Aproved
9/9/2014

# MINUTES: May 2014 District Court Judge's Conference May 1-2, 2014

- The regular meeting of the District Judges' Conference was called to order. The
  meeting was held in Courtroom 1, Gillette, WY. Those in attendance included:
  Judges Brooks, Cranfill, Day, Deegan, Donnell, Edelman, Fenn, Forgey, James,
  Kautz (by telephone), Perry, Price(retired), Rogers (by telephone), Rumpke,
  Sullins, Tyler, Waldrip, Wilking and Young.
- 2. A motion was made and seconded to approve the minutes of the December 2013 meeting. Motion unanimously adopted. (Exhibit A)
- 3. A motion was made and seconded to approve the Treasurer's Report. Motion unanimously adopted. (Exhibit B)
- Continuing Judicial Education (CJE) has been approved for those attending the meeting in the amount of 5.0 hours. The Spring Meeting Agenda is attached. (Exhibit C)
- For the Good of the Order:
  - Retirement sculpture for Judge Arnold shown to the attendees.
  - Judge Tyler provided an update on W.R.Cr.P. Rules 32 and 39 regarding mandatory advisements.
  - Discussion regarding establishment of a Legislation Subcommittee with no action taken.
  - Judge Donnell provided an update of court security efforts. Funds have been appropriated by the Legislature for improvements to the Rock Springs and Riverton facilities. Judge Donnell's term on the security commission expires. Judge Tyler has been recommended as a replacement. Final approval appears to be with the Board of Judicial Policy.
  - Joint Judiciary Legislative Committee meets in Rawlins in the near future.
     Judges Waldrip and Kautz will be attending.
    - Possible issues to be prepared to address include SF 63 Sexual Assault Restraining Orders which failed in the last legislative session. A number of concerns regarding the language in SF 63 were discussed.
  - Judge Kautz advised the conference on proposes appellate rule changes regarding ineffective assistance of counsel issues and Calene hearings. Some questions were raised as to how many times the issue is raised versus how many times the matter is remanded to District Court for factual findings. Judge Kautz was going to see if that information was available and report back. Judge Kautz indicated that under the current rule the raising of the issue to the Wyoming Supreme Court, remanding back to

the District Court, making factual findings, then review by the Wyoming Supreme Court was potentially cumbersome and caused delays. This is what the proposed rule change was attempting to address. (Later during the conference, a presentation was made by criminal appellate counsel Tina Olson and David Delicath. They responded that they did not think that there were a great deal of a cases in which the issue of ineffective assistance of counsel was raised which did not result in a remand to District Court. Thus, the proposed rule would not likely adversely effect the District Courts. They were going to review the proposal in more detail and get back to Judge Kautz.) Issues are also discussed as to what right of appeal the State would have under the proposed rule change. (A copy of the proposed rule changes are attached as Exhibit D.)

- Discussion regarding a recent letter in the Wyoming Trial Lawyers
   Association publication by the League of Women Voters regarding survey
   of the judges up for retention. The discussion include the ethical
   limitations imposed on the judiciary in responding to any such inquiries.
   Judge Perry was going to forward drafts of what has been done in the
   past via email. (See attached Exhibit E.)
- Presentation by Tina Olson and Dave Delicath, criminal appellate counsel, entitled "Ten Ways to Commit Reversible Error". (See Attached Exhibit F.)
- Meeting adjourned for the day and tour of power plant.
- May 2, 2014 Meeting to Order. Those in attendance included: Judges Brooks, Cranfill, Day, Deegan, Donnell, Edelman, Fenn, Forgey, James, Kautz, Perry, Price(retired), Rogers (by telephone), Rumpke, Sullins, Tyler, Waldrip, Wilking and Young. Also in attendance Chief Justice Kite.
- Presentation of 24/7 Sobriety Program enacted in SEA 65 by Mike Reed, Ernie Johnson and Bill Mickelson. (See Attached Exhibit G.)
  - The presentation included statistics regarding recent impaired driving, fatalities and reduction efforts.
  - The 24/7 program is an effort to provide twice daily sobriety testing to appropriate parties. The program is attempting to be broad enough to include not only DUI cases but also potentially domestic violence, juvenile matters or other matters before the courts which appear that sobriety monitoring would be of value.
  - The program will become effective beginning July 1, 2014 in a number of pilot counties and will provide twice daily sobriety monitoring to participants initially through the Sheriff's Department.
- 10. Jack Speight provided a presentation regarding Wyoming Lawyers Assistance Program. (See attached Exhibit H.)

 Mr. Speight gave an overview of the program. He will be traveling throughout the state this summer and will contacting individual judges in an effort to identify individuals to assist with the program.

A copy of the rules governing the program was provided as well as some

statistics from the 2011 Life Satisfaction Survey.

# 11. Chief Justice Kite addressed the conference with emphasis on the following three topics:

- Courtroom/Courthouse Security
  - Chief Justice Kite discussed the efforts in the last session of the Legislature which result in some but not all of the funding requested. The funding approved included improvements in Sweetwater and Fremont counties.
  - Chief Justice Kite felt that more involvement locally by the District and Circuit Court Judges would be helpful.
  - Two grants have been applied for which if received will address assessments in the Southeast and Big Horn Basin areas.
     Additionally, training at the State Bar Convention and regionally would be provided.
  - She request "real life" incidents be referred to Joe Hartigan at the Wyoming Supreme Court in an effort to collate and potentially be available for future presentations.
- Budgetary Issues
  - Proposed pay raises for judicial employees. Joanne Odendahl will be communicating proposed use of the fund available.
- Wyuser
  - All counties are now using the WyUSER system with additional reporting capabilities and electronic filing likely to be completed by the end of calendar year 2014.
- Rule 1 Initiative
  - Chief Justice Kite provided an update of ongoing efforts in this area and wanted to assure the conference that the intent was not to impose additional mandatory scheduling requirements on the District and Circuit Courts. Rather the intent was to identify and provide additional tools to assist with increased efficiency and reduced cost to the litigants.
- Board of Judicial Policy (BJPA)
  - Chief Justice Kite seeks continued support and cooperation with the BJPA. She expressed some concerns that unless the District Conference was unanimous with its internal position, there seemed to be limited input to the BJPA. Recognizing the need for the board, she requested ongoing commitment it and welcome input.

Exhibit E - League of Women Voters Letter to Wyoming Trial Lawyers

Exbhiti F - Tens Ways to Avoid Reversal in Criminal Matters

Exhibit G - 24/7 Sobriety Presentation
Exhibit H - WyLAP Rules and Survey statistics
Exhibit I - Table of Model Time Standards

### MINUTES: December 2013 JUDGES' CONFERENCE December 12, 2013

- The regular meeting of the District Judges' Conference was called to order. The meeting was conducted using the JVAN system.
- 2. The Parole Board gave a presentation. The speakers were Dan Fetsco and Jim Weisbeck.
  - a. Mr. Fetsco explained that if a prisoner does not agree to participate in the rehabilitation programs, the Board can "flatten" them by not allowing them to earn any good time served. A prisoner can later agree to participate and start earning good time.
  - The Legislature created the Board of Parole in 1971.
  - The Governor appoints members to the Board.
  - d. The data shows a person has a greater chance of success if they are released on parole.
  - e. Governor Mead has granted two (2) commutations of life sentences.
  - f. Medical paroles are very rare.
  - g. Good time earned can reduce a person's sentence by 1/3 so they serve 2/3 of their sentence.
- 3. Mark Gifford gave a presentation from the Wyoming State Bar Counsel.
  - a. Mr. Gifford now works full time as of 10/1/2013.
  - b. There were about between 175-185 complaints against lawyers per year in the last three years.
  - c. Mr. Gifford has recently seen as a defense from lawyers that the local judges have not complained about them or raised concerns to them about their actions.
  - d. Mr. Gifford gave a CLE on disciplinary actions yesterday (12/11/2013). There were over 600 participants.
  - e. Mr. Gifford encouraged the judges to report violations to him.
  - f. Judge Donnell voiced that he likes that more attorney misconduct is being reported.
  - g. Mr. Gifford also encouraged the Judges to call him to discuss situations and decide if they should be officially reported.
- 4. Joann Odendahl gave a presentation discussing budgets.



- a. Their office did receive \$600,000.00 from the legislature. They used this money to bring the Circuit Court Clerk's pay up to 80% of market.
- Ms. Odendahl encouraged the Judges to look at the office equipment your office currently has and request funds for new equipment if you feel necessary.
- c. There are currently two (2) court reporters that are real time certified in the State of Wyoming. A 10% pay increase was suggested to court reporters who do become certified.
- d. Ms. Odendahl mentioned to the Judges to pay attention to how many miles we are traveling each year for work purposes. If we are traveling more than 10,000 miles a year, we can request funds to purchase a state vehicle that can be used for these trips.
  - It was mentioned that places like Gillette should consider how many miles all the Judges combined are using.
- 5. Chief Justice Kite and Justice Burke gave a presentation on current issues.
  - a. WY User is currently running in every county but Laramie County.
  - In discussion about the unauthorized practice of law, Chief Justice Kite mentioned that the district court judges may need to do the contempt proceedings.
  - c. District Court Clerks have started discussing raising the filing fee to \$90.00.
  - d. Jury List Bill: This came from the Joint Judiciary Committee. It would guarantee people that have recently served would not serve agains for 1-2 years. It would create a way to make a centralized list.
  - e. Legislative Issues:
    - The \$45.00 court reporter fees will likely be gone.
    - Court security funding: This issue seems to have a lot of support from people.
      - 1. It was adopted by the Appropriations Committee.
      - Chief Justice Kite encouraged the judges to talk with local legislators to discuss support and funding.
  - E-Filing is currently under design.
    - i. The feedback from Bar members is that they are excited about it.
    - ii. There will be online tutorials and handbooks when it becomes available.
    - iii. By next fall, we should have the ability to E-File.

- 6. Court Reporter Issues: Tara France
  - a. She feels that things have been going very well for court reporters.
  - b. Their Association does not currently have an opinion on the \$45.00 fee.
  - c. On the issue of court reporters reporting everything, she mentioned that this could be difficult and a struggle for busier districts. It may not be a "one size fits all" method. The judges and reporters would have to work together to determine what works best for each district. Tara mentioned setting aside an afternoon where the reporter would not be reporting and could get work done in their office.
  - d. Judge Donnell mentioned that he does not feel the \$45.00 fee is necessary. He has installed a recording device in his court room that he uses in cases where a court reporter has not been requested. He especially uses for divorce cases. He said that it helps if there is ever an appeal. He pointed out that the device would never replace the live court reporter in terms of accuracy.
  - e. In Rawlins, the Court budget has paid for the additional software that is necessary to provide real time to the Judge. Tara thinks this specific software is about \$250-300/year.
- Judge Deegan concluded the meeting and let the Judges know that they would begin tomorrow morning at 8:15.

### December 13, 2013

- 1. Steven Dreher gave a presentation regarding Wyoming Court Project updates.
- 2. We next engaged in conversation with House Speaker Tom Lubnau, Representative Gingery, Senate President Ross and Senator Schiffer about the upcoming Legislative Session. Senator Schiffer focused on the Title 25 revisions and concerns over the role of the county attorney in this process. Two bills have been drafted, one regarding the county attorney having clear responsibility to initiate the action and the second addressing the entire concept of Title 25 revision.
- 3. A brief Good of the Order was held, and the group adjourned at 11:00 a.m.

Most Respectfully Submitted,

Hon. Steven Cranfill

# Treasurer's report 12/11/13





# Agenda

Spring Meeting

District Judges Conference

May 1 & 2, 2014

District Courtroom No. 1

Campbell County Courthouse

Gillette, WY

# Thursday, May 1

1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Good of the Order - Part 1

**BREAK** 

2:15 p.m. - 4:00p.m.

"Ten Ways to Commit Reversible Error"

Dave Delicath (Dep. Atty. General - Crim. Div.)

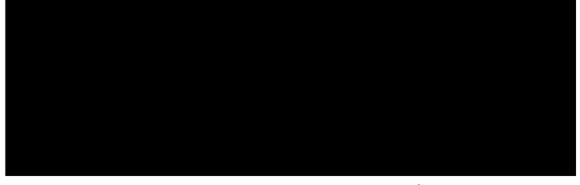
Tina Olson (Appellate Counsel - State Pub Def.)

BREAK

4:15 p.m. – 6:15 p.m.

Tour of Dry Fork Power Plant

(transportation provided to and from Courthouse)





# Friday, May 2

7:15 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.

Coffee and Pastries (Jury Room)

8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.

Briefing on SEA 65 - 24/7 Sobriety Program

(Ernie Johnson - Facilitator, Governor's Council

on Impaired Driving)

8:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

Briefing on WYLAP

(Wyoming Lawyers Assistance Program -

Jack Speight, Director)

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

Roundtable with Supreme Court

Chief Justice Kite

**BREAK** 

10:15 a.m. - Noon

Good of the Order - Part II

**ADJOURN** 

## Good of the Order Agenda

Approval of Minutes of 12-13-13 Meeting

Approval of Treasurer's Report

Fill Seat on BJPA (3 yr. term to commence 07-01-14) to replace Judge Donnell who is completing his term

Report of Subcommittee on District Court Rules – Internal Administration (Judge Kautz, Chair)

Update - Calene Hearings in District Court (Judge Kautz - WRAP)

Update - Proposed Change to WRCrP 32(c)(3) (Judge Tyler)

Conference Position of Sexual Assault Protection Orders (SF 63, 2014 Session)

Report of Subcommittee on Judicial Compensation (Judge Campbell)

Legislative Update (Creation of a Legislative Review Subcommittee?)

Court Security - Update from BJPA (Judge Perry)

League of Women Voters Inquiry to WTLA (Judge Perry)

Query - Court reporters charging court budget for transcripts prepared at request of Judge.

Honoring Judge Arnold (Retiring)

### Addendum

### Accommodation

The Wingate is holding a block of 20 rooms for the District Judge's conference until 3 weeks prior to May 1. They have guaranteed their state rate (\$88.00).

Wingate Inn 1801 Cliff Davis Rd. Gillette, WY 82718 307-685-2700

Other options for lodging (amongst a cast of thousands):

Hampton Inn 211 Decker Ct. Gillette, WY 82716 307-686-2000

Holiday Inn Express 1908 Cliff Davis Rd. Gillette, WY 82718 307-686-9576

Arbuckle Lodge 1400 S. Garner Lake Rd. Gillette, WY 82716 307-685-6363

# Parking at Courthouse

You are best served by using the multi-level parking garage abutting the west side of the Courthouse (otherwise you risk a parking ticket). Entry to the Courthouse is via the first floor of the parking garage.

On day two of the Conference, one of our staff will be standing by the west door into the Courthouse (accessed via the first floor of the parking garage) starting at 7:00 a.m., so you will have no trouble obtaining entry. You will <u>not</u> be able to gain entry to the Courthouse by <u>any</u> other door at this early hour!

Coffee and pastries starting at 7:15 a.m. in the jury room adjacent to Courtroom No. 1.

# Transportation Provided for Field Trip

A schoolbus will be at the ready at 4:15 p.m. (promptly) to whisk us out to the Dry Fork Power Plant, the newest coal –fired power plant in the country (maybe the last?) and one which meets or exceeds the strictest EPA regulations.

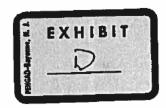
We should arrive back at the Courthouse at the strike of 6:15 p.m.

### W.R.A.P. 21. Motion based on ineffective assistance of trial counsel.

- (a) Following the docketing of a direct criminal appeal, the appellant may file, in the trial court, a motion claiming ineffective assistance of trial counsel. The motion may be used to seek a new trial or to seek plea withdrawal. The motion shall be filed prior to the filing of the appellant's initial appellate brief. Upon a showing of extraordinary circumstances, the appellate court may grant leave to file a motion after appellant has filed his brief, but in no event shall a motion be filed after the case has been taken under advisement by the appellate court. A copy of the motion shall be served upon all trial counsel and the appellate court. A response may be filed within 15 days after the motion is served. Upon the filing of the motion, briefing in the appeal shall be stayed until further notice from the appellate court.
- (b) The trial court may consider and deny the motion without a remand from the appellate court. The trial court may grant the motion only on remand of the case. The trial court shall determine the motion within 90 days after the motion is filed, unless the determination is continued by written order of the trial court, which continuation may not exceed 30 days from the expiration of the initial 90 day period. If the trial court enters such a continuation order, the trial court shall provide a copy of the order to the appellate court. In no event shall a motion filed under this rule be deemed denied. The trial court shall enter an order determining the motion. The order shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law concerning the claimed deficient performance by counsel and the claimed prejudice suffered by appellant as a result. When disposition of a motion filed under this rule is made without a hearing, the order shall include a statement of the reason for determination without hearing. The clerk of the trial court shall provide the clerk of the appellate court with a copy of the trial court's order disposing of the motion.
- (c) If trial court denies the motion, appellant may file a notice of appeal to challenge the trial court's order. When such an appeal is docketed in the appellate court, that appeal shall be consolidated with the initial direct appeal. If the appellant does not take an appeal from the trial court's order denying the motion, the clerk of the appellate court shall notify the parties of a new briefing schedule for the initial appeal.

# W.R.Cr.P. 21. Motion to Remand for Hearing on Ineffective Assistance of Counsel Claim.

- (a) An appellant in a criminal case, following the docketing of an appeal, may move to remand the case to the trial court for a hearing on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. Such remand shall be available only if the motion is accompanied by affidavits containing nonspeculative allegations of facts, not fully appearing in the record on appeal, which, if true, could support a determination that counsel's representation was deficient and prejudiced the appellant. The motion shall also be accompanied by a proposed order of remand that identifies the ineffectiveness claims and specifies the factual issues relevant to each such claim to be addressed on remand. A copy of the motion for remand shall be served upon all trial counsel.
- (b) The motion shall be filed prior to the filing of the appellant's brief. A response may be filed within 15 days after the motion is served. Upon a showing of extraordinary



eireumstances, a motion may be filed after the filing of appellant's brief, but in no event shall the court permit a motion to be filed after the ease has been taken under advisement.

- (c) The appellate court may, within 30 days of the filing of the motion, order that the case be temporarily remanded to the trial court for a hearing on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. The order of remand shall identify the ineffectiveness claims and specify the factual issues relevant to each such claim to be addressed by the trial court. The order shall also direct the trial court to complete the proceedings on remand and file its findings of fact and conclusions of law in the trial court within 90 days of issuance of the order of remand, absent a finding by the trial court of good cause for a delay of reasonable length.
- (d) Deadlines for filing of briefs shall be stayed upon the filing of a motion to remand under this rule until further order of the appellate court.
- (e) Upon remand the trial court shall promptly conduct hearings and take evidence as necessary to enter its findings of fact and conclusions of law on the claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. Any claims of ineffectiveness not identified in the order of remand shall not be considered by the trial court on remand unless the trial court determines that the interests of justice or judicial efficiency require consideration of issues not specifically identified in the order of remand. The burden of proving a fact shall be upon the proponent of the fact by a preponderance of the evidence. The trial court shall enter written findings of fact and conclusions of law concerning the claimed deficient performance by counsel and the claimed prejudice suffered by appellant as a result, in accordance with the order of remand. Errors claimed to have been made during the trial court proceedings conducted pursuant to this rule are reviewable under the same standards as the review of errors in other appeals.
- (f) At the conclusion of all proceedings before the trial court, the clerk of the trial court and the court reporter shall immediately prepare and file the record of supplemental proceedings as required by these rules. The clerk of the trial court shall notify the clerk of the appellate court when the record of these proceedings is complete and provide a copy of the order on remand.
- (g) Upon receipt of the notification from the trial court that the record of the proceedings is complete, the clerk of the appellate court shall notify the parties of the new briefing schedule.

# **Judicial Independence**

The League of Women Voters recently reached out to members of the Wyoming Trial Lawyers Association seeking help. The LWV desires assistance in getting information to Wyoming voters about judges who are up for retention. Developing an ethi-

cal process for asking judges questions to obtain information directly is a goal which the LWV believes would allow voters to be more informed when making their vote to retain or not retain a judge in their community. Their request for assistance follows:



The League of Women Voters of Wyoming and it's local branches believe that an independent judiciary is, along with the rule of law, one of the cornerstones of a successful democratic society. We are strongly in favor of the present method for selecting judges in Wyoming—involving appointment from a peer-selected group and subsequent periodic retention by the citizens of Wyoming during general elections. We do not believe a judiciary which must campaign and run for election can maintain its independence to the same degree.

There exists in our system, however, a very major flaw, which is that very, very few voters have any information on which to base their vote to retain (or not) even a district judge living in their community, let alone at any higher level. Even with numerous opportunities to observe a judge in the courtroom, it is almost impossible for someone without legal training to know whether that judge merits retention. The sad truth is that most people either don't vote on that item because they don't have any basis for voting, or they vote "Yes" because that judge has not been discovered recently and publicly to be involved in a major scandal.

LWV of Wyoming has for the past 8 years been trying to come up with a way to get good information of the sort an ordinary person, not a member of the bar, can understand and evaluate. In this effort, we have formed a very good working relationship with the Wyoming State Bar, which kindly allows us to extract a summary of the information published in its survey of Wyoming attorneys concerning their rating of the judges before whom they have practiced. The Director of Elections has allowed us to send our summaries, one page for each judge standing for retention, to the appropriate county clerks to have available for voters who inquire, along with our pro/con statements on ballot items.

It would be much better, however, if the judges could answer questions of the sort we ask in our Voter Guides, as we would be getting information directly from the judge in question. The difficulty with this approach is that many judges are concerned about being thought to be electioneering and contravening their standards of ethics. League never supports or opposes individual candidates or political parties—our sole mission is to get information to the voters as directly as possible from the candidate. We are hoping that you, who are an integral part of delivering justice, would be willing to work with League in crafting a way to ask questions without violating any judicial ethics. Informing voters would strengthen the effectiveness of our system, and help to maintain a competent, independent judiciary in Wyoming.

Amy K. Williamson

President

League of Women Voters of Wyoming

11/19 X. Williamson

akwwy@hotmail.com | wyominglwv.com

EXHIBIT

# 1. Take care in giving the firearms advisement when accepting guilty or no contest pleas:

- (a) No judgment of conviction shall be entered upon a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to any charge which may result in the disqualification of the defendant to possess firearms pursuant to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1), (9) and 924(a)(2) or other federal law unless the defendant was advised in open court by the judge:
  - (i) Of the collateral consequences that may arise from that conviction pursuant to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 921(a)(33), 922(g)(1), (9) and 924(a)(2); and
  - (ii) That if the defendant is a peace officer, member of the armed forces, hunting guide, security guard or engaged in any other profession or occupation requiring the carrying or possession of a firearm, that he may now, or in the future, lose the right to engage in that profession or occupation should he be convicted.

Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 7-11-507 (West)

Reversals have resulted from failure to give the statutory advisement:

Starrett v. State, 2012 WY 133, 286 P.3d 1033 (Wyo. 2012); Cobb v. State, 2013 WY 142, 312 P.3d 287 (Wyo. 2013); Balderson v. State, 2013 WY 107, 309 P.3d 809 (Wyo. 2013); Pedraza v. State, 2014 WY 24, 318 P.3d 812 (Wyo. 2014); and McEwan v. State, 2013 WY 158, 314 P.3d 1160 (Wyo. 2013).

# 2. Provide a special verdict form if the charged offense could be committed more than one way.



When the State presents the jury with alternative methods of committing the crime but the verdict form does not make clear the method upon which the jury based its conviction, there must be sufficient evidence in the record to support conviction for each method that appears in the instructions. In other words, if the crime could be committed more than one way, give the jury a way to tell you which way the crime was committed. Otherwise, the conviction will be reversed unless there is sufficient evidence to support conviction under every alternative that was before the jury. *Mickelson v. State*, 2008 WY 29, ¶ 9, 178 P.3d 1080, 1083 (Wyo. 2008); *Tanner v. State*, 2002 WY 170, 57 P.3d 1242 (Wyo. 2002) (A jury instruction that burglary required entry into a building "with intent to commit larceny or a felony therein" left the appellate court to speculate whether the jury found that the defendant entered with intent to commit larceny or with intent to commit a felony).



But, a special verdict form need not be provided where the statutory elements include synonymous terms such as "indecent" and "obscene" or "knowingly and willfully." *Dougherty v. State*, 2010 WY 127, ¶ 28, 239 P.3d 1176, 1184 (Wyo. 2010).

And, the special verdict form requirement applies only to "elements instructions which quote directly from a criminal statute containing alternative grounds for conviction of the crime charged." Miller v. State, 2006 WY 17, ¶ 25, 127 P.3d 793, 799 (Wyo. 2003). (The district court instructed the jury that in order to convict Miller of delivery of methamphetamine it had to find beyond a reasonable doubt that he had "delivered" the drug. The instructions also defined "deliver" as actual, constructive, or attempted delivery. WSC held that the instruction did not contain alternative elements upon which the jury could convict; rather, it merely defined the term "deliver" and did not have the effect of providing an alternative ground for conviction.

# 3. If either party expresses concern, hold a hearing to determine the competency of a child witness.

With regard to children, intelligence, not age, is the guiding criteria in determining the competency of the witness. *Woyak v. State*, 2010 WY 27, ¶ 21, 226 P.3d 841, 851 (Wyo.2010).

A five-part test is used to determine the competency of a child witness. The witness must demonstrate:

- (1) an understanding of the obligation to speak the truth on the witness stand;
- (2) the mental capacity at the time of the occurrence concerning which he is to testify, to receive an accurate impression of it;
- (3) a memory sufficient to retain an independent recollection of the occurrence;
- (4) the capacity to express in words his memory of the occurrence; and
- (5) the capacity to understand simple questions about it.

Gruwell v. State, 2011 WY 67, 254 P.3d 223, 229 (Wyo. 2011). Also, remember that competency and taint are separate, albeit related, concepts.

# 4. Individualized sentencing hearings for juveniles convicted of first-degree murder:

Any sentence other than a sentence specifically designated as a sentence of life imprisonment without parole is subject to commutation by the governor. A person sentenced to life imprisonment for an offense committed after the person reached the age of eighteen (18) years is not eligible for parole unless the governor has commuted the person's sentence to a term of years. A person sentenced to life imprisonment for an offense committed before the person reached the age of eighteen (18) years shall be eligible for parole after commutation of his sentence to a term of years or after having served twenty-five (25) years of incarceration, except that if the person committed any of the acts specified in W.S. 7-13-402(b) after having reached the age of eighteen (18) years the person shall not be eligible for parole.

Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6-10-301(c) (West). This provision must be read in conjunction with Bear Cloud v. State:

It is important to determine the parameters of *Miller* in order to provide sufficient guidance to district courts facing the prospect of sentencing a juvenile convicted of committing first-degree murder. Consistent with *Graham* and *Roper*, the majority opinion in *Miller* requires that "a judge or jury must have the opportunity to consider mitigating circumstances before imposing the harshest penalty for juveniles." *Miller*, 567 U.S. at ——, 132 S.Ct. at 2475. Specifically, "youth matters in determining the appropriateness of a lifetime of incarceration without the possibility of parole." Id., 567 U.S. at ——, 132 S.Ct. at 2565.

Miller's primary criticism of mandatory sentences of life imprisonment without parole for juveniles is that such a sentencing scheme "prevents those meting out punishment from considering a juvenile's 'lessened culpability' and greater 'capacity for change.' " Id., 567 U.S. at —, 132 S.Ct. at 2460 (quoting Graham, 560 U.S. at —, 130 S.Ct. at 2026–27, 2029–30). It also "runs afoul of our cases' requirement of individualized sentencing for defendants facing the most serious penalties." Id. To accomplish individualized sentencing for juveniles, Miller reiterated that the United States Supreme Court requires "sentencing authorities [to] consider the characteristics of a defendant and the details of his offense before sentencing him...." Id., 567 U.S. at —, 132 S.Ct. at 2463–64. It violates the Cruel and Unusual Clause of the Eighth Amendment to sentence a juvenile who commits first-degree murder to a sentence that is

disproportional to the offense. See Atkins v. Virginia, 536 U.S. 304, 311, 122 S.Ct. 2242, 153 L.Ed.2d 335 (2002) (stating that "it is a precept of justice that punishment for crime should be graduated and proportioned to [the] offense."). The key to achieving proportional punishment is for the sentencing court to inquire into the facts and circumstances surrounding the juvenile offender and the crime.

To fulfill Miller's requirements, Wyoming's district courts must consider the factors of youth and the nature of the homicide at an individualized sentencing hearing when determining whether to sentence the juvenile offender to life without the possibility of parole or to life according to law. While not exhaustive, the Miller Court specifically indicated some factors for a trial court to consider at sentencing include:(a) "the character and record of the individual offender [and] the circumstances of the offense," Miller, 567 U.S. at ----, 132 S.Ct. at 2467 (quotation marks omitted);(b) "the background and mental and emotional development of a youthful defendant," id.;(c) a juvenile's "chronological age and its hallmark features-among them, immaturity, impetuosity, and failure to appreciate the risks and consequences," id., 567 U.S. at ----, 132 S.Ct. at 2468;(d) "the family and home environment that surrounds" the juvenile, "no matter how brutal or dysfunctional," id.;(e) "the circumstances of the homicide offense, including the extent of his participation in the conduct and the way familial and peer pressure may have affected" the juvenile, id.;(f) whether the juvenile "might have been charged and convicted of a lesser offense if not for incompetencies associated with youth," e.g., the juvenile's relative inability to deal with police and prosecutors or to assist his own attorney, id.; and(g) the juvenile's potential for rehabilitation, id.

The United States Supreme Court also explained that the trial court must consider these factors at the time of sentencing in determining the juvenile offender's eligibility for parole. Id., 567 U.S. at ——, 132 S.Ct. at 2474–75. Examining these factors at the beginning of the case in determining whether to try a juvenile as an adult, i.e., pursuant to a motion to transfer to juvenile court, is not sufficient to meet Miller's requirements. Id., 567 U.S. at ——, 132 S.Ct. at 2475 ("the discretion available to a judge at the transfer stage cannot substitute for discretion at post-trial sentencing in adult court—and so cannot satisfy the Eighth Amendment").

In sum, Miller requires an individualized sentencing hearing for every juvenile convicted of first-degree murder at which the sentencing court must consider the individual, the factors of youth, and the nature of the homicide in determining whether to order a sentence that includes the possibility of parole. Miller does not guarantee the possibility of parole for

a convicted juvenile homicide offender, but *Miller* does mandate that a meaningful review and consideration be afforded by the sentencing court.

To conform to recent United States Supreme Court jurisprudence, when a Wyoming district court sentences a juvenile convicted of firstdegree murder, the sentencing court shall hold an individualized sentencing hearing that conforms to the dictates of Miller. The potential sentences authorized by both the Wyoming Legislature and the United States Supreme Court are "life imprisonment without parole" or "life imprisonment according to law." Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6-2-101(b); Miller, 567 U.S. at —, 132 S.Ct. at 2469 (refusing to categorically bar a sentence of life without parole for juvenile homicide offenders). [¶ 46] If at the individualized sentencing hearing the trial court determines the juvenile offender should not be foreclosed from the potential for parole in the future, the appropriate sentence will be life imprisonment according to law. In order to conform to Solem, Graham, and Miller, however, the juvenile offender not deprived of the possibility of parole at sentencing must be afforded some meaningful opportunity for release beyond executive clemency. Therefore, the opportunity for true parole at some point in time (as opposed to executive clemency) must be afforded to every juvenile sentenced to "life imprisonment according to law."

Bear Cloud v. State, 2013 WY 18, ¶¶ 40-46, 294 P.3d 36, 46-47 (Wyo. 2013).

# 5. Protect the right to present a defense.

Criminal defendants have a constitutional right to present a complete and meaningful defense under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Compulsory Process Clause and the Confrontation Clause of the Sixth Amendment.

Problems arise when this right is not carefully protected. Usually, such problems are seen in the context of the trial Court limiting testimony of a witness, denying or limiting requested defense jury instructions or prohibiting defense witnesses. *Hannon v. State*, 2004 WY 8, ¶ 63, 84 P.3d 320, 346 (Wyo. 2004). *Stalcup v. State*, 2013 WY 114, 311 P.3d 104 (2013).

In general, it is the jury's role to assess the credibility of defense evidence, and the trial Court should exercise its gate-keeping function with care.

To avoid usurping the jury's role, the trial court should limit its assessment to the soundness of the scientific principles and the propriety of the methodology and should not concern itself with the scientific validity of the conclusions offered by the expert.

Stalcup at ¶ 29, citing Reichert v. Phipps, 2004 WY 7, ¶ 9, 84 P.3d 353, 356-57 (Wyo. 2004).

# 6. Don't let the jury see a defendant in restraints without first having a hearing to determine whether restraints are necessary, and if so, what kind of restraints.

Defendants shall not be shackled or otherwise physically restrained in the courtroom during a jury trial, nor shall other exceptional security measures be utilized, unless the State has first moved that such measures be utilized, the court has heard such motion, and after allowing the defendant an opportunity to contest the motion, the court has stated on the record the compelling reasons justifying the measures. At such hearing, the State has the burden of establishing the necessity for particular restraints and that such restraints are the least drastic effective measures available. The trial court must consider alternatives, and may not rely blindly on the judgment of correctional officers. In exercising its discretion, the court should consider at least the following factors:

The seriousness of the present charge against the defendant; defendant's temperament and character; his age and physical attributes, his past record; past escapes or attempted escapes, and evidence of a present plan to escape; threats to harm others or cause a disturbance; self-destructive tendencies; the risk of mob violence or of attempted revenge by others; the possibility of rescue by other offenders still at large; the size and the mood of the audience; the nature and physical security of the courtroom; and the adequacy and availability of alternative remedies.

Asch v. State, 2003 WY 18 ¶ 62, 62 P.3d 945, 964-65 (Wyo. 2003).

A trial court's error in allowing restraints without a pretrial hearing is subject to harmless error review. *Duke v. State*, 2004 WY 120, ¶ 29, 99 P.3d 928, 940-41 (Wyo. 2004).

# 7. Circuit to district court appeals:

When the District Court sits as an appellate Court, the Rules of Appellate Procedure remain the same. Typically, such appeals are handled by trial counsel (the local public defender and the local county attorney). The Notice of Appeal must be filed within thirty days of the Judgment and Sentence or other appealable order; an additional fifteen days may be granted in cases of excusable neglect [the Order allowing a late notice of appeal must be entered within that fifteen days](W.R.A.P. 2.01). The timely filing of a Notice of Appeal is jurisdictional.

After preparation of the record by the Circuit Court Clerk, the appellant then has 45 days in which to file a brief, with the appellee having 45 days in which to respond. Thereafter, the appellant has 15 days to file a reply brief, but only should file such a brief if the appellee has truly raised a new issue or argument (W.R.A.P. 7.03).

Notice of additional authorities may be filed at any time after the party's brief has been filed, but before a decision has been rendered (W.R.A.P. 7.04).

One problem encountered may be the status of the record. Transcription of the recordings from the Circuit Court may assist in the District Court's review. Such transcription may also be of assistance if the non-prevailing party wishes to file a Writ in the Wyoming Supreme Court.

# 8. Stay on the record and make the record:

Wyoming law entitles the criminal defendant to a complete record on appeal, and lack of such a record can only lead to further work for all parties involved. Whether the issue is technological malfunction, or failure of the Court or parties to insist on staying on the record, an incomplete record can in and of itself be an issue on appeal. Consider:

The court reporter is charged with producing the official transcript of criminal proceedings, including the trial, and filing the transcript as part of the official court record. See Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 5–3–403 through 5–3–406 (LexisNexis 2011); *Bromley v. State*, 2009 WY 133, ¶ 17, 219 P.3d 110, 115 (Wyo.2009). A criminal defendant is entitled to have his entire trial recorded and available for appeal. In Bearpaw, 803 P.2d at 78–79, we examined an early Wyoming decision which discussed a criminal defendant's right to a complete record for appeal, *Richardson v. State*, 15 Wyo. 465, 484, 89 P. 1027, 1034–35 (1907):

In its early years, this court determined "[t]here is no more reason for permitting a party to be deprived of his legal rights through a failure or a refusal of the official stenographer to perform his duties than through the failure or refusal of the judge or any other officer of the court to perform a duty imposed by law." [Richardson, 89 P.] at 1030. The court recognized an absolute right of appeal in a criminal case and the corollary right to be provided a complete record. Otherwise, the court noted, the defendant is effectively deprived of the right of appeal. *Richardson* held that a new trial is required when a necessary record is absent.

We also discussed several cases from other jurisdictions with favor:

[T]he rule that a mandatory requirement for the court reporter to record all proceedings in a criminal case establishes a principle which cannot be overridden by any local practice, *United States v. Brumley*, 560 F.2d 1268 (5th Cir.1977). That court, in quoting *United States v. Selva*, 559 F.2d 1303, 1306 (5th Cir.1977), emphasized that "'[w]hen ... a criminal defendant is represented on appeal by counsel other than the attorney at trial, the absence of a substantial and significant portion ... of the record' will result in a presumption of prejudice sufficient to mandate reversal \* \* \*." *Brumley*, 560 F.2d at 1281.

### Bearpaw, 803 P.2d at 79

Wyoming court rules, however, provide an alternative means of producing a record on appeal when a transcript is not available. See generally Barela v. State, 936 P.2d 66, 69 (Wyo.1997). Under W.R.A.P. 3.03 and 3.04, the district court may settle the record when a transcript is unavailable or does not accurately reflect the court proceedings. W.R.A.P. 3.03 states:

If no report of the evidence or proceedings at a hearing or trial was made, or if a transcript is unavailable, appellant may prepare a statement of the evidence or proceedings from the best available means including appellant's recollection. The statement shall be filed and served on appellee within 35 days of the filing of the notice of appeal. Appellee may file and serve objections or propose amendments within 15 days after service. The trial court shall, within 10 days, enter its order settling and approving the statement of evidence, which shall be included by the clerk of the trial court in the record on appeal.

### W.R.A.P. 3.04 states:

If any difference arises as to whether the record discloses what occurred in the trial court, the difference shall be submitted to and settled by that court and the record made to conform to the truth. If anything material to either party is omitted from the record by error or accident or is misstated, the parties by stipulation, or the trial court either before or after the record is transmitted to the appellate court, or the appellate court on motion or its own initiative, may direct that the omission or misstatement be corrected, and if necessary that a supplemental record be certified and transmitted. All other questions as to the form and content of the record shall be presented to the appellate court by motion.

Reynolds v. State, 2012 WY 120, ¶¶ 13-14, 284 P.3d 823, 826-27 (Wyo. 2012). In general, it is problematic when counsel and the Court choose to go off the record. Jury instruction conferences are an area of particular concern. Counsel and the Court may find an informal instruction conference, off the record, to be of utility, but then care must be taken that all offered, refused and withdrawn instructions are properly ruled upon, on the record.

Further, making a complete record of the Court's decision-making process is important. Many an appeal has been dismissed or averted entirely because of a wellreasoned decision letter.

"'[D]ecisions of the trial court with respect to the admissibility of evidence are entitled to considerable deference and, as long as there exists a legitimate basis for the trial court's ruling, that ruling will not be reversed on appeal.' "Simmers, 943 P.2d at 1197 (quoting Vit, 909 P.2d at 957 and Tennant v. State, 786 P.2d 339, 343 (Wyo.1990)). It is also well established that a district court judgment may be affirmed on any proper legal grounds supported by the record. Bird v. Rozier, 948 P.2d 888, 892 (Wyo.1997). However, where the law imposes a duty on the district court to make findings on the record, we will not speculate as to the reasons for the decision.

English v. State, 982 P.2d 139, 143 (Wyo. 1999).

Areas where the Court may make the best record by making specific findings will in general include those types of rulings where the Wyoming Supreme Court has provided tests or factors for the Court to consider, such as competency decisions, pre- and post-sentencing motions to withdraw guilty pleas, and of course any type of suppression motion.

# 9. Be careful with jury instructions.

Walker v. State, 2013 WY 58, 302 P.3d 182 (Wyo. 2013). The appellant was convicted of stalking. The court instructed the jury that the elements of the crime were:

- 1. On or between July 9, 2006 through March 20, 2010;
- In Campbell County, Wyoming;
- 3. The defendant:
- 4. With the intent to harass the victim;

- 5. Engaged in a course of conduct reasonably likely to harass the victim;
- 6. And committed the acts set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 in violation of an order of protection of conditions of probation or bond.

That instruction is entirely correct, but the court erred in a later instruction that:

A course of conduct reasonably likely to harass another person, with the intent to harass that person, includes but is not limited to any combination of the following:

- 1. Communicating, anonymously or otherwise, or causing a communication with another person by verbal, electronic, mechanical, telegraphic, telephonic or written means in a manner that harasses;
- 2. Following a person, other than within the residence of the Defendant;
- 3. Placing a person under surveillance by remaining present outside his or her school, place of employment, vehicle, other place occupied by the person, or residence other than the residence of the Defendant; or
- Otherwise engaging in a course of conduct that harasses that person.

The problem is that this instruction told the jurors that the element of "intent to harass" was established by the State's evidence that the enumerated acts of harassment occurred. In other words, the State was relieved of its burden of proving intent beyond a reasonable doubt.

# 10. Beware of conclusory affidavits.

In a DUI case, the arresting officer's affidavit provided ample evidence that the defendant was drunk, but no evidence that he had been driving, which he denied doing. The circuit court nonetheless issued a warrant allowing the officer to obtain the defendant's blood sample for BAC testing. The district court subsequently denied the defendant's motion to suppress the results of the blood test.

WSC held that the affidavit contained a bare conclusion that the defendant had been driving, but no facts to support that conclusion. Therefore, the district court should have granted his suppression motion. Snell v. State, 2014 WY 46.

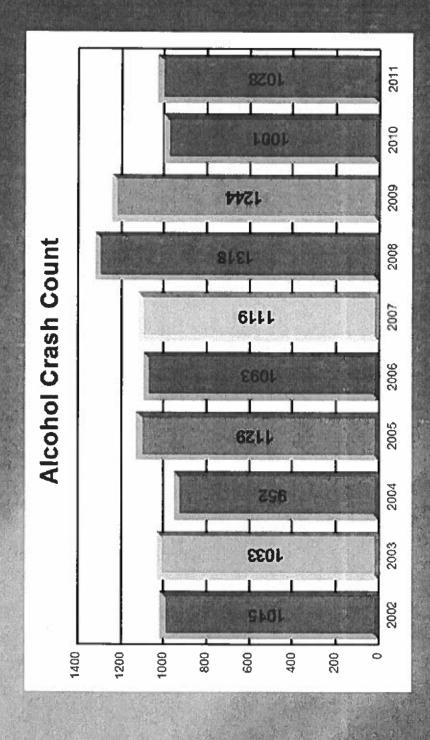


# IMPAIRED DRIVING AND WYOMING

And 24/7 Program

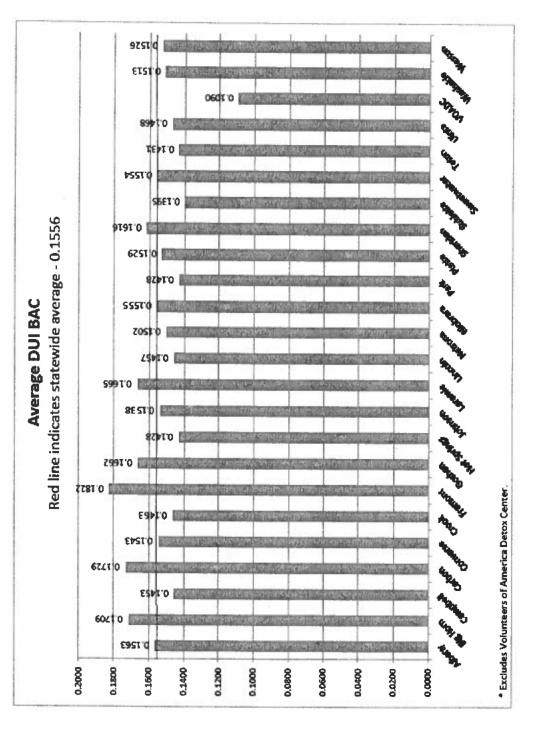
Of the 160,568 traffic crashes 10,932 of those were alcohol involved crashes averaging 1,100/year.

**♪** 





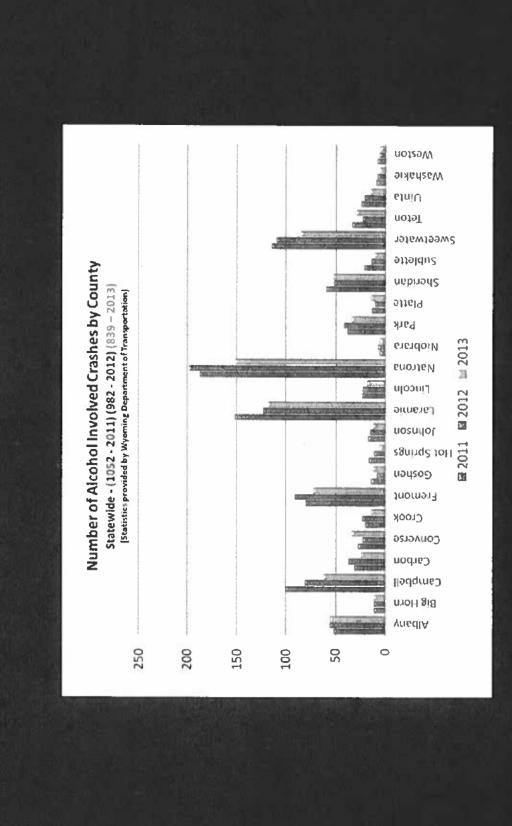
Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013



HOW MANY TIMES HAS SOMEONE DRIVEN DRUNK BEFORE THEIR FIRST ARREST?

Self reported at approximately

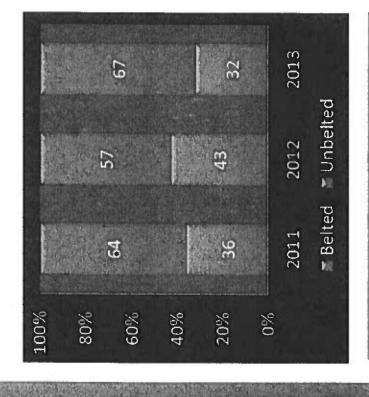
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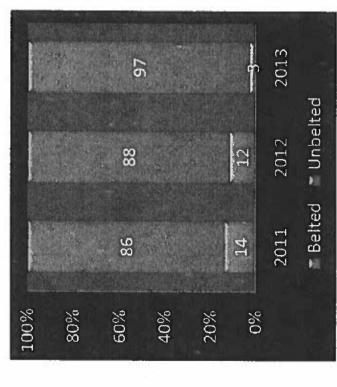


IN AN OBSERVED WYOMING SEATBELT USE SURVEY

75% OF ALL DRIVERS AND PASSENGERS WERE WEARING THEIR SEATBELTS COMPARE THAT NUMBER TO THIS .....

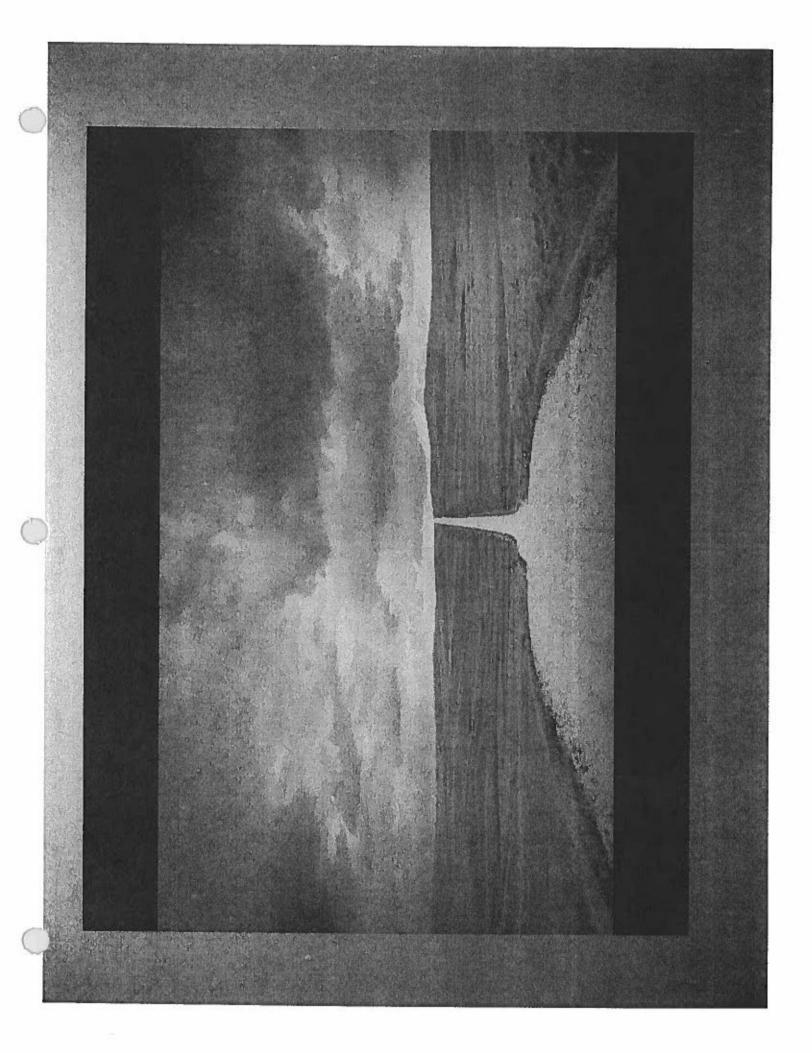
# Use of Restraints and Alcohol Involvement





Alcohol-Involved Fatality Crashes

**All Fatality Crashes** 



# 2012 COMPARED TO THIS YEAR-

In 2012 we had 120 Fatalities 2013 we had 87 Fatalities A reduction of 33 Fatalities

This year as of Monday We have 29 Fatalities

### 24/7 SOBRIETY PROGRAM

### **BASIC IDEA**

Required to participate in 2 times per day PBT testing If charged with an alcohol related offense: Or in certain cases

SCRAM bracelet
Or
Drug patch

# RAND CORPORATION STUDY

repeat DUI and domestic violence arrests, and provides suggestive evidence that it may have the 24/7 program reduced the incidence of "Our analysis provides strong evidence that reduced reported traffic crashes involving men aged 18 to 40 years."

Published November 15, 2012

# 99.3% PBT PASSING RATE

of the results from continuous alcohol monitoring million days without a detected alcohol violation." participants were ordered to take approximately Attorney General's Office revealed that program 2005 to 2010 and that the pass rate exceeded "Our analysis of data from the South Dakota participants), there were approximately 2.25 99% (99.3% of the tests were clean, 0.36% dirty, and 0.34% no shows). With inclusion 3.7 million breathalyzer tests from bracelets (worn by roughly 15% of

# REDUCED RECIDIVISM

# 24/7 Sobriety Program

participants with at least 30 consecutive days of testing when compared to controls

documented the following differences in future DUI arrest rates after three years of the arrest that resulted in placement in the program:

DUI 2nd

- 74% reduction in recidivism (13.7% to 3.6%)

DUI 3rd

44% reduction in recidivism (15.3% to 8.6%)

DUI 4th - 31% reduction in recidivism (15.5% to 10.7%)

# WHERE ARE WE IN THE PROCESS??

Joint Judiciary chose the 24/7 Program as an Interim topic.

After numerous meetings they voted unanimously to support.

Senate File 31 passed both the House and Senate Signed into law by Governor Mead

Becomes effective July 1, 2014

### RULES AND REGS.

Attorney General Michael has assigned a team of Attorney's to create the rules and regulations.

They will be based on the South Dakota and Montana programs, but specific to our statute and system. This will include establishing the costs of program and the equipment and software used.

### PILOT PROGRAMS

We have a great deal of interest.

Some areas have operated a version of the program.

Sublette county Sheriffs office, while using a version of this program, informed us they were seeing a reduction in alcohol related issues. Even without being able to use one of the most important aspects of 24/7

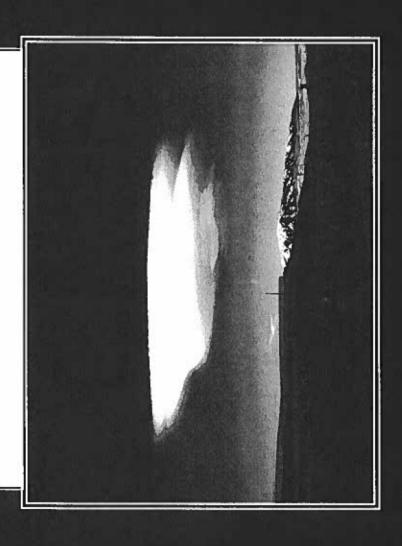
Immediate responsibility

# IS IN ADDITION TO EXISTING OPTIONS

Simply offers an additional option for sentencing

Does not remove any option you currently have.

### **DISCUSSION**



Christyne Martens
Assistant Attorney General . State of Wyoming
Work Work 307-777-5134
Work Fax 307-777-5034
Work Cheyenne WY

MICHAEL REED
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
307-777-8093
MIKE.REED@WY0.GOV



#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

#### 24/7 Sobriety Program – 14LSO-0014. E1 (Engrossed)

The 24/7 Sobriety Program provides a non-traditional approach in reducing D.U.I. recidivism. The program emphasizes offender sobriety through intensive testing and monitoring of drug and alcohol consumption, combined with swift and certain action for infractions. This is in addition to existing programs.

	Provides a July 1, 2014 effective date
	needed, shall be supplied by NHTSA(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) Funding.
e E uoitos	Provides no appropriation from the General Fund to the 24/7 Sobriety Program Account. Funding, if
• 13-304	Modified to include 24/7 in 7-13-1601 through 7-13-1615 (Court required treatment programs)
• II/I-EI-	Provides for Sunset provision for program of June 30, 2019
•	norizes the Attorney General to appoint a director to administer the 24/7 Program Provides that compensation shall be determined by the Department of Administration and Information Human Resources Division Prohibits state funds from being used to compensate the 24/7 Director Staff comment: funds used for 24/7 Director compensation anticipated to come from 24/7 fees and Mational Highway Traffic Safety Admin. Grant, not General Fund.
•	
	a condition of release and the offender shall be arrested
• 60\t-ET-	Provides that No Show or Failed Test violations of the 24/7 Program shall be recorded as violations of
• 80\(\frac{1}{2}\)	influence of a controlled substance.
	Jean James and an in a series and lead that the leader at the line in the lead of the lead
	counties' administrative costs associated with the 24/7 Program
• \ \( \( \text{LOLT-ET-} \)	Supplied by a second to the supplied to the second to the
• S021-E1-	testing methodologies; reasonable participant testing fees; establishment of local accounts to collect and deposit fees; requirement of a data management technology plan to be used by all participating counties to track and manage data such as testing results and fees, and run required reports
	approximately 12 hours apart.
• 4071-51-	INPIROLA / /47 DID IN DEPOSITE OF HOUSE DAY (MADE DAY 1990)
	CHORDINA HUNGO L LOS GUARDAS CARA de La La CONTROL CON
• E071-E1-1	offenses related to the abuse of drugs or alcohol
• 2071-51-	13M HIRISOL I ADUGO A AND DISCONTINUOS
- COLFEL	Visa Patrican. Cause of Sequence of Sequence in the Control of Sequence in
• TOZT-ET-	Establishes the "24/7 Sobriety Program Act"

2013

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:

Highway Safety Program

ALCOHOL and CRIME in WYOMING



Wyominy Association of Sheviffs and Chiefs of Police

ALCOHOL AND CRIME IN WYOMING: 2013

April 2014







The analysis of the data collected by the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Pake and the printing of this report was made possible through the ossistance of Federal 402 Highway Safety grant funds received from the Wyoming Department of Transportation – Highway Safety Program. The project was managed by Johnson and Associates of Dauglas, Wyoming. This report was authored by Emest L. Lahrson, Director of Services.

### Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

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Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chicle of Police

### Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

#### NTRODUCTION



booked into county detention facilities in Wyoming since 2005. The Association's first effort involved collecting effort and has now been institutionalized as a part of the book-in process year-round for custodial arrests in all twenty-three counties in Wyoming. for a period of six-months. The pilot project, as well as subsequent data-collection and analysis efforts, have has been collecting substance-related data from all persons received grant funding assistance from the Wyoming The data-collection process has been refined since that initial The Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police alcohol-related arrest data in only ten countes in Wyoming Department of Transportation - Highway Safety Program

the scope and impact of alcohol on crime in this state. A sufficient amount of alcohol, as well as other substance-related arrest data has been collected during the past nine years which can now be analyzed for the purpose of identifying trends relative to alcohol, as well as other drug abuse involvement in crime in Wyoming. Consistent parterns of alcohol involvement for certain crimes Although it had long been suspected that alcohol was a factor in a large number of custodial arrests in Wyoming, reliable data had not been available previously to more accurately determine are now more evident and the frequency of occurrence more predictable

To date, information has been collected from a total of 136,864 persons who were arrested and subsequently detained in a detention facility in Hyoming. Specific information collected during the book-in process includes the following:

- Type of offense

  Whether alcohol or drugs were involved

  Location of last consumption and point of sale
- Known blood alcohol content levels for alcohol related arrests; and
  - Demographic information

funding. This inconsistency in reporting periods made it difficult to compare arrest statistics from year-to-year Beginning in 2010, the data collection and analysis has been an ongoing process and the report is being published annually on a calendar-year basis. The addition of this the time periods for collection and reporting were not. This was due mainly to the timing and availability of grant funding. This inconsistency in reporting periods made it year's data allows for a four-year trends analysis - which is Although the data fields and the process for collection were standardized and relatively consistent for the first five years included in this report.



The Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police publish the results and analysis of the data-collection efforts each year in three separate reports. The main report provides statewide statistics and averages, along with comparisons of county statistics in specific categories. An

awcretten of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Pelice

### Methol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013



accompanying supplemental report provides county, community and local law enforcement agency specific statistics. The third report is an Executive Summary which provides selected statistics, information and highlights from the main report. These reports can be accessed online on the following websites:

### http://wascop.com and http://jandaconsulting.com

The information collected from a total of 18,670 persons who were arrested and subsequently detailined in a county adetention facility in Hyoming during the previous year confirms what law enforcement officers who parto the highways and who respond to calls for service in

Wyoning already know from experience—alcohol is the contributing factor in mast situations that result in someone going to jail.

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This Executive Summary highlights a few of the significant findings contained in this report. It fleueses on issues that are of obvious contern or which may be of greater interest to the general public, however, a careful review of other relevant findings and statistics contained in the main body of this report is essential in order to gain a more complete perspective of the impact of alcohol on crime in Wyorming.



This report contains an analysis of substance-related arrest information to incompation and the period (January I., to cletted in all twenty-three countes in Wyoning during a twelve-month time period (January I., through December 31, 2013) by the Wyoning Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police, Information was collected from a total of Isle 5070 persons who were arrested and subsequently defaulted in a county detention facility. The substance-related arrest data contained in this report provides a statistical picture of the impact that substance abuse is baving on errine in Wyoning.

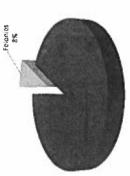


The profile of the average person taken to jail in Wyoming continues to be relatively consistent with previous years. Eight out of ten times it was a male — average age 36 (last year's average was 33). Approximately 10% of the time it was an out-of-state visitor and 6% of the time it was an in-state visitor. Juvenile arrests that resulted in detention in a county detention facility accounted for less than 1% of the total custodial arrests.

ing Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police

### Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

Crime in Wyoming



A review of the data collected from persons arrested and subsequently taken to jail indicates that Wyorung continues to be relatively safe from what is generally considered to be "serious" crime. The number of persons who are arrested for felonies are relatively low when compared for the number of persons arrested for minor crimes (misdemeanors). Felony arrests accounted for 8% of the total arrests accounted for 8% of the total arrests form recent years.

18, 670 Custodia Arrests

Although Wynming is relatively "safe" from what is generally considered to be serious crime (felonics), the high percentage of alcohol-involved arrests, the inordinate number of arrests for public intoxication and driving under the influence, and the high levels of blood alcohol content for drivers arrested for heing impaired represent a real and significant threat to public safety. A total of 18,670 persons were arrested statewide and taken to juit in 2013 and 77% of the time the arrest involved alcohol and/or other drugs. Alcohol-involved arrests decreased by4% from 2012; however, drug-involved arrests increased 2% and meth-involved arrests increased 1%.

# Meth, Alcohol and Other Drugs Involved Arrests



Alcohol & Meth

Alcohol Involved

■ Alcohol, Meth & Other

■ Alcohol & Other Drugs

Methinvolved

Methand Other Drugs

Other Drugs Involved

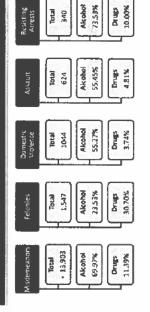
W No Substance Involved

18,670 Total Arrests

Everyone Association of Shoriff, and Children Boline

### Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

# Substance Involvement in Arrests by Offense - 2013

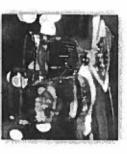


The level of alcohol involvement reported in the 136,864 reported arrests during the last nine years provides statistical evidence that alcohol is, and continues to be, the drug that has the greatest impact on crime in Wyoming.

- Alcohol was involved in 67.69% of all custodial arrests
- Methamphetamine was involved in 3.44% of the 18,670 reported arrests
- Other drugs were involved in 11.49% of the reported arrests.
- Arrests for public intoxication accounted for 16.67% of all arrests A
- The average blood alcohol content for persons arrested for public intoxication
- Driving under the influence arrests accounted for 29.6% of all arrests A
- The average reported blood alcohol content for DUI arrests statewide
- 47% of persons arrested for DUI had a reported BAC level above 0.16 and 9% had a BAC of 0.24 or greater
- The average reported BAC for 671 persons who were arrested for DUI after being involved in a traffic crash was 0.1636
- The age group (in 5-year increments) with the highest percentage of DUI arrests was age 21-25 (20%), followed by age 26-30 (14%) and 31-35 (12%).

### Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

In order to grasp the significance of the blood alcohol content statistics listed below, it should be noted that a physically fit male who weighs 180 pounds would have to consume at least seven drinks in one hour in order to achieve a BAC of 0.15 - a female weighing 120 pounds would have to consume five drinks in one Please refer to the Alcohol Impairment Educational Guides for males and females in the Attachments Section of this report for information about the level of impairment for other body weights and drinks consumed



# Blood Alcohol Content - 2013 Arrests















#### 0.2397



#### PUBLIC CONCERNS

The stanistics contained in this report identify significant public sufery issues which merit further discussion, analysis and action hy local law enforcement, citizens and state/community

The high percentage of alcohol involved arrests (67.69%), the inordinate number of arrests for public introxication (4,241) and DUI (4,353) and the high levels of BAC recorded for these individuals (average BAC: <u>0.24</u> for public intoxication and <u>0.1556</u> for DUI) appear to validate the concerns about alcohol abuse expressed by Wyoming residents in the most recent statewide public opinion survey

Some excerpts from the survey that involved 4,798 Wyoming residents:

- 79.7% view alcohol abuse by Wyoming adults as a serious or somewhat serious problem
- When Wyoming residents were asked whether they would support a state law that would prohibit selling or serving alcohol to someone who is obviously intoxicated:

  6.4.3% strongly supported such a law
  17.5% somewhat supported such a law
- 84 5% of Wyoming residents believe that drinking and driving in their community is a serious or somewhat serious problem

ining Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police

In Wyoming, a person driving with a blood alcohol content of 0.08 is legally presumed to be

Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey, Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, November 2012

### Mechal and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

## SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS AND FINDINGS

This report provides statewide statistics and averages, along with comparisons of county statistics in specific categories. In addition, there are approximately one hundred pages of data in a supplemental report that provides county, community and local law enforcement agency specific



alcohol-related arrest activity and provide a statistical nicense AC-4. varies by county across the state. This report also includes a detailed analysis by county Detailed charts and graphs included in the Data/Stanistics section of this report are statistical picture of the circumstances which subsequently taken to jail in Wyoming. The impact of substance abuse on crime statistics result in someone being arrested and helpful in identifying trends for comparison purposes.

Listed below are a few of the noteworthy statewide averages and county specific alcohol-related statistics and findings from the Data/Statistics section of this report.

- Alcohol was a factor in 67.69% of the custodial arrests in Wyoming.
  - Counties with significantly higher statistics
     Niobrara 100%
- Weston 92.31% Crook - 94.44%
- Aleohol was involved in 69.97% of all misdemeanor arrests
- > Methamphetamine was involved in 3.44% of the arrests statewide.
  - Counties with significantly higher statistics:
    - Campbell 8.09%
      - Sweetwater 7.33%
      - Hot Springs 6.60%
- "Other" drugs were involved in 11.49% of the reported arrests statewide. Counties with significantly higher statistics.
   Uinta = 23.32%
- Sweetwater 21.45% Subjette - 21.65%
- > Arrests for Public Intoxication accounted for 16.67% of all arrests statewide. (The statewide average does not include 1,884 persons who were admitted into the Fremoni County Alcohol Crists Center for public intextention)
  - Counties with significantly higher statistics:

    Teton 27.45%
- Fremont 25.55%
- Laramie 20 90%

### Meohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

- The average blood alcohol content for all persons arrested for public intoxication
- Counties with significantly
  - higher statistics:
    - Platte 0.3000
- Fremont 0,2703 Converse 2595
- > Driving under the influence (DUI) arrests accounted for 29,6% of all
  - arrests statewide.
- Counties with significantly
- Weston 82.69% Niobrara 78.95% higher statistics.

Crook - 70.37%

- > 10.84% of the arrests for DUI involved drugs;
- Counties with significantly higher statistics
   Platte = 27 03%
- Uinta 23.08% Lincoln 16.96%
- > The average blood alcohol content (BAC) reported for 4,353 persons arrested for driving under the influence statewide was 0.1556.
  - Counties with significantly higher statistics Fremont - 0,1822

    - Carbon 0.1725
    - Big Hom 0.1709
- 12.97% of traffic crashes resulting in arrests involved drugs. Counties with significantly higher statistics.
  - Platte 50.00% (5)
- VOADC 50,00% (2)
  - Lincoln 35.71% (5)
- The average 8AC reported for 627 traffic crashes that involved alcohol was 0.160.
- 47% of the persons arrested for driving under the influence had average blood alcohol content above 0.1636.
- 9% had a BAC of <u>0.24</u> or greater 13% had a BAC between <u>0.20</u> and <u>0.239</u>
- 25% had a BAC between 0.16 and 0.199



### Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

### **IUVENILE/ UNDERAGE DATA**

It should be noted that the data in this report does not represent a complete accounting of juvenile arrests as these arrests often do not result in detention in a county facility.

custody and placed in a detention center this year for being a minor in possession of alcohol and for driving under the influence was significantly less than in 2010. It should also be noted that the number of juveniles taken into

It should also be noted that the number of youth ages 18 to 20 arrested for the same offenses also had similar positive results.



## Underage Arrests involving Alcohol

favorite An existentet	2016	2011	2012	2013
0% RC (10%)	275	35.2	300	2013
ta ind	2010	2013	2012	2013 15
MP1873	380	2017	399	2013
715-4th	2010 SS	2011	10 10	2013

Listed below are a few significant statistics relative to substance involvement in juvenile arrests for 2013. A chart that provides significant statistics for 2010 - 2012 are also included.

- 5.79% of all persons arrested for driving under the influence (DUI) were under the
- Juveniles accounted for less than 1% (.0058) of the arrests statewide.
- 25.93% of the juvenile arrests involved alcohol. A
- 7,41% of the juvenile arrests involved methamphetamine. Ä,
- 29.63% of the juvenile arrests involved "other" drugs. À
- 230 minors arrested for alcohol-related offenses reported obtaining alcohol at: 0 Parry = 29.57%00
  - Home 31,30% 0.0

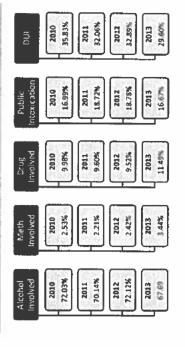
Liquar Store - 14.78%

### Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

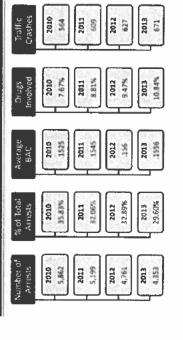
#### TRENDS ANALYSIS

The graphs pictured below begin to provide a longitudinal view of the statistics which have a direct bearing on public safety. Specifically, these charts track the numbers and percentages of persons arrested which involved alcohol or other drugs, for public intoxication and for driving under the influence for the previous four years.

# Substance-involved Arrests: Percentage of Total Arrests



# Driving Under the Influence Arrests: 2010 - 2013



ming Association of Shoriffs and Chiefs of Police

### Mechol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

### TRAFFIC CRASH DATA

Because many of the arrests in Wyoming involve traffic crashes, this report also incorporates alcohol and drug-involved crash data collected by the Wyoming Department of Transportation. Graphs that track the number and percentage of alcohol-involved traffic crashes and fatality crashes in Wyoming now included as a part of this report.





## ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC CRASHES IN WYOMING: 2013

* 24,372 Fatal Cradies	Crashes % investing at a that e 5.9% (848) Aktachat anuthred featility crashes e (35%) 26	Stewarding drups  1.8% (258)  Crue inverted feature creates  2.1.3% (16)
Deaths	Altohat-mesherd	Drug-Invalved mjury
• 87	injury crashes	credies

ed Use of Restra	SS) Rollinour death repts amed - 76%	faralities-not restrained • 58%	Fee alteres involutional description of the second of the
Drug-involved Crashes	% involving drugs = 1.8% [258]	Drug-truebred fet ality strethes + 21,3% [16]	Grue Invelved vijary contines • 41.9% (108)
Alcohol-Involved Crashes	% inverving at shall = 5.9% (848)	Alcohol-involved freshity croives • (35%) 26	Altebrat anotherd Injury crawles • 40.3% (342)
Traffic Grashes	TOTA1 • 14,372	Fatal Crashes • 75	Deaths • 87

## Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

## PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Associates, a Wyottning based management consulting firm, to manage and staff this project - to create the master database, to collect and input data, to author the final report and to make presentations to select groups. The Association has contracted with Johnson and Associates to The Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police contracted with Johnson and manage and staff this project since its inception.

following years, all law enforcement and detention facility administrators in the state were involved in deciding the appropriate fields for collection of data, selecting the subject areas that would be targered for analysis and refaining the process and procedures for collecting the law enforcement agencies involved in the initial data collection efforts in 2005 determined the scope and intent of the project and provided specific direction for its implementation. In the A task force comprised of administrators and detention facility personnel from each of the county

facilities in the state - along with an instruction sheet for processing the completed reporting forms. In addition, all detention facility personnel who were assigned the responsibility to oversee their agencies data collection were provided individual orientations. All completed reporting forms were submitted to Johnson and Associates for data entry on a weekly basis. A supply of reporting forms and self-addressed stamped eavelopes were provided to all detention

The master database for this project was created in a manner that will allow "harvesting" of additional information in the future should a need or particular area of interest arise. The data in by various categories of interest. The information was assembled in this manner in order to assist law enforcement administrators, as well as community leaders, to better analyze the information and to facilitate follow-up inquiries of notable concerns. this report is presented by "county" and by "department," by actual numbers and percentages, and

#### DATA COLLECTION

A one-page reporting form consisting of fill-in or checked boxes was constructed and refused during the course of this project. It is estimated that the form requires the booking and/or arresting officer two-to-three minutes to fill out during the book-in process. Specific information that was collected during the book-in process include: type of offense, whether alcohol was involved; whether drugs were involved; location of last consumption and point of sale; known blood alcohol content levels for arrests involving public intoxication, driving under the influence and minors in possession; and demographic information. (A sample of the reporting form is included in this report) A total of 18,670 reporting forms were submitted by the twenty-three county detention facilities and the Volunteers of America Detox Center during the twelve-month data collection period January 1 through December 31, 2013. The following page provides a complete accounting of the number of reports submitted by each county compared to the number of actual field-arrests book-ins

Total Number of Reports to Number of Actual Arrests January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013

	Jul	Aug.	Sep.	Oet	Mery.	Dee	rigi.	Feb	Mar.	Age.	Mary	AU.
Albany	48 / 55	56 / 67	68.187	73.188	567104	63 / 63	101 / 101		96 / 106	116/116	98198	79.79
Big Horn	5/6	212	878	11/11	212	11/11	10710	18718	8.7.0	8/8	278	414
Compbell	967308	87 / 99	1397145	123/148	1187150	1287150	687133	97.7.119	1027119	1057124	111/131	89 / 83
Carbon	30731	30/31	30730	317.31	38 / 38	33 / 33	55 / 55	40 / 46	47.149	36 / 36	22122	97/95
Converse	47.167	32748	47.170	142177	48 / 69	38 / 62	47.189	757113	32 / 67	37 / 54	83 / 78	38 / 55
Creek	414	8/6	373	818	474	8/3	10710	876	5/5	3/3	314	212
Pramore	93 / 206	83 / 227	101/238	112/225	1037250	67.7.210	67 / 236	867.231	65/164	100 / 255	87 / 230	118/173
Goshen	8/8	5/5	97.10	21/21	21121	15715	10711	187.18	18718	678	10710	17/17
Pior Springs	4/11	217	0.79	12/14	15/18	13/13	12/12	13 / 13	13/14	6716	4/8	6710
Johnson	35/37	15 / 15	40 / 19	22122	31731	GE / GE	31/37	41741	34734	33/33	16716	22/02
Laramie	1667166	1407175	1867188	1847184	188 / 194	1867186	052 / 052	202 / 202	1857186	1667188	154 / 223	178/178
Lincoln	18 / 29	18/28	94719	97.18	15/27	18736	347.41	30738	27/39	24/41	13/20	(21/34
Matrona	235 / 240	2721277	249 / 254	258 / 263	305 / 311	302 / 306	296 / 302	256 / 263	322 / 328	282 / 288	265 / 270	239 / 244
Minhorn	14	1.0	111	317	10	0/7	\$1	4/5	117	2/3	4/4	1/3
Park	39 / 319	37 / 39	49749	35 / 41	42142	37.7.37	18719	98 / 90	41741	36 / 42	24 / 25	23 / 31
Place	17/20	10/13	21121	20121	137.22	67 / 67	01/12	7.16	27/	13/15	876	1,23
Sheridan	40 / 4D	39 / 40	36 / 40	36 / 37	37 / 37	43743	99 / 99	29 / 80	48 / 48	45 / 45	52154	20 / 29
Madellatte	26/26	26716	61781	817	15715	297.28	29 / 30	24 / 24	22123	23 / 24	14514	717
Sweetwater	119 / 119	118/118	11197119	109 / 110	152 / 152	1331133	1387138	134.136	1067105	1107	11157115	105 / 105
Telon	40770	39 / 62	68 / 93	137.35	32756	19167	68 / 89	53.782	34 / 48	30 / 44	27142	19 / 30
Unita	34754	12117	35736	30723	31749	130 / 61	33754	42 / 58	28 / 41	18/31	32743	21/38
Weshude	10/11	14/14	15/15	15/15	17730	177117	20720	24 / 34	10 / 10	14/14	10 / 10	717
Weston	7112	7112	18/27	4710	4/15	47.14	27.10	1/5	1112	-	01.710	1/0

	86.87%	66.03	64.26%	97,74%	M.09%				31.40%
	Dress realists	Teach	Ulleda	Name of Street	Weston			State of	Business
ports to Total Armets	99,42%	PL.88%	63.40%	98.00%	24.46%	82.21%	65,136	20,26%	#1.47%
					Moterare				
۵.	M-40%	10.08%	5.25 CI	\$6,11%	44.81%	MILITA	CHIL	1000	72,887%
	Alberry	Dig Hora	Champball	Carton	Canverse	Chrook	Premont	Gushan	Hot Springs

Absoluted and Colons in Wysoming - 2013

### Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

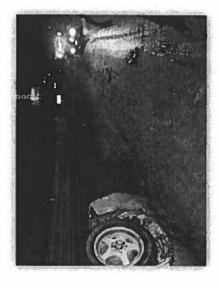
#### DATA /STATISTICS

All information contained in the reporting forms that were submitted by the participating counties was entered into a master data base by week and by month. This information was subsequently assembled by category, by county, and by department in order to facilitate appropriate comparisons and further analysis.

A detailed breakdown of information for each county is available in a separate Supplemental Report. A sample of the county statistics is included in this report. Natrona County was selected as the sample to be included as this county generated the greatest number of arrest statistics. The substance-related arrest data in this report is presented in a series of tables and graphs

- Tables Number of Arrests and Percentages
- Pie Chart Methamphetamine, Alcohol and Other Drugs
   Tables Felony/Misdemeanor Arrests Involving Alcohol
  - Alcohol involvement by Category of Arrest

- Bar Graphs Alcohol Arrests Percentages, BAC
   Pie Graphs DUI, BAC, Traffie Crash Statistics
   Tables and Bar Graphs Juvenile Statistics
   Pie Graph Juvenile Demographics, Where Minors Obtain Alcohol
   Table Natrona County Statistics (Sample County Statistics)



A PDF of this report and the accompanying Supplemental Report can be downloaded from the following websites: http://wascop.com\_and.htm/saconsulting.com

Myambing Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police

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Statewide Arrests January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013

The state of the s	Tola	Mission	TATAL SECTION	Domeste	Paring		Public	Alcohol	Printe
county	Offenses	meanor	Felony	Violence	Arrest	Assault	Infox	hvolved	pevieval
Statewide	18.670	13,903	-587	104	340	624	4.241	12,638	2,148
Spany	932	123	65	×	47	28	176	707	135
ing Hom	109	8	1	12	4	24	12	98	-
ampbell	1,273	1,076	100	7.4	13	56	195	897	254
arbon	443	374	73	8	=	57	21	244	87
onverse	536	404	88	355	9	28	£	311	8
rook	35	55	64	4	-	2	7	51	1
remont	1,135	912	88	67	61	3	280	816	78
eshen	150	137	01	••	7	_	27	113	1
lot Springs	106	76	11	9	2	3	80	70	22
nosulo	335	267	45	0,	40	13	22	180	84
arame	2,210	1,797	244	ž	5	55	462	1,423	298
incoln	239	98	22	24	40	80	55	147	8
atrona	3,283	2,587	375	170	53	85	613	1,563	348
iobrara	9	-19		-		A STATE OF THE STA	-	- 5	
ark	450	337	82	4	4	37	<del>?</del>	285	57
18158	163	138	54	8	2	5	4	100	25
heridan	553	478	38	30	<b>.</b>	17	ቖ	409	67
ublette	231	195	23	B	2	12	92	135	ያ
weetwater	1,459	1,271	203	28	22	8	272	712	313
eton	459	414	7	30	-	60	126	385	8
inta	343	588	32	41	5	*	49	185	8
OADC	3,963	1,777	7	m		-	1.789	3,651	7
Vashakse	173	128	11	56	4	16	51	<u>-</u>	23
Veston	25	47		m	-	m	2	89	v

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the second of the	The state of the s	the same of the same of		Street, or other succession.	STATE OF PERSONS		187.4	1	
	Total	Misoe-		Domestic	Resist		Public	Alcohol	Drugs
County	Offernses	meanor	Felomy	Violence	Arrest	Assault	Pritox"	payonu	unvalved
Statewide	18,570	74.47%	8.29%	5.59%	1.82%	3.34%	16.67%	67.69%	11.49%
Albamy	932	89.16%	6.97%	3.65%	5.04%	3.00%	18.88%	75.88%	14,48%
Sig Horn	109	86.24%	6.42%	11.01%	3.87%	22.02%	15.60%	78 90%	9.17%
Cempbell	1,273	84.52%	8.17%	5.81%	1.02%	4.32%	15 32%	70.48%	19.95%
Carbon	443	84.42%	16.48%	6.77%	2.48%	12.87%	4.74%	\$5.08%	19.64%
Converse	536	75.37%	15.86%	6.53%	2 99%	5.22%	4.29%	58 02%	17.91%
Craek	35	94.44%	3.70%	7.41%	1.85%	3,70%	12 96%	94.44%	12.96%
Fremont	1,135	80.35%	7.56%	5 90%	5.37%	3.88%	25.55%	71.89%	6.70%
Goshen	150	91.33%	6.67%	5.33%	9.33%	9,490	18.00%	75.33%	4.67%
Hot Springs	106	71.70%	13.21%	5.86%	1.89%	2.83%	5.66%	60.38%	20.75%
Johnson	335	79.70%	13.43%	2.99%	1.49%	3.88%	9.55%	56 72%	13,73%
Laramie	2210	81.31%	11.04%	15.43%	2.31%	2.49%	20.90%	84.38%	13.48%
Lincoln	239	82.01%	9.21%	10.04%	2.09%	7.53%	6.28%	61.51%	20.08%
Natrona	3.283	78.80%	11.42%	5.18%	1.61%	2.59%	18.67%	47.61%	10.63%
Niobrara	6	100.00%	0.00%	5.26%	0.00%	0.00%	5.26%	100.00%	0.00%
Park	450	74.88%	13.78%	9.11%	0.89%	8.22%	8.56%	58.89%	12.67%
Platte	163	84 56%	14.72%	11.04%	1.23%	7.88%	2.45%	61.35%	31.90%
Shendan	553	86.44%	8.87%	5.42%	1.45%	307%	6.15%	73.96%	12.12%
Sublette	231	84.42%	9,96,6	3,46%	0.87%	5.19%	6.93%	58.44%	21.65%
Sweetwater	1,459	87.11%	13,91%	1.92%	1,51%	6.17%	18.64%	48.80%	21 45%
Teton	459	90.20%	3.05%	6.54%	0.22%	174%	27.45%	83.88%	10.02%
Uinta	343	87.17%	9.33%	11.95%	3.79%	4.08%	14.29%	55.10%	23 32%
VOADC	3,963	44.84%	0.05%	%90.0	\$00.0	0.03%	45.14%	92.13%	0.35%
Weshakie	173	72.83%	9.83%	15.03%	2.31%	9.25%	12.14%	65.32%	15.61%
Weston	52	90.38%	96000	5.77%	1.92%	5.77%	3.85%	92.31%	9.62%

Total percents may not equal 100 due to tack of information, or a single arrest involving multiple crimes.
 Total percent of Public Intox arrests do not include Volunteers of America Detox Cir. (VOADC).
 Alcahol and Crims in Wyoning - 2013.

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#### Statewide Arrests - Demographics January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013

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					Kennoemcy					
	Total	Made			In-State	Out of			Unionom	Average
County	Offenses	THEBITO	Felomy	In County	Viettor	Smile	Ferrasio	Male	Gender	Age
Statewice	18,670	13,803	1.547	14,963	1.084	1 909	3,896	14.326	448	38.15
Albamy	932	831	\$	248	140	215	188	712	32	28.49
Big Hom	109	ā	,	87	2	F	75	8	9	36.26
Campbell	1,273	1,076		1,027	68	125	162	925	15	33.23
Carbon	443	374	E	275	51	118	57	340	16	33.46
Converse	236	+0+	22	324	20	20.	118	408	10	33.36
Crook	3	5	2	11	2	55	9	*	٥	39.09
Fremork	1.138	912	98	980	42	38	253	834	48	34.66
Goshen	25	137	2	27	•	9	8	120	0	35.71
Hot Springs	106	28	7	I	-	œ	S	2	٥	32.56
Johnson	335	201	45	210	25	51	8	258	÷	37.40
Laramie	2,210	1,797	244	1,627	۲	192	483	1688	2	35.64
Lincoln	238	196	ผ	27.	ß	3	9	167	12	35.39
Matrona	3283	2.537	375	2.715	172	214	310	2409	3	33.21
Mobrara	9	19		7	ç		7	17	0	39 13
Park	450	337	23	380	5	42	50	357		32.26
Platte	Ē	38	ಸ	00	35	1	35	121	7	32.53
Sheridan	553	478	8	423	23	2	125	421	-	36.98
Sublette	123	195	R	128	42	95	Ŧ	177	65	35.38
Sweetwater	1,459	1,271	503	1,105	7.8	269	324	1128	-	32.11
Teton	459	414	#	243	31	133	88	355	đ.	35.12
2 m	343	299	ដ	122	19	96	98	249		32.56
VOADC	3,963	1.77.1	7	3,838	25	đ	587	1255	68	44.28
Weshelde	173	126	17	124	52	F	25	121		33.87
Weston	25	47		¥	,	n	14	BE		38.27

#### Percents by Department

The state of the s				A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Residency				
	Tolal	Mado		THE PERSON NAMED IN	In-State	Out of			Unknen
ounty	Offenses	meanor	Felory	In County	Visitor	State	Fernade	Male	Gender
Statewide	18,670	74.47%	8.28%	80.14%	5.81%	10.22%	20.87%	78.73%	2.40%
Ulbarry	832	89.16%	6.97%	58 91%	15.02%	23.07%	20.17%	76.39%	3.43%
Mo Hom	109	86.24%	6.42%	79.82%	8.17%	10.09%	22 02%	73.39%	4.59%
ampheil	1.273	84.52%	8.17%	80.68%	5.34%	9.92%	22.86%	72.66%	4.48%
Sarbon	£443	64.42%	16.48%	62.05%	11.51%	26.19%	19.84%	78.75%	3.61%
Conversa	536	75.37%	15.88%	80.45%	14.55%	19.40%	22.01%	78.12%	187%
Crook	25	844%	3.70%	31.48%	36.65%	29.63%	41.11%	88.89%	0.00%
remont	1,135	80.35%	7.58%	88 34%	3.70%	335%	22.28%	73.48%	4.23%
Joshen	150	91,33%	8.67%	81.33%	5.33%	12.67%	20.00%	80 00%	0.00%
Hot Springs	106	71.70%	13.21%	7925%	10.38%	8.49%	28.30%	71.70%	0.00%
ohrison	335	79.70%	13.43%	62.69%	17,01%	15.22%	19.70%	77.01%	3.28%
aramie	2,210	81,31%	11.04%	82.67%	3.21%	8.69%	21.86%	76.38%	1.76%
incoln	239	82.01%	921%	71.97%	9.62%	14.23%	25.10%	69.87%	5.02%
atrona	3,283	78.80%	11.42%	82.70%	5.24%	6.52%	24.67%	73.38%	1.85%
lichrana	18	100.001	%0000	36.84%	28.32%	31 58%	10.53%	89.47%	0.00%
ark	450	74,89%	13.78%	80.00%	8.89%	9.33%	78.89%	79.33%	1.78%
tatte	163	84.66%	14,72%	49.06%	21.47%	26.99%	21.47%	74.23%	4.29%
hendan	553	85.44%	6.87%	76.48%	5.87%	13.20%	22.60%	76.13%	1.27%
ubjette	231	84.42%	8.96.6	55.84%	18.18%	21.65%	17.75%	78.62%	5.63%
weetwater	1,459	87.11%	13.91%	75,74%	5.41%	18.44%	22.21%	77.31%	0.48%
eton	459	90.20%	3.05%	52.94%	6.75%	28.96%	19.39%	77.35%	3.27%
Anta	343	87 17%	9.33%	65.31%	5.54%	26.24%	25.07%	72.59%	2.33%
COADC	3,963	44.84%	0.05*	96.85%	0.63%	1.09%	15.08%	82,89%	2.25%
Vashalde	571	72.83%	9.83%	71.68%	14.45%	6.36%	30.06%	69.94%	9,000
Veston	52	90.38%	9,000	78.85%	13,46%	5.77%	28.92%	73.08%	0.00%

<sup>\*</sup> Total percents may not equal 100 due to tack of information, or a single arrest involving multiple crimes.

Voohel and Drug Involven

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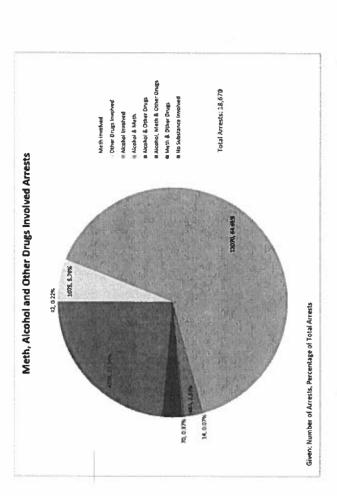
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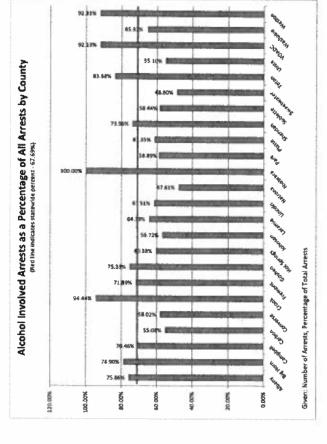
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11 49% 11 49% 11 49% 11 49% 11 99% 11 Weth, Drugs & Public Intoxication Total Metrias (1978) (1

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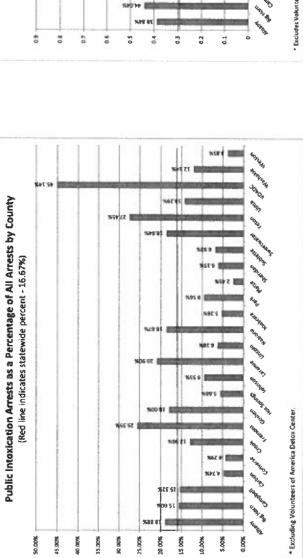
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Alcohol and Crime in Wyerlang - 2013

Albahar and Crime in Wyerring - 2013



DUI Arrests as a Percentage of All Arrests by County (Red line Indicates statewide percent - 29.58%) \* Excludes Volunteers of America Detax Center

Abbhol and Crims in Wyorming - 2013

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DOMESTIC BENEFIT	TEST STREET	throsen poer	SPECIMENT SPECIMENT	Charles and Application	ď
County	Total	Ind	# DOI	Ave.	Involv
Department	Offernees	Offenses	Of Total*	BAC	Orgo
Statewide	18,670	4,353	29.58%	0.1556	472
Albany	932	362	38.84%	0.1563	35
Big Hom	109	48	44.04%	0.1709	1
Campbell	1,273	542	42.58%	0.1453	62
Carbon	443	141	31.83%	0.1729	40
Converse	536	186	30.97%	0.1543	61
Crook	25	88	70.37%	0.1463	'n
Fremont	1,135	269	23,70%	0.1822	22
Goshen	150	92	50.67%	0.1662	6
Hot Springs	106	30	28.30%	0.1428	7
Johnson	335	112	33.43%	0.1538	9
Laramie	2,210	284	25.52%	0.1665	48
Lincoln	238	112	46.86%	0.1457	19
Natrona	3,283	593	18.06%	0.1502	71
Niobrara	19	15	78.95%	0.1555	
Park	450	140	31.11%	0.1428	83
Platte	163	74	45.40%	0.1529	20
Shendan	553	245	44,30%	0.1616	13
Subjette	231	35	40.69%	0.1395	£
Sweetwater	1,459	350	23.99%	0.1554	38
Teton	459	192	42.27%	0.1431	60
Uinta	343	16	28.53%	0.1468	21
VOADC	3,963	64	0.05%	0.1090	
Washakie	173	52	30.06%	0.1513	ष
Weston	25	43	82.69%	0.1526	2

M. DUI Involving Duas 10.84% 14.56% 11.44% 11.65% 13.16% 13.16% 11.65% 11.67% 1

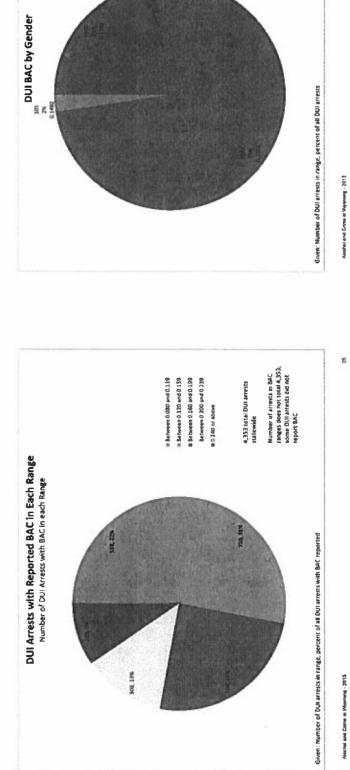
**DUI Arrests** 

### VOACC not included in DUI as percent of the total.

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County         Traffic         Alcohol         % Alcohol         Average         Drugs           Statewide         677         562         84 20%         0.1736         97           Albany         50         42         84 00%         0.1736         97           Albany         50         42         84 00%         0.1736         97           Albany         50         42         84 00%         0.1736         97           Cambon         31         25         84 50%         0.1737         11           Cambon         31         25         80 55%         0.1748         3           Cambon         41         34         82 54%         0.1748         3           Cambon         41         34         82 54%         0.1773         3           Coron         8         8         100 00%         0.1640         1           Coron         8         8         100 00%         0.1640         1           Coron         8         8         100 00%         0.1640         1           Coron         8         8         100 00%         0.1650         1           Hols Springs         3         2 <th>ranne erastie</th> <th>2</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>	ranne erastie	2					
Crasi-loss   Involved   Involved   BAC   1671   565   84.20%   0.1636   550   42.00%   0.1738   65   84.20%   0.1738   65   84.20%   0.1738   65   84.20%   0.1738   65   85.20%   0.1738   65   85.20%   0.1738   65   85.20%   0.1738   65   85.20%   0.1738   65   85.70%   0.1540   65   85.70%   0.	County	Traffic	Alcohol	% Alcohol	Average	Drugs	% Drugs
677 565 84 20% 0.1636 50 42 84 20% 0.1636 63 52 82 54% 0.1738 63 52 82 54% 0.1738 26 8 100,00% 0.1837 26 8 9 100,00% 0.1640 41 34 82 83% 0.1637 7 6 8 87 83% 0.1630 3 2 66 67% 0.1650 17 13 78 47% 0.1650 17 13 78 47% 0.1656 10 8 64 20% 0.1656 10 8 64 20% 0.1656 10 8 8 100,00% 0.1656 23 28 18 78 26% 0.1657 21 18 85 74% 0.1658 21 20 88 24% 0.1658 21 20 88 24% 0.1657 21 19 85 74% 0.1658 21 20 88 24% 0.1657 21 19 85 74% 0.1657 21 19 85 74% 0.1658 21 20 88 24% 0.1657 21 19 85 74% 0.1658 21 20 100,00% 0.1657 21 20 100,00% 0.1657 21 20 100,00% 0.1657 21 20 100,00% 0.1657 21 20 100,00% 0.1657 21 20 100,00% 0.1657 21 20 100,00% 0.1657 21 20 100,00% 0.1657 21 20 100,00% 0.1657 21 20 0.000%	Department	Craehee	Involved	Involved	BAC	peryonus	Involved
5.0 42 84.00% 0.1738 6.3 52 82.4% 0.1434 3.1 2.5 80.65% 0.1777 2.6 2.8 96.5% 0.1777 2.6 2.8 96.5% 0.1777 3.1 2.5 96.5% 0.1777 3.2 66.7% 0.1550 3.3 2 66.7% 0.1550 1.7 1.3 76.47% 0.1557 1.0 90 87.38% 0.1457 1.0 8 80.00% 0.1652 2.3 18 78.2% 0.1652 2.3 18 78.2% 0.1652 2.3 18 78.2% 0.1652 2.3 18 78.2% 0.1652 2.3 18 78.2% 0.1652 2.3 18 78.2% 0.1652 2.3 18 8 100.00% 0.1652 2.3 18 8 100.00% 0.1652 2.3 18 8 100.00% 0.1652 2.3 18 8 100.00% 0.1652 2.3 18 8 100.00% 0.1652 2.3 18 8 100.00% 0.1652 2.3 18 8 100.00% 0.1652 2.3 18 8 100.00% 0.1652 2.3 18 8 100.00% 0.1652 2.3 19 8 100.00% 0.1652 2.3 10.00% 0.1652 2.3 10.00% 0.1652 2.3 10.00% 0.1652 2.3 10.00% 0.1652 2.3 10.00% 0.1653 2.3 10.00% 0.1653 2.3 10.00% 0.1653 2.3 10.00% 0.1653	Statewide	671	585	84.20%	0.1636	187	12.97%
6 8 100,00% 0.1978 63 52 82,64% 0.1434 31 25 80,65% 0.1743 8 8 100,00% 0.1743 41 34 87,95% 0.1640 41 34 87,95% 0.1650 3 2 66,67% 0.1550 14 9 64,29% 0.1457 14 9 64,29% 0.1457 14 9 64,29% 0.1458 4 4 100,00% 0.1659 23 18 78,26% 0.1659 23 29 10,00% 0.1659 8 8 100,00% 0.1659 23 20 85,24% 0.1659 24 4 100,00% 0.1659 25 25 18 8 100,00% 0.1659 27 27 116 85,71% 0.1427 21 20 85,24% 0.1659 21 20 85,24% 0.1659 22 21 18 85,71% 0.1427 21 20 85,24% 0.1659 21 20 85,24% 0.1659 22 21 18 85,71% 0.1427 21 20 85,24% 0.1659 21 20 85,24% 0.1659 21 21 18 85,71% 0.1427 21 20 0.00% 0.1691	Albany	8	42	84.00%	0.1738	o	18.00%
63 5.2 82,54% 0.1434 31 2.5 80,65% 0.1777 2.8 25 86,15% 0.1748 41 34 82,95% 0.1640 41 34 82,95% 0.1650 3 2 66,67% 0.1650 17 13 76,47% 0.1387 1(3) 90 87,38% 0.1459 1(3) 90 87,38% 0.1459 1(4) 9 64,29% 0.1457 1(5) 90 87,38% 0.1668 4 4 100,00% 0.1659 10 8 8 100,00% 0.1659 33 2.6 78,79% 0.1659 8 8 100,00% 0.1659 33 2.6 78,79% 0.1659 21 20 88,24% 0.1467 21 19 85,74% 0.1467 21 19 85,74% 0.1467 21 100,00% 0.1617 21 100,00% 0.1617 21 100,00% 0.1617 21 20 88,24% 0.1467 21 100,00% 0.1907 21 20 4 100,00% 0.1907 21 20 4 100,00% 0.1907 21 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Big Hom	φ	ø	100.00%	0.1978	-	16.67%
31 25 80.65% 0.1777 26 28 10.65% 0.1748 8 8 100.00% 0.1640 41 34 82.93% 0.1631 7 6 83.7% 0.1630 3 2 66.7% 0.1550 17 13 76.47% 0.1550 132 194 64.29% 0.1467 132 194 78.79% 0.1467 10 8 80.00% 0.1658 8 100.00% 0.1658 9 8 100.00% 0.1658 23 28 85.24% 0.1467 21 19 85.74% 0.1467 21 19 85.74% 0.1467 21 19 85.74% 0.1467 21 19 85.74% 0.1467 21 19 85.74% 0.1467 21 14 4 100.00% 0.1610	Campbell	63	25	82 54%	0.1434	Ξ	17.48%
26 25 8815% 0.1748  8 8 100.00% 0.1684  41 34 82.93% 0.1681  7 6 85.71% 0.1560  3 2 66.67% 0.1550  17 13 76.47% 0.1557  103 90 87.38% 0.1758  14 9 64.29% 0.1457  132 1.94 78.78% 0.1457  23 18 78.26% 0.1659  23 19 78.26% 0.1659  23 2 91.00.00% 0.1659  33 26 85.24% 0.1658  21 20 86.24% 0.1657  21 18 85.71% 0.1427  21 18 85.71% 0.1427  21 19 85.71% 0.1427  21 10.00% 0.1697  21 10.00% 0.1697  21 10.00% 0.1697  21 10.00% 0.1697  21 10.00% 0.1697  21 10.00% 0.1697  21 10.00% 0.1997  21 10.00% 0.1997	Carbon	31	52	80.65%	0.1777	ęs	9.88%
8 8 100 00% 0 1640 7 6 85 77% 0 1650 7 6 85 77% 0 1650 7 7 6 85 77% 0 1650 17 7 13 76 47% 0 1550 143 90 67.2% 0 1387 143 90 64.29% 0 1457 132 104 10.29% 0 1658 23 18 78.26% 0 1658 23 18 78.26% 0 1658 10 8 8 100 00% 0 1657 21 20 85.24% 0 1467 21 19 85.74% 0 1467 21 19 85.74% 0 1467 21 19 85.74% 0 1467 21 14 85.74% 0 1658 24 4 100 00% 0 1617 27 7 100 00% 0 1917 28 4 4 100 00% 0 1917 29 7 7 100 00% 0 1917 20 0 100 00% 0 1917 21 10 0 100 00% 0 1917 21 10 0 100 00% 0 1917 21 10 0 100 00% 0 1917 21 10 0 100 00% 0 1917 21 10 0 100 00% 0 1917 21 10 0 100 00% 0 1917 21 10 0 100 00% 0 1917 21 10 0 100 00% 0 1917 21 10 0 100 00% 0 1917 21 10 0 100 00% 0 1917 21 10 0 100 00% 0 1917 21 10 0 100 00% 0 1917 21 100 00% 0	Converse	28	55	96.15%	0.1748	5	1.5%
41 34 82.93% 0.1631 7 6 6 85.7% 0.1500 3 2 66.87% 0.1550 17 13 76.47% 0.1387 103 90 67.28% 0.178 114 9 64.29% 0.1467 132 104 78.78% 0.1467 23 18 78.26% 0.1467 10 6 60.00% 0.1659 8 100.00% 0.1659 8 8 100.00% 0.1659 8 100.00% 0.1659	Crook	න	80	100.00%	0.1640	-	12.50%
7 6 6371% 0.1500 3 2 6867% 0.1550 17 13 7647% 0.1550 103 90 6738% 0.1778 104 9 64.29% 0.1457 132 104 78.79% 0.1568 4 4 4 100.00% 0.1659 23 19 78.26% 0.1516 10 8 80.00% 0.1659 33 22 91.45% 0.1659 21 20 69.24% 0.1657 21 18 65.71% 0.1467 21 18 65.71% 0.1467 21 18 65.71% 0.1467 21 100.00% 0.1910 4 4 100.00% 0.1910	Fremont	-4	¥	82.93%	0.1831	4	9.76%
3 2 6667% 0.1550 17 13 76.47% 0.1557 103 90 87.38% 0.1778 14 9 64.29% 0.1457 132 164 100.00% 0.1457 23 18 78.26% 0.1568 10 8 80.00% 0.1659 10 8 100.00% 0.1659 8 8 100.00% 0.1659 21 20 85.24% 0.1467 21 18 85.74% 0.1467 21 18 85.74% 0.1467 21 20 85.24% 0.1467	Goshen	_	9	85.71%	0.1500		14 29%
17 13 76.47% 0.1937 103 90 67.28% 0.1457 1132 104 78.78% 0.1467 132 104 78.78% 0.1468 2.23 18 78.26% 0.1469 10 6 60.00% 0.1659 8 1 100.00% 0.1659 8 8 100.00% 0.1662 8 8 100.00% 0.1682 8 8 100.00% 0.1682 21 20 88.24% 0.1467 21 16 65.74% 0.1467 21 1 6 65.74% 0.1467 21 1 16 65.74% 0.1467 21 1 100.00% 0.1610	Hot Springs	m	2	86.67%	0.1550	-	33 33%
103 90 87.38% 0.1778 14 9 64.29% 0.1457 132 104 78.79% 0.1458 4 4 100.00% 0.1458 10 8 80.00% 0.1456 10 8 80.00% 0.1659 35 32 91.43% 0.1658 8 100.00% 0.0670 21 20 85.24% 0.1467 21 20 85.24% 0.1467 21 20 85.24% 0.1467 7 7 100.00% 0.910 4 4 100.00% 0.7910	Johnson	17	13	76.47%	0.1387		
14 9 64.29% 0.1467 132 1544 78.75% 0.1588 4 4 4 100.00% 0.1588 10 6 80.00% 0.1559 10 8 80.00% 0.1559 33 22 78.79% 0.1569 21 20 85.24% 0.1467 21 20 85.24% 0.1467 21 18 85.71% 0.1467 7 7 100.00% 0.1910 4 4 100.00% 0.1910 4 4 100.00% 0.1910	Laramie	103	06	87.38%	0.1779	60	7.77%
132	incoln	4	on.	64.29%	0.1457	9	35.71%
4 4 100.00% 0.1450 23 18 78.26% 0.1516 10 6 80.00% 0.1659 35 32 91.43% 0.1659 33 26 78.79% 0.1689 21 20 85.24% 0.1467 21 18 85.74% 0.1467 4 4 100.00% 0.910 4 4 100.00% 0.1933	Natrona	132	104	78.79%	0.1588	9	12 12%
23 18 78,26% 0.1516 10 8 80,00% 0.1659 35 32 91.43% 0.1659 87 33 28 78,79% 0.1689 21 20 85,24% 0.1467 21 18 85,71% 0.1467 7 7 100,00% 0.1833 4 4 100,00% 0.1833	Niobrara	₹	4	100.00%	0.1450	A - A - y - y - y - y - y - y - y - y -	
10 8 80,00% 0,1659 35 32 91,43% 0,1682 8 8 100,00% 0,6670 21 20 85,24% 0,1467 21 18 85,71% 0,1422 4 4 100,00% 0,1910 6 4 4 100,00% 0,1933	Park	R	13	78.26%	0.1516	4	17.39%
35 32 91.43% 0.1682 8 100.00% 0.6670 81 26 78.79% 0.1589 21 20 85.24% 0.1422 21 18 65.71% 0.1422 4 4 100.00% 0.1831 4 4 100.00% 0.1833	Platte	10	10	80.00%	0.1659	S	50.00%
8 8 100.00% 0.0670 8r 33 28 78.79% 0.1589 21 20 85.4% 0.1467 21 18 85.71% 0.1467 4 4 100.00% 0.1910 4 4 100.00% 0.1933	Shendan	35	32	91.43%	0.1692	-	2.86%
vater 33 2.6 78.79% 0.1589 21 20 86.24% 0.1467 21 18 86.71% 0.1422 2 4 4 100.00% 0.1910 3 4 4 100.00% 0.1933	Sublette	60	***	100.00%	0.0670		
21 20 85.24% 0.1467 21 18 85.71% 0.1422 3 4 4 100.00% 0.1810 3 7 7 100.00% 0.1833 3 4 4 100.00% 0.233	Swedtwater	33	8	78.79%	0.1589	'n	15.15%
21 16 85,71% 0,1422 2 4 4 100,00% 0,1810 7 7 100,00% 0,1930 4 4 100,00% 0,230	Teton	12	20	85.24%	0,1467	2	9.52%
4 4 100.00% 0.1910 7 7 7 100.00% 0.1933 4 4 100.00% 0.2380	Jinta	21	18	85.71%	0.1422	2	23.81%
7 7 100.00%	OADC	4	4	100.00%	0.1910	4	50.00%
% UU 001 P P	Washakie	7	7	100.00%	0.1933	All shakes developed to the manufacture of the state of t	THE REST OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
	Weston	4	4	100.00%	0.2380	ONE SERVICE COLORADO LA COLORADO COMO DE COLORADO CONTRACTOR	

Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013



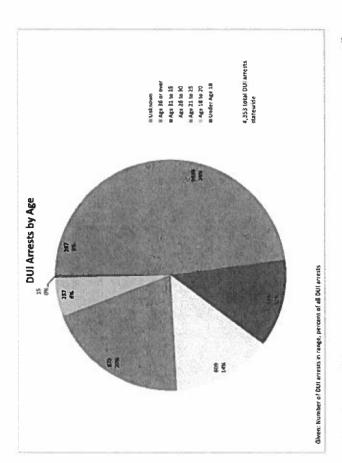
Aleehal and Crims in Wignering - 2013

Given: Number of Arrests N. of total DUs: Average DUI BAC

· Unknown

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			SALES SEED	Location	of Cons	undadiun	POSSESSION OF	School Services	Special	Poère	of Sale	NEST STATE	Shudda
STATE STATE OF STREET	Alcohol	Sections				Ser.	No			Dies.		Liquer	2
Department	Principled	Home	100	Pand	3	College	Response	Hores	Z	3	Party	108	Passportes
Albamy	702	8	ž	9	×	έij	167	23	83		46	31	308
Big Horn	8	a	Я		٠,	-	7	δī	2		*	1	9
Campbell	169	188	S	Ą	9	8	B	01.1	ä	2	ŧ	8	376
Carban	244	8	1	40	÷	8	=	**	٤	-	*	10	2
Comerte	311	8	8	គ	12	17	3	9.	*	-	40	R	Æ
Crook	51	•		10	12	+	=		10		6	O.	77
Fremort	816	142	2	8	37	13	319	28	69	-	30	×	ž
Goshan	113	+	12		ce.		Z		=			_	cı
Her Springs	3	19	R	3	6	*	-		Ä		3	2	-
Johnson	180	37	*	4	=	dn.	19	92	8		64	o.	2,
Lansmos	1423	389	369	ı	16	147	-14	142	ç		3	317	162
Linealin	147	z	g	on	=	ds	8	15	R			-	7
National	263	200	464	97	2	7	22	146	980	-	R	5	8
Nesbrara	18						-		~			-	16
Park	19	3	5	φ		ผ	91	ឧ	ū	-	CAL	ž	10
Place	901	12	33		7		•	•	¥		•		•
Shandan	408	47	18	Ø	*	=	214	B	28	6	X	2	19
Subjects	Ŗ	R	3	**	64	*	¥		\$	-		2	Ç
Symptowalth	712		43	24			253		43		z		505
Tettor	190	ST.	136	24	ın	1	×	gr.	E.	-	2	¥	¥
Unda	169	ı	91	*		91	R	5	\$1	1	45	23	ı
VOADC	3651	g	8		2	8	20007	9	z		,	Se .	3123
Washaba	113	X	F	•	1	•	×	•	R				47
Weston	4	On.	24		CN	-	ф	2	1Ç				9
Contemporary Todayle	12634	1 736	25.00	Š	200	1 280	5 179	2	2362	2	562	1918	E 748



Statewide Juvenile Arrests January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013

Charles and the second second second	lato	Misce-		Domestic	Resist		Public	Alcohol	Orage
County	Offenses	meanor	Felony	Violence	Arrest	Assault	Intox	Peviowei	蚓
Statewide	108	82		*	7	12	-	28	
Albany	40	10			-			9	
Від Нот									
Campbell	21	19	-		-	eo		1	7
Carbon	8	1	2	-		-		m	es
Converse	m	-	7					-	-
Crook									
Fremont	9	45	-	-	24			4	
Goshen									
Hot Springs	-								
Johnson	2	-	-						
Larame									
Lincoln									
Natrona	7	-	-						-
Niobrara									
Park	6	69	2					-	-
Platte	2	7				-		-	
Sheridan	2	7						-	-
Sublette	-	-							-
Sweetwater	4	34	en.	-		7	-	nn	17
Teton									
Uinta									
VOADC									
Washakie	-		-						
Weston									

Percents by Department	trnent *								The state of the s
TACTOR SPECIFICATION AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRE	Total	Misde-		Dornestic	Resist		Public	Alcohol	Drugs
County	Offenses	THERMOF	Felony	Violence	Arrest	Assault	Intox	pertonul	Involved
Statewide	108	75.93%	18.52%	3.70%	3.70%	11.11%	0.93%	25.93%	29.63%
Ubany	4n	100.0016	0.00%	9,00.0	20.00%	9600 0	9600.0	100.00%	0.00%
No Hom									
ampbell	12	90.48%	4.76%	0.00%	4.76%	14.29%	9,000	33.33%	33,33%
arbon	OR	77.78%	22.22%	11.11%	%000	11,11%	#00°B	33.33%	33,33%
Converse	es	33.33%	66.67%	0.00%	9,0000	0 00%	%00 D	33.33%	33,33%
Inbok									14.17.00
remont	9	83.33%	16.67%	18,67%	33.33%	940000	0000	66.67%	9,000.0
coshen									
lot Springs	-	100.00%	0.00%	9600.0	%000	5,000	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
ohnson	2	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	9,000.0	0.00%	9,000	0.00%	0.00%
aramie									
incoln									
latrona	2	50.00%	\$0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	9,00.0	0.00%	9,000	\$0.00%
fiobrara									
ark.	cn	33 33%	22.22%	96,000.0	9,000	9400.0	9600'0	11.11%	11.11%
atte	2	100.00%	0.00%	\$0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	%000	20.00%	%000
heridan	2	100.00%	0.00%	9,000	0.00%	9600.0	%00'0	50.00%	50.00%
ublette	-	100.00%	9,000	96000	0.00%	9600.0	9,000	96000	100.00%
Sweetwafer	1	77.27%	20.45%	2.27%	0.00%	15.91%	2.27%	11 36%	38 64%
etan									
Jinta									
/OADC									
Washakie	-	96,000.0	100,00%	9600'0	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%
Neston									

Total parcents may not equal 100 due to lack of information, or a single arrest involving multiple crimes.
 Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

## Statewide Juvenile Arrests - Demographics January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013

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Numbers by

					Residency	Page November				
	Total	Mezde			In-State	Out of			Unknown	Average
County	Offenses	meanor	Felony		Valor	Starte	Ferrale	Male	Gender	Pe-
Statewide	108	82	8	95	4	60	13	æ		15.87
Albany	un	u)		n	N		-	•		16.20
Big Hom										
Campbell	⊼	2	-	18	-	2	e,	92		16.14
Carbon		7	5	ø			-			16,00
Converse	45	-	2	e						16.33
Creek										
Fremont	ω	w	-	4		-	-	٠,		16.33
Goshen										
Hot Springs	-	-		-				-		17.00
Johnson	2	-	-			-		~		13.00
Laramie										
Lincoln										
National	7	-	-	2			-		-	15.00
Neobraits										
Park	•	n	N	80	,-		-	85		15.78
Platte	2	64		7				7		16.00
Sheridan	7	74		,				2		14.50
Sublette	-	-		-				-		16.00
Sweetwaler	4	ಸ	φ.	೫	n	+	sp.	2		15.77
Tetton										
Unda										
VOADC										
Washalde	-		-	-				-		17.00
Weston										

#### Percents by Department

				Control of	Residency	10 mm	THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P		
	Total	-beste		The Printers of the Paris of th	In-State	Oct of	STATE OF THE PARTY		Unitown
County	Offertses	meanor	Felony	In County	Visitor	State	Fernole	Male	Gender
Statewide	108	75.93%	18.52%	82.41%	6.48%	2,41%	12.04%	87.04%	0.83%
Ubany	L/S	100.00%	0.00%	\$00.00	40.00%	9.000	20.00%	80.00%	0.00%
Mg Horn									
Sampbell	7.	90.48%	4.76%	85.71%	4.76%	9.52%	14.29%	85.71%	0.00%
arbon	ds	77.78%	22.22%	100.00%	9,00.0	9,000.0	11,11%	88.89%	0.00%
Converse	•	33.33%	66.67%	100.00%	0.00%	9,000	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Crook									
remont	6	83.33%	16.67%	86.67%	0.00%	16.67%	18.67%	83.33%	9,00.0
Soshen									
Hot Springs	-	100.09%	9,000	100.00%	0.00%	9,0000	9,0000	100.00%	0.00%
ohnson	2	\$00.00%	\$0.00%	9600:0	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Aramie									
Incoln									
datrona	2	\$00.08	50.00%	100.00%	0.00%	9,000.0	50.00%	9,000.0	\$0.00%
Mobrara.									
ark		33.33%	22.22%	86.89%	11.11%	9,0000	11.11%	88.59%	0.00%
Astte	24	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	960000	9,000	100.00%	0.00%
heridan	2	100.00%	9,000	\$0.00%	0.00%	9,000	9,000	100.00%	0.00%
Subjette	-	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2,000	100 001	0.00%
weetwater	4	77.27%	20.45%	81.82%	6.82%	9.08%	11.36%	88.64%	0.00%
eton									
Anta									
/OADC									
Washaide		9,000	100.001	100.001	9,000	9,000	9,000	100:00%	9,000
Weston									

Total percents may not equal 100 due to lack of information, or a single arrest involving multiple crimes.

Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

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Drugs Crimes as a Percent of all Juvenile Arrests Alcohol Weeco See on 1938 Domestic Resist Arrest Wedence Juvenile arrests involve persons age 17 and below N25 85 Misdemeanor MEE SE 800.08 7000% 300 05 40.00% 3000% 20.00% 10.00% 90000 360.00

Acohel and Crems in Wyomeng - 2013

Statewide Juvenile Arrests January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013

County	Total	Meth	% Meth	Drugs	% Drugs	Public	% Plof	Pub, Intox.
Department	Offenses	involved.	of Tetal	[myohed	of Total	Intox.	Total	Ave. BAC
Statewide	108	40	7,41%	33	29.63%	-	0.83%	No rpt
Albany	NO.							
Від Ногл								
Campbell	21	-	19.05%	7	33.33%			
Carbon	On .			9	33.33%			
Converse	m	-	33.33%		33,33%			
Creek								
Fremont	80							
Goshan								
Hot Springs	-							
Johnson	64							
Larame								
Lincoln								
Matrons	24			-	50.00%			
Nobrara								
Park				-	11,11%			
Platte	8							
Sheriden	5			-	\$6.00.05			
Subtette	-			-	100.001			
Sweetwaler	7	6	6.82%	17	38.64%	-	2.27%	
Tettor								
Unita								
VOADC								
Washake								
***************************************								

Aloghol and Crema in Myoming - 2019

#### Ä

### Statewide Juvenile Arrests January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013

Suvenile DUI Arrests

County	Total	Juvenile DUI	Ind %	Ave.	Druge	ING %
Department	Offenses		OfTotal	BAC	Involved	Drugs Inv.
Statewide	108	15	13.89%	0.0799	۰	
Albany	·s	,	\$0.00%	0.0585		
Big Hom						
Campbell	21	9	23,81%	0.0872		
Carbon	ø	-	1111%	0.1050		
Converse	es					
Creok						
Fremont	10	2	33.33%	0.0775		
Goshen						
Hot Springs	-					
Johnson	N					
Laramie						
Lincoln						
Nairona	7					
Niobrara						
Park	o					
Platte	7	-	\$0.00%	0.0740		
Sheridan	8	-	\$0.00%	0.1140		
Sublette	-					
Sweetwater	4	-	2.27%			
Teton						
Uinta						
VOADC						
Washakie	-					
Weston						

MIP Arrests

MIL AIRESTS				
County	Total	dill	W MIP	Ave. MIP
Department	Offenses	Arrests	to Total	BAC
Statewide	106	=	10.19%	0.1049
Albany	5			
Вір Нот				
Campbell	21	e,	9.52%	0.1245
Carbon	6	2	22.22%	0.0360
Converse	en	-	33.33%	0.1070
Crook				
Fremont	φ	4	65,67%	0.1140
Goshen				
Hot Springs	-			
Johnson	2			
Larame				
Lincoln				
Natrona	2			
Niobrara				
Park	a			
Platte	74			
Sheridan	м			
Sublette	-			
Sweetwater	44	74	4.55%	
Teton				
Uinta				
VOADC				
Washakie	-			
Weston				

### Underage DUI Arrests

Department         Offenses	County	170	Underage	170 %	Ave.	Drugs	DO %
4,353 252 5,79% 0,1149 569 382 40 1105% 0,1149 56 48 2 417% 0,0896 141 13 9,22% 0,0896 3 165 6 64% 0,141 38 1 2,63% 0,141 38 1 2,63% 0,141 38 1 2,63% 0,141 39 15 5,89% 0,1459 2 170 2 1,79% 0,2140 1 152 2 1,79% 0,2140 1 152 3 4,89% 0,1082 6 153 29 4,89% 0,1082 6 154 29 5,75% 0,1037 4 15 0,09% 0,1338 0,182 15 0,09% 0,1338 0,182 15 0,09% 0,1338 0,182 15 0,09% 0,1338 0,1838 0,1838 16 5 5,43% 0,1238 0,1838 2 0,00% 0,1238 0,1838 2 0,00% 0,1238 0,1838 2 0,00% 0,1037 3 2 0,00% 0,1037 3 2 0,00% 0,1037 3 3 6,98% 0,1038 3	Department	Offenses	Offenses	Of Total	BAC	Involved	Orugs Inv.
362 40 1105% 01139 10 49 2 4,7% 00880 542 36 64% 01085 141 13 9.22% 0.0985 3 168 6 84% 0.1441 38 1 9.22% 0.0985 3 76 5 58% 0.1410 76 5 58% 0.1400 76 5 58% 0.1400 76 5 68% 0.1400 77 5 6 58% 0.1400 78 30 0.009% 112 2 1.79% 0.1980 5 112 2 4.89% 0.1082 6 15 0.009% 16 0.0027 4 16 12 8.57% 0.1037 4 140 12 8.57% 0.0033 1 245 4 1.63% 0.0033 1 245 5 5.25% 0.0035 8 5.32% 0.0356 2 194 6 4.12% 0.1164 5 194 6 4.12% 0.1164 5 243 8.418% 0.0033 8 6.98% 0.1080 1 24 5 5.32% 0.0035 24 5 5.32% 0.0035 24 6 6.78% 0.0033 24 6 6.78% 0.0033 25 0.000%	Statewide	4,353	252	5.79%	0.1149	8	22.22%
49 2 417% 0.0890 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Albany	362	8	11.05%	0.1139	5	25 00%
542 36 6.84% 0.1066 10 141 13 9.22% 0.0885 3 166 6 1 2.63% 0.1410 269 15 5.64% 0.1459 2 76 5 5.64% 0.1459 2 112 2 1.79% 0.2046 112 2 1.79% 0.2140 1 564 29 5.64% 0.1080 5 112 3 5.64% 0.1082 6 15 3 29 0.0990 1 16 12 8.57% 0.1082 6 16 12 8.57% 0.1037 4 14 15 8.57% 0.1037 2 245 4 1.63% 0.0733 1 84 5 5.78% 0.0733 1 84 5 5.43% 0.128 81 5 0.00% 81 5 5.43% 0.128 81 5 5.43% 0.128 81 5 5.43% 0.1090 3 81 5 5.43% 0.1090 3 81 5 5.43% 0.1090 3	Big Hom	4	7	4.17%	0.0890		
141 13 9.23% 0.0986 3 188 6 3.61% 0.1441 18 9.23% 0.1940 1 188 6 3.61% 0.1940 2 2 2 63% 0.1940 1 170 2 1 79% 0.2086 2 2 1 79% 0.2086 2 2 1 79% 0.2086 2 2 1 79% 0.2086 1 1 1 2 2 1 79% 0.1082 6 1 1 1 2 2 1 79% 0.1082 6 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 79% 0.1082 6 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 79% 0.1082 6 1 1 1 1 2 8.57% 0.1082 6 1 1 1 1 2 8.57% 0.1082 6 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Campbell	542	36	6.64%	0.1065	5	27.78%
166 6 361% 0 1441   165 6 263% 0 1910   269 15 568% 0 1910   269 2   269% 0 1910   269 2   269% 0 1910   269 2   269% 0 1910   269 2   269% 0 1921   269% 0 1921   269% 0 1921   269% 0 1922   269% 0 1922   269% 0 1922   269% 0 1922   269% 0 1922   269% 0 1922   269% 0 1923   269%	Carbon	141	13	9.22%	0.0985	ო	23.08%
38 1 2 63% 0.1910 269 15 5.8% 0.1069 2 76 5 6.8% 0.2065 112 2 1.79% 0.214D 1 564 29 5.4% 0.0990 5 112 3 5.6% 0.1500 1 1140 12 8.57% 0.1032 6 15 0.09% 1.037 4 140 12 8.57% 0.032 2 245 4 1.63% 0.0733 1 84 5 5.78% 0.0733 1 84 6 4.12% 0.0733 1 84 6 4.12% 0.0733 1 81 5 5.49% 0.1207 3 81 5 5.49% 0.1208 3 82 6.00% 0.1000 1 83 6.98% 0.0823	Converse	166	9	3.61%	0.1441		
269 15 5.6% 0.1459 2  76 5 6.68% 0.2065  3 30 0.009% 112 2 1.79% 0.2140 1 152 2 1.79% 0.2140 1 153 29 5.68% 0.1600 5 1140 12 8.57% 0.1037 4 140 12 8.57% 0.1037 4 140 12 8.57% 0.0733 1 245 4 1.63% 0.0733 1 245 4 1.63% 0.0733 1 246 6 4.12% 0.0356 2 245 194 6 4.12% 0.1207 3 2 0.00% 2 2 0.00% 43 3 6.89% 0.1000 1	Crook	38	-	2.63%	0.1910		
3         76         5         6.58%         0.2065           112         2         0.00%         0.2140         1           112         2         1.79%         0.2140         1           112         3         2.68%         0.1600         1           112         3         2.68%         0.1600         1           15         0.00%         0.1082         6         1           140         12         8.57%         0.1082         6           140         12         8.77%         0.1037         4           245         4         16.3%         0.0326         2           84         5         5.32%         0.0326         2           81         5         4.12%         0.1154         5           91         5         4.12%         0.1207         3           91         5         4.12%         0.1207         3           22         0.00%         0.00%         0.0033           23         5         0.00%         0.0033           43         3         6.86%         0.0823	Fremont	569	15	5.58%	0.1459	7	13.33%
nings 30 0.00%  no 514 29 1.79% 0.2140 1  no 514 29 5.14% 0.2140 1  no 112 3 2.68% 0.1500 5  na 15 0.00%  na 15 0.00%  na 15 0.00%  na 245 4 1.63% 0.033 1  ne 245 4 1.63% 0.033 1  ne 84 5 5.32% 0.0356 2  ne 84 6 5.32% 0.0356 2  ne 84 7.8% 0.0358 2  C 2 0.00%  ne 4.12% 0.1207 3  C 2 0.00%  ne 4.33 6.98% 0.0823	Goshen	76	ιŋ	6.58%	0.2085		
nn         112         2         179%         0.214D         1           ie         564         29         5.14%         0.0990         5           ii         13         29         5.14%         0.0990         5           iii         3         29         4.89%         0.1500         1           ra         15         0.09%         0.1037         4           ra         140         12         8.57%         0.1037         4           ra         140         12         8.7%         0.0337         4           an         245         4         1.63%         0.0733         1           an         245         4         1.63%         0.0735         1           water         36         2         7.43%         0.1534         5           c         5         7.43%         0.1554         5         5           c         6         4.12%         0.1207         3           c         2         0.00%         0.1207         3           c         2         0.00%         0.1000         1           d         4         3         6.98% <t></t>	Hot Springs	8	marke marketallerinning beginning opposite	%00.0			river for freeze and the freeze and
ie 564 29 5.14% 0.0990 5  1 172 3 2.68% 0.1500 1  18 15 29 0.00% 0.1082 6  19 140 12 8.57% 0.1082 6  140 12 8.57% 0.0037 4  140 12 8.57% 0.0037 4  140 12 8.57% 0.0737 1  18 94 5 5.75% 0.0737 1  19 94 5 7.43% 0.1207 5  Walter 194 6 4.12% 0.1207 5  C 2 0.00%  India 5 2 4.00% 0.1000 1  14 4 5 5.49% 0.1000 1  15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	Johnson	112	2	1 79%	0.2140	-	50.00%
Tit 3 2 64% 0,1500 1  Tit 3 2 64% 0,1500 1  Tit 15 3 2 64% 0,1500 1  Tit 15 0,009% 0,1082 6  Tit 12 8.57% 0,1087 4  Tit 2 8.77% 0,0036 2  Waller 350 26 7,43% 0,154 5  Waller 350 26 7,43% 0,154 5  Waller 350 2 7,43% 0,154 5  Waller 350 2 7,43% 0,154 5  Waller 350 2 7,43% 0,1090 1  Tit 5 8,42% 0,1238 0,1	aramie	264	29	5.14%	0.0990	2	17.24%
Ta 593 29 4,89% 0,1082 6 0,00% 1/082 1 0,00% 1/0 1/2 0,00% 1 0,00% 1 0,00% 1 0	Jincoln	112	3	2.68%	0.1500	-	33.33%
ria 15 0.00% 140 12 8.57% 0.1037 4 140 12 8.57% 0.1037 4 245 4 1.63% 0.0733 1 246 5 5.22% 0.0355 2 water 350 25 7.43% 0.1207 5 0.120 81 5 5.49% 0.1208 C 2 0.00% Initial 52 3 5.77% 0.1000 1 Initial 43 3 6.98% 0.0823	Natrona	593	29	4.89%	0.1082	89	20.69%
140 12 8.57% 0.1037 4 74 5 6.78% 0.0927 2 245 4 16.3% 0.0733 1 189 84 5 5.32% 0.0356 2 water 350 26 7.43% 0.154 5 194 8 1.42% 0.1207 3 C 2 0.00% Lide 5 5.49% 0.1238 C 2 0.00%	Niobrara	15		%00.0	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	ACCORDANGE AND ACCORDING A STATE OF THE STAT	1 TO
an 245 4 163% 0.0927 2 2 163% 0.0927 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Park	140	12	8.57%	0.1037	4	33,33%
an 245 4 1.63% 0.0733 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Platte	74	'n	6.76%	0.0927	2	40.00%
The B4 5 5.32% 0.0356 2 Waller 350 26 7.43% 0.1507 3 B1 5 5.45% 0.1207 3 C 2 0.00% Inde 52 3 5.77% 0.1000 1 A3 3 6.96% 0.0823	Sheridan	245	4	1.63%	0.0733	-	25.00%
Haller 350 26 7.43% 0.1154 5 194 6 4.12% 0.1207 3 81 5 5.49% 0.1238 C 2 0.00% Nide 52 3 5.77% 0.1000 1 143 3 6.98% 0.0623	Subjette	8	2	5.32%	0.0356	7	40.00%
194 6 4.12% 0.1207 3 81 5 5.49% 0.1238 C 2 0.00% 0.00% nide 52 3 5.77% 0.1000 1 n 43 3 6.98% 0.0823	Sweetwater	350	8	7.43%	0.1154	တ	19.23%
61 5 5.49% 0.1238 C 2 0.00% Mide 52 3 5.77% 0.1000 1	Teton	194	80	4.12%	0.1207	e,	37.50%
2 0.00% 52 3 5.77% 0.1000 1 43 3 6.98% 0.0823	Jinta	16	φ.	5.49%	0.1238		
52 3 5.77% 0.1000 1 43 3 6.98% 0.0623	VOADC	2		0.00%			
43 3 6.98%	Washakie	52	60	5.77%	0.1000	-	33.33%
	Weston	6	m	6.98%	0.0823		

#### MIP Arrests

County	Total	MIP	S MIP	AVE. MIP
Department	Offenses	Arrests	to Total	BAC
Statewide	18,670	315	1.69%	0.127
Albany	932	8	10.09%	0.1172
Big Hom	109	7	6.42%	0.0984
Campbell	1,273	19	1,49%	0.1169
Carbon	443	5	2.26%	0.1573
Converse	536	28	5.22%	0.144
Crook	54	m	5.58%	0.1070
Fremont	1,135	28	2.47%	0.1430
Goshen	150			
Hot Springs	901	n	2.83%	0.1387
Johnson	338	m	0.90%	0.165
Laramie	2,210	Ф	0.41%	0.149
Lincoln	239	9	2.51%	0.137
Natrona	3,283	27	0.82%	0.1518
Niobrara	19		5.26%	0.0400
Park	450	01	2.22%	0.0726
Platte	163	ø	5.52%	0.0760
Sheridan	553	10	1.81%	0.1225
Subjette	231	7	3.03%	0.1117
Sweetwater	1,459	21	1.44%	0.1111
Telon	459	7	0.44%	
Uinta	343	12	3.50%	0.1568
VOADC	3,963	60	0.08%	0.1350
Washakie	173	2	1.16%	0.1275
Weston	25	-	1.92%	0.2500

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Alpohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

Statewide Juvenile Arrests January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013

	STATE STATE		TRANSPORTER.		170	% DOI
County	Total	DO.	# DO		Involving	
Department	Offenses	Offenses	Of Total		Druge	
Statewide	108	15	13.69%		0	
Albamy	'n		80.00%	0.0585		
Big Horn						
Campbell	21	ın	23.81%	0.0872		
Carbon	GI	-	11.11%	0.1050		
Converse	e					
Crook			STATE OF THE SECOND			
Fremont	w	2	33 33%	0 0775		
Gashen						
Hot Springs	-					
Johnson	2					10 miles and 10 mi
Laramie						
Lincoln						
Natrona	2					
Nobrara						
Park	œ					
Platte	~		\$0.00%	0.0740		
Sheridan	2	The same of the sa	\$0.00%	0.1140		
Subjette	-					
Sweetwater	‡	-	2.27%			
Teton					Post mas halled and production from	
Cimita						
VOADC						N 400 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Washakie	-					
Messon						

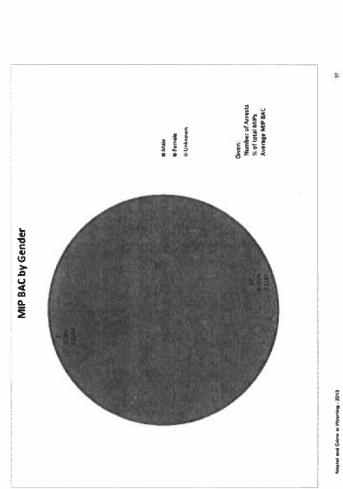
rainc Crasnes					
County	Traffic	Alcohol	% Alcohol	Average	Ongs
Department	Crashes	Involved	perypyul	BAC	Involved
Statewide	4	2	50.00%	0.089	0
Wearny Wearny					
Big Hom					
Sampbell	5	2	100.00%	0.089	
Carbon					of problems of the same that the problems
Converse	Parameter for the property of the formation of the format	SECTION SECTIO			ATTENDED TO THE PERSON AND ADDRESS.
hook					in provide the distribution of
Fremont					
Goshen					
Hot Springs					
Johnson	64				
Laramie					
Lincoln	The second secon	Tellicabilities of the conduction of	The Branch of the sector with the Branch of		
latrona					
Niobrana			Commence of the Commence of th		
- S-F					
fatte					
heridan					
Sublette					
weetwater					
eton					
linta					
VOADC					arte arte un resident ann e
Washakie					CT. Late 1 to Management and
74-14-1	PERFECTION AND PRESENTATION AND PROPERTY AND	STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1		

Abone and Ceme is Imprimig - 2013

DUI - Under Age 18 0 0 0 299 DUI - Age 16-20 0.1164 DUI - All Ages 0 1556 Statewide Average BAC Crime Traffic Crashes 0.1636 Minor in Possesson Public Intoxication 0.1273 D≱6 0.3 02 0 05 0.25 5

22

Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013



#### Demographics

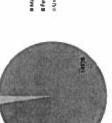
All Arrests Average Age: 36.15

Juvenile Arrests Average Age: 15.87



# Male # Femals # Unknown

III Male III Fernale III Unknown



Alcohol and Creme in Wijerming - 2013

Netrans County Arrests January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013

											Passesser	l				
1	1	- Special	-	-	11	Assessed	11	Alones	A Page	In County	Owner.	Date of	Family	Kale	- Change	ļ
Ì.	2287	7647	375	021	2	z	613	1967	340	37.16	177	214	810	3409	3	17.71
94	2280	1819	22.0	136	42	3	200	1100	240	2141	162	2	581	1467	15	23.22
	111	47		4	-		7	1		97	•	77	2	8	*	11.77
8	_	*								-				-		22 000
M PO	248	1489	12	10		-	Ä	137	2	211	32	=	8	171	10	15 06
BONA SO	413	310	8	16	-	ž	*	148	z	388	7	82	8	308	•	32.24
, and	4	ş	5			c	de	×	7	63	•	10	16	*		32.55
	17	911	ō		•		un-	2	23	12	20	22	20	III.	-	33.50
COLUMN COLUMN											Remineracy				į	
		-		Domestile	Part of		Pate	Absolut	Drage	7		Delad			Undrown.	
-	P	-	Polate	Victoria	Acres.	American	3	Professor.	H	In County	Opposition.	No.	1	1	- Constant	
	3385	78 80%	110.42%	8.18%	4181	2.5875	18.67%	47.81%	10.83%	82 70%	\$24%	4250	24.67%	TX C	1.001	
8		79.46%	10.01%	5.96%	1,00%	250	23.43%	40100	30.51%	43.69%	ACTA	\$43%	25.46%	7007	* 55%	
P-P-D		23.24%	7.00%	177%	2.85%	407	14.1874	46.56%	4.42%	78.96%	7.96%	10.62%	24,78%	70 80%	4 42%	
2		100 DON	9.00.0	9,000 0	0 DOW	0.000	0.00%	d con-	0.00%	100,00%	SCHOOLS.	9,000	9,000	100.00%	9.00%	
Od Mark		20.24%	6.06%	4 02%	0 00%	121%	13,71%	96.24%	2 48%	65 GBCs.	4.8459	4.44.9	24,19%	28,27%	4 03%	
		75 06%	18 37%	3876	879.0	3,63%	1367	41134	1274	1,545.54	3.39%	6.78%	23.97%	74.04%	180	
2		61.72%	26 kiln.	4 6674	4000	345%	10.34%	38 78%	27 50%	70.11%	10.34%	11.48%	16 34%	78 84%	A 78%	
		47077	1728	2,000	2.17%	0 72%	3.67%	47,38%	18.57%	61.59%	18 84%	14 48%	18 84%	9570	27.0	

Home S1.30%

Where Minors Obtained Alcohol

Assesse and Crima in Myserving - 2013

Based on 230 reported responses

		Percent	Burdhing	Onde	76%	1				629%					Section 1		Business	7 85%	4 76%	30.25%				19 412	20.00			-	To supplement	-		724						
		Marriage	Protyling	See a	-	7				-					and other Designation of the last	- Transaction	Same of the last											Milkely	Paralelon	1		-						
		Parcent	Invelving	Acolog	171 M	51 47%	100 00%	-	2000	80509	BS 67%				STATE OF STREET	-		K-81, 09	405 524	M.2989	700	100 00 a	5		-			Thursday.			47 CH	44.784	MOD ON	-	68.67%	33.33%	96.67%	
		Number	moved	Monthal	35	20	2			9	4				State of Street, Street,	- Armon	D. Marian	2	100	N	ļ							1	Total Control	-		1		,	**	ın	2	
		Domestic	Violente	Officenses	170	98	*		10	, m					Acres and annual		Name of the last		42	9			,					<b>Annual Park</b>		į	ŀ	ł	e a		•	12		
ag involvante	nestic Molen	8	County				ľ		00	National SO	Other	MMD			Heart Bull Arrest		è	Minney Court			Н	S	Marrell SO	907	-		1	Townson or the last	Comp		ì	Castone Pill	1	Melwer PD	NAME PO	Network \$0	Other	CACAG
Alcahol and Drug involvement		Percent	Burolving.	Drige	1060%	10.51%	442%		2 68%	8228	27 99%	1957%			Statement of the last of the l	Percent	Philip	26.076	27.07%		200	47 F7 F7 F	4.00.71	01.01.0 04.00m	2000			Barrend	Practices.	200	A 104	A Sark	26.00	1	6.53%	8 45%	11.11%	46 K24k
		Number	Brieghand	Ongs	340	240		,	9	7	24	27			-	- Lamber	Distance of the last	101	2			n 5	2 9	2 4	6			Simple.		1	247	25	40	,	13	R	45	40
		Percent	Investigate	Albahrol	4761%	48 18%	A0 561 M		AN 734	20.00	35 78%	20,79%			-	Parcent	O. House	16.77%	18 34%	37.50%	200	2000	STORY.	2.43%	1000			Sec.		Total Control	20.00	1	52 58%	-	80 80%	40.97%	57.78%	20.60%
		Number	Bravdovrag	Alochol	1563	3100	3	3	424	9	R	6			-	Parente	Surgery Co.	A R.	43	9		* 5	2 .	1				SEC.		-	172.	2	15	,	121	121	×	R7
		10000	Total	Offenses	3283	2283	1183		248	413	18	138		8			resona	376	250	-		= 8	8 8	5.5	2			TATABLE .			7617	1810	67		98	310	\$	955
	Total Offenses	STATE	County	Department	National County	Caemar PD	Gonzalogie DD	00	Of the Party	Markey &C	100	WHE			Falony Offerses		Course	Melmon Carrie	Canada BO	Eversive PD	Metwest PO	2	Marrow S.	1	-			SCHOOL SOURCES	-	The same of		Canada Do	Formal PC	Michael PD	MAR PO	Marrana SO	Coner	145.40
	10		***			1.7		E-1	* }			mountain	% Drugs	Description of the last of the	1					A 164																		
DOLLAR DESIGNATION OF	PA. Me			ı	A 140			0210	0.219			Ì	e Orașe	ı		l				i																		
-	-			l	1							-	*	BAC .		% 0 158		% D.180		0 163																		
HION	A Drape				***				77			1		Parishing Inc.		75.00		82 50%		An Ense																		
Dife Infari	Total Me	671 578		,			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	67	76			l	affic Alcehol	Crashes small				9																				
Meth, Drugs & Public Intoxication	County Or			EVENTAME PO		and the spens	00.7	Other	The state of the s		Teathe Comment	The same of the sa		Dupantana C		L	Od Hamphage	MAN PO	Метиче 30	Other	ALIEA																	
												W.000	Broslere	Drage	11 BY 18	8 17%		8.84%	4 42%	16 67%	4000			100	No. of Street,	1000	CB-20-20		50 00W									
												ı	amontage .	뫮		ŧ		*		N :				Deaps	palested.				-									
10000000	AP BAG	0.192	0.148	0 100		1	7		0.173			Total Control		3		ľ		6.110	0.110	0.166	0.000			-	200	0.108	7000		0.170	9.100	901.0	9900						
Separate Sep	W MB							9.33%				Commence		Or Total				20 02%	20.10%	13.78%	8 77 es				1	1	1				9358							
	4	13	9		1	-		-	PH			Chance Column		Chamber						21				- dependent	ı	R	i		N		-	14						
	Deli	563	312	24		72	2	12	8			Special Spinish		Consume				245	413	24	3		rests	100	Officials	National County 590	212		t	63	12	98						
M/P Arrests	Caurty		Culper PD								Total Assessed			Department		Evelotiville Pil		Co MAN					· DOM A.		New York	nesh	-	Mediani PO		Nethone 50								

## Location of Alcahol Consumption and Point of Sale by Department

District of the second	-													
0.00		THOUSE.			Mary Co	September 1	2				š	-	and I	2
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	12	*	90	ŕ					•	•		-	*	*
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domenanch	NOTE THE REAL PROPERTY.		No of			- Contraction	200	28		20000		100	100	52
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Carper NO	Augu		Į.		Cesper	25		-		National	beck breity		-	
	Beckdoor Lo	ŝ			5	WEN				g	HETAMORE		6	
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	Beecon		,		Evarante						HAE & COS		14	
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	ST Linears					Barrers .		٧.			Services			
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	Chertment		94			Burry.					Programme		-	
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	Morey Os		^			PAPER PAPER		24			Standards		-	
	Monthly		32			0		*		Medi	Passe dri			
	JI Pub		**			Rects					Delicar		•	
	King & Con.					Sandber		*			Challen		-	
	Percent Pa	E.	•			Stampede .					- Change		-	
	Ch Pe Bord		-			Wonder Dr.					Company			
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	Sambras					Deserved					5		-	
	Subplants		20			Bone www		-			Paces		13	
	Sampeon		2			Chellary		-			Soperner		64	
	ayou		4			California		-			200			

\* Yours of percents on Location of Comunitation and Powe of Zase calegories may ascust 1904, due to select enouth monthly man than

Alcomel and Crime in Wyomeny - 2013

Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This project was accomplished due to the committed support of all the law enforcement administrators in Wyoming, and in particular, the Sheriffs' generous commitment of agency resources. The day-to-day supervision and weekly submittal of the project reporting forms and the individual efforts of the hundreds of arresting/detention officers who filled out the reporting forms should be acknowledged as well. Their collective efforts were absolutely essential to the overall success of this project.

Steve Oliver Steve Keigley – Sheriff Cassiofy Britain Sheridan Dave Hofmeier – Sheriff Jane Gale Sublette Dave Lanktord – Sheriff Ruby Mendive Travis Brugham Swystymel – Sheriff Richad Hakell – Sheriff Shelis Roy Yasmin Hamilton Tekon Jim Whalen – Sheriff Troy Suron Linn Linn Lou Napoli – Sheriff Sterb Jeffers Washakite Steve Rakness – Sheriff Eich Berryman Washakite Eich Berryman Wander Richards Westen	Bryan Colvard - Sheriff Dean Emmert
Goothen Don Murphy - Sheriff Bryan Morehouse Brenda Sishe Hot Strings Lou Fallouse - Sheriff Dan Pebbles Dan Pebbles Steve Kozisek - Sheriff Kern Filbert Languise Danny Gilck - Sheriff Mike Soorenon Jay Stewar Lincoln Shane Johnson - Sheriff Troy Jansen Doug Roberts Mutroms Mutroms Mutroms Mutroms Matroms Mutroms Mutroms Matroms Matroms Mutroms Matroms Mat	Park Scott Steward - Sheriff
Albanv  Dave O'Mailey - Sheriff Ben Fritzen  Ken Blietchern - Sheriff Carbon  Fambbell Fownall - Sheriff Forn O'Neal Carbon  Carbon  Carbon  Carbon  Forn Colourers  Carbon  Arry Colourers  Carbon  C	Shelley Mbonu

A special thanks to the Casper, Mills and Douglas Police Departments and the Goshen County Sheriff's Office for the photos provided for this report. Cover photo – Mills Police Department.

Database Manager:

Data Entry:

Data Entry:

Christina Hill - Johnson and Associates
Christina Hill - Johnson and Associates
Christina Hill - Johnson and Associates
Lori Entry:

Errose Manager:

Datene Call - WYDOT
Highway Safety Grant Manager:

Stephanie Lucero - WYDOT

Wyuming Assessment of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police

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# EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL FACTORS IN CUSTODIAL ARRESTS

### Albany County Sheriff's Department

OFFICER or CR NUMBER	BER		DATE
The following information is being collected in an effort to evaluate alcohol factors in custodial and DUI arrestst in all in entitive contines in Bysoning. This data will be used for statistical analysis purposes only. Please fill an a separate form for why person herig booked into your facility. Please fill in the information based on your hanniedge of the case, personial observations, and or questioning of the person arrested. The person thould be advised that no case sensitive information is heing eccorded and that this information is being collected for statistical purposes only. A capy of the final report will be provided to every participating agency. Thanks for your help.	screed in an effort to evaluated for statustical ceiling. Please fill in the inforperson arrested. The per in it being collected for sit. Thanks for your help.	are alcohol factors in ex- malysis purposes only, formation based on your son should be advised is alistical purposes only,	atodial and DUI arrests in all neny- Please fill out a separate form for Funniege of the case, petsoinal An ne case sensitive utferments in A copy of the final report util he
DEPARTMENT (Circle agency affecting arrest; if agency is not listed please fill in "Other") Albany Laramie UW PD WHP G&F Other	v affecting arrest; if a <sub>l</sub> UW PD WHP	gency is not listed ple G&F Other:	lease fill in "Other")
GENDER (( 'rrcle one): Male	Female	AGE:	
STATUS (Circle one): County Resident		In-State Visitor Ou	Out-of-State Visitor
OFFENSE CHARGED (Circle all that apply); Misdemeanor	e all that apply): Mi	sdemeanor Felony	ny
TYPE of CRIME (Urcle all that apply): Domestic Violence Assa Public Intoxication DUI	<i>at appty):</i> Assault DUI	Resisting Arrest	tsa
TRAFFIC CRASH INVOLVED (Circle one): Yes	D (Circle one): Yes	No	
DRUGS INVOLVED (Circle one); Yes	ne): Yes No		
METH INVOLVED (Circle one): Yes	e): Yes No		
ALCOHOL ENVOLVED (Note if you detect the odor of alcohol or if you have knowledge that the person had been drinking prior to being arrested) (Circle one): Ves No If yes (Pill in all that apply):  Blood Test BAC.  Blood Test BAC.  PBT BAC.  PBT BAC.  PBT BAC.  PBT BAC.	WOLVED (Note if you detect the odor of alcondrinking prior to being arrested) (Circle of the will that apply): Intoximeter BAC: Blood Test BAC: UA BAC: PBT BAC: BArtned all testing (Circle of anniquable): Ves	r of alcohol or if you	u hare knowledge thut the No
LOCATION OF LAST CONSUMPTION (Circle all that apply)	UMPTION (Circle a	ili that apply).	PRIVATE Party/Event
IC Even			
Other		Did not respond	pu
POINT OF SALE OR WHERE ALCOHOL WAS OBTAINED (Circle all thus apply).  Home Bar Drive-up Window Liquor Store PRIVATE P.	E ALCOHOL WAS Drive-up Window	OBTAINED (Circle Liquor Store	le all thut apply). PRIVATE Party/Event
PUBLIC Event (Name		7	
Other		Did not respond	pu

MALES - APPROXIMATE ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (AC) PERCENTAGE	MALES - APPRG on p stimates based on p B S 100 120 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.	0.00 (0.05) (0.0	E A L C E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	COHOL It males	Me col	ENTR	ATION ne alcoh	(AC) PERCENTAGE tol over a one hour period.
BODY WEIGHT IN POUNDS  100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240  0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 The  0.04 0.03 0.03 0.02 0.04 0.04 0.03 0.03  0.05 0.05 0.05 0.04 0.05 0.05 0.05  0.07 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.06  0.08 0.07 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.06  0.09 0.07 0.06 0.06 0.06  0.09 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00  0.00 0.00 0.	100 120 0.00 0.00 0.04 0.03 0.06	140 140 0.00 0.03 0.05 0.05	EIGH 160	T IN D	SUNIT	l		
3 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 The 0.03 0.03 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02	Triangle and the state of the s	HOUSE DROWN HOUSE DROWN HOUSE EVENTS IN		180	200		240	90-vaN
3 0.03 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.03 0.0	The state of the s	HISTO WANT HOUSE THESE IN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	The Only Safe Driving Limit
5 0.05 0.04 0.04 0.03 0.03	0.06 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.16 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.2	HISTO MODEL SCHOOL STORES	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	Imnaiment Regins
0.07 0.06 0.06 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05	0.11 0.08 0.15 0.12 0.23 0.19 0.26 0.22 0.30 0.25 0.34 0.28	0.00	0.05	0.04		0.03	0.03	mpannen oegins
Subtract. 01% for each 40 trainutes of dhinking.  Subtract o1% for each 40 trainutes of dhinking.  One dnink is 1.25 ounces of 80 proof liquor, 12 ounces of beer, or 5 ounces of table wine.	0.28 0.19 0.28 0.19 0.39 0.25 0.34 0.28	0.13	20.0	90.0	90.0	0.05	0.05	Driving Skills
	0.19 0.16 0.26 0.22 0.36 0.25 0.34 0.28	0.13	60%		0.08	0.07	90.0	Significantly Affected
	0.28 0.29 0.39 0.25 0.34 0.48 0.49 0.31	0.16	71.0		60'0		80.0	
	0.26 0.22 0.39 0.28 0.34 0.28	0.19		Brid	111	0)50		
	0.30 0.25			0.15	0.13	0.12	0.11	
	034 028	0.54	916	0.17	0,75	0.04		
0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0	TANK TANK	0.24	0.21		410		0.14	
		0.27	123	0.21		0.47	91.0	
	0.47 0.34	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.21		0.17	Legally Intoxicated
	0.45 0.37	0.82	128	97.0	0.23		0.19	Criminal Penalties
	0.48 0.40	0,35			0.25	0.22		
0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.52 0.44	0.37	333		0.25	0.24	0.22	
00000	0.56 0.47	00.0		0.32		0.25	0.23	
0000	0.50 0.50	57.0		0.34			0.25	
9 9 9 9	0.63 0.53	50.0	000		0.32		0.27	
0 0 0	0.67 0.56		77	0.38	0.34			
0 0	0.71 0.59	0.51		0.40				Possible Coma
	0.74 0.62	0.53	949	0.42	0.36		0.31	or Death from
E00000	0.76 0.65	95.0		0.53	070	0,35	0.33	Respiratory Paralysis
	NG IMPAIRED	Subtract One di 12 ounc	nnkis 1 pes of b	or each . .25 ound	40 minute ses of 80 ounces	es of driv proof liq of table v	kine.	LEGALLY INTOXICATED AC = ,08% AND UP

\* Guide developed by J. Anderle, Laramie PD and Mike Moore, Wyoming Chemical Testing

ATTACHMENT "B"

### FEMALES - APPROXIMATE ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (AC) PERCENTAGE Estimates based on physically fit adult females who consume the alcohol over a one hour period. WYOMING'S ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT EDUCATIONAL GUIDE

0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	DRINKS	06	100	BODY WEIGHT IN POUNDS 120 140 160 180	WEIGH 140	T IN P(	SUNDS 180	200	220	90-voN
0.03   0.03   0.03   0.02   Impairment Begins		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	The Only Safe Driving Limit
0.07 0.06 0.05 0.05 0.04 Impartment begins 0.15 0.04 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.0	-	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	odino I taominami
0.15 0.19 0.19 0.09 0.07 0.06 Driving Skills 0.15 0.15 0.19 0.09 0.08 0.07 0.06 Significantly Affected 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19	8	0,10	0.09	0.08	0.07	90.0	0.05	0.05	0.04	unpakunenk begins
0.16 0.13 0.11 0.10 0.09 0.08 Significantly Affecte 0.23 0.19 0.15 0.14 0.19 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	m	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.08	0.07	90.0	Driving Skills
0.23 0.79 0.15 0.14 0.13 0.17 0.16 0.23 0.29 0.17 0.18 0.14 0.12 0.12 0.14 0.15 0.14 0.12 0.12 0.20 0.29 0.20 0.18 0.16 0.17 0.30 0.26 0.23 0.20 0.18 0.17 0.19 0.19 0.34 0.29 0.26 0.22 0.21 0.25 0.20 0.29 0.26 0.22 0.21 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25	4	0.20	0.18	0.15		0.31	0.10	60.0	0.08	Significantly Affected
0.23 0,19 0,17 0,15 0,14 0,12 0,14 0,12 0,13 0,20 0,18 0,16 0,14 0,19 0,10 0,14 0,12 0,13 0,20 0,18 0,17 0,17 0,19 0,17 0,19 0,19 0,20 0,20 0,19 0,19 0,19 0,20 0,20 0,19 0,20 0,19 0,22 0,20 0,19 0,22 0,22 0,22 0,22 0,22 0,22 0,22 0,2	2	0.25	0.23	0.19		0.14	6.13	0.11	0,10	
0.30 0.26 0.29 0.18 0.16 0.14  0.30 0.26 0.29 0.20 0.18 0.17  0.34 0.29 0.28 0.20 0.20 0.19  0.42 0.36 0.32 0.28 0.22 0.21  0.45 0.39 0.32 0.28 0.25 0.25  0.45 0.39 0.35 0.31 0.27 0.25  0.45 0.39 0.35 0.31 0.27 0.25  0.45 0.49 0.40 0.36 0.31 0.29  0.57 0.48 0.43 0.38 0.34 0.33  0.64 0.55 0.49 0.49 0.38 0.36  0.68 0.58 0.52 0.46 0.40 0.38  0.71 0.61 0.45 0.52 0.46 0.40 0.38  0.71 0.61 0.45 0.52 0.46 0.47 0.44 Respiratory Parally  0.79 0.69 0.67 0.56 0.47 0.47 0.44  Subtract. 01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.	9	0.30	0.27		0,19		0.15		0.12	
0.30 0.26 0.29 0.20 0.18 0.17  0.34 0.29 0.28 0.29 0.20 0.19  0.42 0.36 0.32 0.28 0.25 0.23  0.45 0.39 0.35 0.39 0.25 0.25  0.45 0.39 0.35 0.39 0.27 0.25  0.45 0.39 0.42 0.43 0.39 0.34 0.37  0.57 0.48 0.49 0.47 0.38 0.38  0.57 0.48 0.45 0.47 0.38 0.38  0.58 0.58 0.55 0.45 0.47 0.44 Possible Coma  0.75 0.66 0.55 0.48 0.47 0.44 Possible Coma  0.76 0.66 0.55 0.48 0.47 0.44 Respiratory Paraly  Subtract. 01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.	_	0.35	0.32	0.27	0.23	0.20	0.18	0.16	0,14	
0.34 0.29 0.28 0.23 0.20 0.19  0.47 0.32 0.29 0.26 0.22 0.21  0.45 0.39 0.32 0.28 0.25 0.27 0.29  0.45 0.39 0.35 0.31 0.27 0.25  0.45 0.49 0.40 0.30 0.31 0.29  0.65 0.45 0.40 0.30 0.34 0.31  0.67 0.48 0.43 0.39 0.34 0.30  0.67 0.68 0.55 0.49 0.40 0.38  0.67 0.68 0.55 0.49 0.40 0.38  0.77 0.67 0.65 0.65 0.40 0.40 0.38  0.79 0.69 0.67 0.56 0.47 0.44 Respiratory Paraly  Subtract. 01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.	80	0.40	0.36	0.30		0.23	0.20	0.18	0.17	
0.42 0.39 0.29 0.26 0.22 0.21  0.42 0.39 0.32 0.28 0.25 0.23  0.45 0.32 0.35 0.31 0.27 0.25  0.45 0.42 0.43 0.33 0.34 0.37  0.53 0.45 0.46 0.41 0.36 0.35  0.54 0.55 0.45 0.41 0.36 0.35  0.56 0.55 0.45 0.43 0.38  0.57 0.68 0.55 0.46 0.40 0.38  0.77 0.68 0.55 0.48 0.42 0.49  0.77 0.68 0.55 0.48 0.42 0.49  0.77 0.68 0.55 0.48 0.42 0.49  0.77 0.68 0.55 0.48 0.47 0.44 Respiratory Parally Subtract. 01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.	6	0.45	0,31	0.34	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.19	
0.42         0.36         0.32         0.28         0.25         0.23         Legally Intoxical           0.45         0.39         0.35         0.31         0.27         0.25         Criminal Penalti           0.49         0.49         0.33         0.29         0.27         0.27           0.53         0.40         0.30         0.31         0.29           0.57         0.48         0.42         0.33         0.34           0.61         0.52         0.46         0.40         0.38           0.64         0.55         0.46         0.40         0.38           0.68         0.55         0.46         0.40         0.38           0.69         0.55         0.46         0.40         0.38           0.79         0.61         0.55         0.46         0.43         0.48           0.79         0.69         0.61         0.55         0.46         0.47         0.44         Possible Coma           0.79         0.69         0.61         0.56         0.47         0.44         Respiratory Paraly           Subtract, 01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.         0.74         Respiratory Paraly	10	0.51	0.46	0,37	0.92			0.22	0.24	
0.45         0.39         0.35         0.31         0.27         d.26         Griminal Penalti           0.49         0.40         0.30         0.31         0.29         0.27         0.27           0.63         0.42         0.43         0.36         0.34         0.33         0.34           0.61         0.62         0.46         0.41         0.36         0.36         0.36           0.64         0.55         0.49         0.49         0.38         0.36         0.36           0.68         0.58         0.52         0.46         0.40         0.38         Posssible Coms           0.77         0.61         0.55         0.46         0.42         0.49         Posssible Coms           0.77         0.66         0.56         0.54         0.42         0.49         Posssible Coms           0.79         0.69         0.69         0.64         0.47         0.44         Respiratory Paraly           Subtract, 01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.         O.74         Respiratory Paraly	7	0.56	0.50	0.42	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.23	Legally Intoxicated
0.49 0.42 0.33 0.29 0.27 0.29 0.27 0.53 0.40 0.39 0.33 0.29 0.27 0.57 0.49 0.43 0.39 0.34 0.31 0.29 0.57 0.45 0.45 0.47 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.58 0.55 0.45 0.40 0.38 0.38 0.58 0.52 0.46 0.40 0.38 0.45 0.47 0.44 Passible Coma 0.75 0.69 0.67 0.56 0.47 0.44 Passible Coma 0.79 0.69 0.67 0.56 0.47 0.44 Passible Coma	12	0.61	0.55	0.45			0.34	0.27	0.25	Criminal Penalties
0.63 0.45 0.40 836 0.31 0.29 0.61 0.62 0.46 0.41 0.36 0.33 0.61 0.65 0.49 0.49 0.40 0.38 0.68 0.58 0.52 0.46 0.40 0.38 0.71 0.61 0.55 0.49 0.42 0.49 0.75 0.69 0.67 0.36 0.47 0.44 Respiratory Parally Subtract. 01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.	13	0.66	0.59	0.49	0.42	0,37	0.33	0.29	0.27	
0.57 0.48 0.43 0.38 0.34 0.31 0.64 0.55 0.49 0.43 0.36 0.36 0.68 0.58 0.52 0.46 0.40 0.38 0.71 0.61 0.55 0.48 0.42 0.49 Possible Coma 0.76 0.86 0.58 0.64 0.43 0.42 or Death from 0.79 0.69 0.67 0.36 0.47 0.44 Respiratory Parally Subtract. 01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.	4	0.TF	0.64	0.53	0.45	0.40	0.36	0.31	0.29	
0.61 0.62 0.45 0.41 0.38 0.33 0.64 0.55 0.48 0.48 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.57 0.48 0.45 0.49 0.42 0.49 Passible Come 0.75 0.69 0.65 0.45 0.47 0.44 Respiratory Parally Subtract. 01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.	15	0.76	89.0	0.57	0.48	0.43	0.38	5.34	037	
0.58 0.55 0.49 0.49 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.71 0.51 0.52 0.45 0.42 0.49 Possible Coma 0.75 0.55 0.56 0.47 0.42 Respiratory Parally Subtract 0.1% for each 40 minutes of drinking.	16	0.81	0.73	1970	0.52	0.46	0.41			
0.68 0.58 0.52 0.46 0.40 0.38	17	0.86	0.77	0.64	0.55	0.49	0.43			
0.71 0.61 0.55 0.49 0.42 0.49 Possible Coma 0.76 0.65 0.56 0.67 0.44 Respiratory Parally 0.79 0.69 0.61 0.56 0.47 0.44 Respiratory Parally Subtract .01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.	8	0.91	0,82	0.68	0.58	0.52	0.45	070		
0.76 0.66 0.56 0.47 0.42 0.42 0.42 0.79 0.69 0.67 0.56 0.47 Respiratory Parally Subtract. 0.1% for each 40 minutes of drinking.	19	0.95	0.87	0.71		0.55	0.49	0.42	0.40	Possible Coma
Subtract :01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.	20	1.02		0.76	0.65	0.58	0.54	0.45	0.42	or Death from
Subtract .01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.	72	1.07	0.96	0.79	0.69	0.67	0.56	0.47	0.44	Respiratory Paratysis
				Subtr	act .01%	for each	40 minul	tes of dri	nking.	PHACINGAIN VINCAL

NOTE: PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 21 CAN FACE CRIMINAL PENALTIES IF CAUGHT DRIVING WITH A DETECTABLE ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION OF 0.02% OR MORE.

12 ounces of beer, or 5 ounces of table wine.

AC = .05% - .07%

Guide developed by J.Anderle, Laramie PD and Mike Moore, Wyoming Chemical Testing

ATTACHMENT "C"

# Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

### PROJECT MANAGER VITA

#### CONTACT INFORMATION

Emest L. Johnson, Director of Services E-mail gands a communicomm.com Johnson & Associates 1036 Durango Douglas, WY 82633 Phone: (307) 351-8614 Fax: (307) 222-1922

### RELATED EDUCATION & EXPERIENCE

- Twenty-four years experience as an administrator of a state agency with direct responsibility for budget development and administration, planning, organizing. directing, staffing, and program services delivery.
- Masters degree in Public Administration; over thirty-five years experience training and working with executives to achieve excellence in government, manage and implement working with accounties. change, increase organizational effectiveness and maximize program efficiency.
- Conducted in-depth management studies for entitinal justice agencies for the states of Massachuseits and New Hampshire. These studies assessed the delivery of program services by agencies with statewide responsibilities and provided recommendations for increasing organizational efficiency and agency credibility
- Over thirty-five years of experience in researching, writing, and administering a variety of federal and state grants. Grants involved in excess of several million dollars for a wide variety of purposes: personnel, equipment, training, research and providing services with targeted priorities.
- Extensive experience in researching, evaluating and implementing a wide variety of projects. These projects varied in scope and duration, and many required the involvement and partnership of multiple agencies and personnel throughout the state, as well as the enactment of state legislation. A
  - Evaluation performed for the Substance Abuse Division WDH "Responsible
  - Server Training Program" October 2002
    Managed the Wyoming First Lady's Initiative to Reduce Underage Drinking
    November 2004 to September 2006 0
    - Currently serving as the Facilitator for the Wyoming Seat Belt Coalition
- Managed project and authored report: A Comprehensive Review of Alcohol State Statutes: Findings and Recommendations for Reducing Underage and Binge Drinking in Wyoming - 2008
- Management Review of the Wyoming Seat Belt Coalition: Mission, Goals and Work Scope September 2011

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## Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming - 2013

- Thirty years of experience in conducting a variety of feasibility studies
- Conducted numerous feasibility studies for the Wyoming Legislature
  Most recent feasibility study conducted for the Town of Wright: "Should the
  - Town of Wright create its own Police Department?" May 2004
- Conducted executive level training for the US Department of Justice/State Department;
   Instructed a 40-hour training course entitled "The Office of Professional Responsibility" for the Lithuania National Police command staff 2001
   Instructed an 80-hour training course entitled "Sex Crimes Investigations" for

  - Investigators and Prosecutors in Lithuania 2001
- Faculty Criminal Justice Department University of Wyoming (September 2000 to September 2012) ٨
- Criminal Justice Management, Concepts of Modern Policing, Ethics in the Administration of Justice, Criminal Justice Civil Liability, Politics and the Judicial Process, Criminal Courts and Processes, and Police Deviance.
- Management consultant for the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police -Projects completed or currently in progress:
  - 0
  - Evaluation of Alcohol Factors in Custodial Arrest in Wyoming May 2005 Statewide Public Opinion Survey: Alcohol Issues and Politics (phone survey of
    - Evaluation of Alcohol Factors in Custodial Arrests in Wyoming 2006; Phase I 4,600 residents of Wyoming - Report released November 2006 (data collection), Phase II (Analysis, Findings and Strategies)

0

- Evaluation of Alcohol Factors in Custodial Arrests in Wyoming 2007, 2008 0
- 0
- Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming: 2006 2008
  Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming: 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014
  Project Manager for the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program 0 0
  - September 2007 to May 2009
  - Project Manager for WY-CIA Wyoming Communities in Action Phase I, Phase 11 - September 2007 to May 2009 0
- Project Manager for Reducing Underage Drinking and Driving October 2007 to 0
- September 2009

  Project Coordinator for Project Safe Neighborhoods in Wyoming: A national initiative directed by the US Department of Justice aimed at reducing gun crimes and violence in this country. Initiative is currently in its sixth year of operation
- Facilitator/Coordinator for the Wyoning Seat Belt Coalition December 2006 to present
- Administration and coordination of WYDOT-Highway Safety's Selective Traffic Enforcement Program Grants for Wyoming law enforcement agencies—December 2008
- Facilitator for the Wyoming Safe Communities Project FY 2012 A
- Facilitator/Coordinator for the Governor's Council on Impaired Driving December 2011 to present à.

### Efficacy of Frequent Monitoring With Swift, Certain, and Modest Sanctions for Violations: Insights From South Dakota's 24/7 Sobriety Project

Beau Kinner, PhD, Nancy Micosia, PhD, Paul Heaton, PhD, and Greg Midgette, MPP

proportionate share of these costs. 22 Although cult to enforce because aboutol passus through wooder, 12 Problem drinkers account for a div nultions of problem deinkers pass through the criminal justice system each year, "5 reducing heir alcohol consumption has proven difficult Those arrested for or convicted of an ulcoludavolved offerse are sometimes ordered not to drink or frequent hars, but abstruence is diffithe system more quickly than other substance For example, a 160-pound man who exceeds the legal drinking timit for driving after con-suming 5 drinks in 2 hours will likely register Alcohol consumption can impose envirous health and safety costs on individuals and a 0.00 in a brenthalyzer test 8 hours after Armking, 5-8

In traditional community corrections settings a series of minor violations, and they may not offense. However, a growing body of evidence Into neurobology, psychology, and eronomics strongly tiven delayed rewards, 1415 a tendency suggests that punishment corounty is a stronger deterrent to eminini activity than punishmen seventy. <sup>9–13</sup> Research also suggests that inimposed until weeks or months after the e.g., probation and parole), sanctions often occur only after mapor violations or after dividuals value immediate rewards more particularly pronounced among alcoholabusing populations, 1647

24/7) that made twice-a-day breathalyzer usts evening) a condition of bail for those who had Lurry Long proposed an innovative pilot project fuled or slapped tests were immediately sulv-The S-county pilot project quickly expunded not to a short just term, typically 1 or 2 days called the 24/7 Sobriety Project (bereinafter been rearrested for driving while under the influence of alcohol (DLD) Individuals who In 2004, South Dakota Attorney Ceneral i.e. once in the morning and once in the

Objectives. We examined the public health impact of South Dakota's 247 Sobriety Project, an innovative program requiring individuals arrested for or convinced of altohol-involved offenses to submit to breathalyzer tests twice per day or wear a continuous alcohol monitoring bracelet. Those testing positive and subject to swift certain, and modest sanctions.

Mathods. We conducted differences-in-differences analyses comparing changes in errests for driving while under the influence of elcohol (DUI), arrests for domestic violence, and traffic creshes in counties with the program to counties without the program.

including more than 10% of men eged 18 to 40 years in some counties—had participated in the 24-17 program, it the county level, we documented a 12% participated in the 24-17 program, and 12% participated as 5% reduction in demestic violence. arrests (P = .035) following adoption of the program. Evidence for traffic crashes Results. Between 2005 and 2010, more than 17 000 residents of South Dakota

swift, certain, and modest sanctions for violations can reduce problem drinking and improve public health outcomes. (Am. J. Public Health, Published online ahead of print Novembor 15, 2012; e1-e7, doi:10.2105/AJPH.2012.300989) Conclusions. In community supervision settings, frequent alcohol testing with

offenses (e.g. assault), and additional monimore dua 17 000 of the roughly 825 000 residents of South Dakota-including more incorporate additional counties, indiviin some counties-had participated in the toring technologies. By the end of 2010. than 10% of men aged 18 to 40 years duals arrested or convicted for other

Our analysis of data from the South Dukota freshing among the turget population. If 24/7 proximately 3.7 million breathalyzer tests from 2005 to 2010 and that the pass rate exceeded stillion days without a detected alcohol violetion. These patterns suggest that the program may have been effective in reducing problem participants), there were approximately 2.25 Attorney General's Office revealed dust pro-994; (95,3% of the tests were clean, 0.36% dirty, and 0.34% no shows). With unclusion of the results from continuous alcohol most gram participants were ordered to take aptoning bracelets twem by roughly 15% of

len drinkers, we night expect improvements in alcohol-related public health outcances followsuccessfully reduces alcohol use among prob-Although 23/7 has won nabonal awards and is being implemented in other states. ing the establishment of the program.

evidency to date of its effectiveness has been largely anecdinal and descriptive.<sup>18–20</sup> We provide the first ngorous empirical evaluation phased implementation across counties using research design that leverages the program's of 24/7 across a range of public health outcomes by using a difference-in-differences a 10-year county-month panel (annay 2001-Documber 20/80).

#### METHODS

We measured the effects of the program by comparing changes in public health outcomes in counties that adopted 24/7 with chungs over not adopt the program. Our approach estimated the same period in control counties that did

grams availability, hence, we did not rely solely cense impacts may not always be sufficiently large to be detected at the county level, the scale estimates because of unobserved heterogenets approach may be considered conservative beacross ententies. Although estimates from our program effects on the basis of how withincounty changes in the outcomes of interest related to within-exunity changes in the proon cross-sectional variation, which can bias of the program minimizes this materia.

from a database provided by the South Dakota To determine when 24/7 was implemented chudes participant-level data (e.g. demographic alwest every test (e.g., date and tone of each test gram since its inception. We defined 24/7 as operational in each county once the murher of year to address any sensonality. This definition applied well to both large and small counters and reduced "false positives" resulting from the s given month equaled or exceeded a quarter moving monthly average during the previous characteristics, county of residence, dates of participation) as well as detailed information in various counties within the state, we drew result) for all individuals assigned to the prowhere the latter was defined as the county's Operationalizing 24/7 Implementation Attomey General's Office. This database inparticipating before the program's formal establishment. We examined the sendicity of of the number of DUI arrests in the county. our results to attenuative approaches for defact that some counties had a few residents Figure 1 displays the traing of program county residents participating in 24/7 for throng implementation.

ignistion agross South Dakota's counties when defined with this threshold. The 5-county judges realized that offenders would show up assault, domestic violence) and those who had almeady been convected. Judges from other counties learned about the pilot and asked to usts for 24/7 and some counties started uning were 19 counties administering breathalyzur program to those arrested for other offenses ioin the program. By the end of 2006, there plut program started in 2005 and quickly expanded within and across counters. Once for twoce-a-day testing and that virtually all tests were clean, they started extetsding the imnous alcohol-monitoring bracelets.

RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

The unantmotes passage of House Bill 1072 caive a permit to drive only to and from work, but these permits were now conditional on 24/7 for a repeat DUI offense. It had previously been udges to order anyone they believed had an changed rules for those who lost their license possible for some of these individuals to re-Immatically expanded the 2477 pergram. alcohed problem, pres or postuanivetion, to provided funds to countrie that wanted to The bill went into effect July 1, 2007, and edopt the program. The new law allowed participate to the program. The law also

Highway Selety. Table 1 prewats the descrip-

tive statistics for these pureamers at the county-

month level

bon for a program that primarily targets repeat reported to the poline from 2004 to 2010 was made available by the South Dakola Office of

offenders, information about traffic erashes

hom reyeat offenders-un myorrant distinc-

For DUI, see ean distinguists first-time offenders

Many of South Deleta's large counties were pents in 24/7 for twice-o-day testing in October 2008; by 2010 the monthly average was 377 anong the early adopters of the program, but ome especienced important declines in partie pation over our analysis period. For crearysh, in Perungton County, there were 570 particlperticipants. One potential explanation for this decime is that 24/7 reduced drunk driving

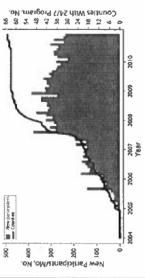
#### Dependent Variables

mestic violence, and traffic crashes. Arrest data for DUI and domestic violence from 2001 to Dakata Department of Criminal Investigation. health outcomes: DCI arrests, arrests for do-We focused on 3 drinking related public 2010 were made available by the South

group also accounts for more than balf of 2477 participants. Approximately 63% of new 24/7 subpopulation is most likely to report driving participants entering the program from 2005 to 2010 entered for DUI, 6% for community lence. 5% for assent texeluding dumestic via kmos), 5% for drug possession, and 17% for other offenses frumbers do not add to 100% In addition to looking at all truffic crushes. corrections violations, 5th for deniestic viswe also considered creshes involving male under the influence of alcohol.72 This age drivers aged 18 to 40 years because this because of rounding).

#### Independent Variables

characteristics measured monthly included the unemployment rate.<sup>23</sup> snowfull.<sup>24</sup> an indicator variable for the Stungs Motorcycle Pestival time-varying county characteristics that coold The analyses controlled for a number of influence our outcomes (Table 1). County



or accessed one quantz the author of detroy under the industries; a title cardy, where the latter is defined to the quantity modelly match) average details to provide any and addinus as a accessfible. Calculations to industriely were 24/27, was compared to each county acclade to tracking 10 31s the unest a 20/28 provide its 1006 and 20/31. As were hose. We defined 24:7 as aperatorial in each county orce the number of county residents in 24,7 for a given month equalet mossing residency and 24/7 stacus artion

RGURE 1-Participation in South Dakata's 24/7 Sobriety Project, 2005-2010.

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American Journal of Public Meeth | Published online alread of print November 15, 2012

TABLE 1—Descriptive Statistics of Model Verlables for South Dakota's 24/7 Sobriety Project, 2005-2010

residents at risk for repeat DUIs, so failing to conjude for this variable would lead to anatted

number of first-tune DQI arrests have more

uariable bus. Given that the precise mapping unknown, the relationship is modeled flexibly Because our ourcornes involved count data

from first-time DUIs anto subsequent DUIs is

Traffic Crisibes, New Aged 18-4th y n= 5544), juit (35% 0)

Traffic Crysher (R - 55448), 102 (95% CI) 0.530 (0.941, 1.021) 1.188 (0.534, 1.663) 1.269 (0.003, \$70.136)

Domestic Yolence fr + 756/0, RR (95% C)

Repeat DUF (n = 79.20). 0.883\* (0.794, 0.583) 10.572\* (1.343, 92.48)

DSR-1 (n = 7900),

0.905\* (0.825, 0.993)

2,327\* (1,069, 5,068)

10,672 (0,002, 45 564)

Non aged 16-40 v share

Police officers per capital Unentaloyment rate

provides consistent estimates of the roaditional

and included zeros, we estimated equation 1

by using a high-degree polynumial.

using Poisson regression. The Poisson model menn function across a vider nange of data-

1,062 (0.955, 1,181) 1,607 (0,745, 3,466)

May impromerted Percentage White

TABLE 2-Results from Poisson Regressions: South Dakota's 24/7 Sabifety Project, 2005-2010

RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

0.956 (0.905, 1.006) .625\*\* (1.184. 2.231) 7,358 (0,015, 3615,684)

0.962 (0.915, 1.000) 1,018\* (1,081, 1,835) 1,007 (0.916, 1,107)

0,965 (0.930, 1.001) 020\*\* (1 005, 1.036) 1,046 (0.952, 1.149)

0.009 (< 0.001, 5.234)

0.010 (< 0.001, 4.440)

1,000 (0.990, 1,010) 1,002 (0.980, 1,025)

0.997 (0.963, 1.005) 1.000 (0.978, 1.072) 1.251\* (1.048, 1.493) 1.642\*\*\* (1.293, 2.066)

1.455\*\* (1.154, 1.510) 1.153\* (1.003, 1.327)

1,071 (0.922, 1,244)

560\*\*\* (1.338, 1.820)

Vanable	Ē	(CS) sezyy	sq.	Metun	3
		Department			
Arests					
046-1	1920	8.872 (24.812)	0	è	277
Repeat OUT	200	3,228 (8,341)	0	-	83
Demestic, violance	7926	2,142 (8.558)	0	బ	123
Tuffic crashes					
Totak	5541	20.913 (44.789)	0	dh	S
Mars aged 16-40 y	35	7,500 (18,547)		m	K
		independent			
Population	7970	11 905 (23 500)	856	5530	183 048
Percentage White	79.30	85,178 (24,026)	5.891	R11 96	99,179
Men agod 18-40 y share of adjustment	7920	13.266 (3.21.2)	7 60	12,575	25.150
Unembloyment rate	200	4.080 (1.984)	1,400	3.500	18.600
Police officers per capital	7920	14.075 (5.583)	0	14.097	37,364
Will per capitals	7920	1.601 (1.245)	0.500	1.382	9.444
Bars per capital	7520	\$ 558 (4.026)	۰	5.783	23.23
Peduge stores per capital	7930	2017 (22)2)	e	1.522	10.828
Showladin	79,20	0.106 (0.181)	0	ø	3.700
Surgis Raty	7930	4,000 (0,063)	0	٥	
Callege in sector	7920	0.044 (0.206)	0	0	**

for DR – driving whee juston the otherwise of alcoholo (BR 1 = fact little DS); VMT = vehicle miles traverse.

"We could reverse taken to make per 11,000 people.
"The based on assumed meet make as 10,000, people.
"The people of assumed meet make a 10,000s.
"Therefore round's services for others.

rence counties in August of each year), and an indicator for whether college was in session in at the annual level include vehicle miles truvaged 18 to 40 years, and share of population that is White. We linearly interpolated these the 4 counties with substantial student populations. Other county characteristics available eled. 25 per enpita police officers. 26 per capita on and off-premajes alcohol outlets, <sup>67</sup> and against series to construct monthly measures population, share of population that is male demographic characteristics including total inquals 1 for Pennington, Meade, and Law-

Statistical Analyses

month in the sample to control for seasotral and temporal trends that are common to all

Our statistical model was:

(1)  $Y_a = \alpha(24/7)_a + \beta X_a + \gamma_t - \delta_t + \epsilon_s$ .

where Y<sub>a</sub> represents a public health outcome in county 7 and month t. The indicator 24/7<sub>a</sub>.

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captures whether the program was operational

arrests as a control potentially helps account for counties, such as statewide legislative dranges DUI offenses, we also controlled for first-time DUI arrests. The inclusion of first-time DUI DUI, such as unobserved enforcement interacts In the models examining arrests for repeat changes. Moreover, there is a mechanical relationship between first-time and repeat DLI for example. DUI chackpostts) or reporting unobservable factors that affect all types of

of each county that are fixed over time. Fittelly the vector 5, consists of fixed effects for each covariates already described. County fixed in overity i and morth t. The coefficient of

we hypothesized to be negative. The vector  $X_n$ effects (y.) capture unobservable characteristics includes the time-rurying county-level confrol interest a, mensures the effect of 24-7, which

imists, because enumber with a greater

of our 5 outcomes. There was no statistically or instrime DUI arrests (DUI-1). The pull finding a general deterrent effect that reduces DUI-1. (P= 023), which represents a 12% reduction in arrests. The analyses also suggest that 2477 (IRRs) estimated from the Posson regressions nich an effect was not apparent at these data. The IRR for 24/7 on repeat DUI was 0.883 reduced arrests for domestic wolence by 9% is intuitive because 24/7 primarily targeted finough, in throny, the program could areade offenders at risk for repeat Dk7 arrests Al-Table 2 presents the incident rate ratios substantively significant effect of 24/7 on GRR = 0.905; P = 035; Table 2).

crashes overall and anying male drivers aged a reduction for crashes overall IRR = 0.980. dence that 24.7 may have modestly reduced Table 2 shows the effect of 24/7 on traffic P= 338); however, there is suggestive evitraffic crashes for male drivers aged 18 to 18 to 40 years. The model did not identify 40 years (TRR = 0.956; P= .085)

third row, we considered whether the thurshaki should be denominated in terms of county population rather than DUI acrests. For repeat

considered alternative thresholds based on 40% and 10% cut-offs, respectively, in the

arrests in the first and second rows, we

cally significant and even become larger with

12% to 17% P= 016). The point estimates

the less conservative 10% threshold (from remarked signification for dognestic violence and mashes, but standard errors increased for

DLI errosts, the reductions remained statisti-

Table 3 demonstrates that our findings for repeat DUI arrests, domestic violence arrests, and creates involving male drivers aged 13 in 40 years are robust across alternative specifications. The first 3 rows address

<0.001 \* (<0.001, 0.743) < 0.001 p< 0.001, 18,344) 1,001 (0.975, 1,029) 1,005 (0.956, 1,055) 0.944 (0.843, 1.057) 1.240\* (1.813, 1.519) 0,949\* (0,902, 0,998) 1,004 (0.978, 1,030) 1.920 (0.R29, 1.021) < 0.001\* (< 0.001, 0.904) 1.241\*\*\* (1.181, 1.304) 0.873\*\*\* (0.838, 0.310) < 0.003\* (< 0.001, 0.165) 1,005 (0,975, 1,036) 1,002 (0,984, 1,020) 0.977 (0.938, 1.047) 0.976 (0.913, 1.044) 1 076 (0.638, 1.681) 0.903 (0.577, 1.204) 1,477\*\*\* (1,330, 1,641) 0.970 (0.812, 1.159) 0.972 (0.940, 1,004) 1,000 (0.982 1.016) (108\*\*\* (1.068, 1.148) 0.001\* [< 0.001, 0.654] 0,383 (0,944, 1,0,20) 1.006 (0.991, 1.026) 1.856 (0.487, 1.257) 1,002 (0.977, 1,077) 1,056\* (1,002, 1,114) 0,342 (0,725, 1,224) 2.054 (0.934. 8.723);

1,026 (0.677, 1.565)

Contege in season

Stargs Raty Snowfall

variance assumption or with arbitrary forms of

within-county autocorrelation in error ferrins

we reported duster-robust standard errors

models such as the negative binoralal model."

To conduct valid statistical inference even under a failure of the Postson equal mean-

generating processes than some other count

Second copre DUI-1 polynomial

First depre

Third degree **Роуга degree** 

version 12 (StateCorp LP College Station, TXI

conducted our enalysis by using Stats/MP

with clustering at the county keet <sup>10</sup> Me

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Pactage stores per capeta<sup>®</sup>

Bars per capital

Mal per captai

Reas, C1 - enactionates instead DBI + doing make the mideor the mideor to all accounts DBI + doing make the modes mixed county beed control and account of a county DBI + doing make the modes with a present the modes mixed county beed control and account of the modes and a present the mideor of the

domestic violence and often declined for

24,77 went into effect in each onunty. Our buse specification defined 24/7 as operational when equated or exceeded our threshold defined as 25% of the county's average number of DUI

the number of county residents participating

alternative approaches for determining when

We also looked at potential data-reporting problems (Table 3). Tribal police department data to state agencies. The inclusion of DAT-1 cercies in repost DUI arrest models, but there reported by tribal police departments and the helps us account for such reporting inconsiscould still be bias in the results for domestic re-estimated the models excluding information are not required to subnit urrest and crash violence and crashes. In the fourth row, we point estimates remained similar.

arrist data with the number of DUI cases tiled by prosecutors, which are collected by a differ-To ensure the validity of our data on DLT eat agency (Fable 3). These data series should arrests, we compared our county-level DU!

charged as a different offense or not charged at high at 0.93 (0.84), the correlation was low in red information but not prosecution data may relation coefficient across the 2 data series was so we correlated examy DUI arrest and filing those with tribal agencies, comprehensive arthough the medium (moun) within-county corsome counties (We were only able to obtain enunty filing information at the annual level. be highly correlated, but not perfectly correlated because DUI arrests may ultimately be all. Furthermore, for some examties, such as counties with correlation coefficients below be submitted to the state, or vice versa, Al-Information at the fiscal-year level.) Therefore, in the fifth row, we excluded the 10 0.7 (Table 3). The point estimates remain largely unchanged.

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# TABLE 3-Sensitivity Analysis: South Dakota's 24/7 Sobristy Project, 2005-2010

15% to 6% 25% to		Repeat OUIL 198 (955, Cl.)	Damestic Wolfrice, 198 (95% CT)	Safe Crashes, Men Appl 18-40 y, IRR (25% Ct)
25% 25 40% 25% 25 40% 25% 25 40% 25% 25 40% 25% 25 40% 25% 25 40% 25% 25 40% 25% 25 40% 25% 25 40% 25% 25 40% 25% 25 40% 25% 25% 25 40% 25% 25 40% 25%	réchtenenten (megenentenentenen			
6 to 10th details 1547 for 10 000 copulation 0.5624 (0.718, 0.957) 0.913 (0.512, 1.002) (0.618,	ange theshold liner 25% to 40%	0.859* (0.812, 0.99G)	0.909 (0.819, 1.008)	0.951 - (0.907, 0.997)
Leakensk in 34.7 per 10 000 copulation 3,052 m, 3,040, 5,069 3,054 m, 4,040	ange threshold from 25% to 10%	0.634* (0.718. 0.967)	0.913 (0.332), 1.0029	3.949 (0.90e: 1.001)
table, reported by Intalla pocing agenomes 0.995 (0.817, 1.003) 0.900* (0.817, 1.003) 0.900* (0.817, 0.995) 0.895* (0.818, 0.895) 0.	ange sareshald to 5 residents in 24/7 per 10 000 copulation	3.892* (0.80%) 0.86%)	0.824* (0.304, 0.994)	0.955* (0.915, 0.953)
1,002   1,003   1,00	TOTAL MENTAL STANCE			
A here the correspond coefficient for 318 and 40.8521, 43.831, 43.847,	entests and entities reported by tribal police agencies	0.905 (0.817, 1.003)	0.902* (0.822, 0.999)	0,951 (0.905, 1.000)
1,17 rody on DNA-1 or democrate vedence arrests 0.0.651* (0.1346, 0.1344) 0.950* (0.1315, 0.393)) and "Davinous expulpes) and "Davinous expulpes)  (0.11) (0	cude 10 countes where the correlation coefficient for 3UE arrest	0.850* (0.791, 0.994)	0.896* [0.814, 0.987]	0.955 (0.903, 1.010)
and Service couldes!  44 Service couldes!  45 Service couldes!  46 Service couldes!  47 Service couldes!  48 Service couldes!	and coper, is below 0.7			
## Shands buildes!  Q\$42* (0.116, 0.953)  U1  Q\$45* (0.116, 0.953)  0.999 (0.922.1.909)	cude count es repercey, no DBI-1 or domerais violence arrests	0.885* (0.736, 0.984)	0.905* (0.825, 0.993)	0.952 (0.904, 1,002)
0.1 0.5447 (0.116, 0.950) 0.998 (0.372, 1.905) 0.885 (0.373, 1.907)	Dewy, McPlesson, and Stannon countes!			
Q.B.G.** (2,11.16, Q.953) Q.B.G.** (3,131, 1,007) Q.B.G.** (3,131, 1,007)	alore specifies tions			
0.885 (0.781, 1.002) 0.909 (0.822, 1.905)	claine contrais for DUI-1	0.643* (0.715, 0.993)	****	1991
	garter binomial (25% threshold)	0.885 (0.781, 1.002)	0.909 (0.822, 1.905)	0.955 (0.906, 1.014)

Ree D -confessor intends DRI - daning white unitor the influence of stacker; DUI - finsh time DB, RR = indontor rate stars, full results available comparison to provide a result of results available to the rate of the results available to the rate of the rat

We also re-estimated the models excluding Department of Criminal Investigation over the (Shannon, Dewey, McPherson) to the state 10-year period. Again, the results remain examines that did not report either DCI-1 Shannon) or domestic violence arrests unchanged (Table 3).

In our main results, we included DUI-1 as an

explanatory variable in the repeat DUI models hes and potential reporting bias. Controlling for impact of the program comes through changing from this model increased the size of the 24/7 mini rather than Poisson models, we obtained to control for unobserved enforcement activiparterns in DUR-1 offending, Excluding DUR-1 Finally, when we estimated negative binoreduction GRR = 0.843; P=.041; Table 3). DUI-1 may not be desirable if part of the similar (after less precise) point estimates

DISCUSSION

Table 3).

were approximately 2.25 milkar days without mean that there was absolutely no drinking on More than 17 OOO andividuals participated and 2010 and their tests indicated that there in the 2477 Sobriety Project between 2005 a detected alcohol violation. This does not

those days. Rether, it provides support for a reduction to the incidence of heavy debiking among a population with a hastary of problem

repeat DUI and domestic violence arrests, and provides suggestive evidence that a may have the 24.77 program reduced the incidence of These estimated effects are not small. When enbust to many alternative assumptions and men aged 18 to 40 years. The indings are reduced reported muffic crashes involving specifications

reduction (P=:023) in repeat DUI arrests and 9% reduction (P=.035) in domestic violance county, we found that program led to a 12% number of residents participating equaled or we used a measure that defines a 24/7 program as operational in a county once the expeeded a quarter of DM smosts in the irrests at the county level.

of the individual-level impact and the number conservative for 2 reasons. First apprepate-level impacts depend both on the magnitude fenders participated in the program (albeit a high fraction in some counties), an analysis counties only a fraction of eligible DUI of-Some may consider these results to be of program participants. Because in most

issues introduced by judicial discretion re-Our analysis provides strong evidence that county-level approach overcomes this minoring

nandatory administrative license suspension or do not focus specifically on repeat DUI our findings in perspective. For California. are not directly comparable to our results Rogers found that the implementation of

behavioral effects of the program. However, an emportant challenge with the individual-level approach is addressing the potential selection using individual-level data ontild yield larger

garding who participates and for how long Our

the program equaled or exceeded a guarter of counters as not operational when the program was actually up and running. This approach came smaller for the higher dureshold of 40% The alternate thresholds did not have a notice-Second, defining 24:7 as operational only after the number of residents participating in tivity analysis, we considered a less conservacould dilute the program effect. In our sensiprecise (170g P=.016) and conversely betive 10% threshold and the reduction for repost DUI arrests became larger and more D. Larrests means that we classified some able effect on the other outcomes.

arrests; however, there are some that help you Most studies of interventions targeting DCI because they rely on individual-level analyses

entend to a range of outcomes not considered here ie.g., mental health, hospitalization or following a OUT arrest reduced all DUI arrests et al. found that the introduction of a province wide interlock program redured aggregate DUI in the same by 4% 3 For Atheria, Omada, Vous

RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

other forms of health care utilization). Further analysis to more clearly understand the impacts of 24/7 and smalar programs on a broader range of outcomes is warranted.

> reconviction rates by 6th 12. The authors sagthan 10th of eligible drivers participated in the

gested that this effect is "small" because less

elusticity of the demand for drank driving with

resentative data to estimate the cross-price

respect to the price of alcohol to be 0.74 for

program, Foulty, Kepkel used nationally rep-

men. 23 This cross-price elasticity suggests that it would take a 16th increase in alcohol prices

We found strong support for the hypothesis that frequent abothol testing with swift, certain, Our empirical analysis of South Dakota's 24/7 drinking and emprove public health outcomes Sobnety Project demonstrated reductions in maffie emishes involving men uged 18 to 40 and modest sanctions can reduce problem well as suggestive evidence of a decline in arrests for repeat DUI and donnestar

> contributions to the DLI literature and remind readers that we also found evidence that 24/7

reduced domestic violence arreats.

to reduce DUI among men by 12%. Thus, we

interpret our 2-4/7 results to be important

Recause 24/7 has only been in example for

Limitations

short-run effects of the program. As exumbes gain expension with implementation and as the program is extended to a wider range of

a few years, our analysis captured only the

skohol-reisted behaviors, but taken ingether with emerging evidence from a similar program (Project HOPE<sup>12</sup>), our findings suggest that this in Hawaii focused on illegal drug consumption havons that relies on changes in the certainty and edenty of consequences. We demonstrate Taking these results in a broader pergrecmodel may have implications for influencing tive, our findings provide support for a new the efficacy of this approach with respect to approach to monttoning and influencing bea wide range of problem behaviors.

as ours provide strong evidence in favor of this agus funding agencius to support experimental evaluations to provide further evidence on the whether 24/7 can work outside South Dakota useful to explore how testing programs with swith and certain sanctions can best incorporate approach, we hope that our research encour-Althrugh quesiosperimental analyses such causal effects of programs such as 24/7 than is both rural and urban areas. It will also be adopt innovative deterrance approaches inpositive incentives for compliance as well as deed, it is entacel that researchers study realment services.

research that exploits individual-level data to

of the average effect of the program, but it

24/7 would enrich our understanding of the

program and inform efforts to export this enforcement acadel to other jurisdictions

#### Shout the Authors

his did not always occur. Future research that

contact for program fidelity would improve

our understanding of bow 2-4/7 works.

hase budings, 24/7 is successful at reducing

problem dradung, potential benefits may

public health outcomes. If, as suggested by

We also considered only a limited set of

We did not address the variation in how the

program was implemented across and within posed to be punished with juil time, we know

counties. Although every violation was sup-

Riber Rham, Paul Dissiden und Erra Midgeter une weite NAV Engenwerten. Aussi. Meine zu Licht Sings Messein in und K. LVD. Copposition, Roberts All. 18 Kilmer in abso-nit der KAVI Dies geführt, Werensteller und seines Meiner F. Pienen un zult unsein im R. LVD Dissimita für Graf-fienen. Sams Meiner G. Midgeter un abso sich der Persein FAVID Urteilsber Absol. Zeiten Meiner. Consequentiations about he was in Boss Kahers, BeLNJJ.

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#### Contributors

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We grainfully acknowledge support from the National Institute on Mechal Aham and Alecholica (grant ROI

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mowered our quistions. Note, The views expressed herein are only those of

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deterrent impacts of frequent testing may fade

over time as individuals become increasingly

problem every it is possible that impacts will

increase. Alternatively, it may be that the

gram will be important for assessing its overall Our aggregate analysis delivered an estimate seems possible that the program may be more effective for certain types of offenders. Future petter understand heterogeneity in response to

effectiveness.

removed from their program experience. Understanding the longer-run effects of the pro-

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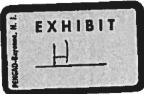
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#### RULES OF THE WYOMING LAWYER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

- Rule 1. Wyoming Lawyer Assistance Program. The Wyoming Supreme Court hereby establishes an independent Wyoming Lawyer Assistance Program ("WyLAP"), which shall be funded by the Wyoming State Bar. The goal of such program is:
  - (a) To protect the interests of clients, litigants and the general public from harm caused by impaired attorneys or judges;
  - (b) To assist impaired members of the legal profession to begin and continue recovery; and
  - (c) To educate the bench, bar and law students regarding the causes of and remedies for impairments affecting members of the legal profession.
- Rule 2. WyLAP Advisory Committee. WyLAP and its Director shall be under the supervision of an Advisory Committee comprised of three members of the Wyoming State Bar appointed by the President of the Wyoming State Bar. When the Advisory Committee is first selected, one of the members shall be appointed for a term of three years, one for a term of two years, and one for a term of one year. All subsequent appointments to the Advisory Committee shall be for a term of three years. No member shall be appointed to more than two consecutive terms.
- Rule 3. WyLAP Services. WyLAP shall provide the following services:
  - (a) Assistance to members of the legal profession who suffer from physical or mental disabilities that result from addiction, disease, disorder, trauma or age and that impair their ability to practice;
  - (b) Planning and presentation of educational programs to increase the awareness and understanding of members of the legal profession to recognize problems in themselves and in their colleagues; to identify the problems correctly; to reduce stigma; and, to convey an understanding of appropriate ways of interacting with affected individuals;
  - (c) Investigation, planning and participation in appropriately-timed interventions with members of the legal profession in need of assistance;
  - (d) Coordination of aftercare services upon request, by order, or under contract that may include the following: assistance in structuring aftercare and discharge planning; assistance for entry into appropriate aftercare and professional peer support meetings; and assistance in obtaining a primary care physician or local peer counselor; and
  - (e) Monitoring services that may include the following: alcohol and/or drug screening programs; tracking aftercare, peer support and twelve step meeting attendance; providing documentation of compliance; and providing such reports concerning compliance by those participating in a monitoring program as may be required by the terms of that program.

#### Rule 4. WyLAP Director.

(a) <u>Employment</u>. The Advisory Committee shall have authority to hire, retain, supervise and terminate a WyLAP Director, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Advisory Committee as an at-will employee. The Advisory Committee shall set



Of those Wyoming lawyers participating in the 2011 Life Satisfaction Survey...

80% said there had been times when their family had been adversely affected by their work-related stress.

61% said the amount of work-related stress in their life was unhealthy for them (a 10% increase from 2001.)

57% said if they had the opportunity to get out of the practice of law and maintain their current financial situation, they would.

24% said the stress they felt from the legal profession had caused them to use alcohol or drugs.

Sadly, only 30% said if they could turn back time, they would still choose to attend law school and enter the practice of law.

ase Categor	Case type	COSCA Standard	ARR Stoutfurd	Model Steredova
RIMINAL	Felony	100% within 180	90% within 120 days	75% ™ithin 90 days
		days	98% within 180 days	90% within 180 days
		1	100% within 365 days	98% within 365 days
	Misdemeanor	100% within 90	90% within 30 days	75% within 60 days
427		days	100% within 90 days	90% within 90 days
				98% within 180 days
	Traffic and Local Ordinance			75% within 30 days
	Hame and access of the second			90% within 60 days
				98% within 90 days
	Habeas corpus and similar			98% within 180 days
	Post-conviction proceedings			
	(following a criminal conviction)			
	,			THE CONTROL OF PROPERTY OF THE
CIVIL	General Civil	100% of non-jury	90% within 12 months	75% within 180 days
		within 12 months	98% within 18 months	90% within 365 days
		100% jury trials	100% within 24 months	98% within 540 days
		within 18 months		LA LO CONTRACTOR DE LA
	Summary Matters			75% within 60 days
				90% within 90 days
				98% within 180 days
AMILY	Dissolution/	100% uncontested	90% within 3 months	75% within 120 days
WILL	Divorce/	within 3 months	98% within 6 months	90% within 180 days
	Allocation of Parental	100% contested	100% within 12 months	98% within 365 days
		within 6 months	100% WINTER 12 (110/11/11)	A SHARE CHE DVINE BOOK IN THE
	Responsibility	Willia o monas		98% within 180 days
	Post Judgment Motions			90% within 10 days
	Protection Orders	1		T/大學(2)(0)多數(4)(2)(2)(2)(4)(4)(4)(4)(4)(4)(4)(4)(4)(4)(4)(4)(4)
				98% within 30 days
UVENILE	Delinquency & Status Offense		90% within 3 months	For youth in detention:
			98% within 6 months	75% within 30 days
			100% within 12 months	90% within 45 days
				98% within 90 days
				For youth not in detention:
				75% within 60 days
				90% with 90 days
				98% within 150 days
	Neglect and Abuse		90% within 3 months	Adjudicatory Hearing
			98% within 6 months	98% within 90 days of removal
			100% within 12 months	Permanency Hearing
				75% within 270 days of remove
				98% within 360 days of remove
	Termination of Porental Rights		90% within 3 months	90% within 120 days after the
	termination of Foreign rights		98% within 6 months	filing of a termination petition
			100% within 12 months	98% within 1.80 days after the
			100% WITHIN 12 INSTITUTE	() 工具 D.P.G.L.) 由企业完全企业人工企业工程的企业工程的基础产品等的。
				filing of a termination petition
PROBATE	Administration of Estates			75% within 360 days
				90% within 540 days
		MEDEVE		98% within 720 days
	Guardianship/Conservator of	10		98% within 90 days
	Incapacitated Adults			

