

# Youth Justice implications from the Police Transparency & Accountability Task Force



May 19, 2022 JJPOC Presentation

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# TASK FORCE MEMBERSHIP



## Voting Members Include:

- 4 police chiefs
- 2 retired police sergeants
- 1 justice impacted person
- 1 representative for the disability community
- 1 state representative
- 1 pastor

The Task Force is  
comprised of 13 members-  
10 voting & 3 nonvoting.



## Nonvoting Members Include:

- Chief States Attorney
- Undersecretary for Criminal Justice Policy  
and Planning
- DESPP Commissioner

# Background

The Task Force was created as part of Public Act 19-90 to specifically examine:

- police officer interactions with individuals with a mental, intellectual, or physical disability
- the feasibility of police officers who conduct traffic stops issuing a receipt to each stopped individual that includes the reason for the stop and records the demographic information of the person being stopped.
- any other police officer transparency and accountability issue the task force deemed appropriate

The Task Force held their first meeting in January 2020 and agreed to use President Obama's 21st Century Policing Task Force Report and Implementation Guide to form the basis for the Task Force work.

# Background cont.

Public Act 20-1 amended the mandate of the Task Force and provided an additional year for them to complete their work. Their expanded priorities include:

- Strategies communities can use to increase minority police officer recruitment, retention and promotion
- Strategies communities can use to increase female police officer recruitment, retention, and promotion
- The merits and feasibility of requiring (a) police officers to procure and maintain professional liability insurance as an employment condition or (b) a municipality to maintain the insurance on its officers' behalf.
- Establishing laws for primary and secondary traffic violations
- Establishing a law that requires police traffic stops to be based on enforcing a primary traffic violation
- Reviewing the requirements for a police officer to execute a search and seizure warrant to enter a residence without giving audible notice of the officers' presence, authority, and purpose before entering- including address verification procedures and any documentation the officer should leave for residents where the warrant was executed. The review should include the laws and procedures in CT and other states.
- Reviewing how a professional bondsman, surety bail bond agent, or a bail enforcement agent takes into custody the principal on a bond (fugitive) who failed to appear in court and for whom a re-arrest warrant or capias was issued, including the address verification process and whether any documentation is left with a resident where the warrant was executed. The review should include the laws and procedures in CT and other states
- Whether any of the grounds for revoking or cancelling a police officer's certification should result in a mandatory, rather than a discretionary, revocation or cancellation by the POSTC.

# Background cont.

To complete its work, the Task Force developed three subcommittees:

- Public Awareness
- Improving Police Interaction with the Disability Community
- Logistics

The full Task Force met 27 times, and the subcommittees met more than 65 times over 2 years.

Hosted 14 public listening sessions

Partnered with the Connecticut Bar Association's Policing Task Force to provide practical suggestions for consideration

Other partners included POSTC, UConn Insurance Law Center, CHRO, Office of the Attorney General, police unions, and other subject matter experts.





# Subcommittee Work

With the passing of **Public Act 20-1** a remaining charge of the **Task Force** was to form recommendations on **any** other police transparency and accountability issue deemed appropriate. In order to more fully explore this the **Public Awareness Subcommittee** created the opportunity to hold **community listening sessions**. The first round of virtual listening sessions invited general public participation and occurred in September 2020.

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# TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY TASK FORCE



## POLICE TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY YOUNG ADULT LISTENING SESSIONS: 18-25YR OLDS

The Police Transparency and Accountability Task Force is seeking young adult input and needs to hear from you! We will be reporting recommendations to the legislature and Governor and we need your input to make sure we represent all Connecticut voices. Come share your testimony with the Task Force and our university partners in one of our upcoming virtual listening sessions.

FRIDAY  
NOVEMBER  
**13**

12:00 P.M. TO 3:00 P.M.

CO-SPONSORED BY THE  
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER  
**17**

10:00 A.M. TO NOON  
6:00 P.M. TO 8:00 P.M.

CO-SPONSORED BY THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

FRIDAY  
NOVEMBER  
**20**

2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.

CO-SPONSORED BY  
CENTRAL CT STATE UNIVERSITY

[CLICK HERE TO REGISTER](#)



For additional information and register to testify, please visit our website. Limited space is available. The public is **HIGHLY ENCOURAGED** to submit written testimony. Please email all testimony to [PTATFTESTIMONY@CGA.CT.GOV](mailto:PTATFTESTIMONY@CGA.CT.GOV). All testimony, written or spoken, is public information.

## Round Two: Young Adult Listening Sessions

- November 2020
- Participants ages 18-25
- University co-sponsors
- Student moderated
- Top Suggestion: increased & improved training



# TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY TASK FORCE



## POLICE TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY YOUTH LISTENING SESSIONS: UNDER 18

The Police Transparency and Accountability Task Force is seeking youth input and needs to hear from you! We will be reporting recommendations to the legislature and Governor and we need your input to make sure we represent all Connecticut voices. Come share your testimony with the Task Force and our partners in one of our upcoming virtual listening sessions.

TUESDAY  
FEBRUARY

2

4 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

CO-SPONSORED BY THE  
CT STATE CONFERENCE NAACP  
YOUTH & COLLEGE

TUESDAY  
FEBRUARY

9

4 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

TUESDAY  
FEBRUARY

16

4 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

CO-SPONSORED BY THE  
CONNECTICUT JUVENILE JUSTICE  
ALLIANCE

## Round Three: Youth Listening Sessions

- February/March 2021
- Participants ages 12-25
- Cohosted by local advocacy organizations
- Top Theme: Issues on Youth Interaction with Police Officers



For additional information and register to testify, please visit our website. Limited space is available. The public is **HIGHLY ENCOURAGED** to submit written testimony. Please email all testimony to [PTATFTESTIMONY@CGA.CT.GOV](mailto:PTATFTESTIMONY@CGA.CT.GOV). All testimony, written or spoken, is public information.



State of Connecticut PA 19-90

Police Accountability and Transparency Task Force

November Listening Session Summaries: Survey Results/Major Themes Report

November 2020

#### Survey Summary Results:



**Police Transparency and Accountability Task Force**  
Young Adult Listening Sessions Survey Summary Results  
December 23, 2020

#### Introduction

The Connecticut Police Transparency and Accountability Task Force held four Listening Sessions in November 2020. The Task Force decided to hear from young adults because their perspectives were missing from the previous sessions. Four Listening Sessions were planned to hear from



## Major Themes Report:

February/March 2021 Youth Listening Sessions

*This report is prepared for the Connecticut Police Transparency & Accountability Task Force*

*By The IMRP & TYJI Research Team*

April 30, 2021



# School Resource Officers (SROs)



The issue of SROs in school settings was discussed mutually across 3 out of 4 of the youth listening sessions, with opinions running down the middle of in favor or against.

The February 16th session with the CTJA had strict opposition across the board in the matter of SRO involvement in schools

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The March 3rd session with UCONN had the opposite, with an overall favorability of SROs

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The February 2nd session with the NAACP Youth was divided on the subject

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*“I think it would be a good idea if police officers were mimicking the community that school was in. So again, going back to having them relearn not fearing the police, it would be cool to have a police officer that looks like them, that they know.” - Youth Listening Session Testimony*



# Police Training & Interactions



The recommendation that was suggested most often amongst both Young Adult & Youth Listening Sessions was increased & improved training for police. This applied to improving interactions and communication with people with disabilities, health needs, and the African American community.

. The responses to these issues were varied, with individuals sharing both good and bad experiences

The responses demonstrated fear, police brutality in BIPOC communities, and EMS/Officer response to the disability community.

Negative police interactions were mostly characterized by disrespect, poor communication, escalation, and feelings of fear/anxiety

*“I think first responders can have a large impact on youth based on how they treat them as a disabled person. I think police officers and first responders should interact with disabled people just as they would interact with an able-bodied person. I believe that they should talk to disabled people just as they would if they were talking to a non-disabled person, even if the person has a cognitive disability.” - Youth Listening Session Testimony*





# Police Interactions with Youth



Participants expressed that they feared future police interactions because of the inconsistent interactions they have had with police. These fears were more pronounced for participants who shared about their experience as African Americans and/or who have mental health needs and disabilities.

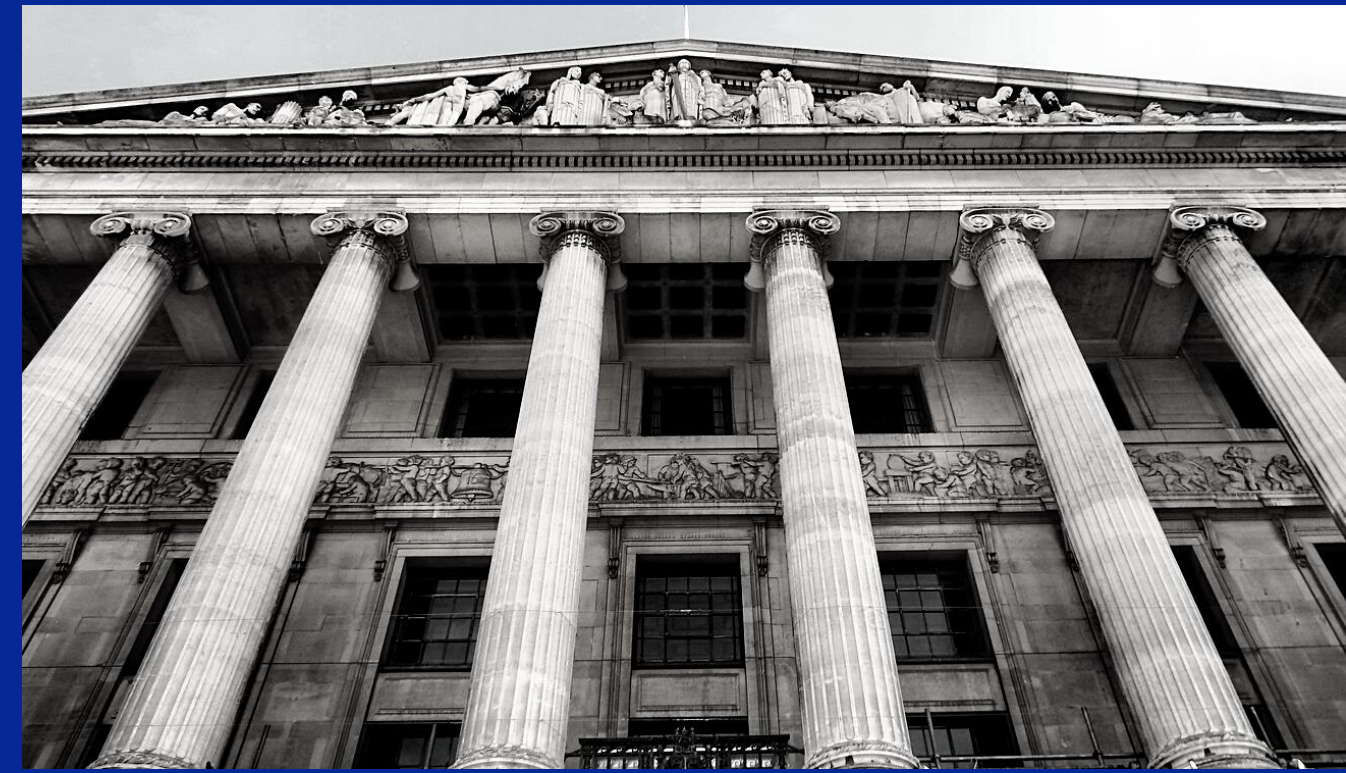
Participants who testified recommended hiring more police officers of color and officers who come from the communities they serve.

The top rec that came from the session cohosted by CT KASA & the Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities surrounded: training, community policing, & disability services

Participants recommended that police partner with community organizations in mental health, behavioral health services and people with disabilities.

*“So definitely working to try to figure out whether we need a partnership with social workers or... an intervening force to assist that's a little bit less militarized...in their approach to maybe really help cover the needs of those mental and physical health issues.” - Young Adult Listening Session Testimony*

# Final Report Findings and Recommendations



In January 2022, the Task Force published their final report which included:

## 21 detailed recommendations

- 13 recommendations for **legislative** consideration
- 11 recommendations for **POSTC** consideration
- 9 recommendations for **municipal** consideration

+

## 3 detailed reports in response to legislative mandates

- Review of professional liability insurance and qualified immunity
- Recovery of bail fugitives by the commercial bail industry
- Execution of "no knock" search and seizure warrants by police officers

# Outline of Recommendations

We identified whether the recommendation would require:



Legislative  
action

1, 5, 7A-7F, 8F, 8H, 10,  
11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19



POSTC and/or  
DESPP  
action

2, 3, 6, 8G, 12, 14, 16,  
18, 19, 21A, 21B



Municipal  
consideration

4, 8A-8E, 9, 15, 20



# Recommendations

01

## Diversification & Community Involvement Goals (Legislative Action)

Amend Connecticut General Statute §7-291B to stipulate diversification and community involvement goals within each law enforcement agency in Connecticut's written directives that are reviewed for accreditation by Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) or the Connecticut Law Enforcement Standards or the POSTC Tiered Accreditation program.

02

## State-level Dissemination of Promising Practices to Support Diversification (POSTC Action & DESPP Action)

The state shall engage an authorized agent or agency to maintain and disseminate information on promising practices in recruiting, hiring, promotion, and training that effectively support police diversification.

# Recommendations

03

## Establish a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Unit within POSTC (POSTC Action & DESPP Action)

The Connecticut Police Officer Standards Training Council establishes a specialized unit within its compliance unit to address diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) and to implement a statewide law enforcement DEI program to manage progress toward diversification and assist departments where progress is limited.

04

## Explore Diversity among Civilian Staff (Municipal Consideration)

Increase civilian presence within police departments as another way to support diversity within law enforcement overall.

05

## Allowing LCSW to Conduct Behavioral Health Assessments (Legislative Action)

Public Act 20-1 (Section 16) shall be amended to allow a "licensed clinical social worker" to provide a behavioral health assessment to police officers.

06

## Training Regarding Interaction with the Disability Community (POSTC Action)

The Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall develop, with input from the disability community and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), a standardized mandatory in-service training regarding interactions with the disability community.

# Recommendations

## 7A-7F: Assessment and Improvements to Pre-Police Contact Measures

(Legislative Action)

\*Legislature should authorize a study to complete these recommendations

7A

Existing 9-1-1 dispatch call data should be analyzed to better understand what percentage of calls currently handled by 9-1-1 could be more appropriately directed to United Way of Connecticut 211 (United Way 211). In partnership with United Way 211, the Institute of Municipal and Regional Policy (IMRP) at the University of CT, shall study a representative sample of 9-1-1 dispatch call data. These data will inform the projected increase in calls that will be directed to United Way 211 through incremental awareness, education, and training.

7B

The current resources and bandwidth of United Way 211 shall be evaluated, given current call volume, and using the IMRP's call projections to determine if additional resources are needed to effectively handle increased call volume.

7C

Expand and more fully publicize United Way 2-1-1 phone line and affiliate 2-1-1 website through a statewide awareness campaign.

7D

Implementation of United Way 2-1-1 phone line and affiliate 2-1-1 website education program shall be standardized.

7E

Training on the intersection between 2-1-1 and 9-1-1 phone line dispatching processes shall be clarified and expanded.

7F

Public messaging about the intersection between 2-1-1 and 9-1-1 phone line dispatching processes shall be clarified and expanded.



# Recommendations

## 8A-8D: Improvements to Police Contact through Police Programs, Resources, and Services (Municipal Consideration)

8A

Municipalities shall constitute and implement mobile crisis intervention teams (CITs) in accordance with specific community needs based on three central calculations: (1) crisis call volume and case load; (2) safety considerations; and (3) budgetary factors.

8B

Municipalities shall hire social workers (SWs) in addition or in place of mobile crisis intervention teams (CITs), contingent on: (1) crisis call volume and case load; (2) safety considerations; and (3) budgetary factors.

8C

When a municipality hires social workers (SWs), it shall make a data- and outcome-driven decision to choose licensed clinical social workers or individuals credentialed as Master of Social Work (MSWs) in accordance with specific community conditions, needs, and resources.

8D

If or when a municipality pursues or pilots a SW program in collaboration with the local police department, it shall expand public availability of information about the program for the local community via a dedicated website.



# Recommendations

## 8E-8H: Improvements to Police Contact through Programs, Resources, and Services

- 8E Municipalities shall create an opt-in, fully voluntary registry system (VRS) for improving information sharing between individuals with disabilities and their local police department. (Municipal Consideration)
- 8F An expanded, more fully publicized NextGen 9-1-1 system, VOIP, text to 9-1-1 program public awareness campaign across the state shall be implemented. (Legislative Action)
- 8G Police officer curriculum and in-service training pertinent to addressing unique needs of the disability community shall be expanded. (POSTC Action)
- 8G A focused, empirically grounded, data-driven study shall be conducted to evaluate the role and impact SROs have on students with disabilities in CT. The study conducted by a state institute of higher education would respond to the broader charge of improving police interactions with the disability community. (Legislative Action)

# Recommendations

9

## Funding for Pre-Police Contact Improvements (Municipal Consideration)

To pursue and implement the Intercept 0 and 1 recommendations (Number 7 and 8) in a substantive, sustained way, municipalities shall explore and apply for specific funding opportunities for the Fiscal Year 2022 cycle through two primary agencies:

- Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) offers funding for implementation of the above recommendation
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) offers funding for statistical evaluation of that implementation- in short, data gathering and analysis

Both the BJA and BJS are housed within the federal Department of Justice (DOJ).

10

## Implementation of the Federal 988 Crisis Hotline (Legislative Action)

Legislation shall be adopted to:

- implement the federally mandated 988 crisis hotline system
- enhance and expand behavioral health crisis response and suicide prevention services statewide
- fund the system through SAMSHA and DHHA grants, reimbursements from private and public insurers, and if necessary, funds may be raised by imposing a federally authorized excise tax on commercial mobile services or IP-enabled voice services.



# Recommendations

11

## Appointment of the Inspector General (Legislative Action- already acted upon)

Public Act 20-1 §33 should be modified to permit candidates outside the Division of Criminal Justice to be eligible for the position of Inspector General and for the positions within the staff of the Office of Inspector General. Implementation of Section 33 should be delayed until April 1, 2021, if the recommended change is unable to be made prior to the appointment of a candidate.

12

## Non-Compliance with Mandatory Decertification Reporting

If a municipal police department, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or any other department fails to comply with the Police Officer Standards and Training Council mandated reporting policy as outlined in POSTC General Notice 20-9, as amended, the POSTC shall recommend and the Secretary of the office of Policy and Management may order an appropriate penalty in the form of the withholding of state funds from such municipal police department, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or other departments.

(Legislative Action)

POSTC shall adopt standards for compliance with the mandatory reporting requirement in the CT Law Enforcement Standards Policies and Practices (CLESP). Failure to comply shall result in loss of accreditation in one or more POSTC accreditation tiers. (POSTC Action)

# Recommendations

13

## Mandatory State POSTC Tier III Accreditation (Legislative Action)

Public Act 20-1 §44 should be amended to remove the requirement that all law enforcement units be required to obtain and maintain CALEA accreditation by 2025. Alternatively, the law should require that all law enforcement units must obtain and maintain the Connecticut Police Officer Standards and Training Council Tier III accreditation standards by 2025. All law enforcement units should achieve POSTC Tier I state accreditation by 2022 and POSTC Tier II accreditation by 2023.

14

## Citizen Complaint System (Legislative Action & Post Action)

The POSTC should be tasked with updating the current model form and develop a standardized, statewide reporting form and process for reporting citizen complaints. The complaint form should make clear that those reporting can do so anonymously, do not need to have the form notarized and the form should ask for information about the race, ethnicity, and gender of the officer and complainant among other categories. The complaint form must be easy to find, be available electronically, but hard copies should be maintained at the police station and at other municipal buildings, including the library in the town or city, with versions in languages that reflect the needs of the local population.

The data from the complaints must then promptly be submitted by each police department to a database maintained by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council without the names or other identifying information of complainants or officers but tracked through a number system so that it is possible to determine whether the same officer or complainant are being reported against or reporting.

# Recommendations

15

## Civilian Review Board Standards (Municipal Consideration)

It is recommended that municipalities consider adopting the minimum standards developed by the task force when creating a CRB pursuant to Section 17(a) of Public Act 20-1. Although Section 17(a) outlines the minimum qualifying standard for a town's implementing ordinance, the legislation does not offer specific guidance for establishing a CRB. This is understandable, given the variety of communities that a CRB might serve. The full task force recommendation provides detailed guidance for the proposed ordinance and the creation of CRBs.

16

## Internal Affairs Investigation Training (POSTC Action)

The Police Office Standards and Training Council shall establish pre-service and in-service training courses for police officers conducting and supervising internal investigations. Details regarding the core course curriculum is provided in this report. All police officers of any rank assigned to conduct or supervise internal investigations shall be required to successfully complete the POSTC pre-service internal investigator training program and complete in-service training in internal investigations during active assignment to conduct or supervise internal investigations. POSTC shall determine the content, curriculum, and credit hours of the pre- and in-service training modules.



# Recommendations

17

## Primary and Secondary Stop Proposal (Legislative Action)

The Task Force developed a comprehensive proposal to make several technical changes to the Connecticut motor vehicle statutes to establish a definition for a secondary traffic violation, identify those traffic violations that should be changed to secondary, and clarify the intent of other traffic violations. Reforms primarily focus on a small number of equipment and administrative offenses.

18

## Police Census Data (Legislative Action or POSTC Action)

All state and municipal law enforcement agencies shall be required to post annually on its website census data for all full-, part- and per diem employees.

19

## Public Availability of Police Policies (Legislative Action or POSTC Action)

All state and municipal law enforcement agencies shall be required to post annually on their websites all policies in which they are required to meet or exceed the mandatory policies issued by the Connecticut Police Officer Standards and Training Council.



# Recommendations

20

## Civilian Interview Panels (Municipal Consideration)

Municipalities should establish a Civilian Interview Panel as part of the police officer hiring process. Where allowable under existing contracts and where feasible, the Civilian Interview Panel should also be used to evaluate officers being put up for Command Staff level promotions. A Civilian Interview Panel would be advisory and not have veto power of an applicant, but their input and advice would be a requirement in the hiring process.

## 21A-B: Police Peer Intervention/Duty to Intervene Training

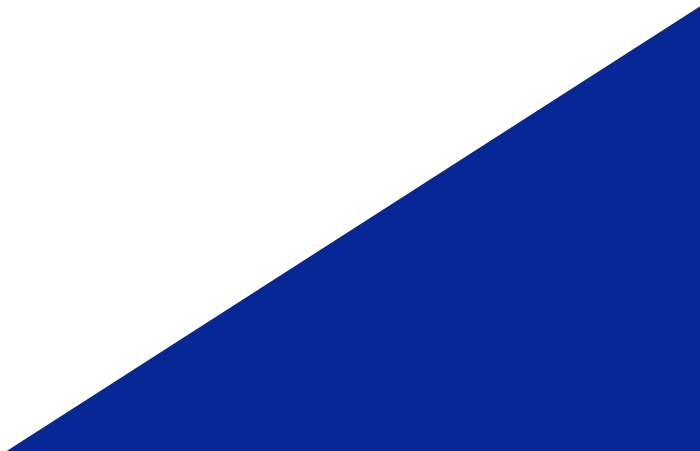
21A

POSTC shall offer a mandatory seminar for all police chiefs and command staff on the statutory duty to intervene and changing police department culture to accept and support those police officers who intervene when necessary. This seminar should stress the importance of active and strong leadership to shift the police culture around intervening and the adoption and enforcement of peer intervention and anti-retaliation policies and protocols. (POSTC Action)

21B

POSTC in collaboration with a state institute of high education shall consider operating a pilot peer intervention training program in at least five departments across the state. An existing peer intervention training program may be utilized (e.g. EPIC or ABLE) or a new program designed specifically for CT police departments may be implemented. The preliminary work on the pilot program should begin in 2022 and implemented in participating police departments by Jan. 2023 and should include consideration of funding sources and federal, state and other grants to support the pilot program. (POSTC Action)

# Summary- Legislative Recommendations

- Recommendation 1: Diversification and Community Involvement Goals
  - Recommendation 5: Allowing LCSW to Conduct Behavioral Health Assessments
  - Recommendations 7A-7F: Assessment and Improvements to Pre-Police Contact Measures
  - Recommendation 8.F: An expanded, more fully publicized NextGen 9-1-1 system, VOIP, text to 9-1-1 program public awareness campaign across the state
  - Recommendation 8.H: A focused, empirically grounded, data-driven study shall be conducted to evaluate the role and impact SROs have on students with disabilities in Connecticut.
  - Recommendation 10: Implementation of the Federal 988 Crisis Hotline
  - Recommendation 11: Appointment of the Inspector General
  - Recommendation 12: Non-Compliance with Mandatory Decertification Reporting
  - Recommendation 13: Mandatory State POSTC Tier III Accreditation
  - Recommendation 14: Citizen Complaint System
  - Recommendation 17: Primary and Secondary Stop Proposal
  - Recommendation 18: Police Census Data
  - Recommendation 19: Public Availability of Police Policies
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# Summary- Legislative Actions

Three 2022 Public Acts that contain PTATF recommendations within their final language.  
They are [PA 22-114](#), [PA 22-119](#) and [PA 22-64](#).



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# Regarding Legislative Recommendations

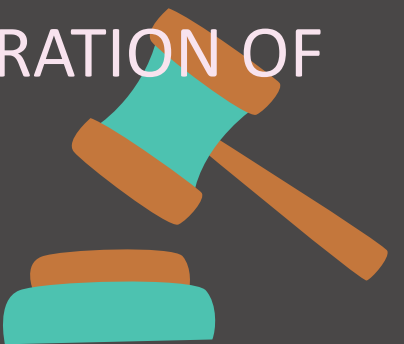
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**Recommendation 1: Diversification and Community Involvement Goals**

**Recommendation 5: Allowing LCSW to Conduct Behavioral Health Assessments**

**Recommendation 8.H: A focused, empirically grounded, data-driven study shall be conducted to evaluate the role and impact SROs have on students with disabilities in Connecticut.**

Final action: Section 2 of PA 22-114 (HB 5372) “AN ACT CONCERNING PERIODIC BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS, POLICE OFFICER RECRUITMENT, **SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS**, REPORTING OF VIOLATIONS TO THE POLICE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING COUNCIL, INVESTIGATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, MINIMUM STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT UNITS AND THE CORRECTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE.”



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# Regarding Legislative Recommendations

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## Recommendations 7A-7F:

### Assessment and Improvements to Pre-Police Contact Measures

Final action: PA 22-64 (HB5420)

AN ACT CONCERNING MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS OF AND SERVICES FOR POLICE OFFICERS,  
CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS REGARDING **POLICE TRAINING** AND CERTAIN REPORTS.

Note: PA 22-64 contains two PTATF recommendations from this section, including 1) requiring a study determining appropriate use of 9-1-1 vs 2-1-1 and 2) developing POSTC training for **police interactions with members of the disability community**, in consultation with members of the disability community.



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# Regarding Legislative Recommendations

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## **Recommendation 10: Implementation of the Federal 988 Crisis Hotline**

Final action:

Sections 25-30 of PA 22-114 (HB 5001)

AN ACT CONCERNING CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH.





**NEXT STEPS:**

Implementation Guide

# Questions?

# For More Information

The full report can be found at  
[www.ctpolicetransparency.com](http://www.ctpolicetransparency.com)

