

FILED
OCT 02 2023

Jill Kiester Clerk of District Court
By: *Shaye Smith* Deputy

IN THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

IN AND FOR NATRONA COUNTY, WYOMING

CITY OF CASPER, WYOMING, and)
WYOMING ASSOCIATION OF RISK)
MANAGEMENT,)

Petitioners,)

vs.)

SOFIA SARIC; the CASPER STAR-)
TRIBUNE; RODGER McDANIEL; and)
LINDA LENNEN, Individually and as the)
Mother of DOUGLAS BURTON ONEYEAR,)
and as the Wrongful Death Representative and)
the Personal Representative of the Estate of)
DOUGLAS BURTON ONEYEAR, Deceased,)

Respondents.)

Civil Action No. 113188

PETITIONERS CITY OF CASPER AND WYOMING ASSOCIATION OF RISK
MANAGEMENT'S PETITION, PURSUANT TO W.S. 16-4-203(g), TO RESTRICT
DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

COME NOW Petitioners City of Casper, Wyoming and Wyoming Association of Risk Management (hereinafter individually "City" and "WARM," and collectively "Petitioners"), by and through their attorneys Hampton K. O'Neill and John A. Masterson of Welborn Sullivan Meck & Tooley, P.C., and respectfully state and petition the Court as follows:

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND FACTS

This *Petition to Restrict Disclosure of Confidential Settlement Agreement* (“Petition”) is filed in response to: 1) a public records request made by Casper Star-Tribune reporter Sofia Saric, pursuant to the Wyoming Public Records Act W.S. §§ 16-4-201 *et seq.* (“WPRA”) seeking disclosure of the *Full and Final Release and Settlement Agreement* (“Settlement Agreement”) that resolved the lawsuit entitled *Linda Lennen, Individually and as the Mother of Douglas Burton Oneyear, and as the Wrongful Death Representative and the Personal Representative of the Estate of Douglas Burton Oneyear, Deceased v. City of Casper, Wyoming, Casper Police Department, Officer Jonathan Schlager and Officer Cody Meyers*, Civil Action No. 110001 (the “Civil Action”); and 2) a public records request by Rodger McDaniel, to the City only, for “records and documents showing the specific amounts of any and all payments made to the plaintiff(s) as part of the settlement of the [Civil Action] . . . and the total amount of attorney’s fees and other costs paid in defending it.” *See*, Government Public Record Request, dated September 11, 2023, signed by Mr. McDaniel, attached as **Exhibit “B.”**

Ms. Saric made her initial public records requests to the City and WARM in July 2023. These requests were denied because the Settlement Agreement contained a confidentiality clause. In response, on August 11, 2023, Ms. Saric submitted an appeal of the denials to Wyoming’s public records ombudsman, Ms. Charlotte Martinez. *See*, August 11, 2023 email from Saric to Ombudsman, attached as **Exhibit “A”** and incorporated herein by this reference. In her appeal to Ms. Martinez, Ms. Saric claims that the August 8, 2023 Wyoming Supreme Court decision of *Gates v. Mem'l Hosp. of Converse Cnty. – Advanced Med. Hometown Care by & through Bd. of Trustees of Mem'l Hosp. of Converse Cnty.*, 2023 WY 77, 533 P.3d 493 (Wyo. 2023) holds that she is entitled to the Settlement Agreement. Mr. McDaniel makes the same argument.

Petitioners dispute Ms. Saric's and Mr. McDaniel's sweeping interpretation of *Gates* and hereby petition the Court to exercise its authority under W.S. § 16-4-203(g) to restrict the disclosure of the Settlement Agreement, notwithstanding the fact that the Settlement Agreement might otherwise be available to public inspection, because release of this record would do substantial injury to the public interest.

II. ARGUMENT

1. The WRPA does not require the production of all public records

The public's right of access to government records is not absolute. As the Court noted in *Powder River Basin Res. Council v. Wyoming Oil & Gas Conservation Comm'n*, 2014 WY 37, ¶ 35, 320 P.3d 222, 231 (Wyo. 2014), the WPRA “[strik[es] a delicate balance between the public's right of access to government records and the protection of proprietary information” and “contains several exemptions from disclosure, [some of] which are set forth in §§ 16-4-203(b) & (d).” See also *Aland v. Mead*, 2014 WY 83, ¶ 14, 327 P.3d 752, 759 (Wyo. 2014) (stating “[a]s is apparent from the [WPRA]’s exemption provisions, however, the legislature also recognized that the disclosure of certain documents could be contrary to the public interest.”). The WPRA includes additional exemptions, including the particular exemption at issue here, W.S. 16-4-203(g), which states in relevant part:

If, in the opinion of the official custodian of any public record, disclosure of the contents of the record would do substantial injury to the public interest, notwithstanding the fact that the record might otherwise be available to public inspection, he may apply to the district court of the district in which the record is located for an order permitting him to restrict disclosure. After hearing, the court may issue an order upon a finding that disclosure would cause substantial injury to the public interest.

Application of this specific exemption is appropriate in cases such as this where the specific exemptions listed in W.S. §§ 16-4-203(b) & (d) may not apply, but there is, in the opinion of the district court, a finding that “substantial injury to the public interest” might result from disclosure.

Petitioners recognize that the WPRA “creates a presumption that the denial of inspection of a public record is contrary to public policy.” *Gates* at 500 (citing *Laramie Cnty. Sch. Dist. No. One v. Cheyenne Newspapers, Inc.*, 2011 WY 55, 250 P.3d 522, 525 (Wyo. 2011)). However, simply because denial is against public policy generally does not mean that denial is forbidden; it just must be justified. As the Court in *Gates* noted, “... the custodian must explain why she denied access to specified records, and/or explain why the court should not grant the requesting party some relief from the custodian’s decision.” *Id.* at 500-01 (citing *Guy v. Lampert*, 2016 WY 77, ¶ 14, 376 P.3d 499, 503 (Wyo. 2016)). It is the role of the district court to “examine the disputed information, all of the other materials in the record and the applicable law, and then make a judgment as to whether the custodian was correct in his conclusion.” *Id.* at 501 (citing *Powder River Basin Res. Council*, 2014 WY 37, ¶ 24, 320 P.3d at 230). For the reasons set out below, Petitioners believe they have met their burden to show the “substantial injury to the public interest” exemption applies.¹

2. The Settlement Agreement should not be disclosed, because to do so would cause substantial injury to the public interest

Requiring release of the Settlement Agreement may have an unintended chilling effect on government entities’ ability and desire to enter into settlement agreements to resolve legal disputes,

¹ “If the custodian bears his burden of showing that an exemption applies to the record sought, that is the end of the judicial inquiry. If the custodian fails to prove that the record is exempt from inspection by the public, the court must order the custodian to allow inspection.” *Gates* at 501 (citing *Powder River Basin Res. Council*, 2014 WY 37, ¶ 25, 320 P.3d at 230). It is notable that the custodian of the public record in *Gates* did not follow the procedure outlined in W.S. § 16-4-203(g). 2023 WY 77 at ¶24, 533 P.3d at 502.

which predictably over time will cause substantial injury to the public interest. With regard to this specific Settlement Agreement, Petitioners request the court restrict the disclosure of it for the following reasons:

- a. Two of the three parties to the Settlement Agreement – Ms. Lennen and WARM – are either private individuals or entities not subject to the WPRA;
- b. Confidentiality was a voluntarily negotiated and agreed-upon term in the Settlement Agreement. Accordingly, WARM and the City would be in breach of the Settlement Agreement, and thus be liable for breach of contract, if they unilaterally disclosed the Settlement Agreement. Confidentiality was and remains the expectation of the parties and should be honored;
- c. Forcing Petitioners to disclose this Settlement Agreement may result in the Petitioners, and other similarly situated governmental entities, choosing to fully litigate all future claims through verdict, which would greatly increase costs, expense, the time needed to resolve matters, burden on the parties and the court system, and ultimately the expense born by the public;
- d. Settlement agreements allow the parties to save money, manage risk, save time, put matters behind them, keep certain matters confidential, avoid potential embarrassment, and to move on – all of which are put in jeopardy by requiring the disclosure of all confidential settlement agreements, simply because one party to the agreement is, like the City, a governmental entity;
- e. Just as governmental entities use executive session to discuss sensitive matters like pending litigation so as to deliberate in private, so should governmental entities be allowed to keep the terms of settlements confidential in certain circumstances.

f. The Wyoming Constitution, Article 1, Section 35, prevents the imposition of any law “impairing the obligation of contracts,” emphatically stating such laws “shall [never] be made.” The Settlement Agreement is a contract between multiple parties. The interplay between this fundamental constitutional prohibition and the WPRA’s goal, to the knowledge of Petitioners, has never been considered by any Wyoming court. Further, “Wyoming has a strong policy supporting freedom to contract and the Court does not lightly interfere with the freedom of contract between parties.” *Pennant Service Co., Inc. v. True Oil Co., LLC*, 249 P.3d 698, 710 (Wyo. 2011); *Roussalis v. Wyo. Medical Center, Inc.*, 4 P.3d 209, 247 (Wyo. 2000).

g. Rule 408 of the Wyoming Rules of Evidence, promulgated by the Wyoming Supreme Court, precludes the use of “[e]vidence of . . . accepting . . . a valuable consideration in compromising . . . a claim which was disputed.” The Settlement Agreement meets this definition, so its release would potentially violate this Rule. This issue has also, to the knowledge of Petitioners, never been considered by any Wyoming court.

For all these reasons, Petitioners believe that disclosure of the Settlement Agreement would cause substantial injury to the public interest – a result that surely was not intended under the Wyoming Supreme Court’s *Gates* decision.

3. In *Gates*, the Wyoming Supreme Court did not announce a bright-line rule automatically requiring the mandatory disclosure of all settlement agreements, and recognized the district court’s authority and discretion on this issue

Contrary to Ms. Saric’s assertions (see Exhibit “A”), the *Gates* decision does not require the disclosure of the Settlement Agreement. In *Gates*, the Wyoming Supreme Court did not

announce a holding that can be interpreted to mean that *all* settlements involving public money *must* be fully disclosed *every* time under *all* circumstances. Such an interpretation of *Gates* would bring about absurd results that are clearly in conflict with many of the provisions of the WPRA. *Gates*, while clearly instructive regarding the application and administration of the WPRA, should be construed to apply to the specific settlement agreements and circumstances discussed in that case. To do otherwise would negate the legislatively granted authority of the district court, pursuant to W.S. 16-4-203(g), to “after hearing, [...] issue an order upon a finding that disclosure would cause substantial injury to the public interest.” Such a reading would also prevent the district court from exercising its authority – and discretion – to consider whether portions of a settlement agreement that are subject to release under the WPRA “should be redacted to protect personal information like the names of the parties or the amounts of the settlements.” *Gates* at 505. The Court in *Gates* specifically recognized the district court’s authority to redact certain information – such as “the amounts of the settlements” – in its “public interest” analysis. For these reasons, the Petitioners urge a narrow reading of *Gates*, especially as it applies to the Settlement Agreement at issue.

4. The amount of attorney’s fees and costs incurred by WARM to defend the Civil Action is not a public record governed by the Wyoming Public Records Act

The City is a member of WARM. WARM is a joint powers board formed pursuant to W.S. 16-1-101, et seq., which, *inter alia*, defends lawsuits brought against its member entities. WARM defended the Civil Action and paid the attorney’s fees and costs incurred to do so. While WARM may have this information, the City does not, and even if Mr. McDaniel had directed his request to WARM, WARM’s records in this regard are not “public records” subject to disclosure under the WPRA. Accordingly, Mr. McDaniel is not entitled to this information.

5. In the alternative, if the court allows disclosure of the Settlement Agreement, it should redact personal information

While the Wyoming Rules Governing Redactions to Court Records mandate certain redactions, such as the names of the minor claimants listed in the Settlement Agreement, *Gates* also specifically allows the amount of any settlement to be redacted “to protect personal information.” *Id.* Because the expectations of the parties to the Settlement Agreement were that the terms would remain confidential, pursuant to W.S. 16-4-203(g), the amount of the settlement should be redacted prior to any public disclosure of the Settlement Agreement.

6. Given the complexity of issues, Petitioners request a briefing schedule

After responses to this Petition are filed, and any appropriate replies, Petitioners believe supplemental briefing may assist the court in the “public interest” analysis required by W.S. 16-4-203(g). Accordingly, Petitioners request the opportunity to further brief those issues identified by the parties or the Court.

III. CONCLUSION

Petitioners respectfully request the Court, after appropriate notice and a hearing, restrict and prevent the disclosure of the Settlement Agreement to those Respondents who were not parties to the Civil Action, notwithstanding the fact that it might otherwise be available to public inspection, because release of this record would do substantial injury to the public interest. In the alternative, Petitioners request that the Court review the Settlement Agreement *in camera* and grant other appropriate remedies, including, but not limited to redaction of the settlement amount so as to appropriately protect personal information and balance the interests of the parties and the public.

DATED this 2nd day of October, 2023.

CITY OF CASPER, WYOMING and
WYOMING ASSOCIATION OF RISK
MANAGEMENT,
Petitioners

By: 

HAMPTON K. O'NEILL, #5-2876
JOHN A. MASTERSON, #5-2386
Welborn Sullivan Meck & Tooley, P.C.
159 North Wolcott, Suite 220
Casper, WY 82601
(307) 234-6907
honeill@wsmtlaw.com
jmasterson@wsmtlaw.com

From: Sofia Saric <Sofia.Saric@Trib.Com>

Sent: Friday, August 11, 2023 10:58 AM

To: pr.ombudsman@wyo.gov

Cc: Joe Constantino <joe@warmpool.org>; Eric Nelson <enelson@casperwy.gov>; Anna Shaffer <Anna.Shaffer@Trib.com>; Todd Hambrick <toddhambrick@gmail.com>

Subject: Public Records Appeal: Linda Lennen/Douglas One Year vs. City of Casper Settlement Agreement Records

EXHIBIT

A

Hi Charlotte,

I hope you are doing well.

I would like to appeal a records request denial from the city of Casper and the Wyoming Association of Risk Management. I requested a settlement agreement in the Linda Lennen/Douglas One year vs. City of Casper case on or about July 18. This was a highly publicized case involving two Casper police officers, who killed a Casper resident. Last month, the case was settled shortly before it was meant to head to a public jury trial. The lawsuit was carried out over about three years. I believe the public has a right to know what the settlement agreement was, as it is a document pertaining to the use of public funds based upon the actions of our city's officers.

I was denied the settlement agreement by the City of Casper. "Regarding your inquiry about costs, these records are not in the possession of the City of Casper. The Wyoming Association of Risk Management, our self-insurance liability pool, is the custodian of those records," City Attorney Eric Nelson wrote in an email.

So, I reached out to Warmpool. Executive Director Joe Constantino also denied my request. He wrote "Due to the terms of the settlement agreement, I am unable to provide any information other than to say that the case was settled."

Warmpool is subject to the public records law. It states on its website it was "created by Wyoming governments for Wyoming governments."

I waited to file an appeal because I couldn't find any state case law that backed up what I believed to be true under the Wyoming Public Records Act. But this week, on Aug. 8, the Wyoming Supreme Court ruled on *Jessica Gates v. Memorial Hospital of Converse County* – an appeal from the district court of converse county. Although it deals with hospital settlement agreements, the high court's conclusion unequivocally applies to all government settlement agreements.

That conclusion states:

"The district court erred when it determined the MB settlement agreement was not subject to production under the Wyoming Public Records Act. The MB settlement is a contract to which a governmental entity is a party, and it is a document pertaining to the use and disposition of public funds. It falls under the definition of a public record and is subject to production under the Act. A district court lacks inherent power, equitable or otherwise, to issue a protective order to close public records the WPRA itself does not exempt. The district court erred when it ordered the insurance carrier settlements to be turned over subject to a protective order. On remand the district court may consider whether sensitive information should be redacted from the MB settlement and the insurance carrier settlements prior to production. We reverse and remand."

The entire Wyoming Supreme Court opinion can be found here -

<https://www.google.com/url?q=https://www.courts.state.wy.us/opinions/&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1691776050527958&usg=AOvVaw3d0q1pLWt870-TMqTKXvOP>

Although my denials were not from a district court, I believe all of the same applies. The city of Casper, a government entity, entered into a contract, and that document pertains to the use and disposition of public funds. It falls under the definition of a public record and is subject to production under the act. Although the settlement was deemed "confidential", the city of Casper lacks the "inherent power" to "issue a protective order to close public records the WPRA itself does not exempt."

I have cc'd all involved parties in addition to my editor, Anna Shaffer, and Linda Lennen's attorney, Todd Hambrick. I appreciate your time and help in this matter! Have a great weekend.

Thank you,
Sofia Saric
Breaking News/Crime Reporter
Casper Star-Tribune
Sofia.Saric@Trib.com
307-266-0544

Government Public Record Request

To: Clerk, City of Casper
123 West 1st Street
Casper, WY 82601

And: Mr. Carter Napier, City Manager
City of Casper
123 West 1st Street
Casper, WY 82601

Name of Person Requesting Records: Rodger McDaniel _____

Address: 2126 East Curtis, Laramie, WY 82072 _____

Phone Number: (307) 631-9529 _____ Email: rmc81448@gmail.com _____

Under the Wyoming Public Records Act, §16-4-201 et seq. and the decision of the Wyoming Supreme Court in *Gates v. Memorial Hospital of Converse County*, et al, S-22-0286, 2023 WL 5028985 (2023), I am requesting an opportunity to inspect or obtain copies of public records as described below:

Description of Record Sought (Describe in detail the information you are requesting)

Re: A lawsuit filed by Linda Lennen on behalf of Douglas Onyear as a result of a law enforcement officer shooting of Mr. Onyear in Casper, WY on or about February 25, 2018. I am requesting records and documents showing the specific amounts of any and all payments made to the Plaintiff(s) as part of the settlement of the lawsuit or claim and the total amount of attorneys' fees and other costs paid in defending it.

XXXXXX I would like to receive copies of the record. I understand that I am responsible for the costs to provide the records and authorize costs up to \$25. I further understand that I will be contacted if the estimated costs are greater than the amount I have specified, and that the county will not respond to a request that I have not authorized adequate costs.

Copies of the information requested will be provided as soon as reasonably possible. I recognize this records request form is a public document.

Rodger McDaniel
Signature

Sept 11, 2023
Date



IN THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

IN AND FOR NATRONA COUNTY, WYOMING

CITY OF CASPER, WYOMING, and
WYOMING ASSOCIATION OF RISK
MANAGEMENT,

Petitioners,

vs.

SOFIA SARIC; the CASPER STAR-
TRIBUNE; RODGER McDANIEL; and
LINDA LENNEN, Individually and as the
Mother of DOUGLAS BURTON ONEYEAR,
and as the Wrongful Death Representative and
the Personal Representative of the Estate of
DOUGLAS BURTON ONEYEAR, Deceased,

Respondents.

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Civil Action No. 113188-C

FILED
OCT 04 2023

Jill Kiester Clerk of District Court
By: Shayla Arnulfs
Deputy

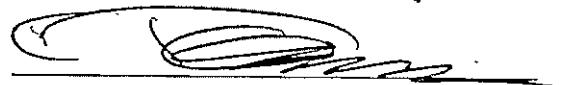
PRECIPE

TO: CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Please issue Summons to the following Respondents:

Sofia Saric
Casper Star-Tribune
Rodger McDaniel

DATED this 4th day of October, 2023.



HAMPTON K. O'NEILL, #5-2876
JOHN A. MASTERTON, #5-2386
Welborn Sullivan Meck & Tooley, P.C.
159 North Wolcott, Suite 220
Casper, WY 82601
(307) 234-6907

CIVIL COVER SHEET

This civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law. This form, approved by the Wyoming Supreme Court, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE SECOND PAGE OF THIS FORM)

I. CAPTION

City of Casper, Wyoming, and Wyoming
Association of Risk Management

Plaintiff Name and Current Address

V.

Sofia Saric, et al.

Defendant.

FILED
OCT 02 2023
Docket # 113188
Jill Kiester Clerk of District Court
By: *Debra A. Smith* Deputy

II. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

GENERAL CIVIL			OTHER CIVIL	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> CONTRACT </div> <input type="checkbox"/> Business Organization Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> Com. Const. Contract Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> Contract Other (not Debt Collection)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE </div> <input type="checkbox"/> Divorce w/Minor Children <input type="checkbox"/> Divorce w/o Minor Children <input type="checkbox"/> Judicial Separation <input type="checkbox"/> Annulment	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> PROBATE </div> <input type="checkbox"/> Ancillary Admin/Foreign Prob <input type="checkbox"/> Decree of Title Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Determination of Heirship <input type="checkbox"/> Letters of Administration <input type="checkbox"/> Estate Unspecified <input type="checkbox"/> Summary Probate <input type="checkbox"/> Testate/Intestate Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Will Only Filings <input type="checkbox"/> Trust Matters <input type="checkbox"/> Guardianship <input type="checkbox"/> Conservatorship <input type="checkbox"/> Guardian & Conservatorship	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> DOMESTIC RELATIONS </div> <input type="checkbox"/> Custody/Parental Visitation <input type="checkbox"/> Grandparental Visitation <input type="checkbox"/> Paternity <input type="checkbox"/> Child Support/Parental Contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Child Support w/ Paternity <input type="checkbox"/> UIFSA w/Paternity <input type="checkbox"/> UIFSA <input type="checkbox"/> Dom Register Foreign Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> TPR State/DFS <input type="checkbox"/> TPR Family/Private	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> TORT </div> <input type="checkbox"/> PI or WD - Environmental or Toxic Tort <input type="checkbox"/> PI or WD - Fed Employer Liability Act <input type="checkbox"/> PI or WD - Medical Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> PI or WD - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> PI or WD - Vehicular <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Injury Unspecified <input type="checkbox"/> Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> Tort Unspecified <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful Termination of Employment	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> ADOPTION </div> <input type="checkbox"/> Adoption <input type="checkbox"/> Confidential Intermediary	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> PROPERTY </div> <input type="checkbox"/> Property with Mineral Rights <input type="checkbox"/> Property w/o Mineral Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Appointment/Removal of a Fiduciary <input type="checkbox"/> Arbitration Award Confirmation <input type="checkbox"/> Birth Certificate Amendment/Establishment <input type="checkbox"/> Debt Collection <input type="checkbox"/> Declaratory Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> Emancipation of Minor <input type="checkbox"/> False or Frivolous Lien <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Protection Order/Foreign Stalking Order <input type="checkbox"/> Forfeiture of Property <input type="checkbox"/> Governmental Action Environmental Case <input type="checkbox"/> Injunction <input type="checkbox"/> Material Witness/Foreign Subpoena <input type="checkbox"/> Name Change <input type="checkbox"/> Involuntary Hospitalization <input type="checkbox"/> Public Nuisance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific Relief <input type="checkbox"/> Structured Settlement Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> Successor to Civil Trust Appointment <input type="checkbox"/> Transcript of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> Writ of Habeas Corpus <input type="checkbox"/> Writ of Mandamus <input type="checkbox"/> Writ of Replevin <input type="checkbox"/> Unspecified	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> CIRCUIT COURT </div> <input type="checkbox"/> Small Claims <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible Entry and Detainer <input type="checkbox"/> Stalking Protection Order <input type="checkbox"/> Family Violence Protection Order <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Assault Protection Order				

III. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (see instructions)

Docket No. 110001-B Judge Johnson Court (if different) _____
 Docket No. _____ Judge _____ Court (if different) _____

IV. \$ AMOUNT IN CONTROVERSY, (estimated) (see instructions)

\$ _____

Debra A. Smith

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD OR PRO SE LITIGANT

10/2/2023

DATE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NATRONA, STATE OF WYOMING

Attn: Risk Management City of Casper)
v.) Case No. 2023-CV-0113188
Sofia Saric et al.)
)

FILED
OCT 02 2023

Jill Kiester Clerk of District Court

By: *Dray Amick* Deputy

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGE

The above captioned case has been assigned to District Judge Catherine E Wilking.

Copies of this notice have been mailed or delivered as indicated below.

Dated: 10/02/2023

Jill Kiester
CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT

DEPUTY CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT

Copies provided to the following:

H. O'Neill