



Immigration Interest Group
April 16, 2024

DETENTION CENTERS

The United States maintains a system of detention facilities designed to hold individuals awaiting deportation and those suspected of visa violations, illegal entry, or other civil immigration violations.

Men, women, and children apprehended by CBP or ICE may be detained in one of the more than 200 jails and detention centers that make up ICE's detention system. ICE's detention system is built and operated on a correctional model, in direct conflict with the civil nature of immigration detention.

- * ICE held 36,263 immigrants in detention as of December 2023. The average daily cost of detaining an adult immigrant is \$157.20/day. (2024 estimate)

- * 66.8% have no criminal record. Many more have only minor offenses, including traffic violations.

- * Detention facilities in Texas housed the most people.

- * Alternatives to Detention (ATD) programs are monitoring 192,163 families and single individuals. The average daily cost is less than \$20.00.

- * The average length of stays is from 42 to 56 days.

There are 3 detention facilities in Colorado: Aurora, Teller County, El Paso County.

- *Aurora housed 900 detainees in December 2023.

FY 2024 GOVERNMENT FUNDING PACKAGE IS A MIXED-BAG ON IMMIGRATION
April 9, 2024. Adriel Oroaco. Immigrationimpact.com.

Signed by President Biden on March 23, the funding package for FY 2024 includes a full-year funding package for DHS. The CBP received funding to hire over 2,000 more border agents, an additional 150 CBP officers to staff ports of entry and \$1.7 billion for "border management", including new holding facilities and transportation of migrants from one detention center to another. ICE budget will expand to increase detention funding that permits the agency to detain 41,500 people at any given time (a 24% rise over its current detention bed capacity). Also \$300 million increase for removal operations, to expand deportations.

The agency's [Alternatives to Detention](#) (ATD) program will increase to \$470 million. ATD programs use phone applications, ankle monitors, and, most recently, smartwatches to monitor migrants in removal proceedings who are not in detention. According to TRAC, there were [184,038 families and individuals](#) in these programs as of March 9, 2024.

The compromise appropriations bill continues to fund the Case Management Pilot Program (CMPP), which uses social services—without GPS surveillance—to support migrants in their immigration process. CMPP, which is limited to a handful of cities, received \$15 million dollars, a decrease of \$5 million from last year's levels.

While original DHS appropriations bill passed by the House aimed to eliminate the Shelter and Services Program, which funds nonprofits and localities providing welcoming services to recently arrived migrants, the enacted bill appropriated \$650 million for it, a 20% drop from last year's level. This number is far below the amount needed to effectively support receiving communities.

It provides a modest increase in USCIS funding to address the work permit backlog and renewal applications and to process asylum applications. The compromise legislation continues to disproportionately fund aggressive enforcement and deterrence based policies and underfund processing and adjudication capacity.

For FY 2024 funding, DHS will provide funds to non-federal entities to off-set costs incurred for services for noncitizen migrant arrivals in their communities. Two entities in CO will receive funds: City/County of Denver, \$4,852,467. State of CO-Arapahoe County, \$4,852,467.