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1 an investigation. That doesn't happen anymore in
2 Connecticut. Here's what we do now.

3 The inmate makes the allegation that he was
4 sexually assaulted. The alleged predator gets boxed
5 immediately, gets put in administrative segregation.
6 The victim is not removed from the housing unit
7 unless they ask to be removed from that housing
8 unit.

9 One of the problems we had where inmates
10 didn't report was this. The guy's in a medium
11 security level place. He's two weeks from getting a
12 GED. He's involved in a Tier 2 alcohol program that
13 he's going to complete in four weeks.

14 And what would have happened years ago, if
15 he reported this rape, we would catapult him halfway
16 across the state. He wouldn't get his GED, wouldn't
17 complete these programs which were necessary for him
18 to reach parole.

19 So we have changed what we do with the
20 victim now. Don't get me wrong. If the victim
21 says, hey, I can't go back to that housing unit,
22 we're going to take care of that.

23 COMMISSIONER KANEB: Mr. Aldes.

24 Thank you.

25 MR. BRIAN ALDES: I think, Commissioner,

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1 you're looking for a response that maybe is more
2 geared toward why do correctional officers not
3 report or recognize these inmate-on-inmate crimes?

4 COMMISSIONER KANEB: It isn't so much why.
5 It's what can we do to make it easier for them, less
6 threatening, less stressful to report things that
7 they are -- at least believe are occurring?

8 This is not against another officer.

9 MR. BRIAN ALDES: Right.

10 COMMISSIONER KANEB: This is the toleration
11 of this stuff.

12 And then before you finish, if you would
13 just say something more about the self-incrimination
14 matter. You heard what Mr. Harrison said and I'm
15 sure you've heard that before but I haven't. So if
16 you have time. Okay?

17 MR. BRIAN ALDES: Sure. I don't mind at
18 all.

19 In my experience, I don't believe that
20 officers fear reporting an inmate-on-inmate crime.
21 I don't think that they fear any type of retaliation
22 or anything of that nature.

23 In my experience -- my experience in
24 corrections outside of the collective bargaining
25 process is with juveniles in a maximum security

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1 juvenile facility. We had an 87-bed facility and
2 oftentimes had a population of between 100 and 150.

3 In addition, in Hennepin County, our
4 brother or sister facility was a
5 treatment/correctional facility where there was a
6 sex offender program. And then we also have various
7 other sex offender programs in Minnesota for
8 juveniles.

9 And it -- the common grounds where those
10 types of crimes occur is in the sex offender
11 correctional treatment facilities because those are
12 the predators.

13 Where we run into trouble is I don't
14 believe that correctional officers have the proper
15 training to recognize the -- you know, when those
16 manipulative predatorial natures are taking place.

17 We don't -- if you don't have a
18 correctional background or you haven't spent time in
19 a facility, what you don't understand is that
20 inmates, and in particular the ones that are more
21 predatory in nature, know more about what's going on
22 in that facility than a correctional officer does.

23 They know when it's your birthday. They
24 know -- I mean, they know the system. They can play
25 it. They know where people are going to be, where

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1 people aren't going to be. They -- you know, they
2 see the cameras. They see everything.

3 If they want to offend, they can do so.
4 And what we need is we need greater funding for
5 training purposes.

6 I know in Minnesota the Department of
7 Corrections, I think, requires something of 40 hours
8 of training for a correctional officer a year.
9 That's what they require.

10 What's mandatory every single year is CPR.
11 So you've got -- you know, you've got, let's say,
12 eight hours filled with that. Then you have your
13 physical restraint or your hand-to-hand combat
14 training that you need to -- or is required every
15 year.

16 So there's not a lot of opportunity for
17 training.

18 And once you get outside of the
19 metropolitan area -- Hennepin County, which is
20 Minneapolis or Ramsey County, which is St. Paul,
21 Minnesota, your outstate counties don't have the
22 resources to provide the proper training to better
23 get a handle on the jail rape, inmate-on-inmate
24 crime situation, or even the correctional
25 officer-on-inmate crime situation.

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1 So, you know, in my response, I don't think
2 correctional officers fear making those reports.
3 That's their job. That's their job to do so.

4 I think it's they don't necessarily know
5 how to detect when that's happening unless they see
6 the act itself. And I think that's how I would
7 answer to that.

8 And then you wanted a better response to
9 Garrity, or you were looking for comments regarding
10 Garrity?

11 COMMISSIONER KANEB: No. No, not
12 particularly.

13 Well, I came into this hearing slightly
14 late.

15 What's Garrity?

16 MR. BRIAN ALDES: Garrity is an advisory
17 that compels you to --

18 COMMISSIONER KANEB: Okay. He's the author
19 or whatever?

20 MR. BRIAN ALDES: Right. It's a Supreme
21 Court decision.

22 COMMISSIONER KANEB: Okay. No. I'll get
23 that from my colleague here. Thank you.

24 CHAIRMAN WALTON: Commissioner
25 Struckman-Johnson, questions?