

## **FY 2004 Award Formula Calculation**

The FY 2004 SCAAP award formula is derived through a multi-step process:

(1) Using data supplied by the applicants in the online GMS system, a per diem rate is calculated for each applicant jurisdiction, using their reported annual correctional officer salary costs and total number of all inmate days (i.e. total days for all inmates held by the applicant jurisdiction, regardless of citizenship status). This year, average per diem was \$23.30 per inmate.

(2) ICE analyzes the inmate records and provides BJA with a data report that delineates the number of eligible, unknown, ineligible, and invalid inmates and their corresponding inmate days for each applicant jurisdiction.

(3) The total eligible inmate days and a percentage of the unknown days are totaled; that total value is 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 reflects a sliding scale, developed by ICE that gives credit to jurisdictions, depending on their type. The current scale credits counties with 80% of their unknown days, cities with 60%, and states with 65%.

(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 value reflects the maximum amount subject to reimbursement by BJA for the reporting period. However, since the appropriation is typically below this value, a percentage factor is developed that reflects the relationship between the maximum reimbursable salary costs and current appropriation available. For FY 2004, this factor was .4216 - essentially, each jurisdiction's award was 42.16% of its total salary cost for eligible and credited unknown inmate days.

The payment formula calculation process occurs only one time, using all of the data provided by each participating jurisdiction, the annual appropriation, and ICE data vetting results. If a jurisdiction discovers errors or problems with its data after the awards are calculated (e.g. through an outside audit), the system-wide factor (i.e. 42.16%) remains unchanged and any required future adjustments to a payment amount utilizes that factor.

### **Example of a Jurisdiction's Payment Calculation for FY 2004 Program:**

Total Salary Costs: \$4,407,099.00

Total All Inmate Days: 200,385

Per Diem Cost - All Inmates (Total Salary/Total Inmate Days): \$21.99

Per Diem Cost per Inmate: \$21.99

Total Illegal Inmate Days (Per ICE): 13,853 (combines eligible and % of unknown days)

Salary Costs for Illegal Inmate Days (Per Diem x Illegal Days): \$304,627.47

Salary Costs for Illegal Inmate Days ONLY: \$304,627.47

2004 SCAAP Payment Ratio (varies each year): 42.16%

SCAAP Payment Amount: \$128,430.\*

Generally, there may be a wide variance between the total amount of salary costs reported by the jurisdiction and the final payment amount. This variance is due to adjustments for unknown, ineligible, or invalid inmate records, combined with an appropriation that only covers a portion of the calculated salary costs associated with verified undocumented criminal aliens.

**\*Actual system generated award levels may vary slightly.**

### **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 it does 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 a 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.