

FY 2005 SCAAP Payment Formula

The following presents the method used in FY 2005 to calculate payments:

1. Using financial data the applicants supplied via GMS, a per diem rate is calculated for each jurisdiction. Specifically, a rate is determined using each applicant's annual correctional officer salary costs and the total number of all inmate days (i.e. the total number of days all inmates were held by the applicant jurisdiction, regardless of citizenship status).
2. ICE analyzes the inmate records and provides BJA with a data report that delineates each applicant's number of eligible, unknown, ineligible and invalid inmates, and each category's respective number of inmates.
3. Each jurisdiction's total eligible inmate days and a percentage of the unknown days are totaled then multiplied by the applicant's per diem rate to derive the total correctional officer salary costs for eligible and unknown inmate days for the reporting period. The percentage used for unknown days is based on a previously determined sliding scale, which gives credit to jurisdictions by type. The scale credits cities 60 percent, state 65 percent and counties 80 percent of their total unknown inmate days.
4. The value of each applicant's correctional officer salary costs associated with its eligible and credited unknown inmate days are then totaled. This total reflects the maximum amount subject to reimbursement by BJA for the reporting period. A percentage factor is then used to reflect the relationship between the total, all applicant eligible salary costs and the program's annual appropriation. For FY 2005, this factor was 33.52 percent.

$$\text{Step 1: } \frac{\text{Applicant Total Salary Cost/}}{\text{Applicant Total All Inmate Days}} = \text{Daily Cost per Inmate (Per Diem)}$$

$$\text{Step 2: } \text{Per Diem} \times \text{Illegal Days} = \text{Cost for Illegal Inmate Days}$$

$$\text{Step 3: } \frac{\text{Per Diem} \times \text{Unknown Inmate Days} \times \% \text{ based on type of jurisdiction}}{\text{(cities 60, states 65, counties 80)}} = \text{Cost for Unknown Inmate Days}$$

$$\text{Step 4: } \text{Cost for Illegal Inmate Days} + \text{Cost for Unknown Inmate Days} = \text{Salary Costs for All Illegal Inmate Days}$$

$$\text{Step 5: } \text{FY 2005 SCAAP Payment Ratio 33.52 percent of Salary Costs for All Illegal Inmate Days} = \text{2005 SCAAP Payment Amount}$$

Example of a jurisdiction's payment for FY 2005:

FY 2005 Sample SCAAP Manual Calculation

Step 1: $\$128,613,180 / 6,068,651 = \21.19

Step 2: $\$21.19 \times 236,716 = \$5,016,012$

Step 3: $\$21.19 \times 9,095 \times .65 = \$125,269$

Step 4: $\$5,016,012 + \$125,269 = \$5,141,281$

Step 5: $\$5,141,281 \times 33.52 = \$1,723,357^*$

*Due to rounding, there is a +/-1 variable allowance when manually calculating SCAAP payments.

ICE Vetting Process for SCAAP Inmate Files

- 1) The applicant's inmate records are first processed through the Central Index system (CIS). The CIS is primarily a pointer to the location of an alien's file but does not contain certain information about an alien's immigration status. ICE checks here first because it contains a record for every alien with whom ICE has had significant contact. The CIS is the best place to look for aliens who have maintained legal status or naturalized. Aliens that have been placed in removal proceedings should also be in the CIS, but the details of their case are not available in this system.
- 2) After processing in the CIS, the records are processed by the Deportable Alien Control System (DACS). The DACS is the repository of information about aliens who have been placed in removal proceedings. The DACS will have the outcome, if any, of those cases which can include an order of removal, a grant of relief, or an administrative closure. The record matching process does not depend on a match in CIS but will use that information if available.
- 3) The third stage is to process the records through the ICE version of the Executive Office for Immigration Review data base. This check is to help ascertain when an alien was placed in proceedings. That information is critical when the alien was in legal status. Under SCAAP rules, such aliens become eligible for payment if they were placed in proceedings before the period of incarceration began.

In each system, ICE first attempts to make a match based on an A-number, if one was supplied by the applicant. If no A-number was supplied, the CIS match process attempts a match based on an FBI number, if one was supplied (DACS cannot use the FBI number to attempt a record match.) If neither A-number nor FBI number is available, all systems attempt a match based on name and exact date of birth. ICE uses a set of routines to try variations on names in its multiple attempts to make a match.