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

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

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

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

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

COMMISSIONER KANEb: Mr. Aldes.

Thank you.

MR. BRIAN ALDES: I think, Commissioner,
you're looking for a response that maybe is more
geared toward why do correctional officers not
report or recognize these inmate-on-inmate crimes?

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

This is not against another officer.

MR. BRIAN ALDES: Right.

COMMISSIONER KANEB: This is the toleration
of this stuff.

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

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

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

In my experience -- my experience in
corrections outside of the collective bargaining
process is with juveniles in a maximum security
juvenile facility. We had an 87-bed facility and oftentimes had a population of between 100 and 150. In addition, in Hennepin County, our brother or sister facility was a treatment/correctional facility where there was a sex offender program. And then we also have various other sex offender programs in Minnesota for juveniles. And it -- the common grounds where those types of crimes occur is in the sex offender correctional treatment facilities because those are the predators.

Where we run into trouble is I don't believe that correctional officers have the proper training to recognize the -- you know, when those manipulative predatorial natures are taking place. We don't -- if you don't have a correctional background or you haven't spent time in a facility, what you don't understand is that inmates, and in particular the ones that are more predatory in nature, know more about what's going on in that facility than a correctional officer does. They know when it's your birthday. They know -- I mean, they know the system. They can play it. They know where people are going to be, where
people aren't going to be. They -- you know, they see the cameras. They see everything.

   If they want to offend, they can do so.

And what we need is we need greater funding for training purposes.

   I know in Minnesota the Department of Corrections, I think, requires something of 40 hours of training for a correctional officer a year.

That's what they require.

   What's mandatory every single year is CPR.

So you've got -- you know, you've got, let's say, eight hours filled with that. Then you have your physical restraint or your hand-to-hand combat training that you need to -- or is required every year.

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

   And once you get outside of the metropolitan area -- Hennepin County, which is Minneapolis or Ramsey County, which is St. Paul, Minnesota, your outstate counties don't have the resources to provide the proper training to better get a handle on the jail rape, inmate-on-inmate crime situation, or even the correctional officer-on-inmate crime situation.
So, you know, in my response, I don't think correctional officers fear making those reports. That's their job. That's their job to do so. I think it's they don't necessarily know how to detect when that's happening unless they see the act itself. And I think that's how I would answer to that.

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

COMMISSIONER KANE: No. No, not particularly.

Well, I came into this hearing slightly late.

What's Garrity?

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

COMMISSIONER KANE: Okay. He's the author or whatever?

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

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

CHAIRMAN WALTON: Commissioner Struckman-Johnson, questions?