

LEX QUOD ORDO

ASSOCIATION OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER | WINTER 2012/2013 VOLUME III ISSUE IV

WELCOME TO THE LATEST EDITION OF LEX QUOD ORDO (LAW AND ORDER), THE ASSOCIATION OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS' (APA) QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER DEDICATED TO THE FIELD OF COMMUNITY PROSECUTION. THIS SPRING AT APA HAS BEEN A BUSY AND PRODUCTIVE ONE, AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO SHARING WITH YOU SOME OF OUR RECENT PROJECTS, NEWS, AND SUCCESSSES.

FIRST AND FOREMOST, APA WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE'S, BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE, THE CENTER FOR COURT INNOVATION AND TEN INNOVATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS FROM AROUND THE COUNTRY, EXECUTED A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL AND INFORMATIVE INNOVATIONS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUMMIT II (ICJII) IN MIAMI, FLORIDA ON FEBRUARY 19TH – 21ST. THE CONFERENCE FEATURED INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS THAT SPANNED THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD FROM COMMUNITY-BASED PROSECUTION TO PROBLEM SOLVING COURTS, REENTRY TO PROBATION, WITNESS PROTECTION TO VICTIM RESTITUTION, AND DATA SHARING AND TECHNOLOGY TO PRETRIAL RELEASE. AND UNLIKE MANY CONFERENCES, PARTICIPANTS NOT ONLY LEARNED ABOUT THESE INITIATIVES, BUT WERE ALSO GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN IN DETAIL HOW TO REPLICATE THEM.



THE TEN FEATURED PROGRAMS WERE:

- BROOKLYN'S COMALERT (COMMUNITIES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES TOGETHER)
- DENVER'S WITNESS PROTECTION PROGRAM
- KENTUCKY'S PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM
- MANHATTAN'S ARREST ALERT SYSTEM
- MARICOPA COUNTY'S RESTITUTION ENFORCEMENT COURT
- MULTNOMAH COUNTY RE-ENTRY ENHANCEMENT COORDINATION (REC)
- PHILADELPHIA'S COMMUNITY BASED PROSECUTION MODEL
- SOUTH DAKOTA'S AG 24/7 SOBRIETY PROJECT
- STEARN'S COUNTY REPEAT FELONY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURT
- WASHINGTON D.C. CITYWIDE COMMUNITY COURTS

THE LEARNING GUIDES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONFERENCE ARE AVAILABLE ON OUR WEBSITE AT APAINC.ORG. ANY OF OUR READERS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN GETTING HELP REPLICATING ANY OF THESE PROGRAMS CAN CONTACT US FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT INFO@APAINC.ORG.

THIS CONFERENCE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN A SUCCESS WITHOUT THE HELP OF MANY PEOPLE WHO OFFERED THEIR TIME AND EXPERTISE. APA WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS A SPECIAL THANKS TO DENISE O'DONNELL, THE DIRECTOR OF BJA, FOR HER CONFERENCE KEYNOTE ADDRESS; TO COMMISSIONER SALLY HEYMAN, ASSISTANT STATE ATTORNEY DAVID A. MAER, PUBLIC DEFENDER CARLOS J.

MARTINEZ, POLICE CHIEF MANUEL ROSA, AND CHIEF JUDGE HON. BERTILA SOTO, ALL OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF FLORIDA, FOR THEIR WELCOMING REMARKS; TO THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE TEN INITIATIVES WHO SERVED AS PRESENTERS AT THE CONFERENCE; TO OUR PANEL AND BREAKOUT SESSION MODERATORS, AND TO THE MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT COLOR GUARD FOR IT'S PRESENTATION OF THE FLAG & THE PLEDGE. WE WOULD ALSO LIKE TO THANK TARGET CORPORATION FOR CO-SPONSORING THE CONFERENCE RECEPTION. SPECIAL THANKS TO STATE'S ATTORNEY KATHERINE FERNANDEZ RUNDLE AND TO HER ENTIRE OFFICE AND STAFF

FOR HOSTING US IN MIAMI AND ROLLING OUT A WARM WELCOME.

IN OTHER NEWS, WITH ONE MAJOR CONFERENCE ALREADY COMPLETED, APA IS TURNING ITS ATTENTION TO PLANNING THE 8TH NATIONAL PROSECUTION CONFERENCE THAT IS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA ON SEPTEMBER 25TH-27TH, SUBJECT TO FINAL BJA APPROVAL. THAT CONFERENCE WILL FEATURE OUR USUAL FORMAT OF COMMUNITY PROSECUTION PLENARY AND BREAKOUT SESSIONS. WE ALSO ANTICIPATE PROVIDING MORE THAN USUAL CLE ETHICS CREDIT ELIGIBLE SESSIONS, AS OBTAINING FREE CLE'S HAVE BECOME MORE DIFFICULT FOR YOU GIVEN THE TOUGH BUDGETARY TIMES. WE HAVE SENT OUT A SURVEY TO GAIN YOUR INPUT ON FINAL TOPICS FOR THAT CONFERENCE AND HOPE TO SEE MANY OF YOU THERE IN THE FALL.

IN ADDITIONAL NEWS, THE COMMUNITY PROSECUTION MULTISITE EVALUATION PROJECT CONTINUES TO MAKE PROGRESS AFTER A LAUNCH IN LATE DECEMBER 2012. TEAMS FROM SIX JURISDICTIONS ARE WORKING WITH THREE RESEARCHERS ON A COMMON SURVEY INSTRUMENT AND DATA GATHERING APPROACH. THE INVOLVED JURISDICTIONS ARE MINNEAPOLIS CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, THE COOK COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, THE MARION COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, THE WAYNE COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, THE HENNEPIN COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, AND THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE RESEARCHERS INCLUDE TOM MILES OF THE CHICAGO CRIME LAB, NATALIE HIPPLE OF THE MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AND MALLORY O'BRIEN OF THE MILWAUKEE HOMICIDE REVIEW COMMISSION. WITH THIS PROJECT, WE HOPE TO REPLICATE THE IMPORTANT INITIAL WORK DONE BY TOM MILES AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO CRIME LAB VALIDATING THE CRIME REDUCTION CAPABILITIES OF IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY PROSECUTION. WE WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP YOU APPRISED OF THIS IMPORTANT PROJECT AS DETAILS ON IT UNFOLD.

THIS EDITION ALSO CONTAINS A REPORT BY AEQUITAS CONCERNING PROSECUTING SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN CUSTODY. MANY OF YOUR OFFICES HAVE JURISDICTION TO PROSECUTE THESE OFTEN TIMES DIFFICULT CASES. COMMUNITY PROSECUTORS MAY ALSO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN EDUCATING CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND AGENCIES ON PROTOCOLS AND BEST PRACTICES ON HOW TO HANDLE SUCH CASES. SUCH INCIDENTS HAVE A PROFOUND IMPACT ON PEOPLE WHO ARE IMPRISONED AND THE AFTERMATHS OF SUCH INCIDENTS IMPACT THESE OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS UPON THEIR RELEASE BACK INTO SOCIETY.

APA ALSO CONTINUES TO WORK WITH OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PARTNERS TO DEVELOP WEBINARS OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS. WEBINARS THAT WERE RECENTLY COMPLETED DURING THIS QUARTER INCLUDE WEB-BASED MENTAL HEALTH COURT TEAM TRAINING AND DEALING WITH THE MEDIA. A WEBINAR ON RESTITUTION ENFORCEMENT COURT, AN INNOVATION FEATURED AT THE ICJS2 WAS SCHEDULED FOR MARCH 28TH FROM 3:00-4:00 P.M. EST. FUTURE WEBINARS THAT WE ARE WORKING ON INCLUDE A TWO PART CLE ELIGIBLE ETHICS SERIES ON BRADY MATERIALS AND BRADY LISTS AND A SESSION FEATURING ONE OF OUR OTHER TEN INNOVATIONS FROM THE ICJS2 CONFERENCE. AS ALWAYS FEEL FREE TO CONTACT US AT INFO@APAINC.ORG REGARDING FUTURE TOPICS OF INTEREST FOR OUR WEBINAR SERIES. LATER IN THE SPRING, WE ANTICIPATE SENDING OUT A MORE FORMAL SURVEY REQUESTING FEEDBACK FROM YOU ABOUT THE WEBINAR SERIES AND HOW IT CAN BE IMPROVED TO BETTER MEET YOUR NEEDS.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST, OUR READERS NEED TO BE AWARE THAT BJA IS SEEKING APPLICATIONS FOR FUNDING TO SUPPORT STRATEGIC AND INNOVATIVE FIELD INITIATED PROGRAMS. CONCEPT PAPERS ARE DUE BY 11:59 P.M. EASTERN TIME ON APRIL 12, 2013. FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING THIS OPPORTUNITY ARE LOCATED WITHIN THIS ISSUE AND AVAILABLE ON BJA'S WEBSITE AT WWW.BJA.GOV/FUNDING.ASPX.

PHOTOS FROM THE INNOVATIONS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUMMIT II



Robert Hood, APA, moderating the Plenary Session on "Systemic Reform" with panelist Hon. Russell F. Canan, (left), Hon. Roland J. Steinle (center) and Hon. Seth Williams (right).



Philadelphia District Attorney, Seth Williams (left) and First Assistant District Attorney, Ed McCann (right) discussing Philadelphia's Community-Based Prosecution Model.

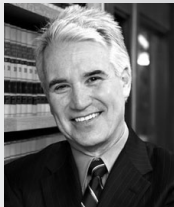


Kings County District Attorney, Charles J. Hynes (at podium), highlighting Brooklyn DA's ComAlert program.

PROGRAM UPDATE:

San Francisco District Attorney's Office's Neighborhood Prosecution Initiative

"APA's technical assistance site visit was extremely valuable to San Francisco's new Neighborhood Prosecutor team. Our team found the information provided by the community prosecution experts at APA to be relevant, practical, and even inspiring for us as we bring community prosecution to San Francisco."



- George Gascón, District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco

The San Francisco District Attorney's Office's (SFDAO) Neighborhood Prosecution Initiative works by bringing prosecutors into the community to facilitate the resolution of crimes that impact San Francisco's diverse communities and diminish the quality of life for local residents. Launched as a pilot program in 2011, the program recently expanded to cover all of San Francisco's ten police districts. Currently, there are five neighborhood prosecutors who are each assigned to two of the city's ten police districts. Their responsibilities are to review misdemeanor and infraction cases and determine eligibility for Neighborhood Court, increase neighborhood cohesion, and increase communication and public safety collaboration between the DA's office, the community, criminal justice partners, and community based organizations. In September, APA's Steve Jansen and Robert Hood met with members of SFDAO's Neighborhood Prosecution Initiative to help them learn more about community prosecution and share information about successful strategies and approaches in other jurisdictions, as well as to answer their questions and concerns regarding the implementation of this new program.

According to Katy Miller, SFDAO's Director of Policy and Managing Attorney of Neighborhood Prosecutors/Neighborhood Courts, the team has been doing very well since APA's visit. They regularly support each other to develop solutions and share challenges, and have completed thorough assessments of their respective districts, called Community Safety Plans of Action, which they presented to District Attorney George Gascón. The team is currently working with the District Attorney to develop finalized strategic plans, which will be made available to the public. They also plan on adding into their reports successful strategies from other jurisdictions which they hope to adapt to their neighborhoods.

Ms. Miller reports that the technical assistance from APA was very helpful, not only for the valuable information itself, but because learning more about community prosecution and its impact on crime in other jurisdictions helped San Francisco's team see the value of community prosecution as a public safety strategy and a core function of a prosecutor's office. In addition, APA's visit really helped the team to shape the questions that formed the basis for the assessments presented to the District Attorney. Ms. Miller had the opportunity recently to attend APA's Innovations in Criminal Justice II Summit, which she also found to be very informative; as she was able to bring back ideas and information shared by other jurisdictions and discuss with her team how they could be implemented in San Francisco.

PROSECUTING CASES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN CONFINEMENT

BY VIKTORIA KRISTIANSSON,
AEQUITAS

Sexual assaults are some of the toughest cases to investigate and prosecute. Sexual assaults in confinement have persistently presented even greater challenges to investigators and prosecutors because of internal and external barriers to reporting, including the behaviors, actions, and decision-making power of first responders that may result in the failure to make an official report to law enforcement. Additional challenges include issues relating to evidence collection and retention; identification of pre- and post-assault witnesses; and the multi-level biases against inmates. Unfortunately, sexual assault in confinement historically has been minimized and has even been the subject of jokes.¹ These assaults, however, have “severe consequences for victims, for the security of correctional facilities, and for the safety and well-being of the communities to which nearly all incarcerated persons will eventually return.”²

In recognition of the severity and consequences of sexual assault in confinement, Congress passed the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA),³ which recognized the need for a comprehensive response to the problem on the part of correctional facilities and allied criminal justice professionals. PREA and the subsequent development of PREA standards⁴ have provided guidance and mandates attached to federal grant funding that all confinement facilities must follow.⁵ While several resources already are

available to help confinement institutions comply with standards, the prosecution of those who sexually assault in confinement is necessary to achieve safety both within and outside of prison walls, and is integral to preventing future assaults.

PREA and its standards provide guidelines and best practices for corrections facilities and multidisciplinary (MDT) professionals to prevent and respond to sexual assaults in confinement facilities. While these guidelines are helpful, prosecutors must work with other allied professionals to ensure they understand the implications of putting protocols into practice. Prosecutors have a duty to lead, and their important role in educating allied professionals and the public about crimes involving sexual assault in confinement cannot be overstated. While cases involving sexual assault in confinement can be challenging to investigate and prosecute, there are several strategies that prosecutors can utilize to overcome these obstacles.⁶

There are unique challenges associated with the detection of, reporting of, and response to sexual assault in confinement. While PREA standards require that confinement facilities provide — and notify inmates of — at least one way to report sexual abuse or harassment to an office or entity that is not part of the corrections facility or agency,⁷ victims may still resist reporting the assault for a variety of reasons. They include: fear of the offender,

1 See, e.g., Victor Medina, Eva Longoria tweets rape joke about Paul Ryan, EXAMINER.COM (Oct. 12, 2012), <http://www.examiner.com/article/eva-longoria-tweets-rape-joke-about-paul-ryan>; Evan McMurry, And Then Came The Sandusky Rape Jokes, POLITICOLOGY (June 25, 2012), <http://www.ology.com/post/122610/and-then-came-the-jerry-sandusky-rape-jokes>.

2 National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape, Docket No. OAG-131, 2 (May 16, 2012) (to be codified at 28 C.F.R. 115), available at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/programs/pdfs/prea_final_rule.pdf?utm_source=Test&utm_campaign=5058a0c9bc-BJS_Report_1605125&utm_medium=email.

3 Prison Rape Elimination Act, 42 U.S.C. § 15601-15609 (2012).

4 Subsequent to the passage of PREA, the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission made recommendations to the United States Attorney General to enable him to create national standards governing “the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of prison rape ...” 42 U.S.C. 15607(a)(1)-(2). See also Nat’l Prison Rape Elimination Commission, National Prison Rape Elimination Commission Report, (2009), available at <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/226680.pdf>; supra note 3.

5 PREA does not mandate state compliance; rather, the Act provides certain incentives for confinement facilities to implement the standards, including possible reduction in grant funds as a result of noncompliance. The national standards apply to the Federal Bureau of Prisons as well as all facilities in a state that are “under the operational control of the State’s executive branch, including facilities

operated by private entities on behalf of the State’s executive branch.” Supra note 3, at 3. “A State whose Governor does not certify full compliance with the standards is subject to the loss of five percent of any Department of Justice grant funds that it would otherwise receive for prison purposes, unless the Governor submits an assurance that such five percent will be used only for the purpose of enabling the State to achieve and certify full compliance with the standards in future years. 42 U.S.C. 15607(c) In addition, any correctional accreditation organization that seeks Federal grants must adopt accreditation standards regarding sexual abuse that are consistent with the national standards in this final rule. 42 U.S.C. 15608.” Id.

6 This article is an adaptation of a longer STRATEGIES Newsletter published by AEQUITAS, which discusses these prosecutorial strategies, and more, for cases of sexual assault in confinement, available at <http://www.aequitasresource.org/library.cfm/>.

7 “[C]urrent and former inmates ... expressed the view that an outside reporting mechanism is essential to encourage reporting incidents of sexual abuse, because inmates often do not feel comfortable reporting to staff and may fear retaliation, especially when the abuser is a staff member.” Supra note 3, at 100.

fear of retaliation from the offender or the offender's associates, mistrust of law enforcement or corrections officers, embarrassment, humiliation, self-blame, lack of self-identification as a victim, and a lack of faith in the criminal justice system. The resistance to reporting may result in delayed disclosure, piecemeal disclosures, minimization of the offender's behaviors and criminal acts, recantation, refusal to speak to law enforcement or prosecutors, and a lack of participation in the criminal justice process. While many of these dynamics and factors exist in cases of sexual assault that occur outside of prison, they can be magnified in a correctional setting, as the victim-inmate may literally have no "safe place" to go to escape the offender or the offender's associates.¹

Inmates who report a sexual assault perpetrated by a corrections staff member may be in danger of intimidation and retaliation from other corrections staff. Other officers may want to prevent the inmate-victim from reporting the assault for a variety of potential reasons, including the facility's reputation, administrative or punitive repercussions to the facility and staff, increased oversight of the facility, and possible investigations into other criminal or inappropriate behaviors perpetrated by facility staff. Prosecutors should ensure that the victim knows how to document and report any additional suspected intimidation or retaliation in a safe manner. Prosecutors should also train first responders to recognize and document evidence of intimidation.²

1 "While any abuse by law enforcement officials or other government agents is reprehensible, PREA appropriately addresses the unique vulnerability of incarcerated persons, who literally cannot escape their abusers and who lack the ability to access community resources available to most victims of sexual abuse." *Supra* note 3, at 16.

2 See 28 C.F.R. § 115.34. Specialized training: Investigations. "(a) In addition to the general training provided to all employees pursuant to § 115.31, the agency shall ensure that, to the extent the agency itself conducts sexual abuse investigations, its investigators have received training in conducting such investigations in confinement settings.

(b) Specialized training shall include techniques for interviewing sexual abuse victims, proper use of Miranda and Garrity warnings, sexual abuse evidence collection in confinement settings, and the criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or prosecution referral.

(c) The agency shall maintain documentation that agency investigators have completed the required specialized training in conducting sexual abuse investigations.

(d) Any State entity or Department of Justice component that investigates sexual abuse in confinement settings shall provide such training to its agents and investigators who conduct such investigations."

Prison Rape Elimination Act Prisons and Jails Standards, United States Department of Justice Final Rule, "National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape Under the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)," 28 C.F.R. Part 115, Docket No. OAG-131, RIN 1105-AB34, May 17, 2012. Please note that standards for prisons and jails vary from standards for juvenile, lockup, and other com-

Upon a report of sexual assault in confinement, first responders should immediately: separate the offender and victim; secure the crime scene to preserve evidence and prevent possible contamination; and ensure that the victim and offender refrain from actions that would contaminate or destroy potential evidence.³ ⁴In cases of sexual assault in confinement, it is important to consider potential witnesses, as inmates often are grouped for housing, meals, and activities.⁵ Even witnesses who did not directly observe the crime may have significant relevant information. Members of these groups may have overheard something, may have noticed the absence of the victim and offender from the group, and may have a unique understanding of any opportunity the offender may have had to attack the victim.

PREA has helped increase the awareness and understanding of the prevention, detection, and response to sexual assault in confinement by allied criminal justice professionals. Its standards and protocols have provided a framework for best practices and accountability within correctional facilities. Prosecutors must take a leadership role in ensuring that the practices articulated in PREA, as well as those that complement its mission, are implemented. They must work with allied criminal justice professionals to prioritize the

munity confinement facilities.

3 See 28 C.F.R. § 115.64 Staff first responder duties. "(a) Upon learning of an allegation that an inmate was sexually abused, the first security staff member to respond to the report shall be required to:

(1) Separate the alleged victim and abuser;
(2) Preserve and protect any crime scene until appropriate steps can be taken to collect any evidence;
(3) If the abuse occurred within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence, request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking, or eating; and

(4) If the abuse occurred within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence, ensure that the alleged abuser does not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking, or eating.

(b) If the first staff responder is not a security staff member, the responder shall be required to request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, and then notify security staff.

4 In addition to actions required by PREA standards, first responders should ensure that medical care is provided for the victim and should work with investigators, when appropriate, to ensure that potential weapons are seized; video and audio surveillance tapes are preserved; and potential witnesses are identified. See 28 C.F.R. § 115.71(c). Criminal and administrative agency investigations.

"Investigators shall gather and preserve direct and circumstantial evidence, including any available physical and DNA evidence and any available electronic monitoring data; shall interview alleged victims, suspected perpetrators, and witnesses; and shall review prior complaints and reports of sexual abuse involving the suspected perpetrator."

5 See, e.g., the Philadelphia Prison System's Curran-Fromhold Correctional Facility, where the prison is divided into four buildings, each of which "has eight housing units, or pods, four on each floor. Each pod consists of 32 cells, divided into two tiers, organized around a common living and dining area. Inmates housed on each pod have access to indoor and outdoor recreation, medical triage, law library, and program areas." http://www.phila.gov/prisons/curran_fromhold.htm.

investigation and prosecution of all sexual assaults and to train those who are involved in the detection of and response to sexual assault in confinement to understand the extent and meaning of evidence and witness identification, retention, and collection; effective victim-centered, offender-focused prosecution strategies; and practices that enhance victim safety and protection.

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**FUNDING OPPORTUNITY:
BJA'S FIELD-INITIATED SOLICITATION**

From the US Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance:

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs' (OJP) Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is seeking applications for funding to support strategic and innovative field initiated programs. This program furthers the Department's mission by contributing to the development of strategic and innovative programs and strategies that will improve the criminal justice system; reduce crime, recidivism, and unnecessary confinement; and promote a safe and fair criminal justice system.

Encouraging Innovation: Field-Initiated Programs
FY 2013 Competitive Grant Announcement

Eligibility

Category 1: Eligible applicants are limited to state and/or local public or private entities, including for-profit (commercial) and nonprofit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education, federally-recognized Indian tribal governments (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior), and units of local and state government. Forprofit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.

Category 2: Eligible applicants are limited to public or private entities, institutions of higher education, including national for-profit (commercial) and nonprofit organizations. For-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fees for services.

This solicitation includes a two-step process:

1. Concept Paper: Applicants must apply through Grants.gov.
2. Full Application: Selected applicants only, as outlined in this solicitation, will be invited via e-mail to provide a more detailed application through OJP's Grants Management System (GMS). It is recommended that applicants ensure registration is complete and up to date for both Grants.gov and GMS.

BJA may elect to make awards for applications submitted under this solicitation in future fiscal years, dependent on the merit of the applications and on the availability of appropriations.

Deadline

For Step 1—Concept Paper Submission: Grants.gov

Applicants must register with Grants.gov prior to submitting a concept paper. Concept papers are due by 11:59 p.m. eastern time on April 12, 2013.

READ THE FULL SOLICITATION HERE: <https://www.bja.gov/Funding/13FieldInitiatedSol.pdf>



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SUPPORT AND ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROSECUTORS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO CREATE SAFER COMMUNITIES.

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Association of Prosecuting Attorneys

SAVE THE DATE

THE 8TH NATIONAL COMMUNITY PROSECUTION CONFERENCE

The Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Center for Court Innovation, will host the 8th National Community Prosecution Conference

SEPTEMBER 25TH-27TH, 2013*
SHERATON PHILADELPHIA HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA

*Conference dates and location pending BJA approval

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