. This system has primarily resulted from a combination of factors: 1) The USCIS' misinterpretation of a perceived statutory mandate to fund virtually all agency costs from application fee revenues, and the lack of Congressional action to clarify that the statutory section does not require the agency to completely fund its operations through those fees; 2) the agency's reluctance to seek sufficient appropriated funding to complement fee revenues, which could help keep application costs at a reasonable level; and 3) Congressional mandates which require many immigrant applicants to essentially fund services unrelated to their own applications. I would like to address each of these problems and provide policy recommendations to address them.

A. The USCIS' Determination of the Costs that Must be Covered by Fee Revenue

The USCIS is authorized to charge fees for immigration and naturalization applications under Section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), which provides:

“Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, all adjudication fees as are designated by the Attorney General in regulations shall be deposited as offsetting receipts into a separate account entitled ‘Immigration Examinations Fee Account’ in the Treasury of the United States, whether collected directly by the Attorney General or through clerks of courts...Provided further, That fees for providing adjudication and naturalization services may be set at a level that will ensure recovery of the full costs of providing all such services, including the costs of similar services provided without charge to asylum applicants or other immigrants. Such fees may also be set at a level that will recover any additional costs associated with the administration of the fees collected.” [When the Homeland Security Act of 2002 was enacted, which abolished the Immigration and Nationality Service (INS) and created the USCIS, the Attorney General's responsibilities under this section were essentially transferred to the Department of Homeland Security.]

Our first concern with the USCIS' interpretation of this statute is in the way it determines the "costs" of providing adjudication and naturalization services which are recovered from fees. Attached to this testimony is a copy of the comments we provided the agency when it officially proposed the fee increases, and those comments contain a more technical analysis of what we believe are some of the more questionable calculations used by the agency to ascertain how much it will cost to provide services to applicants. In summary, our major concerns include:

- Failure to take into account the impact of potential enhancements in productivity and business efficiencies on the ability of the agency to manage increases in its service costs;
- Questionable estimates of the volume of applications that agency anticipates receiving after the imposition of the fee increases, which could skew the agency's cost and revenue projections;
- Lack of clarity about how the agency calculates "indirect costs" – the costs it identifies as ongoing business expenses that cannot be attributed to a particular business operation – and how the agency incorporates those costs when determining specific application fees.
- The questionable inclusion of certain expenses that do not appear to be directly related to application adjudication in the "costs" of providing immigration services. For example, in its latest fee rulemaking, the agency included costs for Internal Security and Investigative Operations for the investigation of misconduct of Federal and contract employees, as well as the costs of processing Freedom of Information Act requests. In the past, the agency has included the annual expenses of litigation settlements in its service costs for the purposes of calculating immigration fees. We believe that other agencies receive appropriated monies to cover many of these costs, and that they should not be borne by immigrant applicants.

Moreover, we are particularly concerned that under our current system of financing immigration adjudications, newcomers are being required to shoulder the entire burden of paying for the modernization of the USCIS and major enhancements to our immigration operations that benefit the nation as a whole. In its rulemaking for the current increase, the USCIS described \$524.3 million in "additional resource requirements" which involve costs above the basic resources the agency claims it needs to meet its mission responsibilities. This \$524.3 million

represents one-quarter (26%) of the \$1.988 billion the agency assigns to FY 2007/2008 application processing activities. However, a significant number of these “resource requirements” appear to be for expenses which are unusual and atypical of a normal application processing year, such as the establishment of a second, full-service card production facility, and upgrades to the USCIS’ information technology environment. Similarly, the agency is passing on to applicants expenses involved in increased payments to the FBI for fingerprint, name, and security checks. These expenses stem from our nation’s efforts to ensure that our immigration operations adequately protect our national security. As is the case with the agency’s business and technology enhancements, these costs essentially represent an “investment” in the future of our immigration system that should not be funded by current immigration and naturalization applicants.

B. The USCIS’ Failure to Seek Appropriated Monies to Fund Major Business Enhancements

Our second fundamental concern with the USCIS’ interpretation of the statute which governs the financing of immigration services is the agency’s reluctance to request appropriated monies on a consistent basis to cover many of the foregoing costs that are now borne by newcomers. The agency maintains that the statute is a mandate to fund virtually all of its operational costs from applicant fee revenue. However, the language of the statute is discretionary, and not mandatory: it provides that fees “may” be set at a level that will ensure that recovery of the full costs of providing immigration services, not that the fees “must” be set at this level. The agency claims that there are other administrative mandates that support its interpretation, but even those mandates allow the head of the agency to make exceptions when warranted by special circumstances.

For most of our country's history, the USCIS, or its predecessor agencies, did not charge for immigration adjudication and naturalization services. In 1968, the INS began charging fees for such services but the fees were deposited in the General Treasury Fund until 1989. During that period, Congress appropriated funds to the USCIS for immigration adjudication and naturalization services. It has only been for the last 18 years that the applications fees have been essentially the "sole source of funding" for immigration adjudication and naturalization services.

There is no reason why Congress is prevented from appropriating funds for immigration and naturalization services, and there are many reasons why the USCIS should pro-actively seek such funding from Congress. In fact, as the USCIS itself acknowledged during its rulemaking on the current fee increase, for the past several years, Congress did appropriate monies as part of a five-year effort to reduce application backlogs, and the agency specifically mentions appropriations in FY 2006 (\$115 million), and FY 2007 (about \$182 million). Yet for FY 2008, the agency only asked for \$30 million in appropriated monies, and does not envision these funds as a significant source of revenue that will allow it to reduce application fees.

We commend the USCIS for its efforts to articulate a comprehensive vision of the infrastructure and process enhancements it believes are necessary to “Build a 21st Century Immigration Service,” as it describes in its outreach materials. We agree that many of these enhancements are long overdue, and that they will involve some fundamental changes in how the agency operates its business. But we are bewildered by the agency’s reluctance to approach and make its case to Congress to obtain new appropriated funding that the agency needs for an agency overhaul to face the challenges it confronts in a new and evolving national security environment. Congress was willing to appropriate monies when the USCIS faced the extraordinary challenge of reducing application backlogs. The USCIS now appears to face a similar challenge in making fundamental improvements that require a substantial investment, and it should demonstrate the leadership necessary to enable the agency to meet these challenges by requesting Congressional funding to supplement fee revenue.

As we urge the USCIS to seek appropriated monies to supplement fee revenue, we also wish to emphasize that those fees should remain an important component of our system of financing immigration services. Our newcomers come from hardworking, taxpaying families who see the payment of application fees as an important investment in their future and the future of their children. However, the USCIS must pursue appropriated funding so that it can enhance the delivery of its services without having to pass the entire cost on to these newcomers. Our system for financing immigration services should become a partnership where applicants pay a

reasonable fee for quality service, and Congress must appropriate sufficient monies to make that partnership a reality.

C. Congressional Action Required to Eliminate “Surcharges” for Unrelated Operation Costs

Section 286(m) of the INA, the statutory section which governs our system of financing immigration services, does specifically authorize the USCIS to pass along the costs of providing certain services for which fees are not charged to fee-paying applicants. As a result, the application fees paid by newcomers reflect “surcharges” for services unrelated to the processing of their applications. For example, Congress requires the USCIS to use fee revenue to operate the asylum and refugee programs, and to cover the expenses of processing applications for which applicants are provided fee waivers or exemptions. In its recent rulemaking, the USCIS allocated a total of \$72 to each application fee for these programs.

We believe it is entirely appropriate to provide services to refugees and asylees at no cost to them. Such service is a part of our foreign policy and enables the United States to be in compliance with various international human rights treaties to which the United States is a signatory. Similarly, we should continue our policy of providing fee waivers or exemptions for certain applicants, such as exemption from the naturalization fee for certain military personnel. However, we believe it is inappropriate for immigrants who are paying for other immigration and naturalization processing services to pay entirely for these unrelated services. Thus, Congress must take action to amend Section 286(m) of the INA to eliminate the requirement that results in the refugee/asylee and waiver/exemption surcharges on immigrant application fees. Congress must also ensure that it appropriates sufficient funding to adequately cover the operational costs related to the surcharges so that we can effectively achieve the humanitarian and foreign policy goals of our immigration system.

III. Policy Recommendations

We believe that the members of this subcommittee, the leadership of the USCIS, and those of us who work closely with our nation’s newcomers, share a common vision for America’s

immigration system. We want a modern, well-managed immigration agency that can make timely and accurate adjudications in an evolving national security environment. We want to ensure that applicants pay a reasonable fee to receive quality immigration services. However, our current system for financing these services will simply not allow us to achieve these goals. We believe the USCIS must rescind the current fee increase, and work with the Administration and Congress to implement the following:

- The USCIS should re-evaluate its methodology for making productivity and application volume estimates to ensure that it is making sound projections about the future costs of application processing.
- The USCIS should re-evaluate and more clearly articulate its methodology for determining the following costs and incorporating them into its fee calculations:
 - Indirect, ingoing business costs;
 - Costs which do not appear to be directly related to application adjudications; and
 - Costs which represent atypical or one-time expenditures for major business enhancements and infrastructure improvements.

In conducting this assessment, the USCIS should examine the practices of other federal agencies that charge user fees for their services to determine whether its practices are consistent with the “best practices” in other agencies. The USCIS should provide the President and Congress with a sound estimate of the foregoing costs, and the President should seek appropriated funding to cover these costs in his annual USCIS budget request. In this connection, the USCIS should also provide Congress with more detailed information about its infrastructure modernization efforts, and its plans to improve its delivery of services to applicants.

- Congress must amend Section 286(m) to clarify that appropriated funding should be used to complement fee revenue to cover the costs of immigration services. It should also amend Section 286(m) to eliminate the refugee/asylee and waiver/exemption surcharges. Congress must also appropriate sufficient funding on an annual basis to ensure that the USCIS can operate effectively without imposing unreasonable fee increases.

In this connection, we would like to commend Subcommittee Chair Lofgren for her leadership in introducing H. J. Res. 47, which expresses Congressional disapproval of the USCIS' fee increase and declares that it has no force or effect. We would also like to commend Subcommittee member Luis Gutierrez for introducing H.R. 1379, the Citizenship Promotion Act, which would implement many of the foregoing policy recommendations. We believe that both of these legislative actions are serving as critical catalysts for an unprecedented national discussion of skyrocketing immigration fees, their impact on newcomers, and the policy changes needed to fix our broken system of financing immigration services.

IV. Conclusion

Madam Chair, as our nation looks to its future, the economic, social and civic contributions of immigrants will continue to play a key role in our growth and prosperity. The fees that we charge immigration and naturalization applicants are an important component of our overall immigration policies. However, the USCIS' recent fee increases are a serious obstacle to achieving fair policies, and are a symptom of a fundamentally-flawed system for financing our immigration operations. If we do not make important and critical changes to this system, we are likely to see the price tag for immigration services continue to increase dramatically in the future, and many newcomer families will have to defer or even forego their dream of becoming full Americans. It is in America's best interest to have a well-managed immigration system which safeguards our national security and effectively adjudicates the millions of applications from immigrants who come to this country to join family members, build our communities, add their skills and talents to our nation's labor pool, and enrich the vitality of our democracy. The USCIS, the Administration, and Congress must all demonstrate the leadership required to ensure that we make sound and reasonable assessments of the costs needed to operate this system, and that we create a fair partnership between newcomers and our nation to pay for those costs.

I thank the Chairman, the Ranking Member, and the Subcommittee once again for providing us with the opportunity to share our views today on the USCIS' recent fee increase rule.



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April 2, 2007

Director, Regulatory Management Division
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Department of Homeland Security
111 Massachusetts Ave., NW 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20529

RE: DHS Docket No. USCIS 2006-0044

Dear Director of Regulatory Management:

The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials Educational Fund (NALEO) would like to take this opportunity to express our strong opposition to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services' (USCIS) proposal to increase several immigration and naturalization application fees, including the fees to initiate the naturalization process. The USCIS has proposed to adjust the current Examinations Fee schedule by amending 8 CFR part 103, Section 103.7 (b) (1); notice of the proposal was published in the February 1, 2007 Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 21, DHS Docket No. USCIS 2006-0044 (hereinafter referred to as the "Federal Register notice").

The NALEO Educational Fund is the leading national non-profit organization that facilitates Latino participation in the American political process, from citizenship to public service. The NALEO Educational Fund's constituency includes the more than 6,000 Latino elected and appointed officials nationwide. For the last two decades, the NALEO Educational Fund has assisted more than 125,000 legal permanent residents take the important step to U.S. citizenship through community-based workshops and other services throughout the country. Since 1985, the Fund has also operated a toll-free information and resource hotline for callers with questions about the naturalization process – in the last five years alone, we have assisted about 75,000 callers through the hotline. Since 1993, the Fund has conducted a comprehensive national public service media campaign to inform newcomers about the opportunities and requirements of U.S. citizenship.

In addition, in 2005, as part of a "Community Empowerment" civic engagement program, we undertook research on the barriers to naturalization confronted by Latino non-citizens in Houston, Los Angeles, and New York, in order to determine the best possible outreach strategies to increase naturalization rates within these communities. Based on the research (which included focus groups with both U.S. citizens and non-citizens), we learned

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that the current cost of initiating the naturalization process (\$400) was one of the major obstacles cited, together with the lack of access to reliable information about the naturalization process, and concerns about the level of English proficiency needed to pass the naturalization examination.

Most recently, in February 2007, we launched our *ya es hora ¡Ciudadanía!* (*It's time for citizenship!*) campaign, which has brought together alliances of community and faith based organizations, unions, public and private agencies, law offices and attorneys, elected and appointed officials, and private businesses in Southern California, Houston, New York and Miami. The purpose of this year-long campaign is to educate eligible legal permanent residents about U.S. citizenship and assist them with the naturalization process. We are conducting this campaign together with Univision, the nation's largest Spanish-language television network, and La Opinión, the largest Spanish language newspaper.

These comments are submitted in response to the USCIS Proposed Rule regarding "Adjustment of the Immigration and Naturalization Benefit Application and Petition Fee Schedule."

I. Introduction

The NALEO Educational Fund's unparalleled experience in U.S. citizenship promotion, assistance and research compels us to oppose and raise serious questions about the USCIS' fee proposal. We are particularly concerned about the increase in the fee for filing the Form N-400 Application for Naturalization, which would raise the fee from \$330 to \$575. Together with the proposed increase in the biometrics fee (from \$70 to \$80), the USCIS' fee hikes would raise the cost of initiating the naturalization process from \$400 to \$675, a 69% increase. We are deeply concerned that the USCIS has relied on questionable calculations to justify its immigration and naturalization fee hikes. We also believe that the proposed increases do not accurately reflect the cost of services being provided to applicants, and that the USCIS has taken into account costs that should not be charged to applicants. We also do not believe that the proposed increases are justified in light of the current quality of service provided by the agency or its proposed service enhancements. We urge the USCIS to pursue legislative changes and alternative sources of funding which will enable it to cover portions of the costs of its services before raising application fees. Finally, we believe the proposed increase in the fees for naturalization will place a significant burden on legal permanent residents pursuing U.S. citizenship, and is contrary to our national interest in promoting the integration of newcomers.

II. The USCIS Has Relied on Questionable Calculations to Justify the Proposed Fee Increases, and the Increases Do Not Accurately Reflect the Cost of Services Being Provided to Applicants

The USCIS is authorized to charge fees for immigration and naturalization applications under the Section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; in describing the legal authority to set

the level of these fees, the USCIS also refers to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-25, which directs federal agencies to charge the "full cost" of providing services when those services are provided to specific recipients. We are concerned that the USCIS has relied on questionable estimates and calculations in determining the level of its fee increases. We also believe that the increases proposed by the USCIS do not accurately reflect the cost of providing services to immigration and naturalization applicants, and imposes "surcharges" upon those applicants for services unrelated to the adjudication of their applications.

"Completion Rates" May Measure Current Agency Inefficiencies: In determining the full cost of providing services, the USCIS convened its Workload and Fee Projection Group, which conducted a review of the activities of costs of adjudication services funded through the Examinations Fee account. In assessing the cost of "Make Determination" on applications, which the USCIS characterizes as the largest processing activity cost, it appears that the Workload and Fee Projection Group used a modeling convention that essentially took a "snapshot" of the USCIS' practices during September 2005-August 2006. This snapshot included "completion rates" which measure the average adjudicative time needed to perform a particular activity. Thus, in determining the cost of making determinations on applications, the USCIS used the actual time it took the USCIS to perform the various immigration adjudication and naturalization activities, with no analysis of whether the agency could operate its program more efficiently and for a reduced cost to the applicant paying a fee.

The impact of this methodology is of particular concern for applications where significant fee increases are being justified as a result of a "threefold increase in completion rates," as is the case with the Form N-400 (discussed in Section X of the Federal Register notice). The USCIS attributes most of the increases in completion rates to the additional time devoted to the expansion of background checks instituted in July 2002. However, we understand that many of these checks are background checks conducted through the Interagency Border Inspection System (IBIS). The USCIS notes that these checks were instituted nearly 5 years ago – we question why the agency has not found a way to improve its efficiency in making these checks in the past five years, so that it can reduce the adjudicative time spent on them.

Moreover, in determining the amount of any increase, the USCIS should take into account any cost-savings it will realize as a result of increased productivity or efficiencies it intends to realize in the coming fiscal years, such as those which may result from its enhanced staffing model, improved staff training, and upgrades to its technology infrastructure. In Section IV(E)(3) of the Federal Register notice, the USCIS describes an ambitious program of service, security and infrastructure enhancements for which it needs additional funds. We hope that these improvements will result in better management and more efficient use of its resources. We believe that the USCIS should demonstrate that it has taken into account the cost of processing immigration and naturalization applications under its enhanced processing systems in ascertaining the appropriate application fees.

Questionable Estimates of Application Volumes: In addition, we also question the estimates of application volume presented in Table 7, Section V (B) of the Federal Register notice, which the USCIS uses to calculate application unit costs. Generally, the USCIS projects a decrease in the volume of most applications; where increases are projected, the most significant are for the Form N-400 and the Form I-485.

However, based on our own experience with naturalization applicants, and data from the USCIS, we have seen that naturalization applications increase dramatically immediately prior to the imposition of a fee hike, followed by a decline in applications. USCIS data reveal that the number of naturalization applications filed with the agency increased from 602,972 in Fiscal Year 2005 to 730,642 in FY 2006, an increase of 21%. In Los Angeles, in January and February 2007, we saw very significant increases in Form N-400 filings over the previous year. In January 2007, 18,024 Form N-400s were filed, compared to 7,334 in January 2006. In February 2007, 15,568 Form N-400's were filed compared to 7,411 in February 2006. As noted earlier, based on our discussions with naturalization applicants, we know that many consider the current \$400 application cost to be a serious barrier for naturalization, and based on our past experiences, we believe that there will be a significant decline in applications after the increase takes effect.

We understand that the USCIS believes that after the imposition of fee increases, the number of applications will start to increase again or level off. However, the dollar amount of the proposed increase in the fees to initiate the naturalization process (\$275) is the largest ever in USCIS history, and the \$675 fee represents for many newcomer families the cost of a monthly rent or mortgage payment, their highest household expenditure. According to data from the 2000 Census, 43% of non-citizen households pay at least \$700 in rent each month. Thus, if the proposed increase is implemented, it is very likely that many applicants will delay their applications or forego filing them entirely. As is the case with any business that raises prices too steeply beyond what its customers can afford, the USCIS may experience a decline in fee revenue that will make it impossible for the agency to cover its estimated costs.

Concerns About "Indirect Cost" Calculations: We also question the USCIS' calculations with respect to the \$924 million in "indirect costs" described in Section VI of the Federal Register notice, which the agency defines as "the ongoing administrative expenses of a business which cannot be attributed to any specific business activity, but are still necessary for the business to function." While identifying the total amount of these costs, it is unclear precisely how the USCIS incorporates them into its direct costs – it appears to make them a fixed percentage of the direct costs of each application, but the amount of this percentage or how it is incorporated seems vague. We believe the USCIS should provide explicit information on the amount of this percentage so that the public can better understand the relationship of indirect and direct costs in the USCIS' calculation of the increase.

"Additional Resource Requirements" Include Atypical Processing Costs: In determining the funding needed for the enhancements described in Section IV(E)(3), the USCIS identified

\$524.3 million in “additional resource requirements,” which involve costs above the basic resources the agency claims it needs to meet its mission responsibilities. This \$524.3 million represents one-quarter (26%) of the \$1.988 billion the agency assigns to FY 2007/2008 application processing activities. However, a significant number of these “resource requirements” appear to be for expenses which are unusual and atypical of a normal processing year. These expenses include the establishment of a second, full-service card production facility (\$34.3 million), and upgrades to the USCIS’ information technology environment (\$124.3 million). These infrastructure costs essentially represent an “investment” that should not be funded by current immigration and naturalization applicants and must not be included in the fee calculation. As discussed further below, the USCIS should seek appropriated funding from Congress to pay for these large atypical funding needs, and should remove these costs from the calculation of the naturalization fee. While the list of atypical expenses identified in this paragraph is not exhaustive, those expenses alone total \$158.6 million. The USCIS could subtract this amount from its fee calculations and pass the savings on to the customer.

Other FY 2008/2007 Costs Which Should Not Be Covered By Applicant Fees: In addition to its proposed infrastructure investments, the USCIS also includes in the FY 2007/2008 Immigration Examination Fee Account (IEFA) costs expenses which do not just benefit applicants, but which also benefit everyone in the nation. In some cases, these are expenses for which other government agencies receive appropriated funds, or which are simply not the type of expenses which should be paid for by user fees. These expenses include increased payments to the FBI for fingerprint, name, and security checks which benefit national security; and processing of Freedom of Information Act requests, for which every other government agency receives appropriated monies. In addition, the costs for Internal Security and Investigative Operations for the investigation of misconduct of Federal and contract employees should not be borne by immigrant applicants. As is the case with infrastructure enhancement expenses, the USCIS should seek appropriated funding to cover these costs.

USCIS Should Seek Statutory Changes to Eliminate “Surcharges”: As a result of USCIS and Congressional actions, the application fees paid by immigrants reflect “surcharges” for services unrelated to the processing of their applications. For example, Congress requires the USCIS to use the IEFA to run the asylum and refugee programs; according to the Federal Register notice announcing the fee increases, these program costs amount to 8% of the FY 2007/2008 IEFA costs. In assigning amounts to various fees to cover these costs, Table 11 in Section VIII of the Federal Register notice indicates that the USCIS has allocated \$42 to each application for these programs. The USCIS itself refers to this additional component as a “surcharge” to its application fees.

An additional surcharge to the asylum/refugee costs is the surcharge for cases that qualify for waivers and exemptions. The USCIS estimates that the cost associated with its waivers/exemptions is \$150 million, or 6% of the FY 2007/2008 IEFA costs. Table 11 indicates that the USCIS has allocated \$30 to each application for these costs.

It is entirely appropriate to provide services to these categories of people at no cost to them. Such service is a part of our foreign policy and enables the United States to be in compliance with various international human rights treaties to which the United States is a signatory. However, it is inappropriate for immigrants who are paying for other immigration and naturalization processing services to pay for these unrelated services. Congress should support the handling of refugee and asylee cases; therefore, we emphasize that under no circumstances should an application fee be charged to applicants for refugee or asylum status.

Although the USCIS does not control Congress, it is the USCIS' responsibility to present a strong case to our nation's legislators as to why the Examinations Fee Account should only be used for services for which it charges fees. The USCIS should make its case to Congress and allow Congress time to act upon it before implementing its proposed fee hikes.

III. The USCIS' Proposed Increases Are Not Justified in Light of the Current Quality of Service Provided by the Agency or its Proposed Enhancements

The fees for initiating the naturalization process have been soaring since 1991, when newcomers paid \$90 to apply for U.S. citizenship. While the USCIS has made improvements in the quality of its services, it still needs to make significant progress. The agency has definitely reduced its naturalization backlogs and processing times – in the late 1990's, applicants confronted an average wait of about two years, and the agency now estimates that the average processing time is about seven months. However, there are still a substantial number of naturalization applicants who have been waiting security clearances for years, and the agency has been subject to litigation over some of these cases.

Moreover, in USCIS materials describing the fee increase, one justification offered is that the agency will be able to reduce Form N-400 average processing times from seven to five months. To the extent that reduced processing time is one measure of the quality of service applicants receive, the USCIS is essentially proposing a 69% increase in costs to achieve a 40% increase in service. We do not believe that processing time reduction justifies the enormous burden that the fee increase will impose on naturalization applicants.

IV. The USCIS Should Seek Congressional Appropriations to More Effectively Fund Immigration and Application Naturalization Activities

For most of our country's history, the USCIS did not charge for immigration adjudication and naturalization services. In 1968, the INS began charging fees for such services but the fees were deposited in the General Treasury Fund until 1989. During that period, Congress appropriated funds to the USCIS for immigration adjudication and naturalization services. It has only been for the last 18 years that the fees deposited in the Examinations Fee Account have been essentially the "sole source of funding" for immigration adjudication and naturalization services.

There is no reason why Congress is prevented from appropriating funds for immigration and naturalization services, and there are many reasons why the USCIS should seek such funding from Congress. In fact, as the USCIS itself acknowledges in Section III(C) of the Federal Register notice, for the past several years, Congress did appropriate monies as part of a five-year effort to reduce application backlogs, and the agency specifically mentions appropriations in FY 2006 (\$115 million), and FY 2007 (about \$182 million). Yet for FY 2008, the agency is now asking for only \$30 million in appropriated monies, and does not envision these funds as a significant source of revenue that will allow it to reduce application fees.

We commend the USCIS for its efforts to articulate a comprehensive vision of the infrastructure and process enhancements it believes are necessary to “Build a 21st Century Immigration Service,” as described in the press materials disseminated by the agency. We agree that many of these enhancements are long overdue, and that they will involve some fundamental changes in how the agency operates its business. But we are bewildered by the agency’s reluctance to approach and make its case to Congress to obtain new appropriated funding for an agency overhaul. Congress was willing to appropriate monies when the USCIS faced the extraordinary challenge of reducing application backlogs. The USCIS now appears to face a similar challenge in making fundamental improvements that require a substantial investment, and it should demonstrate the leadership necessary to enable the agency to meet these challenges by requesting Congressional funding to supplement fee revenue. Additionally, as noted above, the USCIS should seek legislative changes that would enable appropriations to be used to cover the cost of adjudicating refugee and asylee cases, as well as waiver and exemption expenses; such costs should not be covered by “surcharges” to naturalization applicants.

We are particularly concerned about the USCIS’ public characterization of the statutory “mandate” that it claims requires it to recover the full costs of application services from fees and prevents it from seeking Congressional appropriations. The USCIS refers to Section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to support that claim; however, this section specifically states that application fees “*may* be set at a level that will ensure recovery of the full costs of providing all such services.” This language does not require the agency to do so.

The USCIS also makes reference to OMB Circular No. A-25, which establishes federal policies for user fees assessed for government services that convey “special benefits” to recipients beyond those accruing to the general public. This Circular does state a general policy that that user charges must be sufficient to recover the full costs of the services, but in Section 6(c)(2)(b), it also explicitly allows agency heads to make exceptions to the general policy if any condition exists that the agency head believes justifies an exception. First, insofar as this circular is an administrative policy memorandum, it does not have the force of law. Moreover, as discussed in more detail below, we believe that the USCIS would be well-justified in making an exception to the Circular’s general policy in light of the significant burden that the fee increase would impose on legal permanent residents who are pursuing U.S. citizenship, and the positive benefits of increased naturalization to our nation.

V. The Proposed Increase in Naturalization Fees Will Place a Significant Burden on Legal Permanent Residents Pursuing U.S. Citizenship, and is Contrary to the Public Interest in Newcomer Integration

The proposed increase will impose a prohibitive financial burden on countless immigrant families. According to 2000 U.S. Census data, about one out of three of our nation's non-citizen households (36%) have annual incomes of less than \$25,000. According to a March 2007 report released by the Pew Hispanic Center, "Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing to Naturalize," 24% of legal permanent residents eligible to naturalize - or one out of four - have family incomes below the poverty line. Mexican newcomers eligible to naturalize face even more significant financial challenges: 32%, or nearly one out of three, have family incomes below the poverty line. Based on our work with Latino newcomers, we know that family members often want to pursue U.S. citizenship by applying for naturalization at the same time. With the increase proposed by the USCIS, a family of four would confront a bill amounting to \$2,700.

Applicants for U.S. citizenship already incur substantial costs in completing the naturalization process - they must pay for such costs as application assistance, legal services, photographs, and English and civics educational services. Currently, we know that many newcomers simply cannot afford to become U.S. citizens; the proposed fee increase will put naturalization beyond the reach of far more immigrants, including many of the most vulnerable members of our community such as the elderly and the disabled.

The USCIS is proposing to raise the fees to initiate the U.S. citizenship process by 69% at a time when greater naturalization is critical to the future of our nation. Legal permanent residents who embrace U.S. citizenship are motivated by a desire to demonstrate their commitment to this country, and when they gain the right to become full participants in the political process, our democracy becomes stronger and more representative. Greater naturalization also makes a wider group of skilled and talented workers available in our workforce for positions that are barred to non-citizens.

President George W. Bush and the USCIS recognize that the naturalization of legal permanent residents is in the best interests of this country. In his State of the Union address, the President emphasized the value of upholding the nation's tradition that welcomes and "assimilates" new arrivals. In June 2006, by Executive Order, the President established that Task Force on New Americans, in order to strengthen the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security and federal, state, and local agencies to help "legal immigrants...fully become Americans." The Executive Order charges the Task Force with making recommendations to the President on actions that will enhance cooperation between federal agencies and among federal, state and local authorities responsible for the integration of legal permanent residents. However, placing naturalization beyond the reach of many of our nation's newcomers is completely contrary to the spirit of the Administration's civic integration efforts, and will ultimately undermine them. We cannot claim that we are truly committed to encouraging legal permanent residents to embrace American civic values when we simultaneously impose an exorbitant and unfair price tag on the cost of U.S. citizenship.

VI. Conclusion

As our nation looks to its future, the economic, social and civic contributions of immigrants will play a key role in our growth and prosperity. The fees that we charge immigration and naturalization applicants are an important component of our overall immigration policies – policies which should be fair and which should further our nation's interest in a vibrant and vital democracy. However, the USCIS' proposed fee increases are a serious obstacle to achieving these goals. We believe the USCIS has relied upon flawed or questionable calculations in determining the amount of the increases. The magnitude of the fee hikes do not appear to be justified in light of the quality of services received by applicants. The agency has not pursued available alternatives to more effectively fund its activities. The fee increases would impose an unfair burden on newcomer families with limited resources who would have to defer or even forego their dream of U.S. citizenship. In light of the foregoing concerns, we believe that the USCIS cannot justify its increases in immigration and naturalization fees, and we urge the agency to withdraw or reconsider its proposal.

Thank you for considering our Comments. Please do not hesitate to contact Rosalind Gold, Senior Director of Policy, Research and Advocacy, Los Angeles Office, at 213-747-7606, ext. 120 or rgold@naleo.org if you have any questions or if we can be of further assistance during the comment process.

Sincerely,



Arturo Vargas
Executive Director

cc: Latino Members of Congress
The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy, Chair, Senate Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and Border Security
The Honorable Zoe Lofgren, Chair, House Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law