

**THE MERGER OF THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE
ASSISTANCE AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:
JUSTICE PROGRAMS CONTINUE**

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State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse
American Family Insurance Conference Center
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OBJECTIVES

- Review the “transition” of portions of the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) activities to the Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Highlight the present activities of the Criminal Justice and Juvenile Justice teams within DOJ

TRANSITION

As of June 30, 2013, what had been the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) ceased to exist.

- The Justice Programs function of OJA became a part of the Department of Justice Training and Standards Bureau.
- Justice Programs continued its work with Criminal Justice and Juvenile Justice sections

JUVENILE JUSTICE

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) (Part B, Title II 42 U.S.C. 5631 [Sec.221])

- was established in 1974
- provides for federal assistance for state and local programs from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

GOALS OF THE JJDPA

- Help state and local governments prevent and control juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system.
- Protect juveniles in the juvenile justice system from inappropriate placements and from the physical and psychological harm that can result from contact with adult inmates.
- Provide community-based treatment for juvenile offenders.

HOW THE JJDPA BENEFITS/OBLIGATES STATES

- Pursuant to the JJDPA, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provides Formula Grants annually to states.
- 90% of federal funding is passed directly to locals.
- Sets goals and expectations for grant applicants.
- Requires statewide compliance with **core requirements**.

THE CLUB...?

- Failure of a state to comply with the core requirements can result in a loss of part or all of the Formula Grant funds.
- Failure to comply with the core requirements can result in restrictions on the use to which the balance of the funds may be used.

THE CORE REQUIREMENTS

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)—1974
- Sight and Sound Separation—1974
- Jail Removal—1980
- Disproportionate Minority **Confinement** (DMC)—1988
 - Became a Core Requirement—1992
 - Expanded to Disproportionate Minority **Contact** —2002

THE DOJ MONITORING TEAM

With the transition to the Department of Justice, the three federally-mandated Juvenile Justice staff functions were combined into two position:

- ❖ A Juvenile Justice Specialist/Compliance monitor
- ❖ A Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Coordinator/Compliance Monitor

CURRENT JUVENILE JUSTICE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

- Monitoring of detention facilities, jails, lock-ups and juvenile correctional facilities pursuant to the JJDPA
- *Strategies for Youth* outreach to law enforcement
- *Fair and Impartial Policing* trainings
- Evidence-Based Practices trainings
- Juvenile Law Conference (April 14-16, 2014)
- Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- Administration of Federal and State Criminal Justice Programs
- Coordination between federal JAG formula funds and other state and local justice initiatives.
- Coordinating efforts to develop a JAG strategic plan.
- Preparation and submission of the state JAG application.
- Administration of JAG funds including:
 - establishing funding priorities;
 - distributing funds;
 - monitoring awards;
 - submitting reports, including performance measure and program assessment data;
 - and providing ongoing assistance to sub-recipients.

JAG Funding Levels



JAG Strategic Planning

- Required by the federal Bureau of Justice Assistance
- Current plan covers Federal Fiscal Year 2011-2014 (projects funded through 12/31/16)
- Plan developed with input from state and local criminal justice partners, as well as a JAG Planning Committee
- Established 7 priority areas for JAG funding

Current JAG Program Priorities

- Problem-Solving Court Implementation/Enhancement grants to 11 counties
- Statewide Problem-Solving Court Coordinator
- Pre-Trial Diversion grants to programs in 6 counties
- Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement Task Forces covering 56 of 72 counties and 8 of 11 tribes in Wisconsin

Current Trends

- Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils
- Emphasis on Evidence-Based Programs and Practices
- Emphasis on program evaluation
- Enhanced performance measures and reporting requirements

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) Program

- 2005 Wisconsin Act 25 established the Treatment Alternatives and Diversion Program Wis. Stat. Section 16.964(12)
 - To promote public safety, reduce prison and jail populations, reduce prosecution and incarceration costs, reduce recidivism, and improve the welfare of participants' families by meeting the comprehensive needs to participants.
 - To provide grants to counties to enable them to establish and operate programs, including suspended and deferred prosecution programs and programs based on principles of restorative justice, that provide alternatives to prosecution and incarceration for criminal offenders who abuse alcohol or other drugs and are not violent offenders.

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) Program

- Initially funded programs in seven counties:
 - Adult drug treatment courts - Burnett, Rock, Washburn and Wood counties
 - Diversion programs - Dane, Milwaukee, and Washington counties
- Expanded to include funding of diversion programs in Ashland and Bayfield counties in 2012

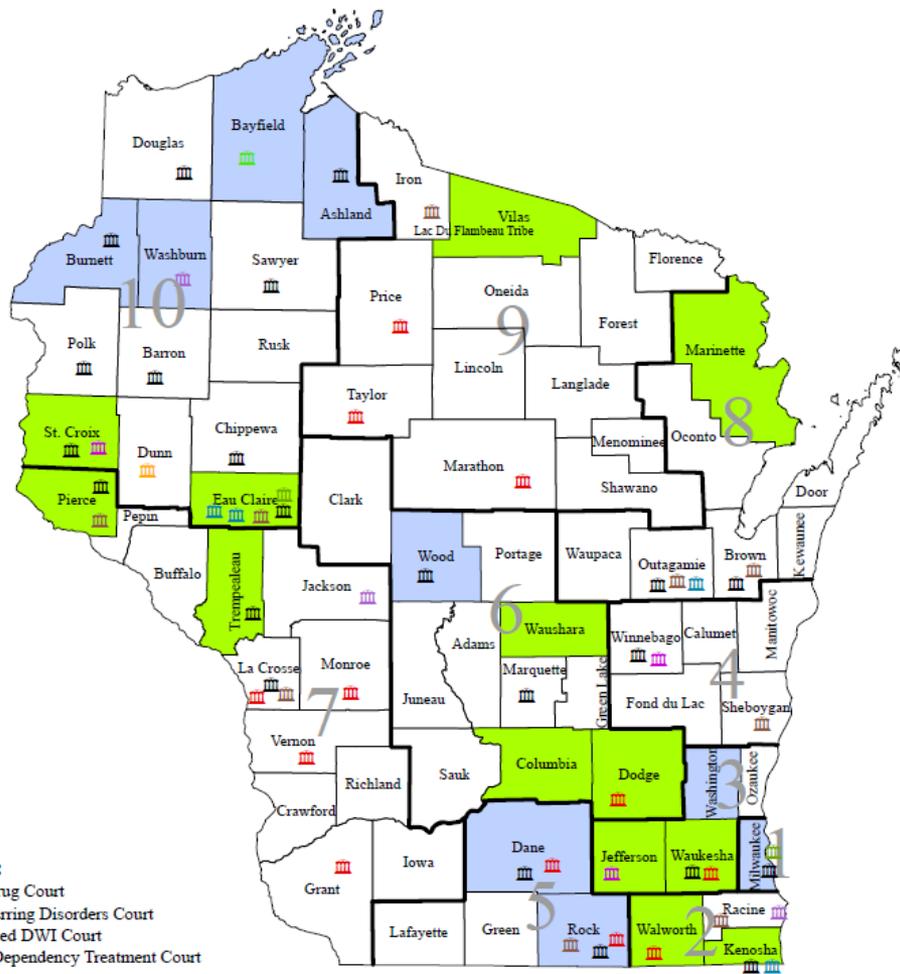
TAD Program Expansion

- Funded at \$1,038,900 in SFY11-13.
- Through the State Budget, an additional \$1,000,000 in TAD funds was added for SFY13-15. This was supplemented by an additional \$500,000 for new drug courts

TAD Program Expansion

- Competitive round of funding for calendar year 2014 projects opened in fall of 2013
- Combined both (\$1m) in new TAD and \$500K in new Drug Court funds under the same announcement, with different funding categories for each
- Received a total of 36 competitive applications, representing 36 counties and one tribe
- Through peer review process, 9 new TAD sites and 4 new drug court sites were selected for funding, totaling 12 counties and 1 tribe

TAD Program Map



Legend:

-  Adult Drug Court
-  Co-Occurring Disorders Court
-  Designated DWI Court
-  Family Dependency Treatment Court
-  Hybrid DWI / Drug Court
-  Juvenile Drug Court
-  Veterans Treatment Court
-  Mental Health Court
-  Risk Reduction Treatment Court

 TAD (Existing Sites)

 New TAD and Drug Court Funds

Further TAD Program Expansion?

- Proposal for additional \$1.5 million annually
- Proposal for \$375,000 annually for mental health TAD programs
- If passed, the total JAG/TAD funded treatment alternatives/diversion programs would be just under \$6 million annually

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