

**CENTER
FOR
COURT
INNOVATION**

520 Eighth Avenue, 18th
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New York, New York 10018
646.386.3100
www.courtinnovation.org

SITE VISIT REPORT
Dane County, Wisconsin
October 14-15, 2015



The Center for Court Innovation seeks to help create a more effective and humane justice system by designing and implementing operating programs, performing original research, and providing reformers around the world with the tools they need to launch new strategies. Founded as a public/private partnership between the New York State Unified Court System and the Fund for the City of New York, the Center creates operating programs to test new ideas and solve problems. The Center's projects include community-based violence prevention projects, alternatives to incarceration, reentry initiatives, court-based programs that seek to promote positive individual and family change, and many others.

The Center disseminates the lessons learned from innovative programs, helping justice reformers around the world launch new initiatives. The Center also performs original research evaluating innovative programs to determine what works (and what doesn't).

The Center for Court Innovation grew out of a single experiment; the Midtown Community Court was created in 1993 to address low-level offending around Times Square. The project's success in reducing both crime and incarceration led the court's planners, with the support of New York State's chief judge, to establish the Center for Court Innovation to serve as an ongoing engine for justice reform in New York.

The Center has received numerous awards for its efforts, including the Peter F. Drucker Award for Non-Profit Innovation, the Innovations in American Government Award from Harvard University and the Ford Foundation, and the Prize for Public Sector Innovation from the Citizens Budget Commission.

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A. Background

In November 2013, the Center for Court Innovation was contacted by Colleen Clark-Bernhardt, the Equity Coordinator/Criminal Justice Council Coordinator for the Dane County (WI). Dane County was developing strategies to relieve the rate of disproportionate minority contact in the criminal justice system. Specifically, there was interest in the community court model since it has been shown to rely less on incarceration and more on community-based solutions as well as allowing many defendants to complete their court-mandated sanctions in exchange for dismissals or reduced charges that would not result in a criminal conviction.

Center staff had a series of phone calls and email exchanges including sending links to publications and other relevant materials for the Dane County planners to review. Additionally, the Center was hosting its biennial conference that brought together community court practitioners to discuss current practices and latest updates on research. Dane County sent Ms. Clark-Bernhardt to that conference in April 2014. After the conference, Ms. Clark-Bernhardt planned a site visit to bring Dane County criminal justice practitioners and community members to visit some of the Center's demonstration projects in New York City. The two-day site visit to New York included visits to the Red Hook Community Justice Center, the Brownsville Community Justice Center, and the Harlem Community Justice Center. The visitors from Dane County included some members of the Racial Disparities Subcommittee of the Dane County Criminal Justice Council. However, Dane County was intentional in reaching a broader connection—including the City of Madison Police Department and members of the community to join the traveling team. For the purposes of this report, this group will be referred as the core planning team. The visitors that attended the New York City site visit were:

- Officer Mike Alvarez, Neighborhood Officer, Madison Police Department—South Precinct
- Captain Joe Balles, Madison Police Department—South Precinct
- Ron Chance, Dane County Human Services Manager
- Colleen Clark-Bernhardt, Equity Coordinator/Criminal Justice Council Coordinator, Dane County Board of Supervisors
- Barbara Franks, Dane County Assistant District Attorney
- Reverend Alex Gee, Pastor of Fountain of Life Church and Author of *Justified Anger*
- Ron Johnson, Community Restorative Court Coordinator
- Ismael Ozanne, Dane County District Attorney
- Sheila Stubbs, Dane County Board Supervisor—South District

Although the visit to New York City was to learn about community courts, the Dane County contingent also wanted to learn about other programmatic options to possibly pilot in their jurisdiction. The site visit to New York City included learning about the Red Hook Peacemaking program, Brownsville's Justice Community program, and the Harlem Reentry Court. The agenda from that site visit is attached at the end of this report as Attachment 1. The goals for the two-day site visit included:

- Understand the community court model and the roles of stakeholders

- Explore ways to promote stakeholder collaboration
- Learn how Center for Court Innovation programming combats disproportionate minority contact in the justice system
- Learn about effective diversion strategies, including mechanisms and interventions to keep people out of the justice system, and understand the basic components of planning for diversion options in Dane County
- Hear how the Center for Court Innovation collaborates with both traditional and problem-solving courts
- Understand the significance of procedural justice in the work of the courts and the larger work of the justice system
- Participate in a strategic planning session conducted by staff from the Center for Court Innovation on how best to implement a problem-solving justice initiative in Dane County
- Understand how to collect appropriate data that can be easily analyzed for a program evaluation

Upon the conclusion of the 2014 New York City site visit, the core planning team decided to create a community justice panel program along the lines of the Red Hook Peacemaking program. They felt that this type of program would meet the goals of engaging the community and addressing certain types of behavior occurring in their jurisdiction without initiating a criminal proceeding. The Dane County planning team and the Center for Court Innovation agreed to continue working together and executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to memorialize that agreement.

Dane County Community Restorative Court Program Planning

After the New York City site visit, Center staff continued to work with the Dane County planners in the planning of their project. Some of the issues discussed were how to determine the best program model to use, how to engage community and justice system stakeholders, and how to recruit and train community volunteers. The program that evolved from the planning efforts is the Dane County Community Restorative Court, also referred to as the CRC.

In addition to the racial disparities issue, the core planning team also was concerned with the effects that the recent launch of a statewide website, the Wisconsin Consolidated Court Automation Programs—known as CCAP—had on people who were charged with criminal offenses. CCAP was launched in an effort to make the proceedings of the criminal justice system more transparent and easily accessible to the public. Upon the filing of criminal charges in the circuit court, a person’s name is entered in the CCAP database. One potential negative impact of the CCAP is that even when a case gets dismissed, although it would be reflected in the CCAP entry, it is anecdotally reported that most people in the private sector merely look to see if a person’s name is in the database and oftentimes do not read the entire history of the case. The ramifications are that although a person may have had a case dismissed, it could still have a negative impact on the person whose case was dismissed. The core planning team took this issue into consideration when planning the Dane County Community Restorative Court.

Dane County law enforcement has two options for charging people with low-level offenses: municipal ordinance violations or state statute citations. Ordinance violations can only have civil forfeiture (fines) or other alternative to incarceration penalties attached to them. There is no option of a jail sentence under an ordinance violation. Citations have criminal charges attached to them and once filed by the police, the case is forwarded to the district attorney's office for them to make a charging decision. All misdemeanor citations have ordinance counterparts in the code. However, an ordinance charge would not show up in the CCAP system. Citations filed by the district attorney do appear in the CCAP system.

Dane County also had other existing initiatives in place including drug court and diversion programs. The core planning team had to fit the CRC jurisdictional and filing decisions into the matrix of the other alternative programs being run in the county. The planners were concerned that if the CRC took cases that were otherwise already on track to avoid jail, then the CRC would not have as much impact on the racial disparities numbers as hoped in launching this new initiative. Further, there was much discussion and early research among planners about the severity of cases to include in the program's pilot phase and whether to offer the CRC for ordinance violations (as stated previously, in Dane County, each ordinance violation has a corresponding misdemeanor offense and it is at the discretion of the police officer to write a case as an ordinance or misdemeanor). Planners eventually settled on the parameters described in the following section for the program pilot.

Dane County Community Restorative Court Program Design

The pilot program of the Community Restorative Court is designed for young people ages 17-25 who have been charged with a misdemeanor crime in the geographic boundaries of the South Madison Police Precinct. The South Precinct was selected after research determined that this geographic area had a significant number of CRC eligible ordinance violations among 17-25 year olds—the population that was being targeted for the CRC—and strong community institutions in place that could serve as partners for the CRC. The South Precinct also had established a history of working well with the local community members and organizations and was supportive of the concept of the CRC. The program will expand to other areas of the city and into other Dane County communities as the CRC caseload grows. Eligible offenses currently include:

- simple battery
- disorderly conduct
- obstructing an officer
- theft
- criminal damage to property

Other case types may be referred to the CRC upon consultation with the district attorney's office. The Madison Police Department is the primary referral source for the CRC. During this pilot phase of the program, only people without criminal records are eligible for the CRC.

Respondents are offered opportunity to participate in the CRC if they accept responsibility (they do not need to admit guilt) for their actions and their role in the event, and agree to take part in the restorative justice process. Volunteer community members who are being

used for this program are called peacemakers and are trained in restorative justice practices by the University of Wisconsin law school—Restorative Justice Program. The meetings are held in a community center and are attended by the respondent, community peacemakers and the CRC coordinator. All participants sit in a circle and discuss the issues that brought them into the justice system. Respondents learn how their behavior could be harmful to them and the larger community. Respondents receive support and access to social service resources if applicable. If the case is successfully resolved, there are no charges filed and there are not any negative collateral consequences to the respondent in regards to the criminal justice system. If a respondent refuses the offer of participating in the CRC, they case follows the normal path of a case in the Dane County criminal justice system, however, respondents are not penalized criminally for failing to complete the process. More information about the Dane County CRC is available on its website: <https://crc.countyofdane.com/>

B. October 2015 Site Visit

Site Visit Goals

The CRC began hearing cases in July 2015. Three months into the pilot period, the caseload is lower than anticipated. The goals of the site visit were to observe the referral process, speak with CRC stakeholders, hold a strategic planning session to develop ideas on how to expand the caseload of the CRC, and to speak with the racial disparities subcommittee and present to them about how other jurisdictions are using community justice programs.

Prior to the site visit, Center staff conducted phone conversations with CRC stakeholders to discuss their viewpoints on how the new program was progressing and how they would like to see the CRC grow. The stakeholders included Police Captain Joe Balles, District Attorney Ismael Ozanne, Public Defender Dee Dee Watson and Judge Nicholas McNamara from the 5th District Circuit Court. Additionally, Center staff surveyed other community justice programs to learn about how those programs launched and how they managed the growth of the programs. The agenda for the visit is saved at the end of this report as Attachment 3.

Site visit Day 1 – October 14, 2015

Linda Baird, Associate Director of Youth Justice Programs and Brett Taylor, Senior Advisor, Problem-Solving Justice, attended the site visit. The first meeting of the day was at the Madison Police Department's South Station. South Station is under the command of Captain Joe Balles. Captain Balles, Neighborhood Officer Mike Alvarez, Community Restorative Court Coordinator Ron Johnson, and Equity Coordinator/Criminal Justice Council Coordinator, Dane County Board of Supervisors Colleen Clark Bernhardt were present for the meeting. One of the first issues discussed was the low number of cases currently being referred to the CRC. Captain Balles said that he had trained his officers both on the type of cases eligible for the CRC and how to describe the program to potential participants. Each week the Captain reviews all of the ordinances and citations his officers wrote during the previous week to see if any CRC-eligible cases have slipped through the system. The South Station is fully supportive of the CRC and would like to see it expand, as the police believe that the restorative justice process could benefit many community members who otherwise would be funneled into the overburdened criminal justice system.

Center staff were then given a tour of the community that is the primary focus of the CRC pilot program as they proceeded to the next meeting with Wisconsin Department of Corrections officials. As the CRC develops, it is hoped that the restorative justice process could be used to help reintegrate former prisoners back into their communities and to also recruit those people as potential peacemakers and/or mentors to the CRC participants.

Prior to the strategic planning meeting with the core planning team, Center staff met with Ismael Ozanne, the elected District Attorney of Dane County. DA Ozanne was elected after the racial disparities report was released and he has championed many different programs to reduce the reliance on incarceration and reduce the collateral consequences of criminal justice involvement.

The day concluded with a strategic planning session with the CRC core planning team to discuss what was working well with the program and where there were opportunities to expand and grow the program. Some of the major issues discussed during the strategic planning session were:

- How quickly should the program expand
- How should it expand:
 - should they include respondents with criminal records
 - should they increase the eligible case types
 - should they consider taking cases with an identifiable victim(s)
 - should it expand to other Madison police precincts
 - should it expand into a non-Madison locale before expanding into another Madison police precinct since this is an initiative being funded by the county and not the city
- Should the referral process include certain ordinance charges
- Should the CRC consider taking non-domestic violence family-related disputes
- How to provide additional training for the peacemakers, especially in the areas of how to handle cases involving victims and their own self-care.
- How to get the peacemakers experience in hearing cases under the current referral process
- Should the core planning team expand to include representation from the public defender's office

The strategic planning session was an opportunity for all the key stakeholders on the planning team to discuss the above-mentioned issues and to talk out the process of how the CRC should expand and how quickly should the expansion occur.

Site Visit Day 2 – October 15, 2015

Center staff met with other key stakeholders of the CRC during the second day of the site visit. Those stakeholders included:

- Municipal Court Judge Daniel Koval
- Dane County Board of Supervisors Chair Sharon Corrigan
- Madison Police Chief Michael Koval

The stakeholders were very supportive of the CRC and, much like the core planning team, wanted to ensure that the programming was utilizing current best practices, that the growth of the

program was done in a planned and thoughtful manner, and they wanted to know what other communities were doing in regards to implementing community justice panels.

Center staff also met privately with the CRC coordinator, Ron Johnson, to allow him an opportunity to ask questions about other programs, and to strategize how to manage the expected growth of the CRC and to discuss how to get the current peacemakers the experience they needed before trying to expand the case types that would be eligible for the CRC.

Center staff were then asked to meet with members of the local media who have been following the development and launch of the CRC. The interest from the press showed the level of interest that this type of programming has in the Dane County community.

The last meeting of the day was a combination of a presentation to the racial disparities subcommittee, as well as the local restorative justice coalition, about how the CRC launched and how other communities were using community justice panels. Center staff also opened the floor up to questions from the panel about any issue they wanted to raise both about the Dane County CRC as well as other similar programs across the country.

The site visit concluded with Center staff sharing their initial observations with the core planning team that are memorialized in the recommendations section of this report.

C. Recommendations:

1. **Develop an expansion plan for the CRC increasing geographic, offense and/or individual eligibility.** All stakeholders agree that the CRC will need to expand for many reasons. One reason is the equity argument of ensuring equal access to the CRC for all people within the jurisdictional limits of Dane County. Additionally, if the CRC is to have positive impact on the local justice system, it will need to have more cases referred to the program. The major areas of expansion that need to be explored are:
 - a. Which geographic areas should the CRC be expanded to after the pilot phase?
 - b. Should the eligible offenses that can be referred to the CRC be expanded, and if so, which additional eligible offense will be added?
 - c. Should the CRC accept respondents who already have a criminal record?
 - d. Should the CRC accept cases that have identifiable victims?
2. **Streamline the police referral process.** Currently street-level officers have been requested by memorandum to make the decision on the spot if a person should be offered the opportunity to participate in the CRC. The officers have been directed to issue a misdemeanor citation for eligible candidates and offenses. The citation lists the next CRC court date. The commander of the South District during the pilot phase of the program has been reviewing all district arrests of 17-25 year olds to ensure no eligible cases were missed. The success of the current method depends on police officers' willingness to change their practice and write misdemeanor CRC referrals when they previously may have written an ordinance violation. Further, the attention of the precinct commander is a crucial part of making sure that eligible cases do not slip through the cracks. The process for selecting cases should

be transparent so that there is consistency on which cases are eligible for the CRC. Simplifying the process for officers could facilitate expanded referrals. For example, in San Francisco, police are given stickers with information about how to contact the San Francisco Neighborhood Court that they can adhere to tickets when writing violations. Respondents then make the decision themselves about whether to pay the fine or take their case to the Neighborhood Court, removing some of the burden for the police department.

3. **Consider expanding referral source options.** Currently, the police department is the main method of receiving referrals to the CRC. Once the program begins to expand beyond the pilot phase, the referral process should create protocols that would allow the court, defense bar, and prosecutors to identify potential cases that would benefit from the CRC process. Although the list of charges and defendants that qualify for the CRC have already been agreed upon by the advisory board, occasionally cases will arise that could be best resolved using the CRC process. Developing a method where all parties could agree on allowing these outlier cases into the CRC process would be beneficial to the parties of the cases, the justice system and the community.
4. **Develop a data collection protocol.** As the CRC begins to handle more referrals and more cases, it will be important to show that the CRC is having the desired impact on the community that was intended. The planning of the CRC already includes an evaluation component. It is necessary to have as much data collected on the program as possible for the evaluators to be able to rely upon for the evaluation. Since the CRC is in its infancy and has not had a high volume of cases, developing a good data collection protocol, including what stats to keep and who is responsible for keeping them, is vital to the success of the evaluation.
5. **Include a defense attorney on the Community Restorative Court advisory board.** As the CRC continues to grow and search out funding opportunities, it should include a member from the defense bar to be on the CRC advisory board. By adding a member from the defense bar on the advisory board, it will gain a different perspective on how future decisions and protocols will impact defendants/participants in the CRC. Additionally, funders look at how long advisory boards have been in existence and who are members of the board.
6. **Make CRC referrals based on whether the respondent would benefit from the restorative justice process.** The CRC was launched as one way to help impact the racial disparities issue Dane County is currently addressing. Many stakeholders mentioned the racial disparities issue and the CCAP website when discussing which cases should be eligible for the CRC. If those two issues are the tantamount concern when referring cases into the CRC, there will be many cases that could be resolved effectively using the CRC that will not get referred to the program.
7. **Consider holding a training for the current peacemakers with a Native American peacemaker.** The CRC is utilizing some peacemaking techniques for its restorative justice program. The planning team should enlist a Native American peacemaker to conduct advanced training for the peacemakers who already completed the initial training program. Wisconsin is home to 11 federally-recognized tribes and some of those tribes have nationally recognized peacemakers as members. Reaching out to the Native American community to conduct a training

would enhance the peacemakers' knowledge of how the process works and could establish a good relationships and serve as a resource for future trainings as the CRC expands.

8. **Provide peacemakers training for working with victims.** All parties agreed that the CRC will continue to expand. That expansion may include working with non-intimate partner victims. For the community peacemakers to properly handle those cases, they need to receive training from restorative justice experts on how to work on cases that have a victim involved in the case. Consider devoting a portion of this training to self-care techniques that peacemakers can use if and when hearing difficult cases becomes upsetting to them.
9. **Use mock hearings to get immediate experience for the current peacemakers.** A concern of many of the stakeholders was wanting experienced peacemakers in place before expanding the CRC program. The conundrum facing the CRC planners is how to get the peacemakers that experience during the pilot phase of the program while the referral process is not yielding a high volume of cases. One idea from the strategic planning session was to use current Madison police officers for the mock hearings. The police could use fact patterns that they frequently face in the community and they would also learn first-hand how the process works. A potential added benefit of this approach is that police may feel more comfortable making referrals to the CRC after seeing firsthand how the process works.

D. ATTACHMENT 1



DANE COUNTY SITE VISIT TO NEW YORK CITY October 22nd – 23rd, 2014

Guest(s):

Colleen Clark-Bernhardt, Equity Coordinator/Criminal Justice Council Coordinator, Dane County Board of Supervisors

Ismael Ozanne, Dane County District Attorney

Barbara Franks, Dane County Assistant District Attorney

Ron Johnson, Community Restorative Court Coordinator

Ron Chance, Dane County Human Services Manager

Captain Joe Balles, Madison Police Department—South Precinct

Officer Mike Alvarez, Neighborhood Officer, Madison Police Department—South Precinct

Reverend Alex Gee, Pastor of Fountain of Life Church and Author of *Justified Anger*

Supervisor Shelia Stubbs, County Board Supervisor—South District

Host(s):

Brett Taylor, Director of Operations, Tribal Justice Exchange

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Wednesday, October 22, 2014

**RED HOOK COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTER
88 Visitation Place
Brooklyn, NY 11231**

Learning Objectives:

- To describe the Red Hook Community Justice Center’s approach to offender treatment and social service referrals and its use of justice system-based assessment tools and compliance updates.
- To discuss the peacemaking program at Red Hook and how it recruits and trains its program participants and implements its policies and procedures.
- To explore NYPD’s 76th Precinct’s involvement with Red Hook and its role in supporting community-based justice.

9:30—10:00 AM:	Welcome & Overview of the Red Hook Community Justice Center
10:00—10:30 AM:	Tour
10:30—11:00 AM:	Court Observation
11:00—11:30 AM:	Sit-down with NYPD’s 76 th Precinct and Police Diversion Q&A Detective Paul Grudzinski, 76th Precinct, NYPD
11:30—12:00 PM:	Justice System-Based Treatment: Assessment Tools and Compliance Updates Yolaine Menyard , Clinical Coordinator, Red Hook Community Justice Center
12:00—1:00 PM:	Working Lunch: Peacemaking at Red Hook—Recruitment, Training, Policies and Procedures Erika Sasson , Peacemaking Program Director—Tribal Justice Exchange, Center for Court Innovation Coleta Walker , Peacemaking Program Associate—Peacemaking Program, Red Hook Community Justice Center Community Peacemakers —TBD
1:00—2:00 PM:	Travel to the Center for Court Innovation

CENTER FOR COURT INNOVATION
520 Eighth Avenue, 18th Floor
New York, NY 10018

Learning Objectives:

- To share promising practices from Dane County.
- To provide an overview of research and evaluation, with a focus on police-led diversion.
- To provide an understanding of the practices and principles of procedural justice.

2:00—3:00 PM:	Promising Practices in Dane County Dane County Team
3:00—3:30 PM:	Overview of Research and Evaluation Lenore Cerniglia , Associate Director of Research, Center for Court Innovation
3:30—4:30 PM:	Overview of Procedural Justice Initiatives Emily Gold LaGratta and Jaime Chavez Alor
4:30—5:00 PM:	Debrief and Site Visit Evaluations

Thursday, October 23, 2014

HARLEM COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTER
170 East 121st Street
New York, NY 10035

Learning Objectives:

- To discuss issues of prisoner reentry in Harlem and observe the role of the Harlem Parole Reentry Court in facilitating former offenders' reentry into the community and in mitigating its collateral consequences.
- To explore the roles of faith-based initiatives in community-based justice.

10:00—11:15 AM:	Overview of the Harlem Community Justice Center, Prisoner Reentry, and the Harlem Parole Reentry Court Debbie Boar , Deputy Director of Reentry Initiatives, Harlem Community Justice Center
11:15—12:00 PM:	Hearings Observation & Discussion with Reentry Court Judge Stephanie Leverett , Reentry Coordinator, Harlem Community Justice Center
12:00—12:30 PM:	Faith-Based Initiatives at the Harlem Community Justice Center Reverend Chloe Breyer , Executive Director, Interfaith Center of New York
12:30—1:30 PM:	Lunch in Harlem
1:30—3:00 PM:	Travel to Brownsville

BROWNSVILLE COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTER
444 Thomas S. Boyland St.
Brooklyn, NY 11212

Learning Objectives:

- To discuss the many facets of community engagement as a component of planning the Brownsville Community Justice Center.
- To explore the role of NYPD in crafting new approaches to the community's low-level and more serious offenders alike.

3:00—3:30 PM:	Welcome & Overview of the Brownsville Community Justice Center James Brodick , Project Director, Brownsville Community Justice Center Viviana Gordon , Director of Operations, Brownsville Community Justice Center Erica Mateo , Director of Community Initiatives, Brownsville Community Justice Center
3:30—4:15 PM:	Roundtable Discussion with Staff, Community Partners, and Program Participants
4:15—4:30 PM:	Break
4:30—5:00 PM:	Community Tour
5:00—5:30 PM:	Sit-down with NYPD's 73rd Precinct and Police Diversion Q&A Deputy Inspector Joseph Gulotta, 73rd Precinct, NYPD
5:30 PM:	Debrief, Next Steps, and Site Visit Evaluations

E. ATTACHMENT 2



Center for Court Innovation Visit to Dane County, WI

October 14 – 15, 2015
210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd Room 357
Madison, WI 53703



Brett Taylor, JD. Director of Operations, Tribal Justice Exchange
Linda Baird, Associate Director, Youth Justice Programs

Schedule
Wednesday, October 14, 2015

- South Station--data review** **9:00am –**
10:00am
Balles, Johnson, Clark, Alvarez
- Community tour** *Centro Hispano, Community Officer, geographic area* **10:00am –**
10:45am
- DOC and Re-entry** *room 106 B CCB* **11:00am –**
12:00pm
Harlem Model discussed
Lance Wiersma, Regional Chief, Division of Community Corrections Region 1
Lance.Wiersma@wi.gov
Debbie Larrabee, Corrections Field Supervisor, Division of Community Corrections
Debbie.Larrabee@wi.gov
Diane Norman, Assistant Administrator DHA
Brian Hayes, Administrator DHA Court
- Lunch** **12:00pm –**
1:30pm
DA Ozanne
- Meeting with Core team** **1:30pm – 5:00pm**
Balles, Alvarez, Johnson, Chance, Ozanne, Clark, Stubbs, Gee
Centro Hispano

Thursday, October 15, 2015

- Meeting with Chair Corrigan and interested supervisors** *106B CCB* **9:00am –**
10:00am
Ron Johnson *CCB 106B* **10:00am –**
- 10:30am**
Chief Koval and Judge Koval *Chief Koval's Office* **10:30am –**
- 11:00am**
Press availability *CCB 106B* **11:00am –**
12:00pm

Racial Disparities Sub Committee (special meeting) *CCB 354*
1:30pm

12:00pm –

Dee Dee Watson, John Bauman, Ron Chance, June Groehler, Tamara Grigsby
Richelle Anhalt, Nicholas McNamara, Shelia Stubbs, Ismael Ozanne, Colleen Clark

Invited guests: RJ Coalition of Dane Co., and Peacemakers-CRC

Debrief

1:30pm – 3:00pm

(Balles, Chance, Johnson, Clark, Franks)