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# REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

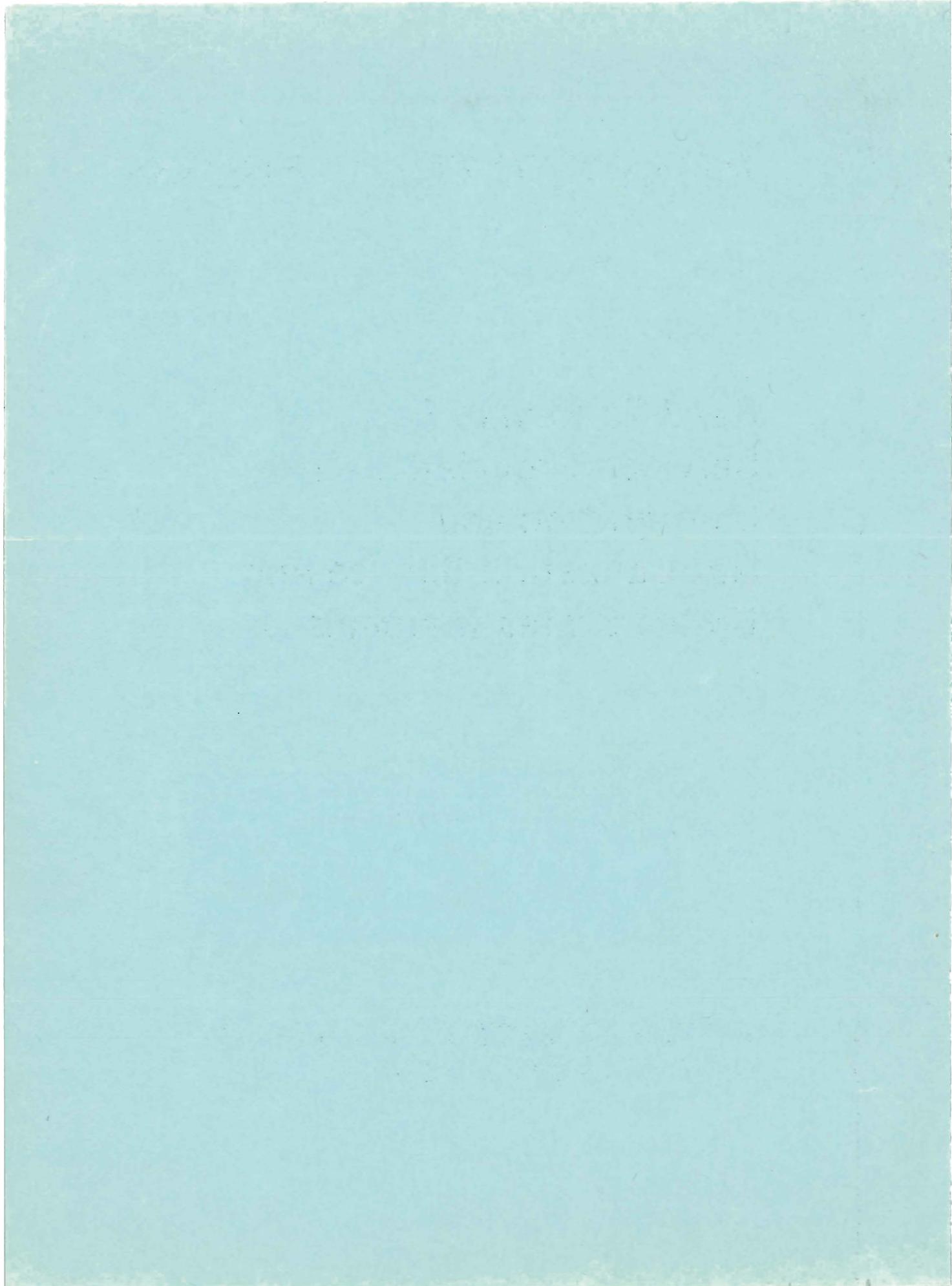
Need To Revise Fees For  
Services Provided By The  
Immigration And  
Naturalization Service And  
United States Marshals

B-125051

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BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL  
OF THE UNITED STATES

OCT. 7, 1969





COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

B-125051

To the President of the Senate and the  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

This is our report on the need to revise fees for services provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and United States marshals.

The review was made pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 67).

Copies of this report are being sent to the Director, Bureau of the Budget, and to the Attorney General.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James B. Aboites".

Comptroller General  
of the United States



D I G E S T

WHY THE REVIEW WAS MADE

Under Government policy charges for services performed by Federal agencies of special benefit to individuals should be sufficient to recover the full cost of providing the services.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) was concerned with whether the fees charged by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the United States marshals (USMs) for services provided to certain persons were sufficient to recover the full cost of providing these services. (See p. 16.)

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Certain fees charged by INS for various services dealing with immigration and naturalization matters were insufficient to recover the cost of these services by about \$2.8 million during fiscal year 1967. Certain other fees exceeded the cost of the services by about \$2.2 million during the same period. (See pp. 7 and 8.)

Public Law 90-609 of October 21, 1968, in effect, authorized the Attorney General to revise all the fees charged for INS services in accordance with the Government's general policy that services provided to or for any person shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible. As of June 30, 1969, none of the fees had been revised. (See p. 6.)

Statutory fees charged by the USMs for serving processes (subpoenas, summonses, complaints, writs, and various other court orders) for private litigants were insufficient--by about \$470,000 during fiscal year 1968--to recover the costs incurred. (See pp. 8 and 9.)

GAO believes that both these fees should be revised so that the revenue attained approximates the cost of providing the different services. (See p. 10.)

GAO found that the INS method of computing the cost of providing services for which fees are charged needs to be revised to comply with Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-25, Revised. GAO's review showed that INS's

computation of the costs applicable to the services provided in fiscal year 1967 were understated by about \$200,000. The Department does not develop costs for USMs' activities. (See pp. 9 and 12.)

RECOMMENDATIONS OR SUGGESTIONS

GAO recommends to the Attorney General that:

- 1.--The INS fees be set at a level that will recover the cost of providing the services in accordance with law.
- 2.--Procedures be established for determining the USMs' costs of providing services to private litigants.
- 3.--Consideration be given to proposing to the Congress that the USMs' fees be revised to a level that will result in the recovery of the costs of providing the services or that the authority for the revision of the fees be vested in the Attorney General. (See p. 10.)
- 4.--INS be required to utilize the most current and complete information available to determine, on an annual basis, the cost of services provided for which fees are charged. (See p. 15.)

AGENCY ACTIONS AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

The Department of Justice officials generally agreed with GAO's findings and recommendations as pointed out in the report and corrective actions have been planned. (See p. 19.)

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CONGRESS

This report is being issued to the Congress because of its continuing interest and concern that services provided to special beneficiaries by the Federal Government be self-sustaining to the fullest possible extent.

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ABBREVIATIONS

BOB	Bureau of the Budget
GAO	General Accounting Office
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
USMs	United States marshals



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- 3.--Consideration be given to proposing to the Congress that the USMs' fees be revised to a level that will result in the recovery of the costs of providing the services or that the authority for the revision of the fees be vested in the Attorney General. (See p. 10.)
- 4.--INS be required to utilize the most current and complete information available to determine, on an annual basis, the cost of services provided for which fees are charged. (See p. 15.)

AGENCY ACTIONS AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

The Department of Justice officials generally agreed with GAO's findings and recommendations as pointed out in the report and corrective actions have been planned. (See p. 19.)

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CONGRESS

This report is being issued to the Congress because of its continuing interest and concern that services provided to special beneficiaries by the Federal Government be self-sustaining to the fullest possible extent.

## INTRODUCTION

The General Accounting Office has made a review of the policies and procedures related to the assessment of fees for services provided to certain persons by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the United States marshals, Department of Justice. The scope of our review is presented on page 16.

Prior to March 1969, the assessment and collection of fees for services provided by INS and USMs were under the direction of the Commissioner, INS, and the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, respectively. However, in March 1969 responsibility for USMs' functions was transferred to the Deputy Attorney General.

## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

INS is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the immigration and nationality laws relating to the admission, exclusion, and deportation of aliens and the naturalization of aliens lawfully resident in the United States. The activities of INS consist primarily of (1) inspection, (2) detention and deportation, (3) naturalization, (4) border patrol, and (5) investigation. The activities are performed in the central office in Washington, D.C.; four regional offices; and 36 district offices, four of which are in foreign countries.

INS charges fees for processing various types of petitions and applications, such as a petition for naturalization and an application for waiver of the foreign residence requirement. All fees collected by INS offices and clerks of the U.S. Courts are deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts except for the territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands where such collections are deposited in their respective treasuries. State and local courts having naturalization jurisdiction are permitted to retain one half of all fees collected, up to \$3,000 annually for each court.

During fiscal year 1967, INS charged fees for 45 different types of services. Of these fees, 20 were set by statute and 25 were set administratively. The fees

*all fees collected  
by INS  
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court*

collected in fiscal year 1967 amounted to about \$6.8 million, of which about \$6.5 million was deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Public Law 90-609, approved October 21, 1968, amended the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1351 and 1455) to eliminate the statutory prescription of fees and, in effect, authorized the Attorney General to set fees at a level sufficient to recover the costs of the services.

#### UNITED STATES MARSHALS

USMs are law enforcement officers for the Department and serve as disbursing officers for the Department and the U.S. Courts. When serving as disbursing officers for the courts, the USMs are subject to the regulations of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

The USMs perform administrative assignments for the Attorney General; execute lawful orders and commands of the Federal courts; serve processes issued by Federal courts on behalf of the United States, private litigants, congressional committees, and governmental regulatory bodies; execute search warrants and warrants of arrest; and, when required, attend court sessions. The USMs also arrest, guard, and transport Federal prisoners; seize, guard, and sell, or otherwise dispose of personal or real property pursuant to Federal court orders; and act as guards to protect the lives of defendants and key witnesses in Federal cases.

The USMs charged private litigants fees and mileage as established by statute for serving processes (writs, subpoenas, summonses and complaints, and other court orders). Public Law 87-621, approved August 31, 1962, established the fees which ranged from \$1 to \$4 and a mileage charge of 12 cents a mile for travel necessary to perform the services. The majority of the fees charged were either \$2 or \$3, plus the mileage charge.

During fiscal year 1968 the USMs in the 86 judicial districts considered in our review served about 343,000 processes; we estimate that about 117,000 were served for private litigants. The actual amount of fees and the mileage

charges collected for serving processes could not be determined by us because the USMs did not record, nor did the Department require, such information. The fees and mileage charges collected were deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts and did not augment the USMs' appropriation.

A list of the principal Department of Justice officials responsible for administration of the fees and related services discussed in this report is presented as appendix II.

NEED TO REVISE FEES FOR SERVICES  
PROVIDED BY INS AND USMs

Our review of INS fees charged certain persons for various services and the USMs' fees charged private litigants for serving processes showed that the fees should be revised.

There were 45 various types of INS fees in effect during fiscal year 1967. Our computations showed that (1) 19 fees resulted in revenues of about \$2.8 million less than the estimated cost of providing the services, (2) 24 fees resulted in revenues of about \$2.2 million more than the estimated cost of providing the services, (3) one fee resulted in revenues that approximated the estimated cost of providing the services, and (4) no services were provided for which the remaining fee had been prescribed.

Of the 45 fees, 20 had been set by statute and 25 had been set administratively and had not been revised for periods ranging from about 3 to 15 years. Public Law 90-609, approved October 21, 1968, authorizes the Attorney General to set the fees that had previously been set by statute. Although INS was aware that most of the former statutory and administratively set fees were either substantially above or below the cost of providing the services, it had not revised any of the fees as of June 30, 1969.

Our review of the USMs' fees charged private litigants for serving an estimated 117,000 processes during fiscal year 1968 showed that the fees resulted in revenues that were about \$470,000 less than the estimated cost of providing the services. The various USMs' fees were set by statute and are not subject to administrative revision.

The general policy of the Government, as set forth in title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (31 U.S.C. 483a), is that services provided to or for any person shall be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible. Bureau of the Budget (BOB) Circular No. A-25, Revised, dated October 22, 1963, sets forth general guidelines for the determination of costs that should be considered in computing user charges. The circular also

provides that "The cost of providing the service shall be reviewed every year and the fees adjusted as necessary."

Although this general policy is not applicable to the USMs' fees, which are set by statute, we believe that both the USMs' and the INS fees should be revised so that they will result in revenues that approximate the cost of providing the various services.

#### INS FEES

During fiscal year 1967, of the 45 fees charged by INS, 19 resulted in revenues that were less than our estimates of the cost of providing the services and 24 resulted in revenues that were in excess of our estimates of the cost of providing the services.

#### Inadequate fees

Our computations showed that INS fees totaling about \$2.6 million for 19 types of services in connection with processing applications and petitions dealing with immigration and naturalization matters were about \$2.8 million less than our estimates of the cost of providing the services. Of the 19 fees, eight were set by statute and 11 were set administratively.

The nonrecovery of the estimated costs resulted mainly from the inadequacy of the statutory fees for two types of services.

1. The fee of \$10 charged for processing about 108,000 petitions for naturalization which resulted in the recovery of about \$1.8 million less than the estimated processing costs of \$2.9 million.
2. The fee of \$10 charged for processing about 37,000 petitions to classify preference status of aliens, which resulted in the recovery of about \$525,000 less than the estimated processing costs of about \$898,000.

Of the 11 fees that were set administratively, the revenues were about \$308,000 less than our estimates of the cost of providing the services. For example, the fee of \$25 for processing applications for waiver of foreign residence requirement resulted in revenues of about \$107,000 less than the estimated costs of about \$148,000.

### Excessive fees

Our computations showed that the INS fees totaling about \$4.1 million for 24 types of services provided during fiscal year 1967 resulted in revenues of about \$2.2 million in excess of our estimates of the cost of providing the services. Of these fees, 12 had been set by statute and 12 had been set administratively.

Of the 12 fees that had been set by statute, the revenues exceeded the estimated costs of providing the services by about \$1.9 million. Of this excess recovery of estimated costs, about \$1 million resulted from the fee of \$10 for processing about 133,000 applications for the extension of stays in the United States by nonimmigrants.

Of the 12 fees that had been set administratively, the revenues exceeded the estimated costs of providing the services by about \$279,000. About \$131,000 of this excess recovery resulted from the fee of \$5 for the processing of about 60,000 applications for alien registration receipt cards in lieu of those lost, mutilated, or destroyed or for a change of name. The remaining excess recovery of about \$148,000 was attributable, principally, to four other services.

### USM FEES

On the basis of our review of the USM fees for services provided to private litigants, we estimate that the fees charged for serving about 117,000 processes (subpoenas, summonses, complaints, writs, and various other court orders) during fiscal year 1968 were about \$470,000 less than the cost of providing the services.

Public Law 87-621, approved August 31, 1962 (28 U.S.C. 1921), increased the statutory fees for serving processes on the behalf of private litigants for the first time in about 110 years. In relation to the fee increases, the House Committee on the Judiciary in House Report 1724, dated May 22, 1962, stated:

"This bill is expected to produce about \$150,000 a year in additional non-tax-derived revenues.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The Committee on the Judiciary is aware of the need to avoid raising the cost of litigation in the Federal courts to a prohibitive level. However, the committee is of the view that it would not unduly burden private litigants to require them to bear a greater share of the costs of their litigation. Accordingly, this bill would moderately increase the fees charged to private litigants for the services of U.S. marshals."

Fees for serving subpoenas are \$2 and \$3 for most other types of processes. To determine to what extent the fees established by Public Law 87-621 in 1962 recover costs, we examined USM reports and daily logs related to serving processes in 22 of the 86 judicial districts located in the continental United States, exclusive of the District of Columbia.

The USMs do not maintain records showing the number of processes served for private litigants, the fees collected, or the costs incurred in providing the services. The USM monthly statistical reports for the 86 judicial districts showed that about 343,000 processes were served in fiscal year 1968 for the Government and for private litigants.

On the basis of a statistical sampling of deputy USMs' daily logs of time taken to serve processes in a selected month and using the deputy USMs' average salary, we estimate that, if the month selected for our sample was typical, about 117,000 processes were served for private litigants during fiscal year 1968, the fees averaged about \$2.70 a process, and the costs averaged about \$6.70 a

process. Accordingly, for fiscal year 1968 the estimated revenues were about \$470,000 less than the estimated cost of providing the services for private litigants.

### CONCLUSION

We believe that both the INS fees charged for various types of services provided and the USMs' fees charged private litigants for serving processes should be revised so that the resultant revenue for each type of service approximates the cost of providing the service.

The cost of services not recovered by fees is borne by the general taxpayer, and fees which recover more than the cost of the services are not equitable to the recipient. We believe that fairness and equity between the taxpayer and recipients of special benefits require that all governmental services or privileges which provide special benefits to identifiable recipients above and beyond those which accrue to the public at large should be financed by a system of user charges designed to recover but not exceed costs and should be borne by those who benefit from the specific service.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

We therefore recommend to the Attorney General that:

1. The INS fees for the various types of services provided be set at a level that will result in recovering the cost of providing the services in accordance with the general policy of the Government as set forth in title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952 (31 U.S.C. 483a).
2. Procedures be established for determining the USMs' costs of providing services to private litigants.
3. Consideration be given to proposing to the Congress that the USMs' fees be revised to a level that will result in the recovery of the costs of providing the services or that the authority for the revision of the fees be vested in the Attorney General.

By letter dated April 9, 1969, the Assistant Attorney General for Administration informed us that:

"Legislation was proposed by the Department to the 84th, 85th, 86th, and 87th Congresses to authorize the Attorney General to prescribe fees to be charged private litigants for services rendered to them by U.S. Marshals. Although Congress failed to approve such legislation, it did enact Public Law 87-621 specifically increasing fees for marshals' service to private litigants. Since that time administrative costs have continued to rise thereby increasing the disparity between the fees charged and the cost for serving process. We presently are considering proposing legislation authorizing administrative adjustment of the U.S. Marshals' fees or revising the fees prescribed by existing law. We are in agreement that procedures need to be established to permit the current determination of marshals' costs for serving process."

The Assistant Attorney General for Administration informed us that a new INS fee structure will be released shortly pursuant to the authority contained in Public Law 90-609 and will include adjustment of other INS fees previously subject to administrative revision. In discussing the INS fees, he stated that "Although some fees collected have been below cost, it is important to note that during the last five years total fee collections have exceeded the costs in each year."

However, INS furnished us with information which showed that the unrecovered costs of providing the various services in fiscal year 1967 amounted to over \$400,000 which is about \$200,000 less than our computation of unrecovered costs. (See p.12.) As pointed out in the following sections of this report, the INS determination of the cost of providing the services did not conform with the guidelines set forth in BOB Circular No. A-25, Revised, for determining costs.

## IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN INS

### COSTING METHODS

Our review showed that the INS method of computing the cost of providing the various services for which fees are charged needs to be revised to comply with the guidelines for computing costs as prescribed in BOB Circular No. A-25, Revised. The INS estimate of fiscal year 1967 costs of these services totaled about \$7.2 million. We found, however, that INS did not (1) use the then-current average salary costs and average time taken to perform the services, (2) include all fringe benefit costs, and (3) include certain other indirect program costs. As a result, the INS estimate of costs was understated by about \$200,000.

With respect to what shall constitute costs, BOB Circular No. A-25 provides:

"\*\*\* The cost computation shall cover the direct and indirect costs to the Government of carrying out the activity, including but not limited to:

- (1) Salaries, employee leave, travel expense, rent, cost of fee collection, postage, maintenance, operation and depreciation of buildings and equipment, and personnel costs other than direct salaries, (e.g., retirement and employee insurance);
- (2) A proportionate share of the agency's management and supervisory costs;\*\*\*."

On the basis of the information developed through its cost accounting system, INS prepared and distributed reports to its management officials showing (1) the amount charged for fees, (2) the estimated cost of services rendered, (3) the number of fees and the amounts where charges exceeded the estimated cost, and (4) the number of fees and the amounts where estimated cost exceeded the charges.

INS computed the cost of providing the various services by ascertaining the direct salary costs of INS officer and clerical personnel pertaining to the processing of

each type of application or petition and added an amount for employee fringe benefits, and administrative and recordkeeping costs. Our review showed that INS costs were understated principally because:

1. Salary costs for fiscal year 1967 were computed on the basis of an average salary cost in 1964 of \$14,210 for special inquiry officers and \$11,685 for trial attorneys. Our computation of the average salary costs in fiscal year 1967 showed that these salary costs were about \$16,675 and \$13,320, respectively.
2. Costs of employee fringe benefits--annual leave, retirement contributions, and insurance--were computed at a rate of 15.5 percent of base salaries, which rate did not include a factor for sick leave or holiday pay. On the basis of our review, we estimated that a rate of about 24 percent of base salaries should have been used in fiscal year 1967 to compute the fringe benefit costs.
3. Administrative and recordkeeping obligations rather than actual costs were allocated to the activities for which fees were charged. This resulted in including amounts that were less than the actual costs and in excluding unfunded costs such as depreciation of about \$1.2 million. In addition, INS did not include other indirect program costs of about \$5.2 million in its computation of unit costs of services for which fees were charged.
4. Officer and clerical time expended in processing applications and petitions was based on time taken during fiscal year 1964. The average time expended in processing each application or petition is the basis used by INS to compute the unit cost of direct salaries.

Our review of the INS statistical reports concerning 17 different fees showed that, during the period between fiscal years 1964 and 1967, there were significant fluctuations in the time required for processing applications or petitions. In our reviews at the Baltimore, Maryland, and

the Washington, D.C., district offices, we found numerous and substantial fluctuations between the averages at the district offices, the regional office, and the national averages of time spent by INS officer and clerical personnel in processing applications.

Following are some examples of the fluctuations found in the average time expended in processing certain applications and petitions.

<u>Form No.</u>	<u>Average minutes per form</u>			
	<u>Fiscal year</u>			
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
	<u>Officer and supervisory time</u>			
I-17	77	101	76	103
I-140	286	301	190	111
I-191	115	161	199	151
I-600	161	155	132	112
I-601	363	332	296	229
I-612	822	1,008	416	453
	<u>Clerical time</u>			
I-17	67	88	80	98
I-140	293	318	240	137
I-191	97	77	91	160
I-600	168	195	229	132
I-601	491	482	314	217
I-612	599	606	431	445

We found that the current average processing time required to process the 28 other different applications and petitions could not be determined from INS statistical reports. INS officials informed us that the average processing time for nine of the 28 services was based on estimates made by Washington central office personnel. They informed us also that, for the remaining 19 services, the average processing time was computed by INS prior to 1964 but that records to support the computations were no longer available at the Washington central office.

## CONCLUSION

We believe that the costs for processing applications and petitions for which fees were charged during fiscal year 1967 were not computed from the best available data and resulted in an understatement of costs by about \$200,000. In our opinion, the INS should make an annual review of the costs of providing services--using the most current data available--and should revise the fees charged for services rendered in accordance with the guidelines set forth in BOB Circular No A-25, Revised.

## RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that the Attorney General require INS to utilize the most current and complete information available to determine, on an annual basis, the cost of services provided for which fees are charged.

The Assistant Attorney General for Administration, in commenting on the above recommendation, informed us that procedures had been adjusted for allocating INS costs to reflect accruals and that cost data was being reviewed to ensure that all pertinent current costs would be included.

## SCOPE OF REVIEW

Our detailed review, which was substantially completed in January 1969, included an examination of the applicable provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1101), and Public Law 87-621, approved August 31, 1962 (28 U.S.C. 1921), concerning the assessment of fees by the Department of Justice. Also, we (1) reviewed pertinent INS and USMs fee assessment policies, procedures, and practices, (2) evaluated the INS cost accounting system pertaining to the cost of processing aliens' applications and petitions for benefits, and (3) used statistical sampling methods to develop estimated costs for the serving of processes for private litigants by the USMs.

The review did not cover all aspects of the services for which fees were assessed but was directed primarily toward ascertaining whether the fees charged resulted in the recovery of the costs of providing the services.

We performed our review at the INS and USMs headquarters offices and the Administrative Division, Department of Justice, in Washington, D.C., and at the INS district offices located in Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, D.C.

**APPENDIXES**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

April 9, 1969

Address Reply to the  
Division Indicated  
Refer to Initials and Number

Mr. Max A. Neuwirth  
Associate Director  
Civil Division  
U. S. General Accounting Office  
Washington, D. C. 20548

Dear Mr. Neuwirth:

We have reviewed the proposed report to the Congress concerning fees charged by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and United States Marshals (USMs) for services rendered to the public.

We have the following comments on the recommendations in the proposed report:

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Recommendations

Establish INS fees at a level sufficient to recover the full cost of processing aliens' applications and petitions for benefits pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 90-609.

Require INS to utilize the most current and complete information available to determine, on an annual basis, the cost of services provided for aliens.

Comments

As stated in the report, the provisions of Public Law 90-609, approved October 21, 1968, authorize INS to administratively revise all of the fees charged for its services. Previous to the enactment of this legislation only 25 of the 45 fees charged by INS were subject to administrative revision. A new fee structure will be released shortly pursuant to the authority contained in Public Law 90-609 and will include adjustment of other fees previously subject to administrative revision.

Annual cost studies have been made by INS to determine the cost of its services. In connection with these studies, four revisions have been made in the fees in the last three years. Although some fees collected have been below cost, it is important to note that during the last five years total fee collections have exceeded the cost in each year. We have adjusted the procedures for allocating costs to reflect accruals, and cost data is being reviewed to assure that all pertinent current costs are included.

U. S. Marshals Service

Recommendations

Require that the cost of serving processes by USMs for private litigants be ascertained annually and propose legislation to adjust the fees for increases or decreases in such costs.

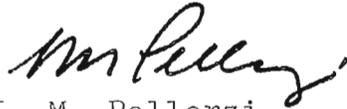
Consider proposing legislation to authorize the administrative adjustment of the USMs' fees for increases or decreases in the cost of serving processes for private litigants.

Comments

Legislation was proposed by the Department to the 84th, 85th, 86th, and 87th Congresses to authorize the Attorney General to prescribe fees to be charged private litigants for services rendered to them by U.S. Marshals. Although Congress failed to approve such legislation, it did enact Public Law 87-621 specifically increasing fees for marshals' service to private litigants. Since that time administrative costs have continued to rise thereby increasing the disparity between the fees charged and the cost for serving process. We presently are considering proposing legislation authorizing administrative adjustment of the U.S. Marshals' fees or revising the fees prescribed by existing law. We are in agreement that procedures need to be established to permit the current determination of marshals' costs for serving process. We are presently looking at the overall administration of the Marshals' Service and this matter will be included in that review.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the proposed report to the Congress and assure you of our interest and continued efforts to prescribe fees that are fair and equitable, and in accord with Congressional intent that services provided to the public be self-sustaining. One copy of the draft report is returned herewith, as requested.

Sincerely,



L. M. Pellerzi  
Assistant Attorney General  
for Administration

Enclosure

APPENDIX II

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF  
THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF  
FEES AND RELATED SERVICES COVERED BY  
OUR REVIEW

	Tenure of office	
	From	To
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL:</b>		
Nicholas deB. Katzenbach	Feb. 1965	Oct. 1966
Ramsey Clark (acting)	Oct. 1966	Mar. 1967
Ramsey Clark	Mar. 1967	Jan. 1969
John N. Mitchell	Jan. 1969	Present
 <b>DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL:</b>		
Ramsey Clark	Feb. 1965	Mar. 1967
Warren Christopher	July 1967	Jan. 1969
Richard G. Kleindienst	Feb. 1969	Present
 <b>ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR ADMINISTRATION:</b>		
Ernest C. Friesen, Jr.	Mar. 1966	Jan. 1968
John W. Adler (acting)	Jan. 1968	Mar. 1968
Leo M. Pellerzi	Mar. 1968	Present
 <b>HEAD, EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR U.S. MARSHALS:</b>		
James J. P. McShane	May 1962	Dec. 1968
John W. Cameron (acting)	Dec. 1968	Mar. 1969
Carl C. Turner	Mar. 1969	Present
 <b>COMMISSIONER, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE:</b>		
Raymond F. Farrell	Jan. 1962	Present

