

Current Issues in Constitutional Litigation

A CONTEXT AND PRACTICE CASEBOOK

THIRD EDITION

2021 SUPPLEMENT

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Chapter 2 Eighth Amendment Prisoner Litigation

p. 78, *For further discussion* at the end of Note 1

See Taylor v. Riojas, __ U.S. __, 141 S. Ct. 52 (2020) (holding conditions of confinement violated inmate’s Eighth Amendment rights where he was housed for six days in a cell covered in “massive amounts” of feces and later in a cell that was frigidly cold and equipped with only a clogged drain to dispose of bodily waste, in an order granting certiorari, vacating the judgment, and remanding).

Chapter 6 Fourth Amendment Standards and Police Misconduct

p. 319 - Add to Chapter Overview, after cite to *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*

See Torres v. Madrid, __ U.S. __, 141 S.Ct. 989, 1003 (2021) (the application of physical force to the body of a person with intent to restrain is a seizure even if the person does not submit and is not subdued; where police fired weapons into suspect’s vehicle as she drove off, the suspect was seized).

Chapter 7 Distinguishing 4th, 14th, and 8th Amendment Claims

p. 410 - *For further discussion* before Note 1

In a 2021 case concerning physical force against a pretrial detainee, the Supreme Court declined to decide whether the force was reasonable or whether the constitutional right was clearly established. Instead, the Court remanded those questions to the Eighth Circuit. The Court reasoned that, “[a]lthough the Eighth Circuit cited the *Kingsley* factors, it is unclear whether the court thought the use of a prone restraint—no matter the kind, intensity, duration, or surrounding circumstances—is *per se* constitutional so long as an individual appears to resist officers’ efforts to subdue him.” *Lombardo v. City of St. Louis*, __ U.S. __, 141 S. Ct. 2239, 2241-42 (2021) (granting certiorari, vacating the judgment, and remanding).

Chapter 9 Absolute Immunity

p. 497 – Add to Chapter Overview after cite to *Clinton v. Jones*

See Trump v. Vance, __ U.S. __, 140 S. Ct. 2412, 2431 (2020) (President is not absolutely immune from state criminal subpoenas seeking his private papers)

Chapter 10 Other Statutes and Recurring Procedural Issues

p. 578, *For further discussion*, add Note 5

5. Individual Supreme Court Justices recently contributed to debate about the scope of the exhaustion requirement of the PLRA. Justice Thomas dissented from a denial of certiorari because “whether a prisoner who fails to comply with [the PLRA’s] exhaustion requirement may cure the defect by filing an amended or supplemental complaint after his release” is an important issue that has divided the Circuits and “I see no reason to continue allowing certain prisoners in the Third and Ninth Circuits to proceed unencumbered by the PLRA’s exhaustion requirement while those in the Fifth and Eleventh Circuits are required to comply.” *Wexford Health v. Garrett*, _ U.S. _, 140 S.Ct. 1611, 1611-12 (2020).

If an inmate faces imminent risk from the spread of COVID, could a prison’s long delay in the grievance procedures exempt the plaintiff from the exhaustion requirement? Justice Sotomayor suggests the answer is “yes”:

This Court has made clear that the PLRA requires exhaustion only of “available” judicial remedies. *Ross v. Blake*, 578 U. S. ----, ----, 136 S.Ct. 1850, 1858–1859 (2016). “[T]he ordinary meaning of the word ‘available’ is ‘capable of use for the accomplishment of a purpose.’ ” *Ibid.* (some internal quotation marks omitted). Thus, when a grievance procedure is a “dead end”—when “the facts on the ground” indicate that the grievance procedure provides no possibility of relief—the procedures may well be “unavailable.” *Id.*, ----, 136 S.Ct., at 1859.

The Fifth Circuit seemed to reject the possibility that grievance procedures could ever be a “dead end” even if they could not provide relief before an inmate faced a serious risk of death. But if a plaintiff has established that the prison grievance procedures at issue are utterly incapable of responding to a rapidly spreading pandemic like Covid-19, the procedures may be “unavailable” to meet the plaintiff’s purposes, much in the way they would be if prison officials ignored the grievances entirely. *Ibid.*

Valentine v. Collier, _ U.S. _, 140 S. Ct. 1598, 1601 (2020) (statement of Sotomayor, J., with whom Ginsburg, J. joins, respecting the denial of application to vacate stay).

p. 580, D.2., **Heck v. Humphrey Bar on 42 U.S.C § 1983 Actions**, add to end

In the 2021-22 term, the Supreme Court will consider what a plaintiff must show to prevail on a claimed Fourth Amendment violation for unreasonable seizure pursuant to legal process. The Court granted certiorari on the following question: “Whether the rule that a plaintiff must await favorable termination before bringing a Section 1983 action alleging unreasonable seizure pursuant to legal process requires the plaintiff to show that the criminal proceeding against him has “formally ended in a manner not inconsistent with his innocence,” [citing 11th Circuit], or that the proceeding “ended in a manner that affirmatively indicates his innocence,” [citing 2d Circuit].” *Thompson v. Clark*, _ U.S. _, 141 S.Ct. 1682 (2021).

Chapter 11 Qualified Immunity

p. 642, *For further discussion*, add at end

Did the Supreme Court recently signal lower courts to rein in the expansive doctrine of qualified immunity? Some Fifth Circuit judges think so. Dissenting from a refusal to rehear a panel opinion that had granted police qualified immunity, Judge Willett summarized the Supreme Court’s indirect warning to lower courts to curb qualified immunity by recognizing obvious constitutional violations without a factually similar case:

[T]he panel opinion collides with recent warnings from the Supreme Court summarily negating grants of qualified immunity for obvious constitutional violations. Twice in recent months, the Supreme Court has vacated immunity grants. . . And while these quiet, “shadow docket” actions may not portend a fundamental rethinking of qualified immunity, the Court seems determined to dial back the doctrine’s harshest excesses. . . . Most importantly here, the Court is warning us to tread more carefully when reviewing obviously violative conduct.

First came *Taylor v. Riojas* . . . [_ U.S. __, 141 S. Ct. 52 (2020)]. The Court summarily reversed our decision granting qualified immunity to prison officials who confined a prisoner for several days in a pair of “shockingly unsanitary cells”—the first cell “**covered, nearly floor to ceiling, in massive amounts of feces**” (with one officer telling another that Taylor would “have a long weekend”), and the second cell “frigidly cold” and flooded with raw sewage, in which Taylor “was left to sleep naked” (with another officer expressing hope that Taylor would “f***ing freeze”). The Supreme Court held that the prison officials had fair warning, without a factually similar case, that these conditions were plainly unconstitutional. . . .

Indeed, *Taylor* was the first time in 16 years (and just the third time *ever*) that the Supreme Court expressly found official misconduct to violate “clearly established” law. In *Taylor*, the Court harkened back nearly 20 years to *Hope v. Pelzer*, which held that, when a constitutional violation is sufficiently obvious, qualified immunity can be denied even absent a previous case declaring virtually identical conduct unconstitutional. . . [T]he Court’s intervening cases have sent the opposite message: Officers cannot be sued for violating someone’s constitutional rights unless the specific actions at issue have previously been held unlawful. *Taylor*, however, declares that the obviousness principle has vitality and that egregiousness matters. In summarily reversing us without full briefing or argument, the Court sent the message that not only were we wrong, we were *obviously* wrong. . . .

And though a rarity, *Taylor* was not a one-off. . . [T]he Supreme Court doubled down in another case from our circuit, *McCoy v. Alamu*, involving an inmate gratuitously assaulted with pepper spray “for no reason at all” by a prison guard who was angry with another inmate. [*McCoy v. Alamu*, --- U.S. ----, 141 S. Ct. 1364 (2021)]. The Court issued a “grant, vacate, and remand” order directing us to reconsider in light

of *Taylor*. The Supreme Court's reliance on *Taylor* confirms that the Court does not consider that case an anomaly, but instead a course correction signaling lower courts to deny immunity for clear misconduct, even in cases with unique facts.

As in *Taylor*, we granted qualified immunity in *McCoy* because there was no case with materially similar facts. . . [The Supreme Court's] message is low-key but loaded. These two orders make clear that the Court is earnest about reining in qualified immunity's severest applications. This doctrinal clarification may not amount to sweeping reexamination, but the upshot is plain: In cases with “particularly egregious facts,” courts must not strain to absolve constitutional violations. Even if the precise fact pattern is novel, there is no need for a prior case exactly on point where the violation is obvious.⁴⁴

...

In my judgment, nothing better captures the yawning rights-remedies gap of the modern immunity regime than giving a pass to alleged conscience-shocking abuse at the motion-to-dismiss stage and step one of the immunity inquiry.

This year America commemorates the sesquicentennial of our preeminent civil rights statute, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the text of which promises a federal remedy for the violation of “any” right—not just “clearly established” ones. Nonetheless, the atextual, judge-created doctrine of qualified immunity shields lawbreaking officials from accountability, even for patently unconstitutional abuses, thus largely nullifying § 1983. The pages of F.3d abound with head-scratching examples:

- stealing \$225,000 while executing a search warrant [*Jessop v. City of Fresno*, 936 F.3d 937 (9th Cir. 2019), *cert. denied*, --- U.S. ----, 140 S. Ct. 2793 (2020)]
- shooting a 10-year-old boy in the leg while repeatedly trying to shoot the nonthreatening family dog [*Corbitt v. Vickers*, 929 F.3d 1304 (11th Cir. 2019), *cert. denied*, --- U.S. ----, 141 S. Ct. 110 (2020)]
- releasing a police dog on a surrendered suspect (since the suspect was *sitting* on the ground while in a prior case the suspect was *lying* on the ground) [*Baxter v. Bracey*, 751 F. App'x 869 (6th Cir. 2018), *cert. denied*, --- U.S. ----, 140 S. Ct. 1862, (2020)]

[W]hile qualified immunity has enjoyed special solicitude at the Supreme Court, perhaps these “particularly egregious facts” will prompt another meaningful message from the Court, one that marries law with justice (and common sense) and makes clear that those who enforce our laws are not above them.

Ramirez v. Guadarrama, 2 F.4th 506, 522-24 (5th Cir. 2021) (Willett, J., joined by Graves and Higginson, Circuit Judges, dissenting from the denial of rehearing en banc) (footnotes omitted).

Further, Justice Thomas has continued to register his “strong doubts about our § 1983 qualified immunity doctrine.” *Baxter v. Bracey*, __ U.S. __, 140 S. Ct. 1862 (2020)

(Thomas, J., dissenting from the denial of certiorari); *Hoggard v. Rhodes*, __ U.S. __, 141 S. Ct. 2421 (2021) (“we should reconsider. . . the judicial doctrine of qualified immunity”) (statement of Thomas, J., respecting the denial of certiorari).

Other teaching materials: news stories, videos, reports by governments & non-profits, websites

News Stories

Chapter 1 – Historical Context

Magazine [article connecting 2021 coup attempt and Reconstruction/Redemption violence](#)
NPR [radio on 2021 coup attempt and 1898 Wilmington](#)

Chapter 2 – Eighth Amendment Prison Litigation

Ohio inmates sue prison for failure to protect from white supremacist stabbing: https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2019/04/17/supremacist-stabbed-cuffed-black-inmates-guards-laughed-suit-says/3504443002/?fbclid=IwAR1RduecRxxFKJPIrwyXoqXfv2udBWTIL4lnEEIFyg8Hoz2xdU_txhhCpEA

Georgia & other state prisons failing to treat medical conditions: https://www.ajc.com/news/state--regional-govt--politics/for-some-prisons-and-jails-diabetes-has-meant-death-sentence/wVz7xy1g4ujG3ClhH1visJ/?fbclid=IwAR043-m7pfTXOUh22LuJEjP0vAhLeHIFvzO86PQjcRu_idmaPzIKhetZs

U.S. Department of Justice finds Alabama’s prisons routinely violate the Eighth Amendment rights of prisoners by failing to protect them from prisoner-on-prisoner violence and sexual abuse and failing to provide safe conditions: <https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/5793211/DOJ-Report-on-Alabama-Prisons.pdf>

Eighth Amendment Excessive Fines clause incorporated via 14th Am & applies to states: https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/18pdf/17-1091_5536.pdf

Prison conditions: In Brooklyn, prison lost heat & power, inmates living in cold: https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/brooklyn-jail-inmates-banging-walls-freezing_us_5c5506ade4b087104753981c?utm_medium=facebook&utm_campaign=hp_fb_pages&ncid=fbklnkushpmsg00000063&utm_source=main_fb&fbclid=IwAR1oRLGafdbmNlkX8a8kWf7MYaaJ_WwZDEzUZ8bYlr2_WTSPxMqvG-3-Jl

Delaware prison riot lawsuit: <http://www.wboc.com/story/39905386/inmates-charged-in-prison-riot-claim-abuse-in-lawsuit>

New Pennsylvania prison construction: <http://www.philly.com/philly/news/crime/prison-graterford-phoenix-phila-convention-center-20170901.html>

Women returning from prison graduate from jobs training program – Mothers in Charge: <http://www.philasun.com/stateside/mothers-charge-women-working-4-change-holds-graduation-ceremony-fourth-cohort/>

Pennsylvania prison suicides at all time high <http://inquirer.com/news/graterford-prison-suicide-pennsylvania-lawsuits-correct-care-solutions-mhm-20200220.html>

As of June 2020, coronavirus outbreaks in correctional facilities and over 570 incarcerated people and 50 correctional staff had died. [June 2020 ACLU Report](#) has details.

Detainees have sued jails and prisons for 14th and 8th Amendment claims based on failure to curb the spread of COVID. ACLU suit [filed on behalf 2000 detainees in a Dallas, Texas facility](#).

For a prison experience of COVID, listen to this [statement by Pennsylvania inmate Dennis McKeithan](#) from June 2020 (4:44 minutes). Website [Prison Radio has additional voice commentaries](#) by inmates. Radio journalist Noelle Hanrahan directs the non-profit and took this class at Rutgers Law in 2020.

Report on [COVID spread to 70% of inmates in a federal prison](#)

[NY Times on families of Covid-infected inmates](#) <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/13/us/covid-prison-inmates-family.html>

The Realities of Coronavirus in Prison (c) Prison Radio (2020) PA SCI Phoenix <https://www.prisonradio.org/media/audio/dennis-solo-mckeithan-sci-forest/realities-coronavirus-prison-444-dennis-mckeithan>

Incarceration of women and girls: <https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/incarcerated-women-and-girls/Pittsburgh-referendum-to-end-solitary-confinement>

For access to March 2021 Rutgers J.L. Public Policy panel discussion on Solitary Confinement and COVID in Prison, email: rutgers.ilpp.symposium@gmail.com

Chapter 3 – Fourteenth Amendment Substantive Due Process

Prosecutors' confidential informant murdered: <http://www.philly.com/philly/news/crime/anthony-reaves-chester-bennett-homes-murder-20170903.html>

Chapter 6 – Fourth Amendment

Justice Department reports on police departments, e.g., <https://www.justice.gov/crt/file/922421/download>

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/03/04/us/ferguson-police-racial-discrimination.html>

George Floyd [Justice in Policing Act of 2020](#)

Non-profit report: [Guide to Fair, Safe, Community Policing](#)

Non-profit report: [State Attorneys' General Potential to Reform Police and End Police Brutality](#)

[ACLU Criminal Law & Police Reform](#) Project

RadioLab podcast on Graham & The Reasonable Man: <https://www.wnycstudios.org/podcasts/radiolab/articles/graham>

Washington Post Police Shootings Database: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/investigations/police-shootings-database/>

Frontline documentary about Policing the Police, study of Newark NJ: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2_8vTI6D940

Police driving maneuver has killed 30 people since 2016: [Pit Maneuver by police](#)

Police officer's body camera shows punch overdosing man who died: <https://www.inquirer.com/news/philadelphia-police-punch-28-year-old-man-overdose-died-logan-20200214.html>

Pro bono excessive force litigation by private firm:
https://www.law360.com/access-to-justice/articles/1247699/sidley-s-push-for-retrial-pays-off-in-excessive-force-case?nl_pk=8e2ff29c-fe02-47df-b6f8-36b93adc88f2&utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=access-to-justice

Interview with author of "The End of Policing" <https://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2020/06/03/457251670/how-much-do-we-need-the-police>

American Law Institute policing blog posts: <https://thealiadviser.org/policing-posts/>

Complaint to United Nations filed by law student clinic:

Drexel School of Law and American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Pennsylvania filed a [letter of allegation](#) with UN Special Procedures on behalf of the protesters and residents who experienced and witnessed police brutality in response to Black Lives Matter protests in May/June 2020 across Philadelphia.

We allege Philadelphia violated their rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression and used excessive force in violation of international law. We also allege that the Philadelphia Police Department's policies on the use of force do not comply with international human rights standards and that the City's police accountability procedures are inadequate. We also created an illustrative timeline [here](#).

Chapter 7 – Post Arrest Excessive Force Claims

Book review. Flint Taylor (Peoples Law Office Chicago) on Chicago Police Officer Jon Burge Torture cases <https://www.chicagotribune.com/entertainment/books/ct-books-flint-taylor-0505-20190424-story.html>
<https://www.chicagotribune.com/entertainment/books/ct-books-flint-taylor-0505-20190424-story.html>

Chicago Police Officer Jon Burge (1972 to 1991 when he was fired; concerns torture of hundreds of pretrial detainees notably with the use of electric shock. Convicted of obstruction of justice and sentenced to federal prison). Excerpt provided by Noelle Hanrahan, Rutgers Law 2020:

The Chicago Police Department had conducted an investigation of Burge through its Office of Professional Standards (OPS). Known as the Goldston Report (September 28, 1990) for its lead investigator,^[120] this internal report determined that "the preponderance of evidence is that abuse did occur and that it was systematic."^[121]

The report, never publicly released, "listed the names of fifty alleged victims of torture and brutality, the names of detectives who had been involved, and stated: 'Particular command members were aware of the systematic abuse and perpetuated it either by actively participating in same or failing to take any action to bring it to an end'."^[120]

In 2002, the Cook County [Bar association](#), the Justice Coalition of Chicago and others petitioned for a review of the allegations against Burge.^[122] [Edward Egan](#), a former prosecutor, Illinois Appellate Court jurist was appointed as a Special State's Attorney ("[special prosecutor](#)") to investigate allegations dating back to 1973.^[123] He hired an assistant, several lawyers, and retired [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#) (FBI) agents.^[5] Former prosecutor Robert D. Boyle was also appointed as a special prosecutor.^[124]

In 2003, former Chief of the Special Prosecution Division of the [U.S. Attorney's Office](#), Gordon B. Nash Jr., was appointed as an additional special prosecutor.^[125]

.....
REPARATIONS for Torture Victims

On April 14, 2015, the Mayor of Chicago, [Rahm Emanuel](#), announced the creation of a \$5.5 million city fund for individuals who could prove that they were victimized by Burge.^[177]

Burge broke his silence to say he found it hard to believe that Chicago political leadership could "even contemplate giving reparations to human vermin".^[178] The fund was approved by the [Chicago City Council](#) on May 6, 2015.^[179]

In approving the reparations, Chicago became the first municipal government to approve compensating victims who have valid claims of police torture.^[180] Under the terms, about 60 living victims would each be eligible to receive up to \$100,000. The living survivors and their immediate families, and the immediate families of the deceased torture victims, would also be given access to services, including psychological counseling and free tuition to the [City Colleges of Chicago](#). Additionally, the city approved building a public memorial to the deceased victims^[181] and established a requirement that students in the eighth and tenth grades attending [Chicago Public Schools](#) learn about the Burge legacy.^[180]

At the May Council meeting, as more than a dozen Burge survivors looked on, Mayor Emanuel offered an official apology on behalf of the City of Chicago, and the aldermen stood and applauded.^[182] [G. Flint Taylor](#), an attorney with the [People's Law Office](#) and part of the legal team that negotiated the deal, said in an interview that the "non-financial reparations make it truly historic".^[183] Taylor predicted that the reparations will be a "beacon for other cities here and across the world for dealing with racist police brutality."^[180]

Chapter 8 – Procedural Due Process

California police fired for domestic violence:

<https://www.mercurynews.com/2019/11/10/these-california-police-officers-were-charged-with-brutalizing-loved-ones-so-why-are-so-many-still-carrying-a-gun/>

This [3-minute excerpt from an interview with Jill Burella](https://www.prisonradio.org/media/audio/documentaries-prison-radio-1990-present/excerpt-interview-jill-burella-out-shadows-316) is about her husband attacking her and the several days before. The clip is from a radio documentary co-authored by Noelle Hanrahan, a student in this class in 2020. Out of the Shadows (c) Prison Radio 2002
<https://www.prisonradio.org/media/audio/documentaries-prison-radio-1990-present/excerpt-interview-jill-burella-out-shadows-316>

Chapter 9 – Absolute Immunity

Federal judiciary approves new judicial conduct rules addressing judges' sexual harassment
https://www.law360.com/legalethics/articles/1137546/judiciary-approves-sweeping-metoo-era-reforms?nl_pk=5c67c2e3-1763-4481-9888-c4743ec565ac&utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=legalethics&read_more=1

Do Immigration judges need more independence - converted to Article 1 judges?
https://www.law360.com/access-to-justice/articles/1138674/identity-crisis-do-immigration-judges-need-more-freedom-?nl_pk=5c67c2e3-1763-4481-9888-c4743ec565ac&utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=access-to-justice

The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law filed a lawsuit alleging that three judges in White County, OK routinely jail indigent defendants who can't afford to pay court-ordered fines and fees. The lawsuit also names an Oklahoma state agency, alleging it is complicit in incentivizing attorneys to close cases quickly, in absence of recognizing defendants' rights.

Associated Press: [Lawsuit alleges county in Oklahoma running debtor's prison](#) by Sean Murphy, March 21, 2019

Injustice Watch: [Debtors' prison faces Oklahoma defendants, lawsuit states](#) by Emily Hoerner, March 21, 2019

Public Radio Tulsa: [Lawsuit Alleges Washington County Judges, Indigent Defense System Effectively Ran Debtors' Prison](#) by Matt Trotter, March 21, 2019

Chapter 10 - Other Statutes & Recurring Procedural Issues

[Tactical mootness](#)

Attorneys Fees - petition for fees denied & results in sanctions for Pennsylvania attorney
<http://www.pacourts.us/assets/opinions/DisciplinaryBoard/out/5DB2018-Pollick.pdf>
<https://casetext.com/case/young-v-smith-52>

Chapter 11 – Qualified Immunity

Reuters multi-part investigation of police excessive force and qualified immunity (May - December 2020), plus shorter individual stories <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/section/usa-police-immunity/>

Cato Institute podcast on Qualified Immunity & why Supreme Court should revisit: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZsGkKbOfDg>

ACLU video on holding police accountable: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6mPJ5w9-XF4>

Bloomberg Law on Qualified Immunity: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nE9cNjCjPGM>

CBS Sunday Morning on Qualified Immunity: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JUmpSppj2YQ>

Professor Ricks op-ed: <https://www.nj.com/opinion/2020/06/supreme-court-should-make-it-easier-to-sue-cops-who-violate-our-civil-rights.html>

State statutes creating state analogue to Section 1983 but limiting or without qualified immunity

<https://reason.com/2021/02/19/new-mexico-could-be-the-third-state-to-authorize-lawsuits-against-abusive-cops-without-qualified-immunity/>

<https://nmindepth.com/2021/01/25/nm-lawmakers-tackle-civil-rights-protections-and-police-accountability/>

<https://reason.com/volokh/2020/08/02/connecticut-passes-law-curbing-back-qualified-immunity-but-with-loopholes/>

Instagram sites or search #EndQualifiedImmunity or #QualifiedImmunity:

<https://www.instagram.com/endqualifiedimmunitynow/>

<https://www.instagram.com/endingqualifiedimmunity/>

https://www.instagram.com/qualified_immunity/

<https://www.instagram.com/explore/tags/qualifiedimmunityreform/>

Videos

Returning citizens: incarcerated women transitioning from jail <http://www.mothersincharge.org/project/mic-documentary/>

Off-duty police officer beats up bartender <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=leVINV9Kgh4>

Videos, cont.

Role of Child Protective Service Worker, Social Worker, Lawyers

Frontline on Maine child protective service agency

1. **Please watch all of Part 2 (15 minutes)**, which includes a meeting between the child protective service workers and the lawyer, about whether to remove a 2-year old child from his home:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YSsC5cHVCWA>

2. If you want to see the next step in 2-year old Mark's case, please watch the first 5 minutes of Part 3:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PsIcKn1L22k>

Other videos – or watch one you find yourself:

3. 5 minute overview of role of a child protective service worker (Canadian, but issues are similar)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LdP3M3lhQEE>

4. Interview about role of child protective service worker/social worker in investigating allegations of abuse or neglect. While this is a UK video, and the procedural terms “conference” and “core group” do not apply, this gives a good overview of steps in the process:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VcsFzoBrmb0>

General background - Violence, Incarceration, Survivors

<http://www.theaterofwitness.org/films/>

- Walk in My Shoes - 4 Philadelphia Police Officers, 3 community members
- Beyond the Walls - survivors of violence

How to research settlement/verdict amounts

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6VIqdewAQSQ&feature=youtu.be>

ACLU YouTube Channel – various topics

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC7M42vQrNmZ0tnmmenLWwBA>

Websites & Non-profits

Justice Collaboratory – criminal justice reform <https://law.yale.edu/justice-collaboratory>

Pennsylvania Prison Society in the news: <https://www.prisonsociety.org/in-the-news>

ACLU Prisoners' Rights Project <https://www.aclu.org/issues/prisoners-rights>

CATO Institute Criminal Law & Civil Liberties <https://www.cato.org/research/criminal-law-civil-liberties>

Prison Policy Initiative: <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/>

Abolitionist Law Center <https://abolitionistlawcenter.org/>

Amistad Law Project <https://amistadlaw.org/about>

Police – misconduct, off duty, use of force

Cato Institute National Police Misconduct Reporting Project
<https://www.policemisconduct.net/>

Center for Policing Equity: <https://policingequity.org/what-we-do/a-policy-plan-for-policing-in-america>

Justice Collaboratory: <https://law.yale.edu/justice-collaboratory>