

# WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



## Highway Safety Program



# Evaluation of **ALCOHOL FACTORS** IN CUSTODIAL ARRESTS IN THE STATE OF WYOMING

Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police  
June 2007

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION – Highway Safety Program

**EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL FACTORS  
IN CUSTODIAL ARRESTS IN THE STATE OF WYOMING**

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This evaluation project was conducted by the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police with Federal 402 Highway Safety funds received from a grant from the Wyoming Department of Transportation - Project No. 070107.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The impact of alcohol abuse on crime and public safety in this country has been a topic of considerable national research in recent years. The most recent national analysis concluded that: “*Nearly 4 in 10 violent victimizations involve the use of alcohol, about 4 in 10 fatal motor vehicle accidents are alcohol-involved, and about 4 in 10 convicted offenders self-report that they were using alcohol at the time of their offense.*”<sup>1</sup> Although it has been suspected that alcohol is a factor in a large number of custodial arrests in Wyoming - and that a large percentage of those arrests involve driving under the influence - reliable data has not been available to accurately determine the scope and impact of the problem in this state until recently.

This report contains alcohol-related information collected in all twenty-three counties in Wyoming for a period of six-months (April 1 through September 30, 2006) by the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police. Information was collected from a total of 9,711 persons who were arrested and subsequently detained in a county detention facility. The alcohol-related arrest data in this report provides compelling statistics concerning the impact of alcohol abuse on crime in Wyoming. Listed below are a few of the significant findings in this report.

- Alcohol was involved in 62.96% of all custodial arrests.
- Alcohol was involved in 67.67% of all misdemeanor arrests.
- Arrests for public intoxication accounted for 9.31% of all arrests.
- The average blood alcohol content for all persons arrested for public intoxication was 0.2345.
- Methamphetamine was involved in 3% of the 9,711 reported arrests.
- “Other drugs” were involved in 8% of the reported arrests.
- Driving under the influence arrests accounted for 22.47% of all arrests.
- The average blood alcohol content for 2,182 DUI arrests statewide was 0.1593.<sup>2</sup>
- 1,013 persons arrested for DUI had a recorded BAC level above 0.16; and 13.57% had a BAC of 0.240 or greater.

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<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Alcohol and Crime: An Analysis of National Data on the Prevalence of Alcohol Involvement in Crime*, April 28, 1998.

<sup>2</sup> In Wyoming, a person driving with a blood alcohol content of 0.08 is legally presumed to be impaired.

### Executive Summary (continued)

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 recorded for these arrests confirm what citizens in Wyoming already believe - that drunk drivers and adult alcohol use are a concern in every community in Wyoming. A recent public opinion survey of residents of every county in Wyoming found that “*more than 75% believe that adult alcohol use is a serious problem in the state*” and that “*86% believe that drinking and driving is a serious problem in their community.*”<sup>3</sup>

Half of the persons arrested for driving under the influence in Wyoming had a recorded blood alcohol content (BAC) level above 0.16. In addition, the average BAC for the 333 traffic crashes that involved alcohol in Wyoming during this reporting period was 0.1650. In order to grasp the significance of these statistics, it should be noted that a physically fit male who weighs 180 pounds would have to consume at least seven drinks in one hour to achieve a BAC of 0.15 – a female weighing 120 pounds would have to consume five drinks in one hour.

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) has identified “Hard Core Drinking Drivers” as being a major threat to public safety. These individuals accounted for the majority of alcohol-related fatalities in this country in 2005. The NTSB has defined “Hard Core Drinking Drivers” as persons who are repeat offenders or who have a recorded BAC of 0.15 or greater.<sup>4</sup> Fifty percent of the drivers arrested for driving under the influence in Wyoming “qualify” for this dubious distinction. Wyoming is one of fourteen states that do not have high-BAC penalties.

The single most significant factor in explaining why people drive while impaired is that they believe that there is little risk that they will be caught by police – and statistically, they are correct. By some estimates, the average drunk driver will drive while impaired between 80 and 2000 times for every time he/she is apprehended, depending on the enforcement capacity of the local police.<sup>5</sup> In fact, most drivers believe they are more likely to be involved in a crash than they are to be stopped by police.<sup>6</sup>

Sobriety checkpoints (where law enforcement evaluates drivers for signs of alcohol or drug impairment at certain points on the roadway) and saturation patrols (where concentrated enforcement efforts target impaired drivers) have been proven to be effective strategies. Sobriety checkpoints reduce alcohol-related crashes, injuries, and fatalities. Research conducted to test the effectiveness of this enforcement strategy by the

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<sup>3</sup> Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming, *Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey*, October 2006.

<sup>4</sup> National Transportation Safety Board, *Safety Alert: Hard Core Drinking Drivers*, October 2006

<sup>5</sup> Associated Press (2004a), citing a study by the Wisconsin Bureau of Transportation Safety; Liu et al. (1997); McKnight and Voas (2001); Ross (1992); Ross, McCleary, and LaFree (1990). See also Zador, Krawchuk, and Moore (2000).

<sup>6</sup> National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (1999).

### Executive Summary (continued)

Centers for Disease Control showed crash and fatality reductions from 18 to 24%.<sup>7</sup> In addition, this enforcement strategy appears to have the support of Wyoming residents. *72% of Wyoming residents support the implementation of roadside sobriety checkpoints to reduce drunk driving.*<sup>8</sup>

Equally concerning are the statistics that provide evidence of the level of alcohol abuse statewide. The high percentage of alcohol involved arrests (62.96%), the inordinate number of arrests for public intoxication and the high levels of BAC recorded for these individuals (average BAC – 0.2345) appear to validate the concern expressed by Wyoming residents about adult alcohol use.

This executive summary provides just a few highlights from all the data and analysis that is included in this report. This report includes statewide statistics and averages, along with comparisons of county statistics in specific categories. In addition, there are over one hundred pages of data included in a supplemental report that provides county, community and local law enforcement agency specific statistics. A careful review of both reports is essential in order to gain a more complete perspective.

This report also provides a review of research-based strategies that have proven effective in addressing similar alcohol-related concerns elsewhere in this country. The most effective strategies employ an assortment of directed activities rather than utilizing a singular program approach. More importantly, they all involve active participation by various governmental entities, state/community leaders and concerned citizens.

The preliminary findings and statistics in this report were presented to select groups of individuals who could analyze the data from different perspectives. The Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police, the Governor's Substance Abuse and Violent Crime Advisory Board, the Governor's Council on Impaired Driving and the Advisory Council for the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program have each formed subcommittees to analyze the statistics, findings and research in this report. These subcommittees will soon be engaged in the process of formulating appropriate recommendations and strategies.

It is evident that: 1) state statutes and local ordinances need to be reviewed and modified; 2) additional resources need to be secured or existing resources re-allocated; and 3) state and local strategies will need to be coordinated in a more effective manner. Solutions to the alcohol-related concerns that citizens in Wyoming are facing today already exist and are well known. There is an abundance of research-based strategies and experience available to draw from. The "unknown" is whether there is sufficient cause for alarm to prompt state, community leaders and citizens to take action.

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<sup>7</sup> Elder, R.W., Shultz, R.A., Sleet, D.A., Nichols, J.L., Zaza, S., Thompson, R.S., *Effectiveness of Sobriety Checkpoints for Reducing Alcohol-Involved Crashes*, Traffic Injury Prevention, 2002

<sup>8</sup> Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, *Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey*, October 2006.

## INTRODUCTION

In spring of 2005, the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police received grant funding from the Wyoming Department of Transportation – Highway Safety Program to collect and evaluate alcohol-related data in custodial arrests in ten counties in Wyoming. The project was initiated with the expressed purpose of devising more effective enforcement strategies to reduce the number of alcohol related crimes and traffic crashes in Wyoming. The information collected from a total of 7,980 persons who were arrested and subsequently detained in a detention facility in the participating counties during the six-month project period (April through September) confirmed what law enforcement officers who patrol the highways and who respond to calls for service in Wyoming already knew from experience – that alcohol is a major contributing factor in situations that result in someone going to jail.

This first effort to collect alcohol related data revealed an inordinate number of driving under the influence (DUI) arrests in relation to other custodial arrests – almost twenty-five percent for the ten reporting counties. The average blood alcohol content (BAC) for the 1,976 persons arrested for DUI during this six-month period was 0.1639 and 58.4% of the arrests involved alcohol. It became evident that additional research and analysis was needed in order to more accurately assess the scope of the problem in Wyoming and to gain a better understanding of the underlying issues involved.

In January of 2006, the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police received funding from the Wyoming Department of Transportation – Highway Safety Program to conduct a follow-up effort to collect alcohol-related data in custodial arrests in Wyoming in a more comprehensive manner than the initial project in 2005. This project was structured to be conducted during a sixteen-month period and would be accomplished in two separate phases.

The first phase involved the collection of alcohol-related data in all twenty-three counties for a six month period – April 1 through September 30, 2006. A baseline of data had already been established for this specific time period in the ten participating counties for the preceding year. A series of orientations and meetings with law enforcement and detention facility administrators resulted in minor changes/additions to the original reporting form. Changes in the process for collecting the data were also made in order to ensure more complete and accurate reporting.

The second phase of this project involved a series of research activities that were designed to facilitate a more complete and comprehensive analysis of the collected data. The data was assembled in varying formats and presented to select associations/councils/boards who could analyze the data from different perspectives. These groups included: the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police, the Governor's Substance Abuse and Violent Crime Advisory Board, the Governor's Council on Impaired Driving and the Advisory Council for the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program. These groups are currently in the process of analyzing the findings in this report for the purposes of formulating appropriate strategies.

**SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS AND FINDINGS**

The high percentage of alcohol-involved arrests in Wyoming, the inordinate number of arrests for public intoxication and driving under the influence, as well as the reported high level of blood alcohol content were statistically significant. The statistics contained in this report highlight a number of alcohol-related concerns which should prompt further discussion and analysis by local law enforcement, citizens and state/community leaders.

Detailed charts and graphs of this data are provided in the Data/Statistics section of this report. The number and percentage of arrests are provided for every listed category of concern on a statewide basis, as well as by county and by law enforcement agency for more in-depth comparison purposes. Listed below are a few of the noteworthy alcohol-related statistics and findings in this report.

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- **Alcohol was a factor in 62.96% of the custodial arrests in Wyoming.**
  - Counties with significantly higher statistics:
    - Fremont – 86.65%
    - Hot Springs – 87.06%
    - Washakie – 98.86%
  
- **Alcohol was involved in 67.67% of the misdemeanor arrests.**
  
- **Arrests for Public Intoxication accounted for 9.31% of all arrests statewide.**  
*(The statewide average does not include 875 persons who were admitted into the Fremont County Alcohol Crisis Center for public intoxication)*
  - Counties with significantly higher statistics:
    - Hot Springs – 15.29%
    - Teton – 28.74%
  
- **The average blood alcohol content for all persons arrested for public intoxication was 0.2345.**
  
- **Methamphetamine was involved in 3% of the 9,711 arrests statewide.**
  - Counties with significantly higher statistics:
    - Lincoln – 8.88%
    - Johnson – 9.09%
  
- **“Other” drugs were involved in 8% of the reported arrests statewide.**
  - Counties with significantly higher statistics:
    - Big Horn – 11.8%
    - Hot Springs – 12.94%
    - Lincoln – 18.93%

## Evaluation of Alcohol Factors in Wyoming Custodial Arrests - 2006

### Significant Statistics and Findings (continued)

- **Driving under the influence (DUI) arrests accounted for 22.47% of all arrests statewide.**
  - Counties with significantly higher statistics:
    - Hot Springs – 41.18%
    - Fremont – 44.79%
    - Washakie – 75%
  
- **The average blood alcohol content (BAC) for 2,182 persons arrested for driving under the influence statewide was 0.1593.**
  - Counties with significantly higher statistics:
    - Sheridan – 0.1712
    - Johnson – 0.1726
    - Niobrara – 0.2033
  
- **More than half of the persons arrested for driving under the influence had a recorded blood alcohol content above 0.16.**
  - 13.57% had a BAC of 0.24 or greater
  - 11.75% had a BAC between 0.20 and 0.239
  - 25.52% had a BAC between 0.16 and 0.199
  
- **The average BAC for the reported 333 traffic crashes that involved alcohol was 0.165.**
  
- **10.72% of all persons arrested for driving under the influence (DUI) were under the age of 21.**
  
- **Juveniles accounted for less than 3% of the arrests statewide.**
  - 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.
  
- **30.08% of the juvenile arrests involved alcohol.**
  
- **1.13% of the juvenile arrests involved methamphetamine.**
  
- **13.16% of the juvenile arrests involved “other” drugs.**
  
- **Minors arrested for alcohol-related offenses reported obtaining alcohol at:**
  - Party – 47%
  - Home – 27%
  - Bar – 12%
  - Liquor Store – 11%
  - Drive-up – 3%

ANALYSIS/STRATEGIES

The statistics in this report provide compelling evidence of the prevalence of alcohol abuse in most communities in Wyoming. The data also serves to confirm what most residents in Wyoming already believe – that alcohol use is a serious state and community problem.

A recent phone survey of 4,699 households in all twenty-three counties in Wyoming indicated the high level of public concern for alcohol use and abuse issues in Wyoming.<sup>9</sup>

- ❖ 92.1% believe that youth alcohol use is a problem in the state.
- ❖ 77.8% believe that adult alcohol abuse is a serious problem in the state.
- ❖ 71% believe that binge drinking is a serious problem on college campuses.
- ❖ 86% believe that drinking and driving is a serious community problem.

The analysis in this section will address two specific issues of concern to Wyoming residents which are supported by the data collected during this project: Drinking and Driving; and Adult Alcohol Abuse. Unfortunately, the data collected in regards to underage drinking in Wyoming does not represent a complete accounting of these incidents. Arrests for these violations are handled differently from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and often do not result in incarceration in a county detention facility.

Information collected regarding custodial arrests for juveniles (under 18 years of age) and custodial arrests for underage drinking and driving under the influence (DUI) (under 21 years of age) is included in the statistics, graphs and charts section of this report.

DRINKING AND DRIVING

The increased risk of injury and loss of life posed by persons who drink and drive in Wyoming is real. More than half of the persons arrested for DUI in Wyoming had a recorded BAC level above 0.16. In addition, the average BAC for the 333 traffic crashes that involved alcohol in Wyoming during this reporting period was 0.165.<sup>10</sup>

National research in regards to these Wyoming-specific statistics helps to quantify the seriousness of this concern. “*Alcohol-related traffic fatalities remain a leading cause of death for teenagers and young adults.*”<sup>11</sup> The risk of a single-vehicle fatal crash for drivers with BAC’s at or above 0.15% is estimated to be 380 times higher than that of drivers without alcohol in their system.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, *Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey*, October 2006.

<sup>10</sup> It should be noted that a physically fit male who weighs 180 pounds would have to consume at least seven drinks in one hour to achieve a BAC of 0.15 - a female weighing 120 pounds would have to consume five drinks in one hour. Please refer to Wyoming’s Alcohol Impairment Educational Guides (attachments B and C) for more definitive information regarding how the number of drinks, body weight, gender and elapsed time affects impairment.

<sup>11</sup> Center for Disease Control, *Prevention of Motor Vehicle-Related Injuries*.

<sup>12</sup> Zador, P.L., *Alcohol-related risk relative risk of fatal driver injuries in relation to driver age and sex*, Journal of Studies on Alcohol 52(4):302-310l, 1991.

### Analysis/Strategies (continued)

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) has identified “Hard Core Drinking Drivers” as being a major threat to public safety. These individuals accounted for the majority of alcohol-related fatalities in this country in 2005. The NTSB has defined “Hard Core Drinking Drivers” as persons who are repeat offenders or who have a recorded BAC of 0.15 or greater.<sup>13</sup> Fifty percent of the drivers arrested for driving under the influence in Wyoming “qualify” for this dubious distinction. Wyoming is one of fourteen states that do not have high-BAC penalties.

The risk to Wyoming motorists from drunk drivers becomes more evident when other national research is taken into account. Roadside surveys in the United States indicate that about three percent of drivers at any particular time are legally impaired. On weekend evenings the number of drunk drivers rises significantly - about 8 percent of all drivers have BAC greater than .05.<sup>14</sup>

The single most significant factor in explaining why people drive while impaired is that they believe that there is little risk that they will be caught by police – and statistically, they are correct. By some estimates, the average drunk driver will drive while impaired between 80 and 2000 times for every time he is apprehended, depending on the enforcement capacity of the local police.<sup>15</sup> In fact, most drivers believe they are more likely to be involved in a crash than they are to be stopped by police.<sup>16</sup>

Sobriety checkpoints (where law enforcement evaluates drivers for signs of alcohol or drug impairment at certain points on the roadway) and saturation patrols (where concentrated enforcement efforts target impaired drivers) have been proven to be effective strategies in overcoming this common perception. Sobriety checkpoints reduce alcohol-related crashes, injuries, and fatalities. Research by the Centers for Disease Control showed crash and fatality reductions from 18 to 24%.<sup>17</sup> In addition, this enforcement strategy appears to have the support of Wyoming residents. A recent survey showed that *72% would support the implementation of roadside sobriety checkpoints to reduce drunk driving*.<sup>18</sup>

Research indicates that too many “loopholes” exist in the laws and that enforcement efforts are lacking in many states. These loopholes and inefficiencies allow savvy offenders to avoid arrest, prosecution, conviction, treatment and serving imposed

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<sup>13</sup> National Transportation Safety Board, *Safety Alert: Hard Core Drinking Drivers*, October 2006

<sup>14</sup> Cavaola and Wuth (2002); McKnight and Voas (2001); Voas et al. (1998)

<sup>15</sup> Associated Press (2004a), *citing a study by the Wisconsin Bureau of Transportation Safety*; Liu et al. (1997); McKnight and Voas (2001); Ross (1992); Ross, McCleary, and LaFree (1990). See also Zador, Krawchuk, and Moore (2000).

<sup>16</sup> National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (1999a).

<sup>17</sup> Elder, R.W., Shultz, R.A., Sleet, D.A., Nichols, J.L., Zaza, S., Thompson, R.S., *Effectiveness of Sobriety Checkpoints for Reducing Alcohol-Involved Crashes*, Traffic Injury Prevention, 2002

<sup>18</sup> Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, *Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey*, October 2006.

### Analysis/Strategies (continued)

penalties.<sup>19</sup> For instance, refusal to submit to a test to determine alcohol content by a suspected drunk driver has also been identified as a significant barrier to successful prosecution of the hard-core drinking driver. Research indicates that:

*“Many DWI suspects refuse to cooperate with the police in any way by refusing to answer questions, take the field sobriety test, or take a breath test. But test refusals are most common with hardcore drunk drivers, primarily because they know they’ll test high, they are familiar with the loopholes in DWI laws, and in most jurisdictions, sanctions for refusing to cooperate with police are less severe than sanctions from a DWI conviction, especially repeat offender sanctions...Test refusal is one way hardcore drunk drivers continue to evade prosecution and sentencing. In a 2002 study on DWI prosecutions, three-fourths of the prosecutors interviewed said the blood alcohol test was the single most critical piece of evidence needed for a conviction, the evidence they are frequently without.”<sup>20</sup>*

Additional research in this regard discovered that:

- Offenders escape to hospital emergency rooms or flee the scene of an accident to avoid detection and testing;
- In some jurisdictions more than 50% of offenders refuse to take a breath test as a way to avoid conviction;
- Repeat offenders are charged and sentenced as first offenders because of problems with record systems;
- Savvy offenders fail to appear in court to avoid conviction or sanctioning;
- Less than 10% of the 1.5 million DUI offenders arrested annually have an ignition interlock installed even though programs exist in more than 40 states;
- And estimated 70% of offenders who have a suspended or revoked driver’s license continue to drive;
- A majority of offenders who are ordered to abstain from alcohol continue to drink undetected and drive; and
- More than 50% of jurisdictions report that more treatment facilities are needed.

As noted previously in this report, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) has identified the seriousness of the risks posed by drivers with high level of blood alcohol content and has issued a recommendation to the Governors and Legislative Leaders of the 50 States and to the Mayor and Council of the District of Columbia. The Board has recommended that every state and community establish a hard-core drinking driver program designed to reduce the incidence of alcohol-related crashes and fatalities.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Traffic Injury Research Foundation, *10 Steps to a Strategic Review of the DWI System: A Guidebook for Policymakers*, January 2007.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> National Transportation Safety Board, *SAFETY REPORT: Actions to Reduce Fatalities, Injuries and Traffic Crashes Involving the Hard Core Drinking Driver*, June 27, 2000.

### Analysis/Strategies (continued)

A model program would include: highly visible enforcement; administrative license revocation; vehicle sanctions; special laws for aggravated driving while impaired offenses; zero BAC for repeat offenders; limits on plea-bargaining; alternatives to confinement; and improved record-keeping. Specifically, the Board recommends that any program designed to reduce hard core drinking driving would incorporate the following elements:<sup>22</sup>

- Frequent and well-publicized statewide sobriety checkpoints that include checking for valid driver's licenses. Checkpoints should not be limited to holiday periods.
- Vehicle sanctions to restrict or separate hard core drinking drivers from their vehicles, including license plate actions (impoundment, confiscation, or other actions); vehicle immobilization, impoundment, and forfeiture; and ignition interlocks for high-BAC first offenders and repeat offenders.
- State and community cooperative programs involving driver licensing agencies, law enforcement officers, judges, and probation officers to enforce DWI suspension and revocation.
- Legislation to require that DWI offenders who have been convicted or administratively adjudicated maintain a zero blood alcohol concentration while operating a motor vehicle.
- Legislation that defines a high blood alcohol concentration (0.15 percent or greater) as an "aggravated" DWI offense that requires strong intervention similar to that ordinarily prescribed for repeat DWI offenders.
- As alternatives to confinement, programs to reduce hard core drinking driver recidivism that include home detention with electronic monitoring and/or intensive probation supervision programs.
- Legislation that restricts the plea bargaining of a DWI offense to a lesser, non-alcohol-related offense, and that requires the reasons for DWI charge reductions be entered into the public record.
- Elimination of the use of diversion programs that permit erasing, deferring, or otherwise purging the DWI offense record or that allow the offender to avoid license suspension.
- Administrative license revocation for BAC test failure and refusal.
- A DWI record retention and DWI offense enhancement look-back period of at least 10 years.
- Individualized sanction programs for hard core DWI offenders that rely on effective countermeasures for use by courts that hear DWI cases.

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<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

### Analysis/Strategies (continued)

Judges in this country have also recognized the courts vital role in this regard. “*Hardcore drunk driving is not just a criminal issue. It is a public health issue second to none.*”<sup>23</sup> Unfortunately, deficiencies in existing recordkeeping systems often make it difficult for judges to identify and assess a hardcore drunk driver. Hardcore drunk drivers frequently are misidentified as first-time offenders and are either convicted of, or plead guilty to, reduced charges.<sup>24</sup>

In 2002, the National Association of State Judicial Educators, with funding by The Century Council, developed the Hardcore Drunk Driving Judicial Guide which combines ideas and experiences with research in the field of hardcore drunk driving. It also provides an assortment of effective strategies, tactics and programs that can be implemented across the nation to address this dangerous problem.<sup>25</sup> Among the listed effective strategies contained in this report are the following:

- Recognizing high BAC as an indicator of Hard Core Drunk Driving
- Restrict plea-bargaining
- Restrict diversion programs
- Consider pretrial intensive supervision programs
- Mandate alcohol assessments or evaluations for all hardcore drunk drivers
- Conduct pre-sentence investigations or interviews
- Introduce measures to reduce failure to appear
- Impose meaningful fines
- Employ the use of vehicle sanctions
- Order the installation of offender-funded ignition interlocks
- Place hardcore offenders on intensive monitoring, supervision and probation
- Consider staggered sentencing with intensive probation
- Consider home confinement with electronic monitoring and sobriety testing
- Utilize dedicated detention facilities
- Supplement incarceration with treatment and aftercare
- Avoid substituting community service for harsher sanctions

The Highway Safety Office of the Wyoming Department of Transportation has been working in concert with the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police and the Governor’s Council on Impaired Driving to devise and fund more effective DUI countermeasures and enforcement strategies – as well as working to address other issues involving highway safety. As a result of the alcohol-related arrest data that has been collected the previous two years, and in conjunction with other initiatives that are currently underway, the Highway Safety Office has requested that an in-depth State Alcohol Assessment be conducted during this coming fiscal year.

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<sup>23</sup> Quote by Judge Robert Pirraglia at the National Hardcore Drunk Driver Project’s Judicial Summit, 2002.

<sup>24</sup> Robertson, R.D, and Simpson, H.M. June 2002. *DWI System Improvements for Dealing with Hard Core Drinking Drivers: Prosecution*. Ottawa, Ontario: Traffic Injury Research Foundation.

<sup>25</sup> National Association of State Judicial Educators, *HARDCORE DRUNK DRIVING JUDICIAL GUIDE: A Resource Outlining Judicial Challenges, Effective Strategies and Model Programs*, 2002.

### Analysis/Strategies (continued)

This State Alcohol Assessment will involve a panel of outside experts who will identify strengths and weaknesses of Wyoming's efforts and will offer recommendations for improvement in several critical areas. Specifically, this assessment will provide an in-depth evaluation of the following:

- Strategic Planning and Program Management - use of State and local task forces and commissions; data and records; resources; and evaluation methods
- Prevention - public information and education; alcohol and other drug availability; service and community-based programs involving schools, employers, community coalitions, and medical/health care professionals
- Criminal Justice System – the effectiveness of existing laws to achieve general and specific deterrence; enforcement; publicity; prosecution; adjudication and driver licensing
- Alcohol and Other Drug Misuse - screening; assessment; treatment; rehabilitation and monitoring

Alcohol Assessments have been useful in other states to foster support and to network an assortment of community and state activities. More importantly, this assessment should serve as a catalyst, or the starting point, for developing a coordinated statewide plan for all state and local efforts directed at reducing/eliminating drunk driving in Wyoming.

### ADULT ALCOHOL ABUSE

As stated previously, the alcohol-related arrest statistics in this report indicate the prevalence of alcohol abuse in most communities in Wyoming. The high percentage of alcohol involved arrests (62.96%), the inordinate number of arrests for public intoxication and the high levels of BAC recorded for these individuals (average BAC – 0.2345) provide compelling evidence of the significant impact that alcohol abuse is having on communities throughout Wyoming.

Alcohol appears to be the drug which is having the greatest influence on crime in Wyoming. 62.96% of all custodial arrests involved alcohol (67.67% for all misdemeanor arrests) - while "other" drugs accounted for 8%, and methamphetamine accounted for 3% of the 9,711 total arrests that were reported statewide.

There are significant statistical differences between counties in regards to percentage of alcohol involved arrests, the types of crimes where alcohol is involved, the number of arrests for public intoxication and the level of blood alcohol content. However, "binge" drinking appears to be a concern in all communities. The most-common definition of "binge drinking" refers to a person who has five or more drinks on any one occasion.

### Analysis/Strategies (continued)

Serving obviously intoxicated guests and patrons increases the risk of drunk driving, especially when drinking occurs at a location where most guests and patrons must drive. Absent adequate enforcement of laws that prohibit serving intoxicated patrons, over-service is notoriously common. The combination of the social pressure put on servers by patrons and the economic pressure to maximize profit can often overwhelm a server's better judgment.<sup>26</sup>

Over-service by some drinking establishments is a concern that is shared by many Wyoming citizens and which is viewed as a contributing factor for the binge drinking that is occurring. Ninety percent of Wyoming residents *would support a state law to prohibit serving alcohol to obviously intoxicated individuals.*<sup>27</sup> Over 82% *would support a law requiring those who sell or serve alcohol to take a certified training course addressing youth alcohol issues and the identification of intoxicated customers.*<sup>28</sup>

The Wyoming Department of Health, Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services Division has identified underage drinking and adult binge drinking in this state as constituting serious public health concerns. The Division is currently assisting local communities by distributing Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (Prevention Framework) funds to all 23 counties and the Wind River Indian Reservation. The announced goals for these project funds are: 1) to prevent the onset and reduce the progression of alcohol misuse; 2) to reduce alcohol-related problems in communities; and 3) to build prevention capacity and infrastructure at the county level.

Although the prevention efforts for these Prevention Framework funds are being primarily directed toward underage drinking and adult binge drinking, prevention efforts are also being directed at reducing alcohol dependence and abuse, alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes and alcohol-related crime.

A total of \$1,998,320 of the available Prevention Framework funds is now being distributed to Wyoming communities this year. Listed below is the amount of grant funding that has been provided for each county:

- Albany, Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, and Sweetwater - \$121,415 each
- Big Horn, Carbon, Converse, Fremont, Goshen, Lincoln, Park, Sheridan, Teton, Uinta - \$73,958 each
- Crook, Hot Springs, Johnson, Niobrara, Platte, Sublette, Washakie, Weston, and the Wind River Reservation - \$72,407 each

Each county is currently involved in the process of conducting a needs assessment in six essential causal areas: retail availability, criminal justice, social availability, promotion, community norms, and individual factors.

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<sup>26</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, *Drunk Driving: Problem-Oriented Guides for Police, Problem Specific Guides Series No. 36*, February 2006.

<sup>27</sup> Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, *Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey*, October 2006.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

Analysis/Strategies (continued)

**CONCLUSION**

The alcohol-related arrest statistics in this report, combined with the concerns expressed by the majority of Wyoming residents when surveyed recently, should signal a “call to action” for state and community leaders and concerned citizens. There appears to be a growing awareness of these concerns due to the increased media attention recently. And, it does appear that additional resources are being made available; however, much more attention, effort and resources are going to be needed to address the myriad of issues involved.

Law enforcement has a significant role to play in addressing many of the issues; however, formulating, implementing and funding effective strategies in response to these community concerns have to be responsibilities that must be shared by all. A genuine commitment on the part of state legislators, community leaders and government officials will be required in order to institute meaningful change; however, it will take active involvement and vocal support by Wyoming citizens to make it happen.

## PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police contracted with Johnson and Associates, a Wyoming based management consulting firm, to manage and staff this project – to create the master database, to collect and input data, to make presentations to select groups and to author the final report. The Association had also contracted with Johnson and Associates to manage and staff the initial project in 2005.

A task force comprised of administrators and detention facility personnel from each of the county 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 following year, 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 targeted for analysis and refining the process and procedures for collecting the information.

A supply of reporting forms and self-addressed stamped envelopes were provided to all detention 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.

The master database for this project was created using Microsoft Access 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 this report is presented by “county” and by “department,” by actual numbers and percentages, and 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.

## DATA COLLECTION

A one-page reporting form consisting of fill-in or checked boxes was constructed and refined during the course of this two-year effort. 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. (Please refer to attachment “A” for a sample of the reporting form)

### Data Collection (continued)

A total of 14,656 reporting forms were submitted by the twenty-three county detention facilities and the Fremont County Alcohol Crisis Center during the six-month data collection period April 1 through September 30, 2006. Although officers were instructed to complete a form for every person booked into the detention facility, it did not always happen. An independent review of department book-in records revealed that there were a total of 18,629 persons booked in to all detention facilities during that period – for a statewide reporting average of 78.67%. (Please refer to page 48 of this report for the monthly comparison of reports received to actual arrests - and for a listing of all county reporting percentages)

There were a total of 4,945 reported arrests for failure to pay, failure to appear and warrants. These arrests were purposely separated and not included in the statistical analysis of this report. Only “field” arrests resulting in a person being booked into a detention facility have been tabulated – these “field” arrests totaled 9,711.

### 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.<sup>29</sup> 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 alcohol-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
- ❖ Bar Graphs – Alcohol Arrests Percentages
- ❖ Tables – Felony/Misdemeanor Arrests Involving Alcohol
- ❖ Bar Graphs – Alcohol Involvement by Category of Arrest
- ❖ Pie Graphs – Traffic Crash Statistics
- ❖ Tables and Bar Graphs – Juvenile Statistics
- ❖ Pie Graph – Where Minors Obtain Alcohol
- ❖ Table – Natrona County Statistics (Sample County Statistics)
- ❖ Table – Total reports compared to Actual Custodial Arrests

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<sup>29</sup> A PDF of this Supplemental Report can be downloaded from the following website: <http://wfli.org>

**Statewide Arrests**  
**April 1, 2006 – September 30, 2006**

**Numbers by County**

<i>County</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Resisting</i>		<i>Public</i>	<i>Alcohol</i>		<i>Meth</i>	<i>Other Drugs</i>	<i>Ave.</i>	
<i>Department</i>	<i>Offenses</i>	<i>Misdemeanor</i>	<i>Felony</i>	<i>Violence</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Intoxication</i>	<i>Involved</i>	<i>DUI</i>	<i>Involved</i>	<i>Involved</i>	<i>Age</i>
State of Wyoming *	9711	7978	990	484	148	277	904	6114	2182	259	737	32.71
Albany Co.	413	351	35	10	1	7	38	297	113	4	32	26.88
Big Horn Co.	161	149	7	11	2	8	13	115	48	2	19	33.22
Campbell Co.	805	684	70	47	7	16	59	522	217	12	47	31.78
Carbon Co.	405	353	50	17	7	30	8	213	80	6	40	31.51
Converse Co.	209	180	21	19	6	6	15	137	68	9	16	34.15
Crook Co.	101	91	10	5	2	5	9	72	37	4	6	31.93
Fremont Co.	547	488	24	21	24	26	53	474	236	5	22	31.38
Fremont Crisis Ctr.	1092	888		5	2	1	875	1066	9	6	96	37.95
Goshen Co.	135	109	24	11	5	8	8	84	25	6	13	32.99
Hot Springs Co.	85	76	3	2	2	3	13	74	35	3	11	31.48
Johnson Co.	154	134	22	6	5	3	14	103	53	14	17	33.36
Laramie Co.	1272	932	222	71	16	32	50	642	212	45	105	31.97
Lincoln Co.	169	137	22	16	4	10	6	105	55	15	32	33.86
Natrona Co.	1691	1422	181	70	24	50	173	1021	246	53	106	32.10
Niobrara Co.	24	20	4				2	16	3		1	32.33
Park Co.	267	225	31	18	4	3	12	189	91	13	15	32.40
Platte Co.	144	115	17	6	2	6	2	76	28	5	15	30.34
Sheridan Co.	468	353	42	32	6	9	32	299	96	13	23	33.55
Sublette Co.	149	125	14	11	2	13	11	92	21	3	12	33.25
Sweetwater Co.	1210	1029	116	57	20	19	166	648	189	36	68	31.40
Teton Co.	674	619	46	25	4	12	194	453	171	1	28	33.00
Uinta Co.	283	242	23	22	1	8	23	171	74	4	9	34.07
Washakie Co.	76	71	3		1	1	3	75	57		2	36.00
Weston Co.	52	48	3	2	1	1		37	18		2	37.74

\* Statewide totals do not include FCACC Public Intoxication book-ins.

**Statewide Arrests**

*April 1, 2006 – September 30, 2006*

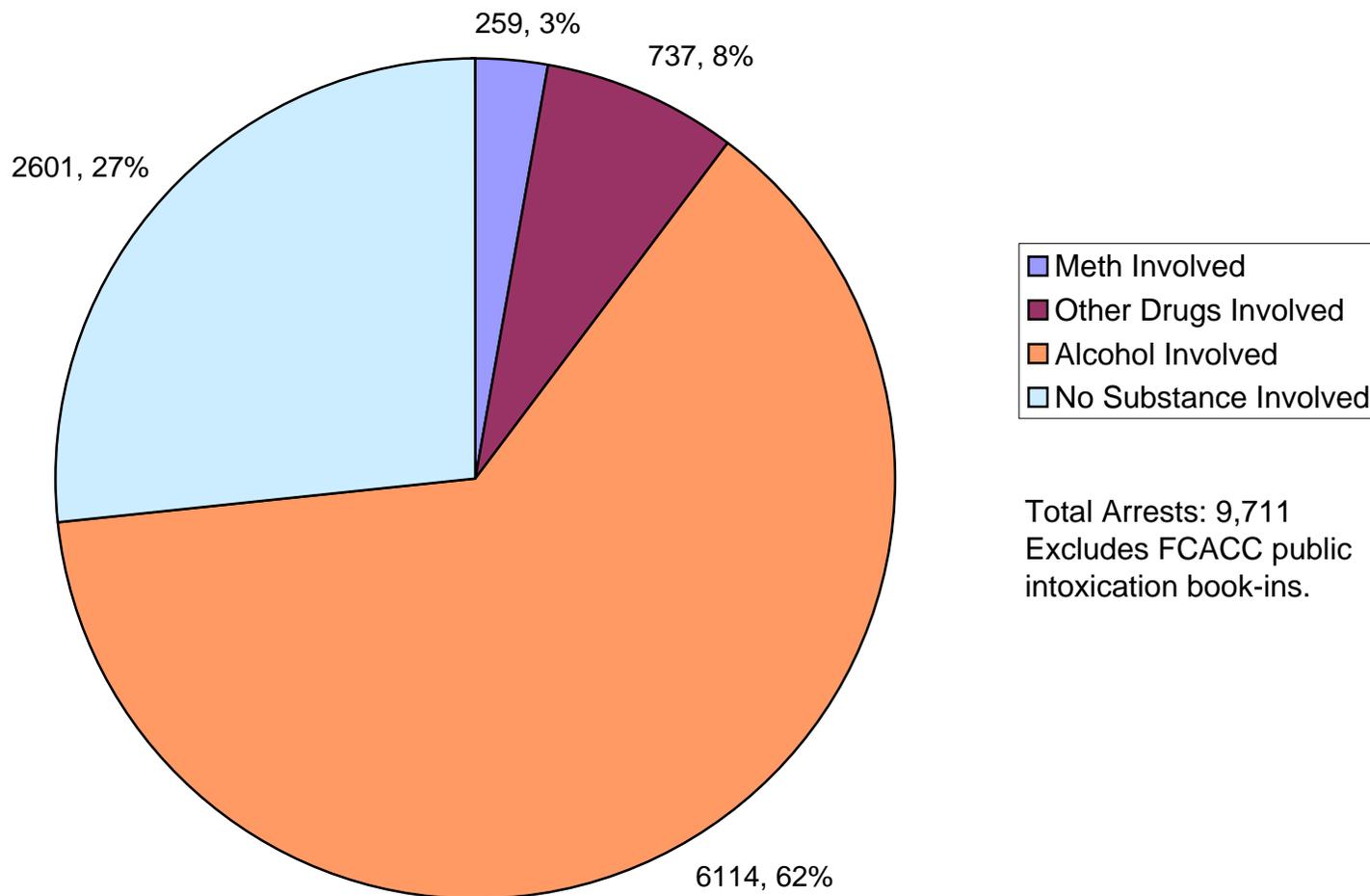
***Percents by County***

<i>County Department</i>	<i>Total Offenses</i>	<i>Misdemeanor</i>	<i>Felony</i>	<i>Domestic Violence</i>	<i>Resisting Arrest</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Public Intoxication</i>	<i>Alcohol Involved</i>	<i>DUI</i>	<i>Meth Involved</i>	<i>Other Drugs Involved</i>
State of Wyoming	9711	82.15%	10.19%	4.98%	1.52%	2.85%	9.31%	62.96%	22.47%	2.67%	7.59%
Albany Co.	413	84.99%	8.47%	2.42%	0.24%	1.69%	9.20%	71.91%	27.36%	0.97%	7.75%
Big Horn Co.	161	92.55%	4.35%	6.83%	1.24%	4.97%	8.07%	71.43%	29.81%	1.24%	11.80%
Campbell Co.	805	84.97%	8.70%	5.84%	0.87%	1.99%	7.33%	64.84%	26.96%	1.49%	5.84%
Carbon Co.	405	87.16%	12.35%	4.20%	1.73%	7.41%	1.98%	52.59%	19.75%	1.48%	9.88%
Converse Co.	209	86.12%	10.05%	9.09%	2.87%	2.87%	7.18%	65.55%	32.54%	4.31%	7.66%
Crook Co.	101	90.10%	9.90%	4.95%	1.98%	4.95%	8.91%	71.29%	36.63%	3.96%	5.94%
Fremont Co.	547	89.21%	4.39%	3.84%	4.39%	4.75%	9.69%	86.65%	43.14%	0.91%	4.02%
Fremont Crisis Ctr.	1092	81.32%		0.46%	0.18%	0.09%	80.13%	97.62%	0.82%	0.55%	8.79%
Goshen Co.	135	80.74%	17.78%	8.15%	3.70%	5.93%	5.93%	62.22%	18.52%	4.44%	9.63%
Hot Springs Co.	85	89.41%	3.53%	2.35%	2.35%	3.53%	15.29%	87.06%	41.18%	3.53%	12.94%
Johnson Co.	154	87.01%	14.29%	3.90%	3.25%	1.95%	9.09%	66.88%	34.42%	9.09%	11.04%
Laramie Co.	1272	73.27%	17.45%	5.58%	1.26%	2.52%	3.93%	50.47%	16.67%	3.54%	8.25%
Lincoln Co.	169	81.07%	13.02%	9.47%	2.37%	5.92%	3.55%	62.13%	32.54%	8.88%	18.93%
Natrona Co.	1691	84.09%	10.70%	4.14%	1.42%	2.96%	10.23%	60.38%	14.55%	3.13%	6.27%
Niobrara Co.	24	83.33%	16.67%				8.33%	66.67%	12.50%		4.17%
Park Co.	267	84.27%	11.61%	6.74%	1.50%	1.12%	4.49%	70.79%	34.08%	4.87%	5.62%
Platte Co.	144	79.86%	11.81%	4.17%	1.39%	4.17%	1.39%	52.78%	19.44%	3.47%	10.42%
Sheridan Co.	468	75.43%	8.97%	6.84%	1.28%	1.92%	6.84%	63.89%	20.51%	2.78%	4.91%
Sublette Co.	149	83.89%	9.40%	7.38%	1.34%	8.72%	7.38%	61.74%	14.09%	2.01%	8.05%
Sweetwater Co.	1210	85.04%	9.59%	4.71%	1.65%	1.57%	13.72%	53.55%	15.62%	2.98%	5.62%
Teton Co.	674	91.84%	6.82%	3.71%	0.59%	1.78%	28.78%	67.21%	25.37%	0.15%	4.15%
Uinta Co.	283	85.51%	8.13%	7.77%	0.35%	2.83%	8.13%	60.42%	26.15%	1.41%	3.18%
Washakie Co.	76	93.42%	3.95%		1.32%	1.32%	3.95%	98.68%	75.00%		2.63%
Weston Co.	52	92.31%	5.77%	3.85%	1.92%	1.92%		71.15%	34.62%		3.85%

\* Statewide totals do not include FCACC Public Intoxication book-ins.

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

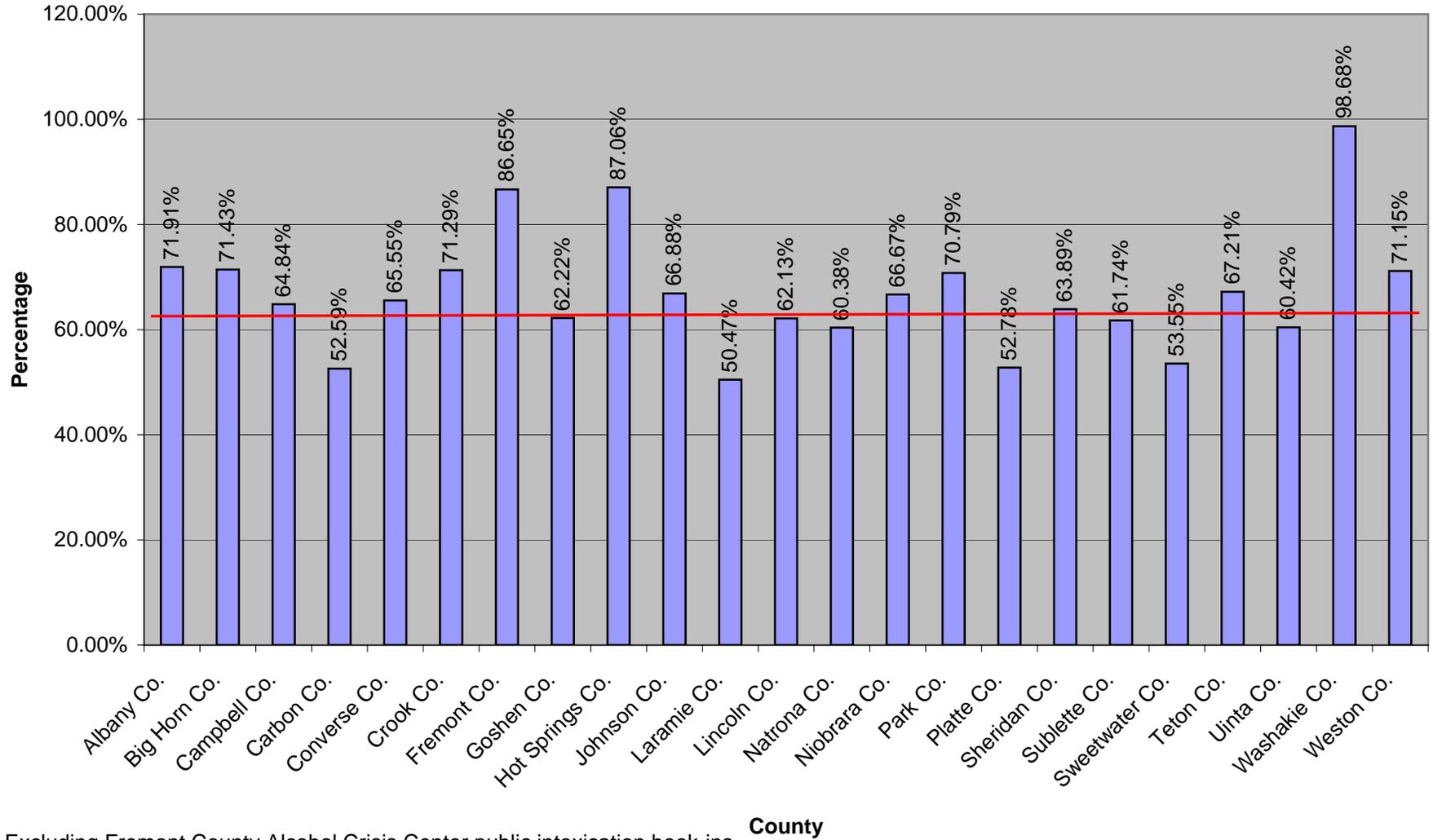
## Meth, Alcohol and Other Drugs Involved Arrests



Given: Number of Arrests, Percentage of Total Arrests

### Alcohol Involved Arrests as a Percentage of All Arrests by County

(Red line indicates statewide percent - 62.96%)



\* Excluding Fremont County Alcohol Crisis Center public intoxication book-ins

# Felony Arrests Involving Alcohol

Number and percent of felony arrests which involved alcohol. List is sorted in ascending order by percent of felony arrests which involved alcohol.

County	Number of Felony Arrests	Number of Felony Arrests which Involved Alcohol	Percent of Felony Arrests which Involved Alcohol
Crook	12	0	0.00
Niobrara	7	0	0.00
Park	34	3	8.82
Sheridan	55	5	9.09
Big Horn	21	2	9.52
Platte	28	3	10.71
Uinta	35	4	11.43
Goshen	32	4	12.50
Laramie	317	41	12.93
Teton	72	11	15.28
Albany	41	7	17.07
Johnson	34	6	17.65
Lincoln	32	6	18.75
Campbell	104	20	19.23
Sweetwater	149	31	20.81
Carbon	75	18	24.00
Converse	26	7	26.92
Natrona	226	63	27.88
Sublette	27	10	37.04
Fremont	34	15	44.12
Weston	4	2	50.00
Hot Springs	5	3	60.00
Washakie	3	3	100.00
<b>State of Wyoming</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>22.63</b>

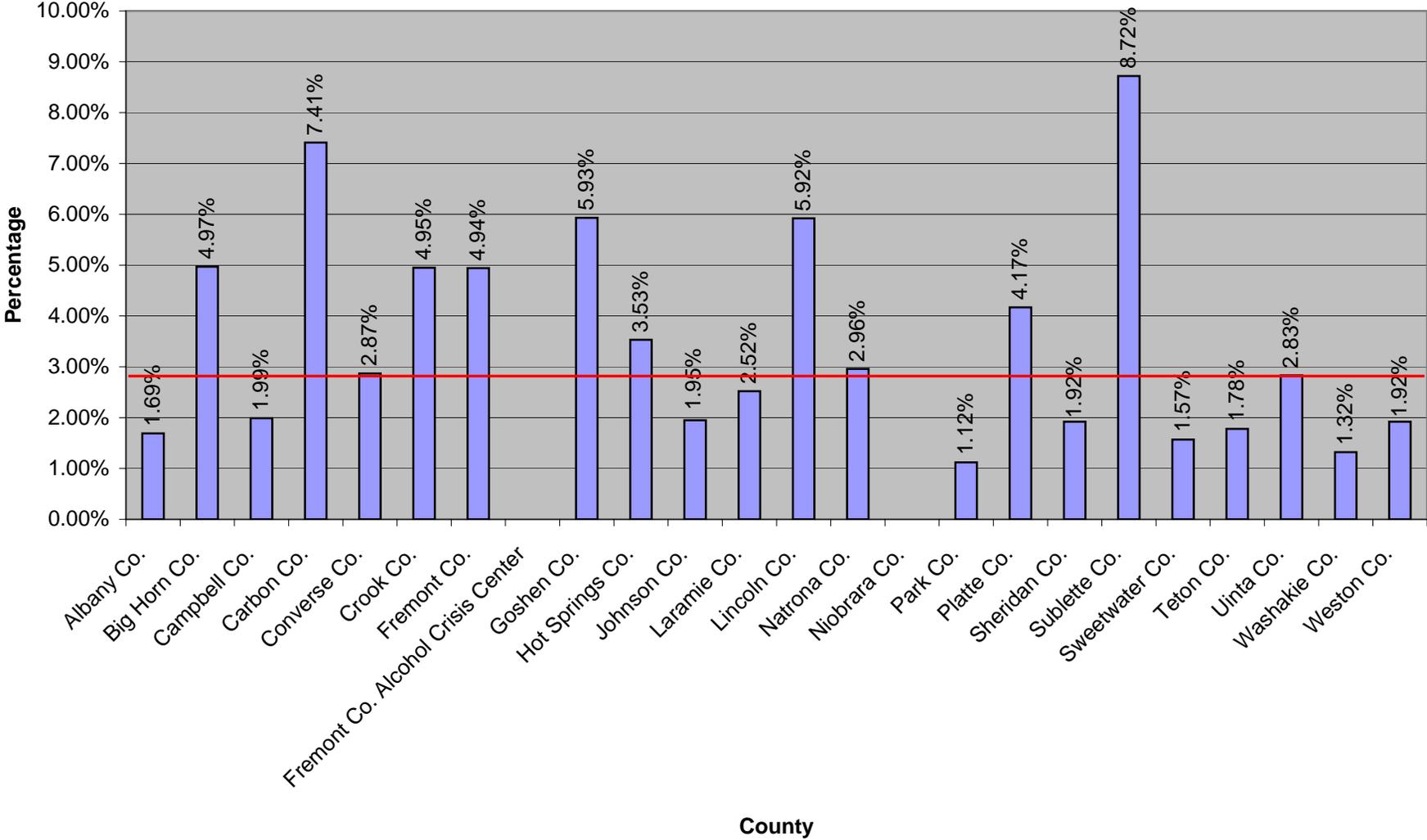
## Misdemeanor Arrests Involving Alcohol

Number and percent of misdemeanor arrests which involved alcohol. List is sorted in ascending order by percent of misdemeanor arrests which involved alcohol.

County	Number of Misdemeanor Arrests	Number of Misdemeanor Arrests which Involved Alcohol	Percent of Misdemeanor Arrests which Involved Alcohol
Laramie	1,189	590	49.62
Carbon	407	209	51.35
Sweetwater	1,195	614	51.38
Platte	132	69	52.27
Sublette	165	88	53.33
Uinta	298	162	54.36
Natrona	1,823	1,014	55.62
Goshen	146	82	56.16
Crook	124	73	58.87
Teton	770	458	59.48
Lincoln	157	94	59.87
Sheridan	402	245	60.95
Campbell	815	505	61.96
Big Horn	177	110	62.15
Johnson	164	103	62.80
Weston	55	35	63.64
Converse	193	124	64.25
Albany	389	283	72.75
Niobrara	23	17	73.91
Park	246	187	76.02
Fremont	583	478	81.99
Hot Springs	82	68	82.93
Washakie	72	70	97.22
<b>State of Wyoming</b>	<b>7978</b>	<b>5399</b>	<b>67.67</b>

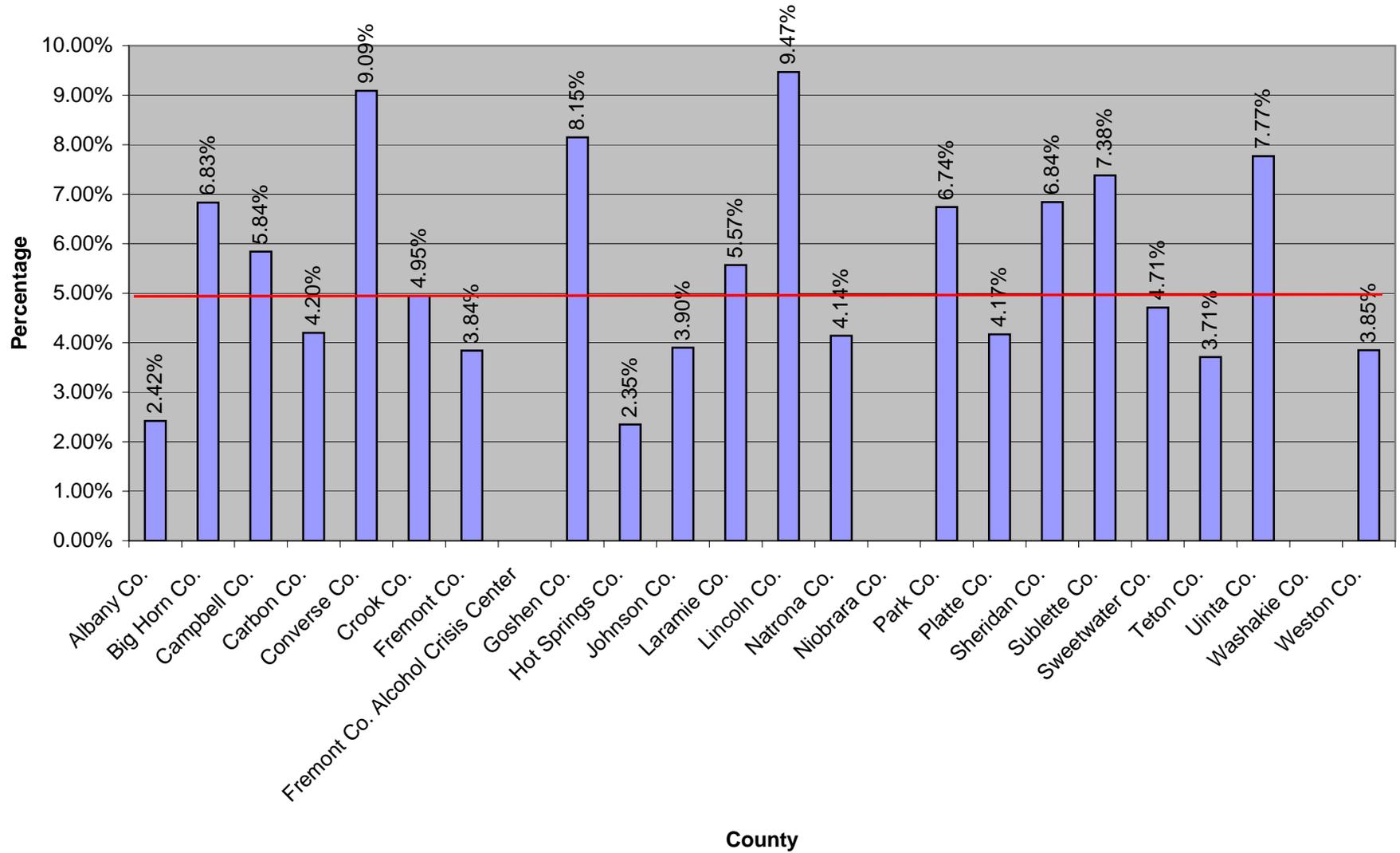
### Assault Arrests as a Percentage of All Arrests by County

(Red line indicates statewide percent - 2.85%)



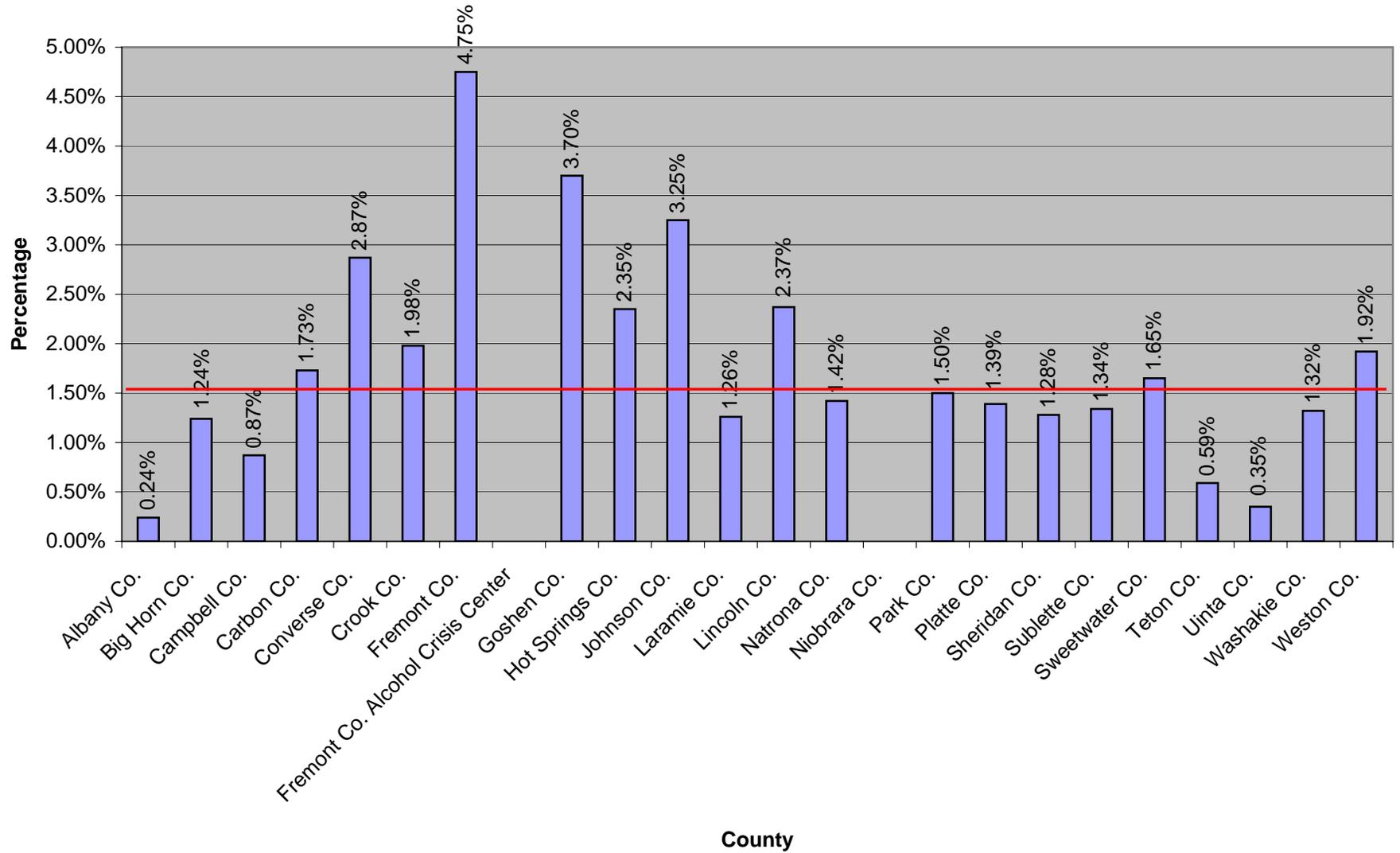
### Domestic Violence Arrests as a Percentage of All Arrests by County

(Red line indicates statewide percent - 4.98%)

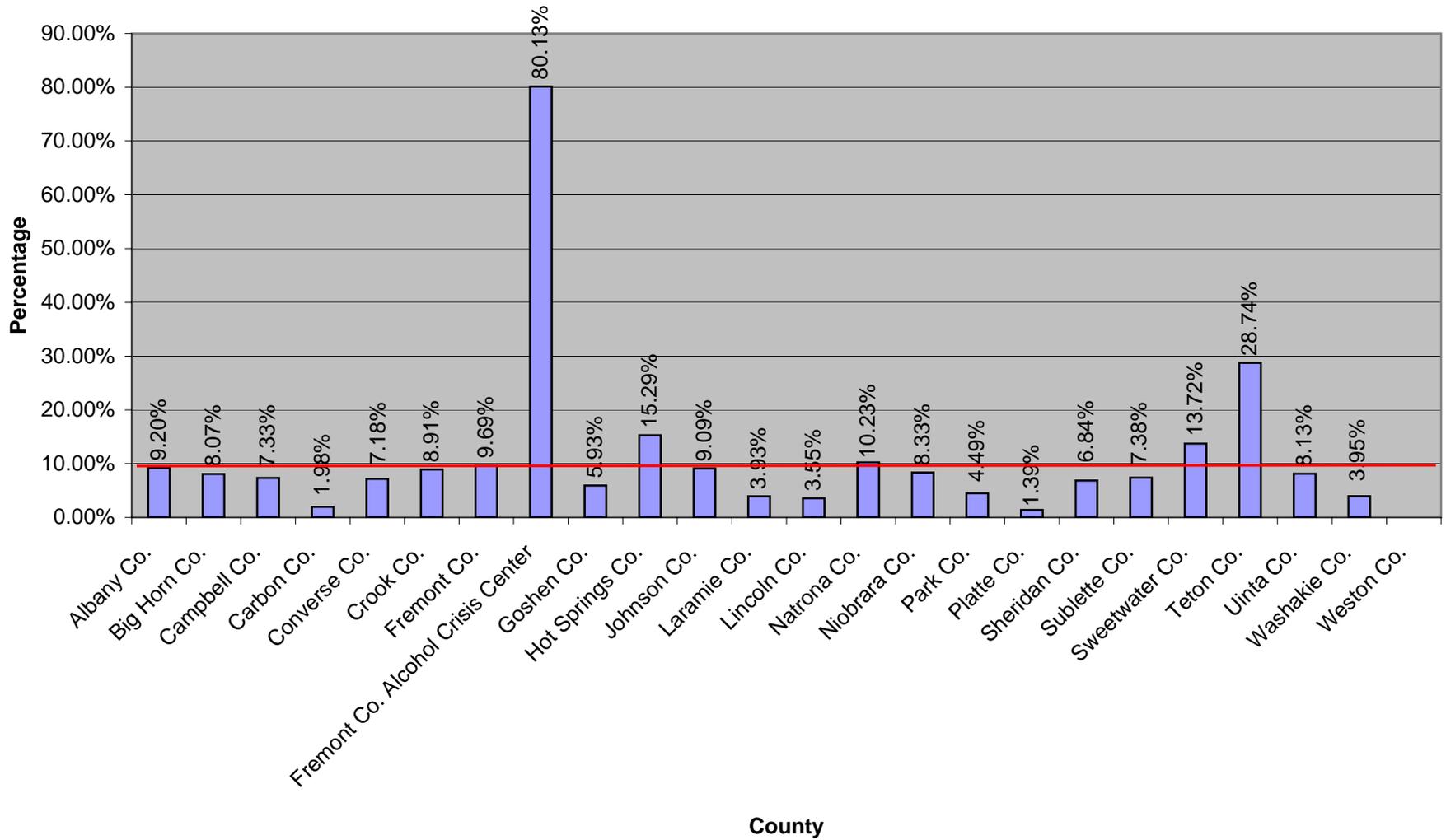


### Resisting Arrest Offenses as a Percentage of All Arrests by County

(Red line indicates statewide percent - 1.52%)

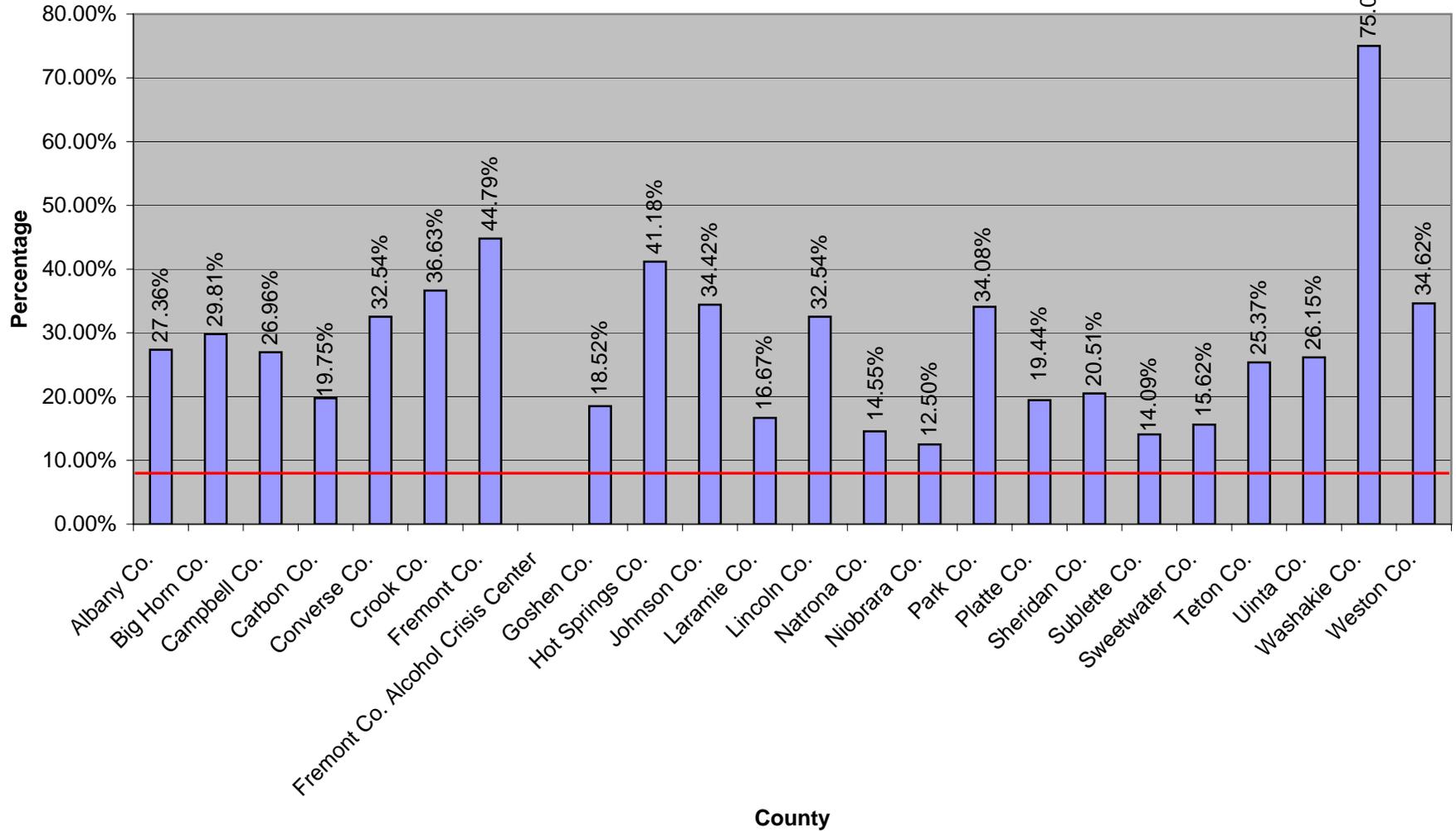


**Public Intoxication Arrests as a Percentage of All Arrests by County**  
 (Red line indicates statewide percent, excluding Fremont County Alcohol Crisis Center - 9.31%)



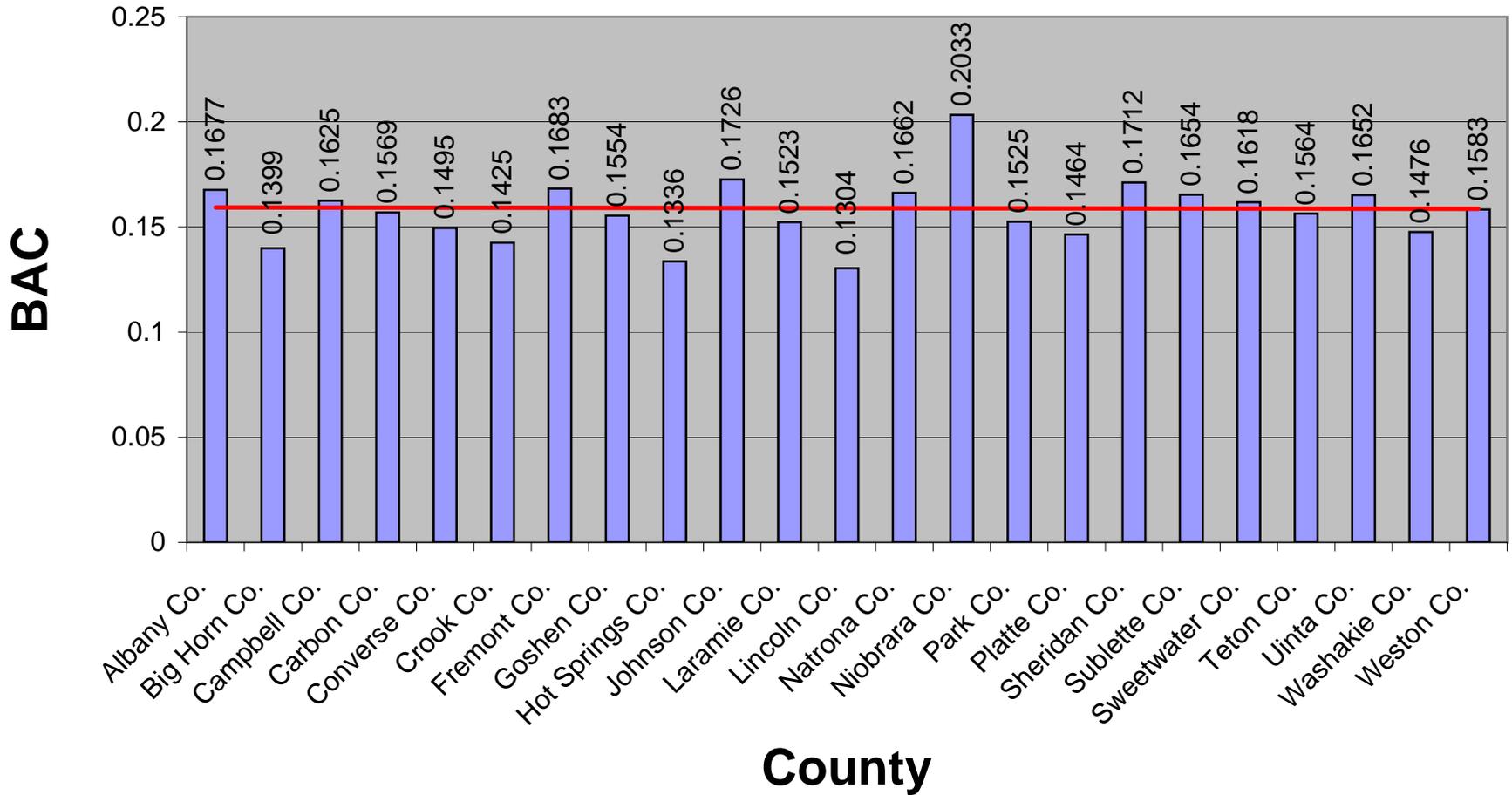
### DUI Arrests as a Percentage of All Arrests by County

(Red line indicates statewide percent - 22.47%)



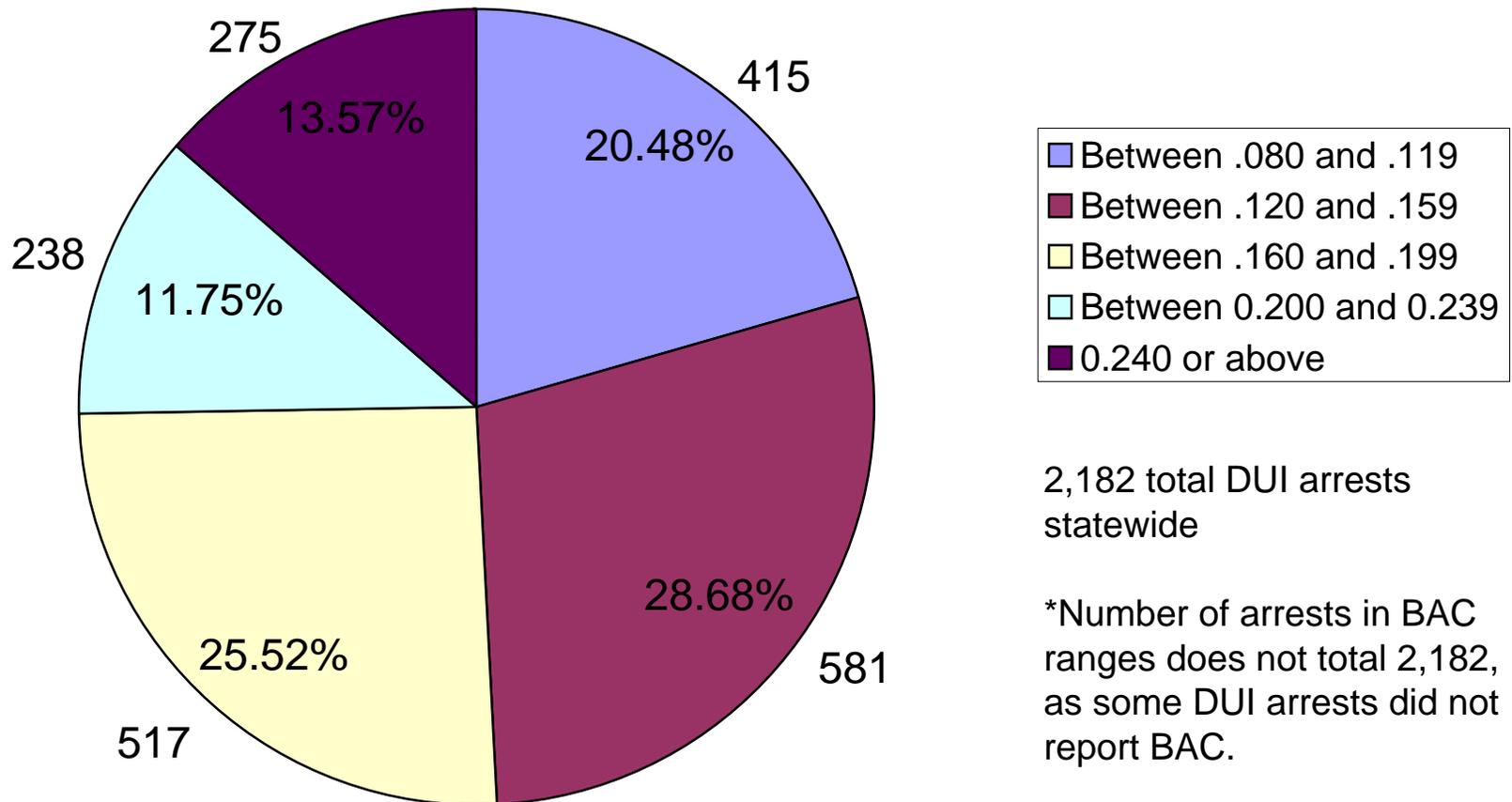
# Ave DUI BAC

(Red line indicates statewide average - 0.1593)

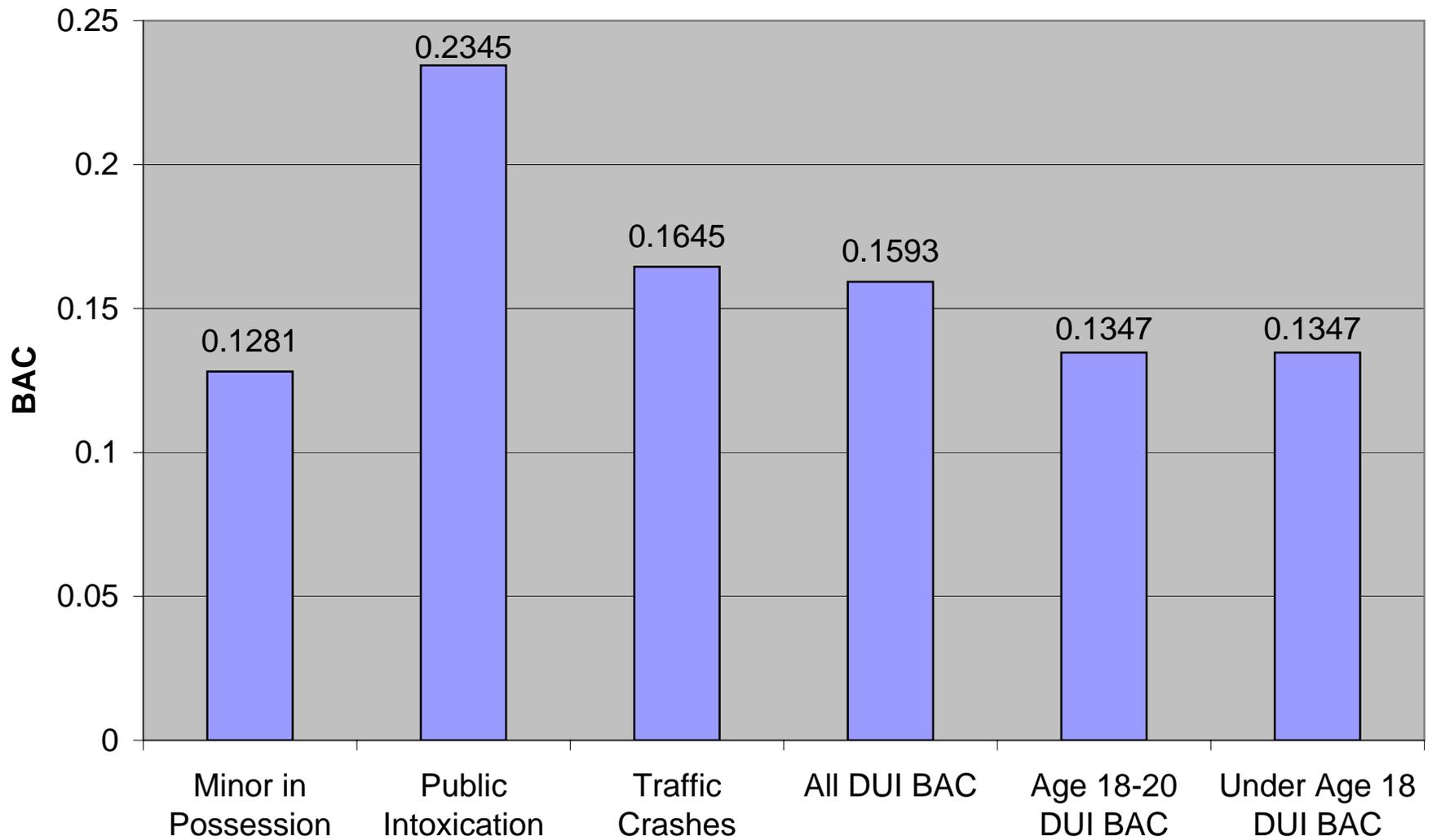


# DUI Arrests with Reported BAC in each Range

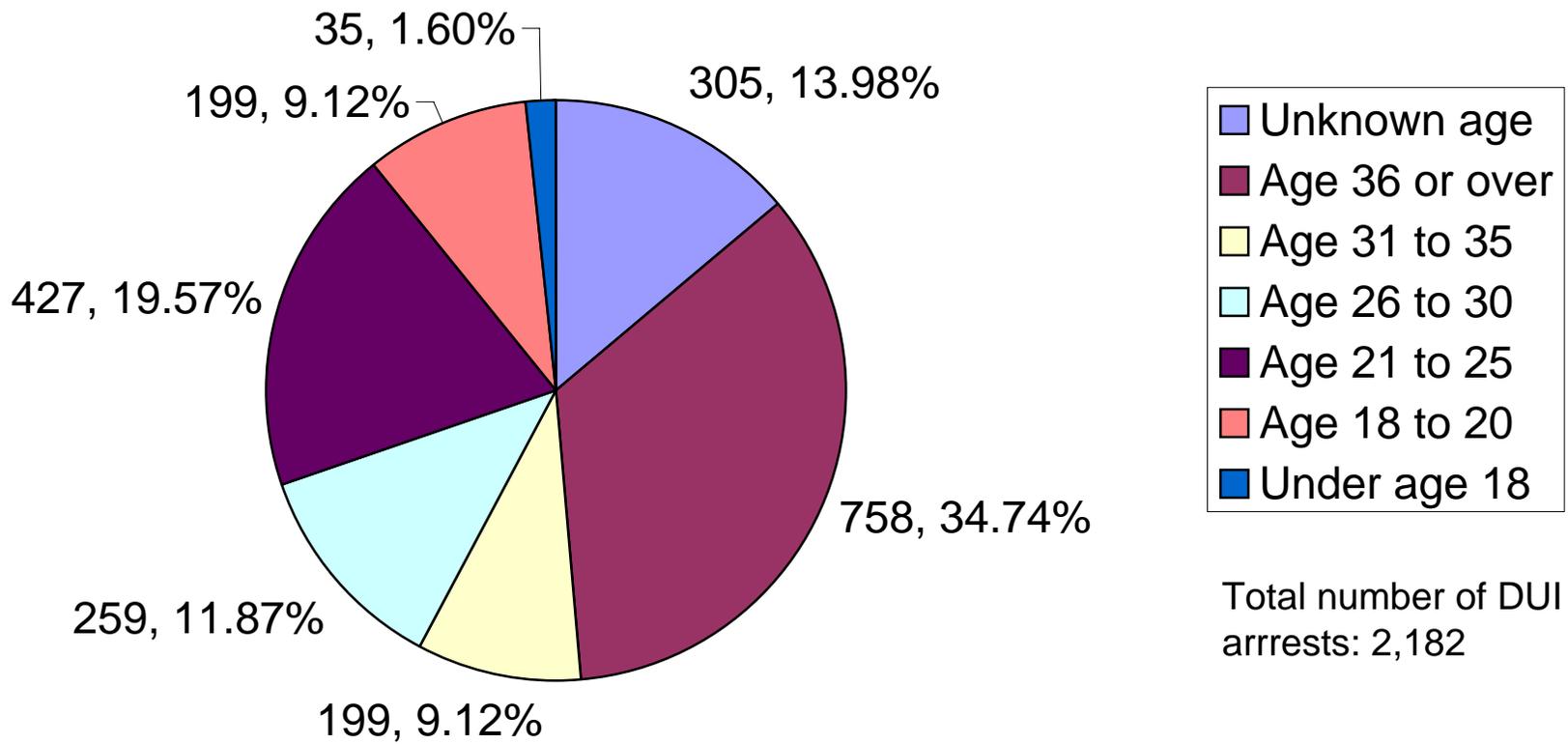
Number of DUI arrests with BAC in each range



## Statewide Average BAC

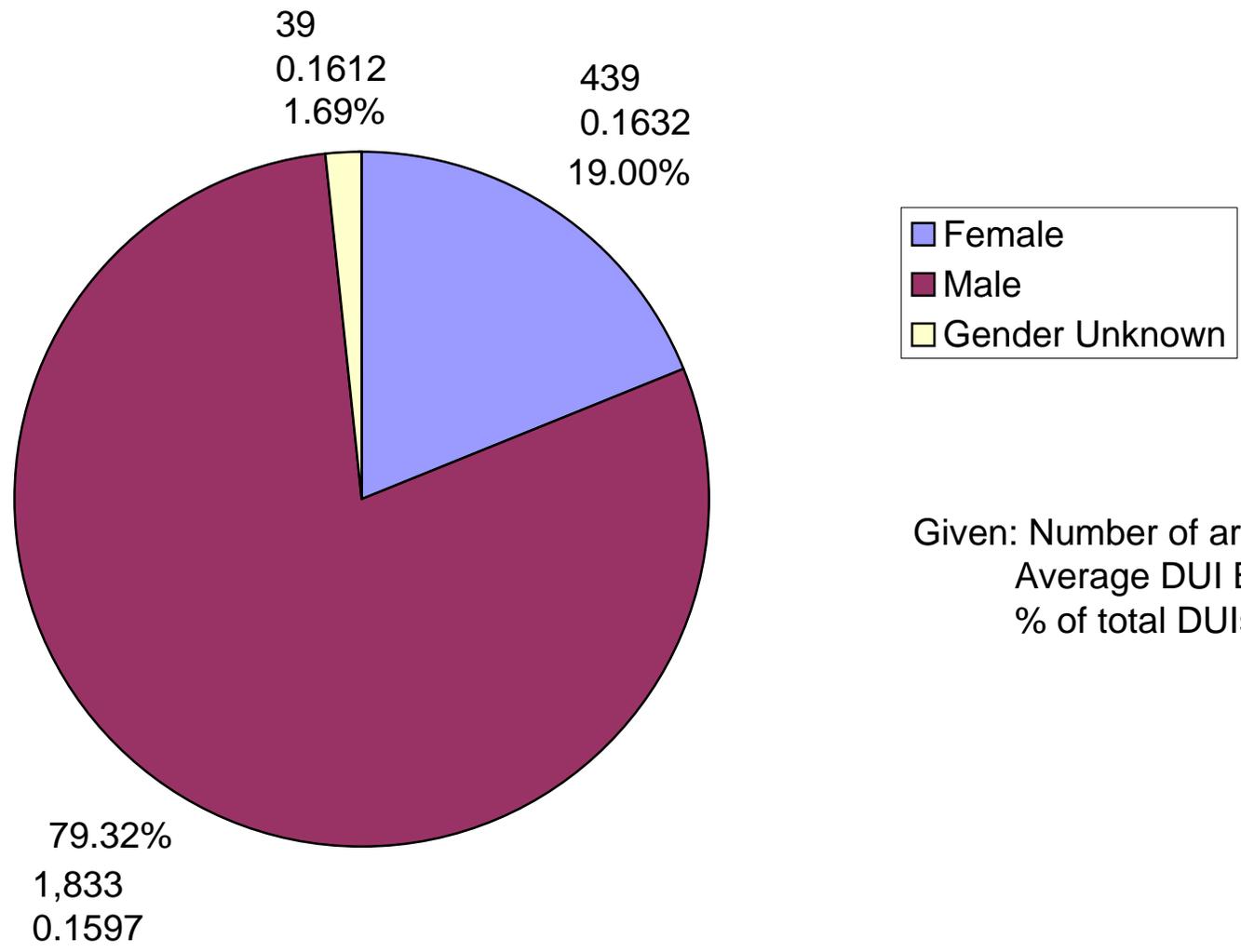


# DUI Arrests by Age

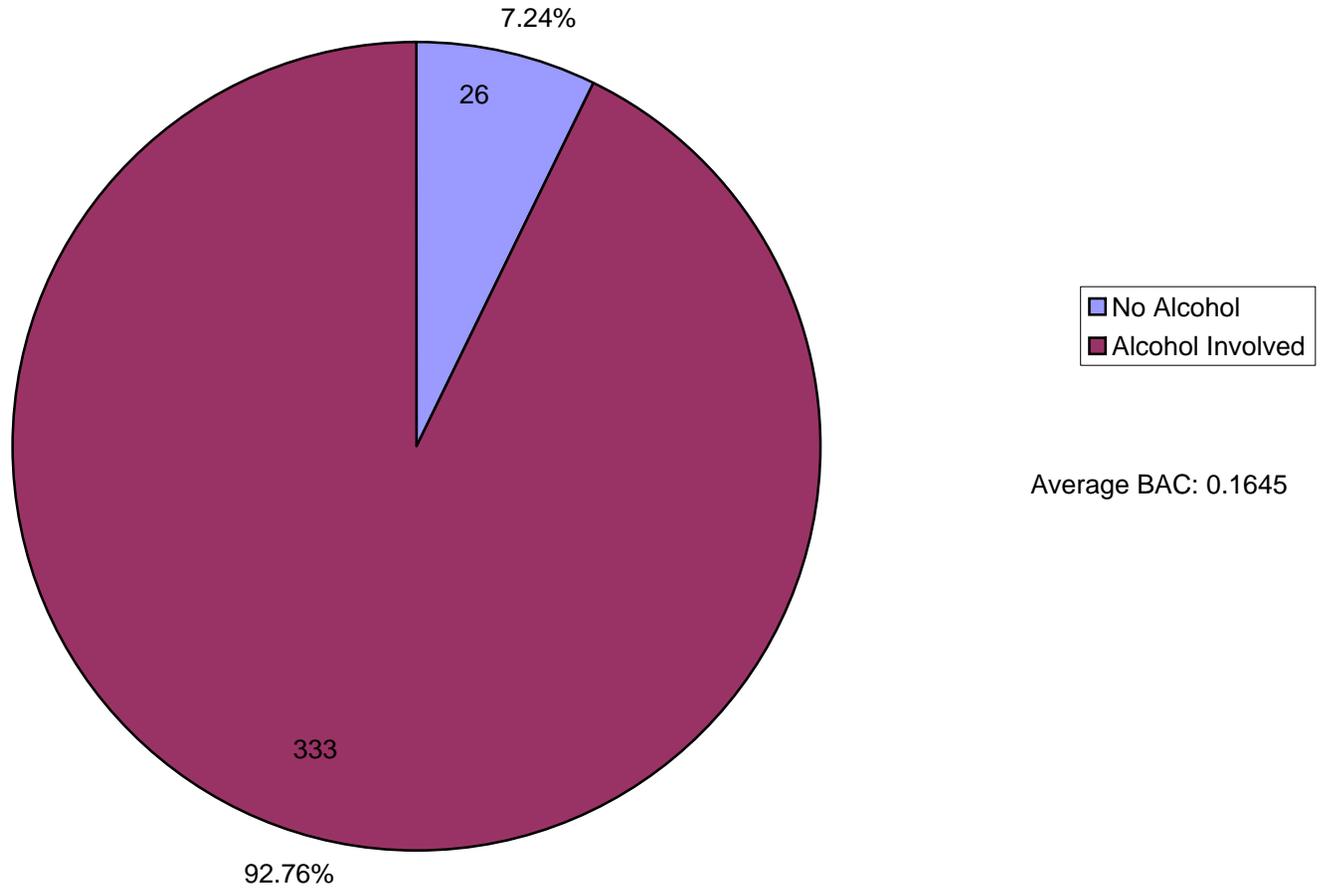


Given: Number of DUI arrests, percentage of all DUI arrests.

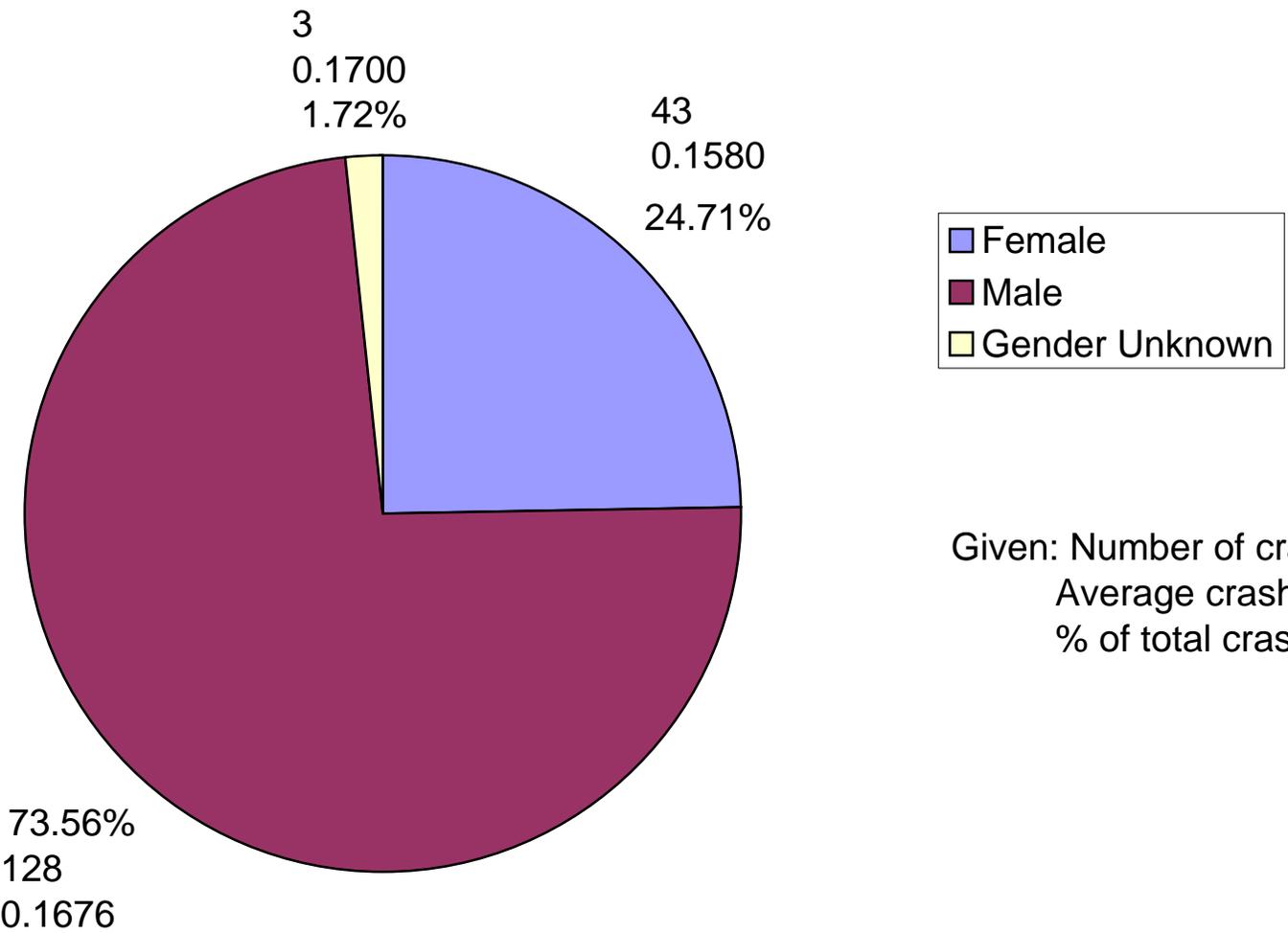
### DUI BAC by Gender



### Traffic Crashes - Alcohol Involved



# Traffic Crashes by Gender



Given: Number of crashes  
Average crash BAC  
% of total crashes

**Statewide Juvenile Arrests**  
**April 1, 2006 – September 30, 2006**

**Numbers by County**

<i>County</i>	<i>Total</i>			<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Resisting</i>		<i>Public</i>	<i>Alcohol</i>		<i>Meth</i>	<i>Other Drugs</i>	<i>Ave.</i>
<i>Department</i>	<i>Offenses</i>	<i>Misdemeanor</i>	<i>Felony</i>	<i>Violence</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Intoxication</i>	<i>Involved</i>	<i>DUI</i>	<i>Involved</i>	<i>Involved</i>	<i>Age</i>
State of Wyoming *	266	222	41	7	11	18	6	80	35	3	35	15.85
Albany Co.	8	7				1		4	1		1	16.38
Big Horn Co.	1	1										16.00
Campbell Co.	57	55	2		1			18	10		2	16.04
Carbon Co.	17	15	3		2	1		1	2	1	3	16.00
Converse Co.	8	5	4					2			2	16.00
Crook Co.	2		2									17.00
Fremont Co.	40	37	1	1	4	2	2	32	11		1	15.93
Fremont Crisis Ctr.												
Goshen Co.	5	2	3		1			1				15.60
Hot Springs Co.												
Johnson Co.												
Laramie Co.	60	48	10	3	3	11	3	11	3	1	11	15.30
Lincoln Co.	5	4	1	1		2		1			2	16.40
Natrona Co.	1	1										15.00
Niobrara Co.												
Park Co.	9	7	3					2	2		3	16.00
Platte Co.	8	3	4	1							4	15.38
Sheridan Co.	2	1	1									16.50
Sublette Co.	3	3						1	1		1	16.00
Sweetwater Co.	30	24	7	1			1	7	5	1	5	16.13
Teton Co.	7	7										16.00
Uinta Co.	3	2				1						15.67
Washakie Co.												
Weston Co.												

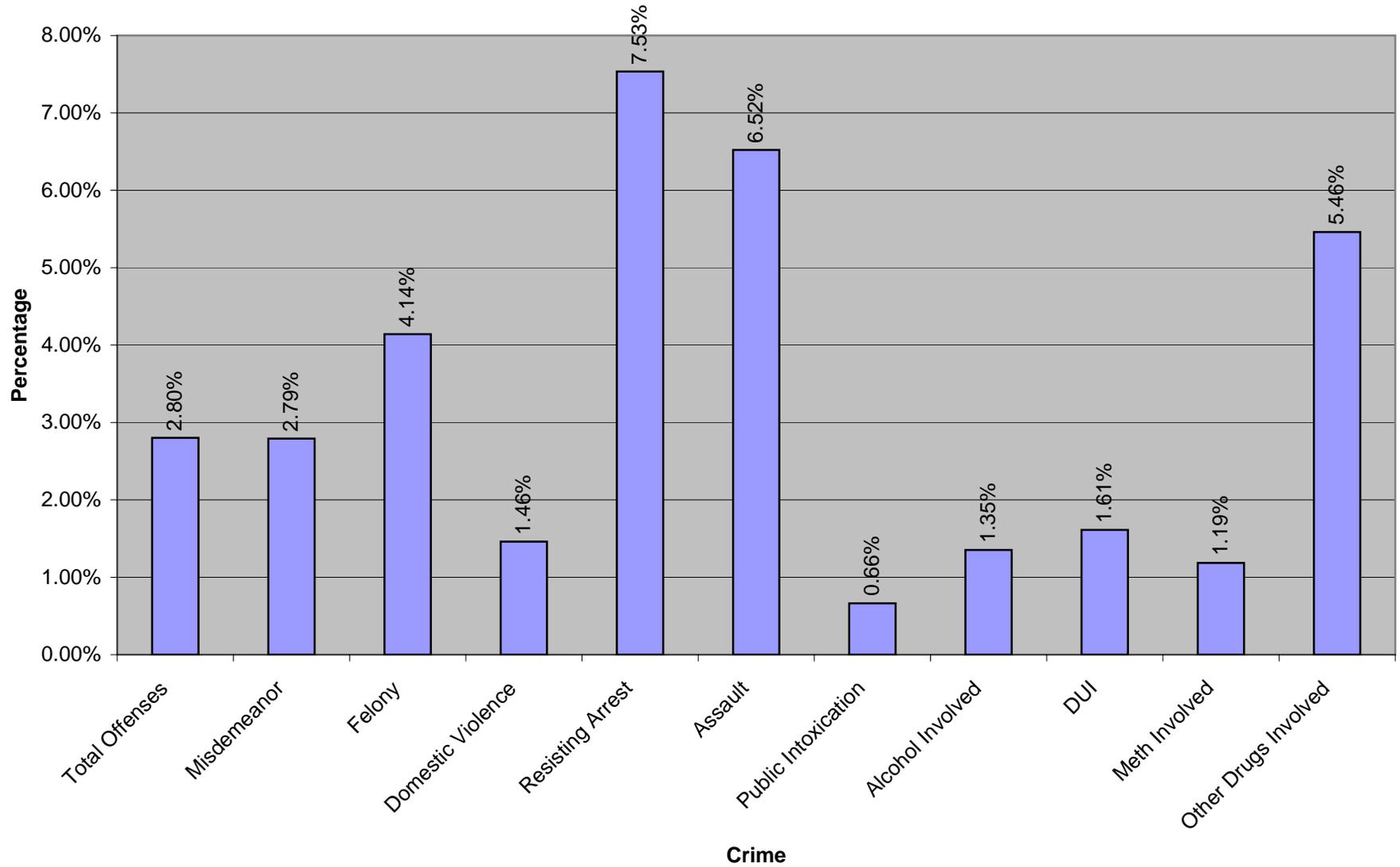
**Statewide Juvenile Arrests**  
**April 1, 2006 – September 30, 2006**

**Percents by County**

<i>County</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Resisting</i>		<i>Public</i>	<i>Alcohol</i>		<i>Meth</i>	<i>Other Drugs</i>	
<i>Department</i>	<i>Offenses</i>	<i>Misdemeanor</i>	<i>Felony</i>	<i>Violence</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Intoxication</i>	<i>Involved</i>	<i>DUI</i>	<i>Involved</i>	<i>Involved</i>
State of Wyoming	266	83.46%	15.41%	2.63%	4.14%	6.77%	2.26%	30.08%	13.16%	1.13%	13.16%
Albany Co.	8	87.50%				12.50%		50.00%	12.50%		12.50%
Big Horn Co.	1	100.00%									
Campbell Co.	57	96.49%	3.51%		1.75%			31.58%	17.54%		3.51%
Carbon Co.	17	88.24%	17.65%		11.76%	5.88%		5.88%	11.76%	5.88%	17.65%
Converse Co.	8	62.50%	50.00%					25.00%			25.00%
Crook Co.	2		100.00%								
Fremont Co.	40	92.50%	2.50%	2.50%	10.00%	5.00%	5.00%	80.00%	27.50%		2.50%
Fremont Crisis Ctr.											
Goshen Co.	5	40.00%	60.00%		20.00%			20.00%			
Hot Springs Co.											
Johnson Co.											
Laramie Co.	60	80.00%	16.67%	5.00%	5.00%	18.33%	5.00%	18.33%	5.00%	1.67%	18.33%
Lincoln Co.	5	80.00%	20.00%	20.00%		40.00%		20.00%			40.00%
Natrona Co.	1	100.00%									
Niobrara Co.											
Park Co.	9	77.78%	33.33%					22.22%	22.22%		33.33%
Platte Co.	8	37.50%	50.00%	12.50%							50.00%
Sheridan Co.	2	50.00%	50.00%								
Sublette Co.	3	100.00%						33.33%	33.33%		33.33%
Sweetwater Co.	30	80.00%	23.33%	3.33%			3.33%	23.33%	16.67%	3.33%	16.67%
Teton Co.	7	100.00%									
Uinta Co.	3	66.67%				33.33%					
Washakie Co.											
Weston Co.											

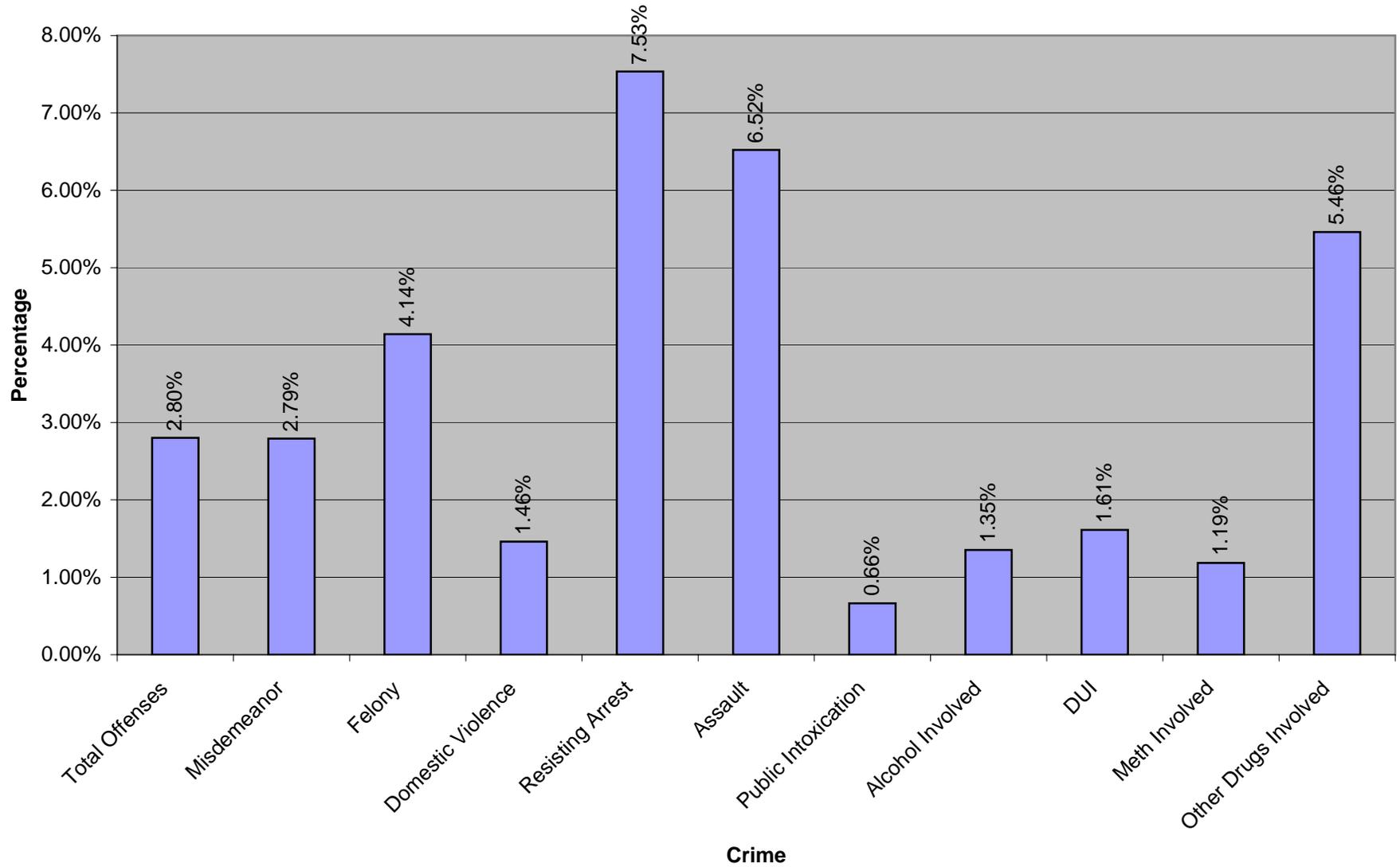
\* Total percents may not equal 100% due to lack of information, or a single arrest involving multiple crimes.

### Juvenile Arrests as a Percent of Total Arrests



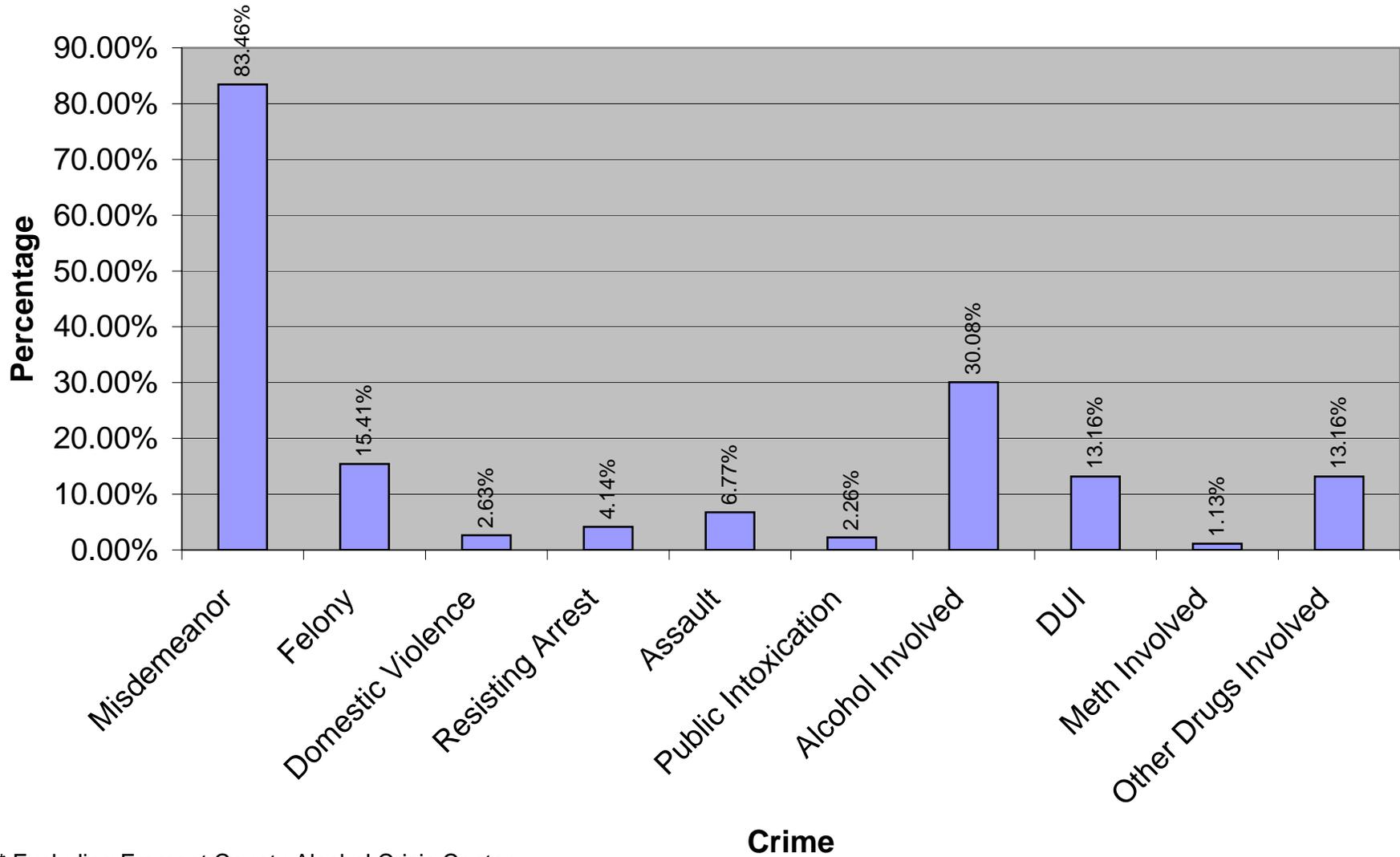
\* Excluding Fremont County Alcohol Crisis Center

### Juvenile Arrests as a Percent of Total Arrests by Category



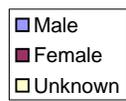
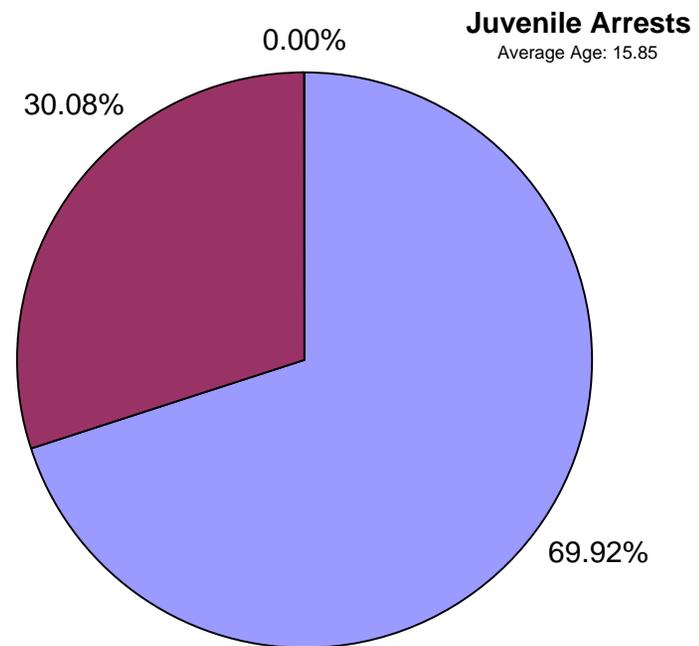
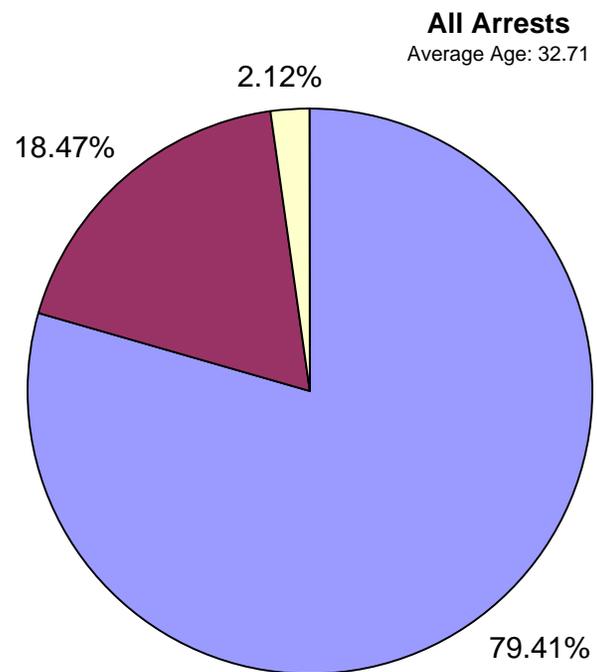
\* Excluding Fremont County Alcohol Crisis Center

## Crimes as a Percent of All Juvenile Arrests

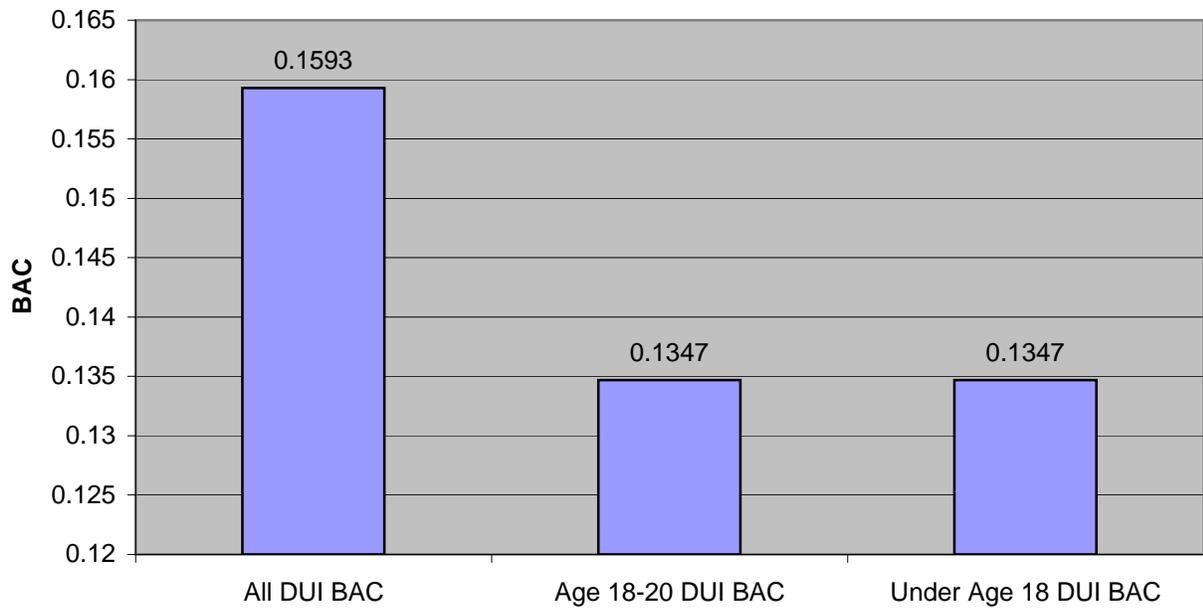


\* Excluding Fremont County Alcohol Crisis Center

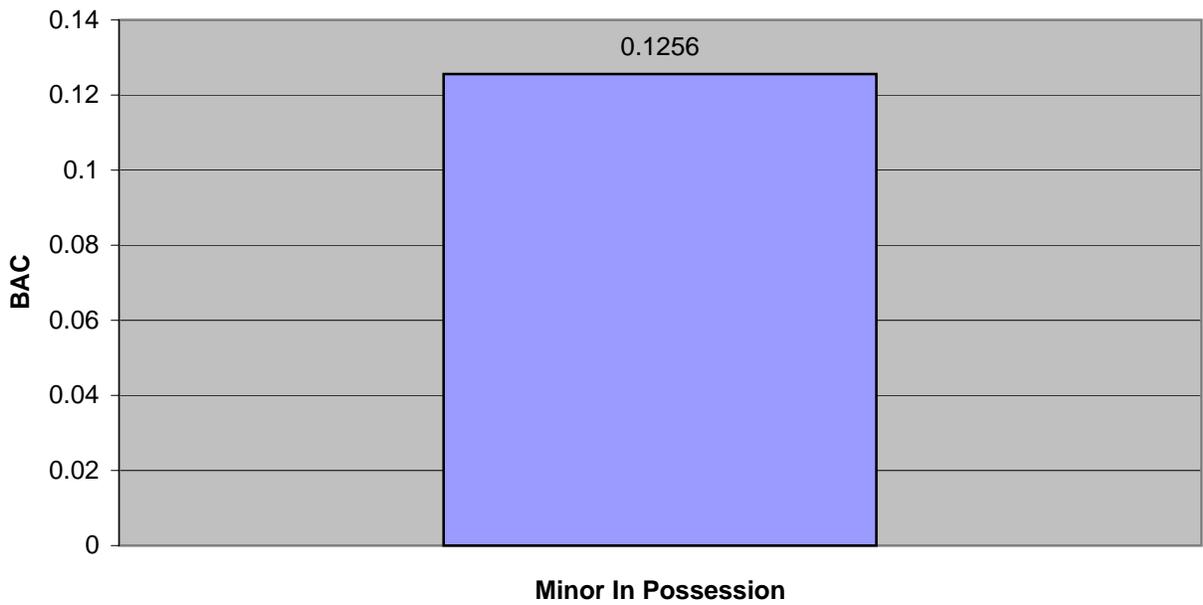
## Demographics



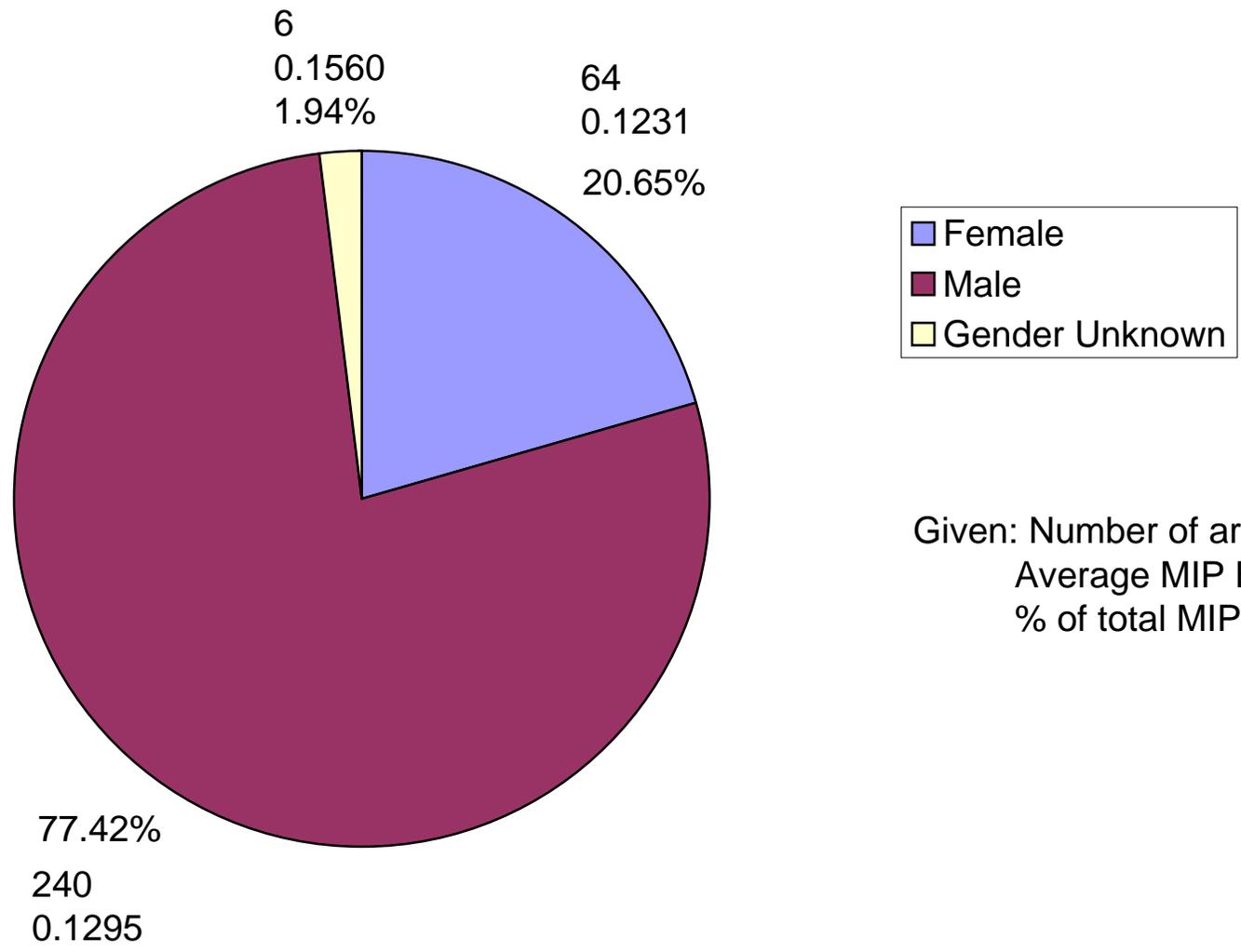
### Statewide BAC



### Minor In Possession Arrests

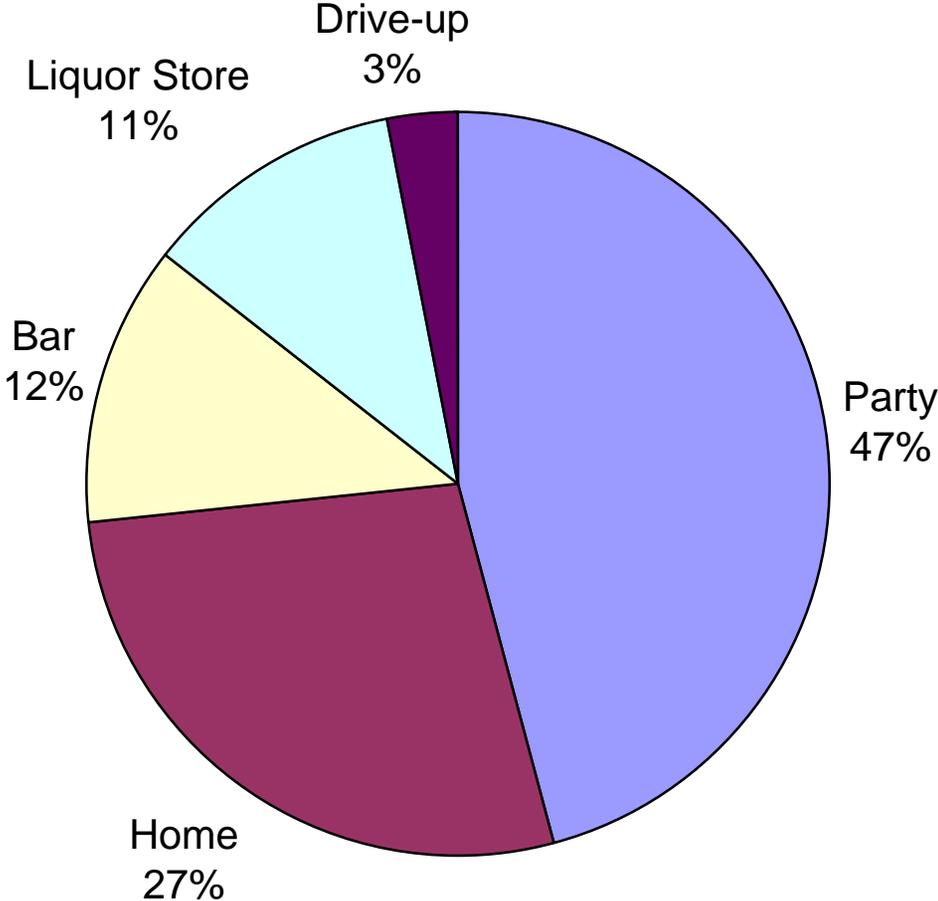


### MIP BAC by Gender



Given: Number of arrests  
Average MIP BAC  
% of total MIPs

# Where Minors Obtained Alcohol



\*Based on 415 reported responses

**Natrona County**  
**April 1, 2006 – September 30, 2006**

**Numbers by Department**

<i>County</i> <i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Offenses</i>	<i>Misdemeanor</i>	<i>Felony</i>	<i>Domestic</i> <i>Violence</i>	<i>Resisting</i> <i>Arrest</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Public</i> <i>Intoxication</i>	<i>Alcohol</i> <i>Involved</i>	<i>Traffic</i> <i>Crash</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Unknown</i> <i>Gender</i>	<i>Ave.</i> <i>Age</i>
Natrona	1691	1422	181	70	24	50	173	1021	67	345	1257	89	32.10
Casper PD	1113	960	104	57	17	39	162	729	49	227	828	58	31.77
DCI	14	3	12					1		7	6	1	31.88
Evansville PD	74	64	1	3	2	1	5	41		15	52	7	29.83
Midwest PD	1		1							1			39.00
Mills PD	140	125	9		2	1	6	79	5	32	104	4	35.41
Natrona SO	259	194	44	10	3	8		110	8	46	199	14	30.60
Other *	14	3	6					3		3	8	3	30.57
WHP	76	73	4			1		58	5	14	60	2	36.35

**Percents by Department**

<i>County</i> <i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Offenses</i>	<i>Misdemeanor</i>	<i>Felony</i>	<i>Domestic</i> <i>Violence</i>	<i>Resisting</i> <i>Arrest</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Public</i> <i>Intoxication</i>	<i>Alcohol</i> <i>Involved</i>	<i>Traffic</i> <i>Crash</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Unknown</i> <i>Gender</i>
Natrona	1691	84.09%	10.70%	4.14%	1.42%	2.96%	10.23%	60.38%	3.96%	20.40%	74.33%	5.26%
Casper PD	1113	86.25%	9.34%	5.12%	1.53%	3.50%	14.56%	65.50%	4.40%	20.40%	74.39%	5.21%
DCI	14	21.43%	85.71%					7.14%		50.00%	42.86%	7.14%
Evansville PD	74	86.49%	1.35%	4.05%	2.70%	1.35%	6.76%	55.41%		20.27%	70.27%	9.46%
Midwest PD	1		100.00%							100.00%		
Mills PD	140	89.29%	6.43%		1.43%	0.71%	4.29%	56.43%	3.57%	22.86%	74.29%	2.86%
Natrona SO	259	74.90%	16.99%	3.86%	1.16%	3.09%		42.47%	3.09%	17.76%	76.83%	5.41%
Other	14	21.43%	42.86%					21.43%		21.43%	57.14%	21.43%
WHP	76	96.05%	5.26%			1.32%		76.32%	6.58%	18.42%	78.95%	2.63%

\* "Other" includes DCF (1), DEA (3), Game & Fish (3), Other (2), US Marshal (2) and those records which did not indicate a department (3)

## MIP Arrests

County Department	DUI Offenses	MIP Arrests	% MIP to DUI	Average MIP BAC
Natrona	246	25	10.16%	0.1384
Casper PD	149	19	12.75%	0.1368
DCI				
Evansville PD	8	1	12.50%	0.1400
Midwest PD				
Mills PD	23			
Natrona SO	38	4	10.53%	0.1500
Other	2			
WHP	26	1	3.85%	0.1200

## DUI Arrests

County Department	Total Offenses	DUI Offenses	% DUI Of Total	Ave. BAC	Open Container	Passenger in Vehicle
Natrona	1691	246	14.55%	0.1662	24	11
Casper PD	1113	149	13.39%	0.1699	12	7
DCI	14					
Evansville PD	74	8	10.81%	0.1654	2	1
Midwest PD	1					
Mills PD	140	23	16.43%	0.1570		1
Natrona SO	259	38	14.67%	0.1660	5	1
Other	14	2	14.29%	0.1250		
WHP	76	26	34.21%	0.1567	5	1

## Underage DUI Arrests

County Department	DUI Offenses	Underage Offenses	% DUI Of Total	Ave. BAC	Open Container	Passenger in Vehicle
Natrona	246	33	13.41%	0.1481	2	2
Casper PD	149	26	17.45%	0.1484	2	2
DCI						
Evansville PD	8	1	12.50%	0.1400		
Midwest PD						
Mills PD	23	2	8.70%	0.1350		
Natrona SO	38	3	7.89%	0.1667		
Other	2					
WHP	26	1	3.85%	0.1200		

## Meth, Drugs and Public Intoxication

County Department	Total Offenses	Meth Involved	Other Drugs Involved	Public Intox.	Pub. Intox. Ave. BAC
Natrona	1691	53	106	173	0.1807
Casper PD	1113	29	63	162	0.1852
DCI	14	5	3		
Evansville PD	74	1	4	5	
Midwest PD	1				
Mills PD	140	10	12	6	0.1400
Natrona SO	259	4	16		
Other	14	3	1		
WHP	76	1	7		

## Traffic Crashes

County Department	Traffic Crashes	Alcohol Involved	Wearing Seatbelt	Average BAC
Natrona	67	61	11	0.1681
Casper PD	49	46	8	0.1623
DCI				
Evansville PD				
Midwest PD				
Mills PD	5	4		0.1750
Natrona SO	8	7	2	0.1833
Other				
WHP	5	4	1	0.1900

### Total Offenses-Alcohol Involvement

County Department	Total Offenses	Number Involving Alcohol	Percent of Total Involving Alcohol
Natrona	1691	1021	60.38%
Casper PD	1113	729	65.50%
DCI	14	1	7.14%
Evansville PD	74	41	55.41%
Midwest PD	1		
Mills PD	140	79	56.43%
Natrona SO	259	110	42.47%
Other	14	3	21.43%
WHP	76	58	76.32%

### Felony Offenses-Alcohol Involvement

County Department	Felony Offenses	Number Involving Alcohol	Percent of Felony Offenses Involving Alcohol
Natrona	181	48	26.52%
Casper PD	104	40	38.46%
DCI	12	1	8.33%
Evansville PD	1	1	100.00%
Midwest PD	1		
Mills PD	9	2	22.22%
Natrona SO	44	3	6.82%
Other	6		
WHP	4	1	25.00%

### Misdemeanor Offenses-Alcohol Involvement

County Department	Misdemeanor Offenses	Number Involving Alcohol	Percent of Misdemeanor Offenses Involving Alcohol
Natrona	1422	929	65.33%
Casper PD	960	657	68.44%
DCI	3		
Evansville PD	64	35	54.69%
Midwest PD			
Mills PD	125	74	59.20%
Natrona SO	194	103	53.09%
Other	3	3	100.00%
WHP	73	57	78.08%

### Domestic Violence-Alcohol Involvement

County Department	Domestic Violence Offenses	Number Involving Alcohol	Percent of Domestic Violence Offenses Involving Alcohol
Natrona	70	47	67.14%
Casper PD	57	38	66.67%
DCI			
Evansville PD	3	3	100.00%
Midwest PD			
Mills PD			
Natrona SO	10	6	60.00%
Other			
WHP			

### Resisting Arrest-Alcohol Involvement

County Department	Resisting Arrest Offenses	Number Involving Alcohol	Percent of Resisting Arrest Offenses Involving Alcohol
Natrona	24	19	79.17%
Casper PD	17	13	76.47%
DCI			
Evansville PD	2	2	100.00%
Midwest PD			
Mills PD	2	2	100.00%
Natrona SO	3	2	66.67%
Other			
WHP			

### Assault-Alcohol Involvement

County Department	Assault Offenses	Number Involving Alcohol	Percent of Assault Offenses Involving Alcohol
Natrona	50	25	50.00%
Casper PD	39	20	51.28%
DCI			
Evansville PD	1	1	100.00%
Midwest PD			
Mills PD	1	1	100.00%
Natrona SO	8	3	37.50%
Other			
WHP	1		

## *Location of Alcohol Consumption and Point of Sale by Department*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Location of Consumption</i>							<i>Point of Sale</i>					
	<i>Alcohol Involved</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Bar</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Car</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Bar</i>	<i>Drive Up</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Liquor Store</i>	<i>No Response</i>
Casper PD	729	161	218	56	34	51	208	98	223	9	39	53	307
DCI	1						1						1
Evansville PD	41	5	10	2	4	1	19	1	11		4		25
Midwest PD													
Mills PD	79	15	36	3	2	3	19	4	34	1	1	5	33
Natrona SO	110	20	41	10	9	6	22	11	41	4	11	5	35
Other	3			2		1					2		1
WHP	58	11	20	1	13	9	5	6	19	5	3	8	20
<b><i>Natrona County Totals</i></b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>422</b>

## *Location of Alcohol Consumption*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Bar Name</i>	<i>Number of Reports</i>						
Casper PD	Alibi	9		Paradise Liquor	3		Butch's	1
	Applebee's	1		Parkway Plaza	1		Cowboys	1
	Avalon	1		Powder River	1		Eagles	1
	Beacon	6		Rosie's	1		Fireside	1
	Butch's	9		Sandbar	18		Horshoe	2
	Cowboys	4	Evansville PD	Sidelines	31		North 40	1
	Drake's	1		Wonder Bar	7		Roadway	1
	Eagle Bowling	1		Avalon	1		Sidelines	2
	El Marko	2	Mills PD	Butch's	2		VFW	1
	Elks	1		Sidelines	1	WHP	Alibi	1
	Fire Rock	1		Baja Beach Club	2		Beacon Club	1
	Fireside	2		Beacon Club	16		Butch's Cowboys	1
	Four Aces	1		Butch's	1		Glenrock	2
	Galles	2		Cowboys	2		Moonlight	1
	Holiday Inn	1		Hidaway	4		Northern Dreams	1
	Mill View	1		OT	4		Old Chicago	1
	Moonlight	17	Natrona SO	Sandbar	2		Sage Club	1
	Northern Dreams	1		Sidelines	2		Shoshoni	1
				Bayou	1		Sunset Bar & Grill	1
				Beacon Club	3			

## Total Number of Reports to Number of Actual Arrests

	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>
<b>Albany</b>	97/159	114/155	77/77	45/117	66/120	131/157
<b>Big Horn</b>	48/51	23/22	57/57	42/40	23/23	24/24
<b>Campbell</b>	237/309	213/234	190/198	194/255	194/220	103/168
<b>Carbon</b>	85/103	71/95	70/87	103/117	148/127	81/104
<b>Converse</b>	40/39	46/46	49/49	48/42	51/56	48/55
<b>Crook</b>	11/17	17/19	33/33	25/26	37/36	18/23
<b>Fremont</b>	176/226	234/252	339/238	424/277	352/214	364/247
<b>Goshen</b>	33/39	32/37	45/45	48/52	35/32	35/38
<b>Hot Springs</b>	18/18	22/25	19/24	22/26	18/22	8/21
<b>Johnson</b>	31/34	33/34	26/29	33/31	40/39	33/41
<b>Laramie</b>	216/483	261/401	308/384	373/376	365/345	339/343
<b>Lincoln</b>	28/53	44/44	31/32	40/34	36/36	40/46
<b>Natrona</b>	408/588	421/664	379/658	408/654	416/669	375/581
<b>Niobrara</b>	2/4	8/8	10/9	1/2	13/9	3/3
<b>Park</b>	43/81	47/89	39/118	75/132	88/110	19/155
<b>Platte</b>	29/66	34/37	33/42	37/38	36/35	30/35
<b>Sheridan</b>	90/94	108/108	98/98	124/117	99/88	104/103
<b>Sublette</b>	34/39	41/46	41/57	55/69	34/38	21/31
<b>Sweetwater</b>	236/344	265/325	362/411	273/371	240/319	190/329
<b>Teton</b>	89/90	136/136	176/176	181/200	163/170	122/125
<b>Uinta</b>	68/90	90/99	91/113	58/93	43/46	35/33
<b>Washakie</b>	12/29	13/31	13/31	6/33	14/24	19/29
<b>Weston</b>	14/11	20/19	20/19	11/13	10/11	3/6

### Percent of Total Reports to Total Arrests

Albany	67.5%	Natrona	63.1%
Big Horn	100.0%	Niobrara	105.7%
Campbell	81.7%	Park	45.4%
Carbon	88.2%	Platte	78.7%
Converse	98.3%	Sheridan	102.5%
Crook	91.6%	Sublette	80.7%
Fremont	129.9%	Sweetwater	74.6%
Goshen	93.8%	Teton	96.7%
Hot Springs	78.7%	Uinta	81.2%
Johnson	94.2%	Washakie	43.5%
Laramie	79.8%	Weston	98.7%

# Evaluation of Alcohol Factors in Wyoming Custodial Arrests

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## 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.

### Albany

Jim Pond – Sheriff

Ron Culver

### Big Horn

Dave Mattis – Sheriff

Gale Larchick

Deb Rathbun

### Campbell

Bill Pownall – Sheriff

Rick Owsley

Shelly Walker

### Carbon

Jerry Colson – Sheriff

Randy Shinkle

Becky George

### Converse

John Bey – Sheriff

John Rabun

Jan Dillon

### Crook

Steve Stahla – Sheriff

John Rice

Peggy Boardman

### Fremont

Skip Hornecker – Sheriff

Jeff Nauman

Ron Blumenshine

### Fremont County ACC

Lisa Amos - Director

David Tappe

### Goshen

Don Murphy – Sheriff

Bryan Morehouse

Brenda Sishc

### Hot Springs

Lou Falgoust – Sheriff

Dan Pebbles

### Johnson

Steve Kozisek – Sheriff

Kevin Filbert

### Laramie

Danny Glick – Sheriff

Bill Long

Scott Alden

### Lincoln

Todd Smith – Sheriff

Bill Thek

### Natrona

Mark Benton – Sheriff

John Becker

Tammy Britton

### Niobrara

Rick Zerbe – Sheriff

Lori Doyle

Gayle Santistevan

### Park

Scott Steward – Sheriff

Steve Oliver

### Platte

Steve Keigley – Sheriff

Bernie Mathews

Lisa Millikin

### Sheridan

Dave Hofmeier – Sheriff

Dale Hall

Shari Lohse

### Sublette

Wayne Bardin – Sheriff

Melvin Bradish

Kathy Saxton

### Sweetwater

Danny Gray – Sheriff

Dean Titus

Gayle Taylor

### Teton

Bob Zimmer – Sheriff

Troy Sutton

Gaylen Merrell

### Uinta

Lou Napoli – Sheriff

Quincy Langford

### Washakie

Steve Rakness – Sheriff

James Yule

Wanda Richards

### Weston

Bill Ware

Nancy Mahaffey

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Dalene Call - WYDOT

The Public Affairs Office of the Wyoming Department of Transportation provided the photos of WHP scenario training and Wyoming traffic crashes for use in the cover design.

## 2006 - EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL FACTORS IN CUSTODIAL ARRESTS

### Albany County Sheriff's Department

OFFICER or CR NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

*The following information is being collected in an effort to evaluate alcohol factors in custodial and DUI arrests in all twenty-three counties in Wyoming. This data will be collected for a period of six months (April through September 2006) and will be used for statistical analysis purposes only. Please fill out a separate form for every person being booked into your facility.*

*Please fill in the information based on your knowledge of the case, personal observations, and/or questioning of the person arrested. The person should be advised that no case sensitive information is being recorded and that this information is being collected for statistical purposes only. A copy of the final report will be provided to every participating agency. Thanks for your help.*

**DEPARTMENT** (Agency affecting arrest and if Agency is not listed please fill in OTHER )

Albany SO		Laramie PD		UW PD		WHP		G&F		Other	
-----------	--	------------	--	-------	--	-----	--	-----	--	-------	--

**OFFENSE CHARGED** (mark whether felony or misdemeanor AND type of crime)

Misdemeanor		Felony		Domestic Violence		Assault		Resisting Arrest		Public Intoxication	
Warrant		FTA		FTP							

MALE		FEMALE		AGE	
------	--	--------	--	-----	--

*(Note if you can detect the presence of alcohol or if person was drinking prior to arrest)*

ALCOHOL INVOLVED	Yes		No		DRUGS INVOLVED (If Known)	Yes		No		Meth	
------------------	-----	--	----	--	---------------------------	-----	--	----	--	------	--

**DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE** (provide BAC level AND method of testing AND whether BAC was refused AND indicate if seatbelt was worn)

BAC		Intoximeter		PBT		Blood Test		Refused Test		UA	
Seatbelt worn	Yes	No	Open Container	Yes	No	If Yes, was passenger in the vehicle?	Yes	No			

*(note whether traffic crash was a factor in the arrest)*

TRAFFIC CRASH INVOLVED	Yes		No	
------------------------	-----	--	----	--

**MINOR IN POSSESSION** (if youth is taken into custody, note BAC level and method of testing)

BAC		Intoximeter		PBT	
-----	--	-------------	--	-----	--

**LOCATION OF LAST CONSUMPTION** (Please fill in Bar Name if known AND Other Location if different from what is listed)

Home		Bar	Bar Name		Car		Party/Event		Did not respond		Other Location	
------	--	-----	----------	--	-----	--	-------------	--	-----------------	--	----------------	--

**POINT OF SALE OR WHERE ALCOHOL WAS OBTAINED** (the alcohol that was being consumed just prior to arrest)

Home		Bar		Drive-up		Liquor Store		Party		Did not respond	
------	--	-----	--	----------	--	--------------	--	-------	--	-----------------	--

# WYOMING'S ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT EDUCATIONAL GUIDE

## MALES - APPROXIMATE ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (AC) PERCENTAGE

Estimates based on physically fit adult males who consume the alcohol over a one hour period.

DRINKS	BODY WEIGHT IN POUNDS								Nov-06	
	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	The <b>Only</b> Safe Driving Limit	
1	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	Impairment Begins	
2	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03		
3	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	Driving Skills Significantly Affected	
4	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06		
5	0.19	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.08	Legally Intoxicated Criminal Penalties	
6	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.09		
7	0.26	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.11		
8	0.30	0.25	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.13		
9	0.34	0.28	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.14		
10	0.37	0.31	0.27	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.16		
11	0.41	0.34	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.21	0.18	0.17		
12	0.45	0.37	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.19		
13	0.48	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.27	0.25	0.22	0.20		
14	0.52	0.44	0.37	0.33	0.30	0.26	0.24	0.22		
15	0.56	0.47	0.40	0.35	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.23		
16	0.60	0.50	0.43	0.37	0.34	0.30	0.27	0.25		
17	0.63	0.53	0.45	0.40	0.36	0.32	0.29	0.27		
18	0.67	0.56	0.48	0.42	0.38	0.34	0.30	0.28		
19	0.71	0.59	0.51	0.44	0.40	0.36	0.32	0.30		Possible Coma or Death from Respiratory Paralysis
20	0.74	0.62	0.53	0.49	0.42	0.38	0.33	0.31		
21	0.78	0.65	0.56	0.51	0.44	0.40	0.35	0.33		

**DRIVING IMPAIRED**  
AC = .05% - .07%

Subtract .01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.  
One drink is 1.25 ounces of 80 proof liquor,  
12 ounces of beer, or 5 ounces of table wine.

**LEGALLY INTOXICATED**  
AC = .08% AND UP

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

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

# WYOMING'S ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT EDUCATIONAL GUIDE

## FEMALES - APPROXIMATE ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (AC) PERCENTAGE

Estimates based on physically fit adult females who consume the alcohol over a one hour period.

DRINKS	BODY WEIGHT IN POUNDS								Nov-06
	90	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	The <b>Only</b> Safe Driving Limit
1	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	Impairment Begins
2	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	
3	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	Driving Skills Significantly Affected
4	0.20	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	
5	0.25	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.10	Legally Intoxicated Criminal Penalties
6	0.30	0.27	0.23	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.12	
7	0.35	0.32	0.27	0.23	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.14	
8	0.40	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.18	0.17	
9	0.45	0.41	0.34	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.19	
10	0.51	0.46	0.37	0.32	0.29	0.26	0.22	0.21	
11	0.56	0.50	0.42	0.36	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.23	
12	0.61	0.55	0.45	0.39	0.35	0.31	0.27	0.25	
13	0.66	0.59	0.49	0.42	0.37	0.33	0.29	0.27	
14	0.71	0.64	0.53	0.45	0.40	0.36	0.31	0.29	
15	0.76	0.68	0.57	0.48	0.43	0.38	0.34	0.31	
16	0.81	0.73	0.61	0.52	0.46	0.41	0.36	0.33	
17	0.86	0.77	0.64	0.55	0.49	0.43	0.38	0.36	
18	0.91	0.82	0.68	0.58	0.52	0.46	0.40	0.38	
19	0.96	0.87	0.71	0.61	0.55	0.49	0.42	0.40	Possible Coma or Death from Respiratory Paralysis
20	1.02	0.91	0.76	0.65	0.58	0.54	0.45	0.42	
21	1.07	0.96	0.79	0.69	0.61	0.56	0.47	0.44	

**DRIVING IMPAIRED**  
AC = .05% - .07%

Subtract .01% for each 40 minutes of drinking.  
One drink is 1.25 ounces of 80 proof liquor,  
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\* Guide developed by J.Anderle, Laramie PD and Mike Moore, Wyoming Chemical Testing

# Evaluation of Alcohol Factors in Wyoming Custodial Arrests

## PROJECT MANAGER VITA

### CONTACT INFORMATION:

Ernest L. Johnson, Director of Services  
Johnson & Associates  
1036 Durango  
Douglas, WY 82633  
Phone: (307) 351-8614  
Fax: (307) 358-4315  
E-mail: [janda@communicomm.com](mailto:janda@communicomm.com)

### 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 twenty years experience in training executives to achieve excellence in government, manage and implement change, increase organizational effectiveness, and maximize program efficiency.
- Conducted in-depth management studies for criminal justice agencies for the states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. These studies assessed the delivery of program services by agencies with statewide responsibilities with a focus towards increasing organizational efficiency and agency credibility.
- Over twenty-five years of experience in researching, writing, and administering a wide 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.
  - 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
  - Currently serving as the Facilitator for the Wyoming Seat Belt Coalition

ATTACHMENT “D”

## Evaluation of Alcohol Factors in Wyoming Custodial Arrests

### Project Manager Vita (continued)

- Twenty 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 member - Criminal Justice Department - University of Wyoming (September 2000 to present)
  - Currently teaching the following courses: Criminal Justice Management; Concepts of Modern Policing; Ethics in the Administration of Justice; Criminal Justice Civil Liability; Politics and the Judicial Process; and Police Deviance.
  
- Management consultant for the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police - Projects completed or currently in progress:
  - Evaluation of Alcohol Factors in Custodial Arrest in Wyoming – May 2005
  - Statewide Public Opinion Survey: Alcohol Issues and Policies (phone survey of 4,600 residents of Wyoming – Report released November 2006
  - Evaluation of Alcohol Factors in Custodial Arrest in Wyoming - 2006: Phase I (data collection) has been completed, Phase II (Analysis, Findings and Strategies)
  - 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 fourth year of operation in Wyoming.