

Due diligence (reasonable diligence) means to exercise reasonable care in the preparation of inmate records to satisfy SCAAP's statutory and programmatic requirements. Jurisdictions must not submit inmate records that do not meet all SCAAP eligibility requirements.

For instance, an inmate's record indicates a foreign country of birth with U.S. citizenship or the United States as the country of birth. Without adequate or corroborating evidence to support this inmate's birth or citizenship claim, the jurisdiction may doubt its reliability. However, the jurisdiction may not unilaterally ignore this claim when no contrary documentation is available. Unless the jurisdiction, through its own documentation process, has determined that the citizenship or birth country claims by this inmate are false, the inmate record must not be included in the SCAAP application.

Conversely, if a jurisdiction's records show an otherwise qualifying inmate was foreign born, was not a citizen of the United States, and/or was in the U.S. illegally, this inmate may be included in the SCAAP application. BJA does not require the jurisdiction to independently verify these claims outside the scope of its normal and reasonable inmate documentation process. Immigration and Customs Enforcement officials are the final arbiters in determining the validity of the submitted inmate records.