Justice for All Reauthorization Act and Supporting Public Defense Webinar



Today's Panelists

- Deb Matteucci
 - Program Manager, National Criminal Justice Association
- Nancy Becker Bennett
 - Grants and Community Services Director, Michigan Department of State Police
- Jonathan Sacks
 - Director, Michigan State Appellate Defender Office
- Zoë Root
 - Senior Policy Counsel, Justice Programs Office

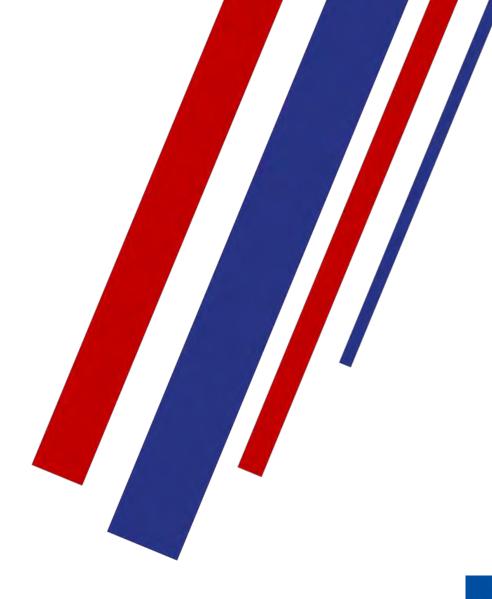
Agenda

- 15 Minutes: Introduction
 - Overview of changes in JFAA and how those changes will affect state administering agencies
- 30 Minutes: Guided Discussion Panel
 Panelists will discuss how the state administering agency
 and Indigent Defense Commission in Michigan were able
 to coordinate
- 15 Minutes: Questions and Answers
 A short question and answer period related to funding public defense with Byrne JAG



Introduction to
Public Defense
Funding and Byrne
JAG

Presenter: Deb Matteucci





Justice for All Reauthorization Act

Supporting Indigent Defense Services





Roles of the SAA

- The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act authorized criminal justice planning agencies
- Primary functions include grant funding, data collection and analysis, and technical assistance to justice system partners
- Grant funds for planning, action, education and research



Where is my SAA?

- Find your state administering agency (SAA)
- SAAs may serve as the statewide criminal justice planning agency
- May be located within the Governor's Office, Office of the Attorney General, Dept. of Justice, Corrections, Dept. of Public Health & Human Services and others
- Successful engagement takes a little work



Roles of the SAA

- Training and technical assistance in strategic planning, justice reform,
 evidence based programs and more
- Grant administration
- System change



Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG)

- Primary provider of federal criminal justice funding to states and units of local government
- Allowable purpose areas for funding include law enforcement programs; prosecution, defense and courts; prevention and education; corrections and community corrections; drug treatment and enforcement; planning, evaluation and technology improvements; crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation): and mental health programs including crisis intervention teams.



Changes to the JFAA

- The Reauthorization Act was passed in December 2016
- New statewide Strategic Planning requirement
- Use of Data to inform decisions about resource allocation.
- Implementation of Evidence Informed programs
- Developed in consultation with a diverse group of stakeholders
- Describes evidence based approaches used to determine spending
- Updated every 5 years



Strategic Planning Requirements

- Detail how grants are used to improve the administration of the criminal justice system
- Consult with stakeholders incl. providers of indigent defense services
- Describe how funding will be allocated
- Use data, and evidence based data gathering approaches
- Address barriers to accessing data and implementing evidence based approaches to preventing and reducing crime and recidivism
- Evaluate annually for changing circumstances, funding adjustment,
 accomplishment of goals & the influence of funding decisions



Training and Technical Assistance

- NCJA is the designated TTA provider under these new requirements
- Available to all states and territories in the development of their 2019 JAG application
- Includes 3 tiers of TTA, website of resources, online training & webinars, library of proven programs, the Justice Bulletin and other articles about promising practices, gathering and using data, and more
- http://www.ncja.org/ncja-services

Using JAG for Indigent Defense Programs

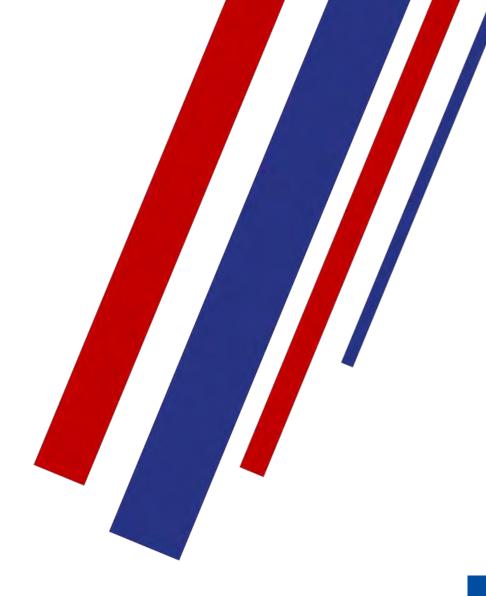
Byrne JAG in Michigan

Moderated Discussion Panel

A discussion of Michigan's efforts to build collaborative relationships between public defenders and SAAs

Panelists: Deb Matteucci, Nancy Becker Bennett, Jonathan Sacks

Moderator: Zoë Root







Michigan JAG Funded Indigent Defense Projects

- FY 2009, JAG funded a project creating a State Appellate Defender Office (SADO) Crime Lab Unit, which was tasked with the review of both SADO and non-SADO cases resting on evidence tested by the Detroit Police Crime Lab.
- FY 2011, SADO's website was modernized into a collaborative online environment for assigned criminal defense attorneys.
- FY 2012 and 2014, funding was awarded for the Sentencing Advocacy Project. "Use of a Social Worker to Facilitate Evidence Based Sentencing and Mitigation Practice."
- FY 2013, JAG funded the purchase of essential and innovative training equipment for SADO's training division, improving its efficiency and the quality of statewide training events.
- FY 2016 2018, the Appellate Investigation Project provides training and investigation services to appellate assigned counsel, who will challenge unsound evidence and develop evidence that will support legal claims for exoneration or retrial.

State FY	Award
2009	\$318,000
2011	\$154,584
2012	\$83,006
2013	\$16,028
2014	\$110,051
2016	\$219,737
2017	\$200,000
2018	\$200,000
TOTAL	\$1,301,406

Questions and Answers

A short question and answer period related to funding public defense with Byrne JAG

Please feel free to use the Q&A function located in the bottom right corner of your screen



Connect with Us

Phone: (202) 885-2875

URL: American.edu/justice

Email: justice@american.edu

Facebook: facebook.com/aujpo

Twitter: @AU_JPO



This webinar was prepared under the auspices of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) State Administering Agency (SAA)Technical Assistance Project at American University, Washington, D.C. This project was supported by Grant No. 2014-DP-BX-K003 awarded to American University by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the authors and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

