

Laramie County Drug Court
&
Laramie County DUI Court
Recidivism Study and Program Evaluation
Part II
(July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2015)

“What have you done for me lately?”

This recidivism report and program evaluation is a follow up to the previous two reports on the status of the Laramie County Drug Court and the Laramie County DUI Court programs. As State and County policymakers continue to grapple with the declines in State revenues, the need to prioritize how governmental entities spend public dollars has become as crucial as ever. Because of the decline in State revenues, it continues to remain important to ask public servants; “*What have you done for me lately?*” **For three consecutive reports, the answer remains: the Laramie County Drug Court and DUI Court programs continue to reduce crime and the subsequent financial costs that criminal activity places on our community.**

This report will continue to look at the National Performance Measurements for Drug Court and DUI Court programs. These performance measures were created by the National Drug Court Institute (NDCI) as a means to promote quality data collection and evaluation strategies for local programs¹. The report will also provide demographic data to show who the Drug Court and DUI Court programs are serving.

The four performance measurements are:

Retention Rate¹ – Defined as the number of people who complete the program divided by the number who enter the program during a particular cohort.¹

Sobriety¹ – Defined as the continuous sobriety of program participants measured by clean drug tests.

Recidivism¹ – Defined as the rate at which program participants get rearrested.

Units of Service¹ – Defined as the activities and/or services that address the needs of program participants, to include; substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, Alcohol Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) attendance, church attendance, and/or other ancillary services.

Beyond the performance measurements, this evaluation will also examine;

- The completion rate of program participants,
- The cause for termination
- The financial costs related to recidivism, and;
- The fines and fees paid for by program graduates,

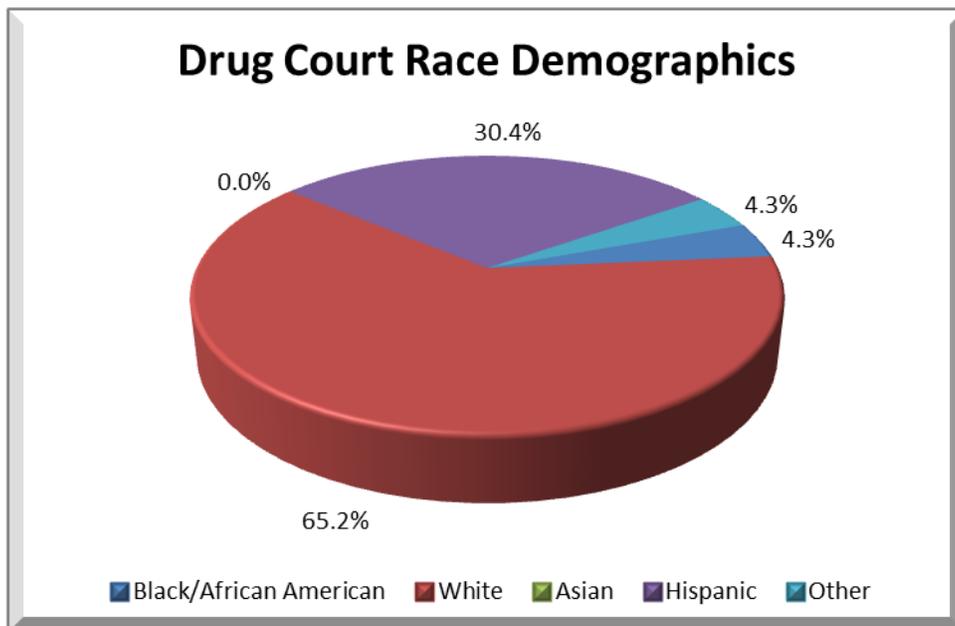
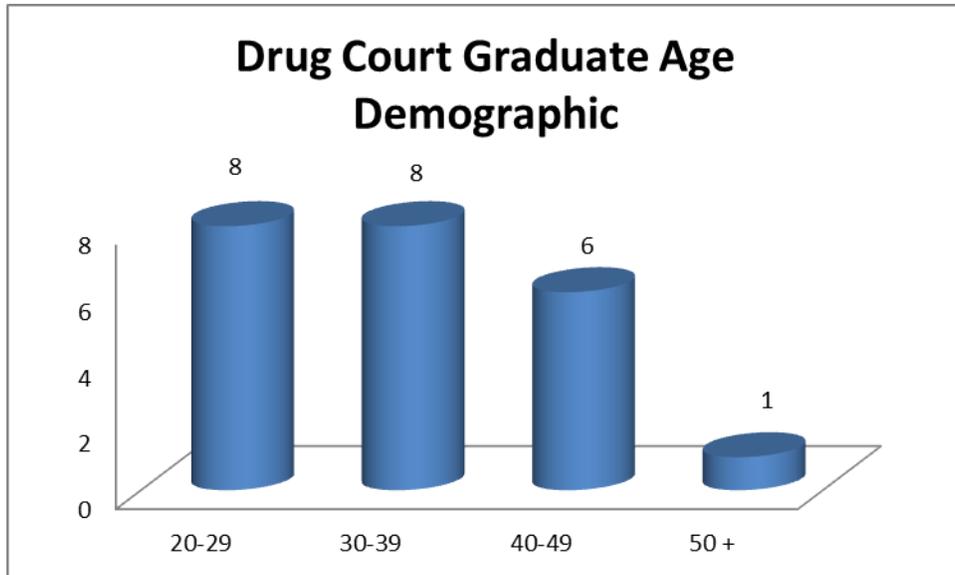
¹ Heck, C. (2006). Local Drug Court Research: Navigating Performance Measures and Process Evaluations. *In National Drug Court Institute Monograph 6*: 1-43.

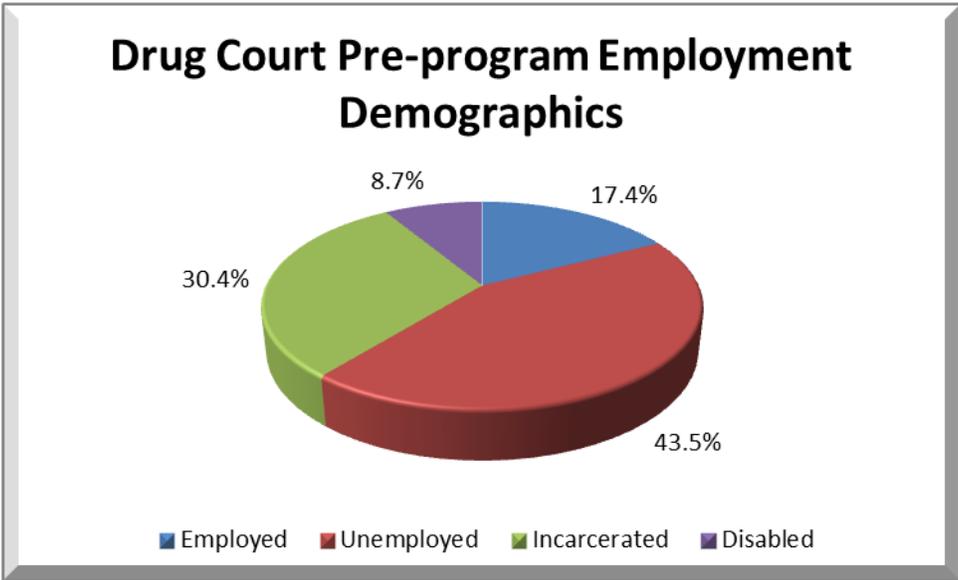
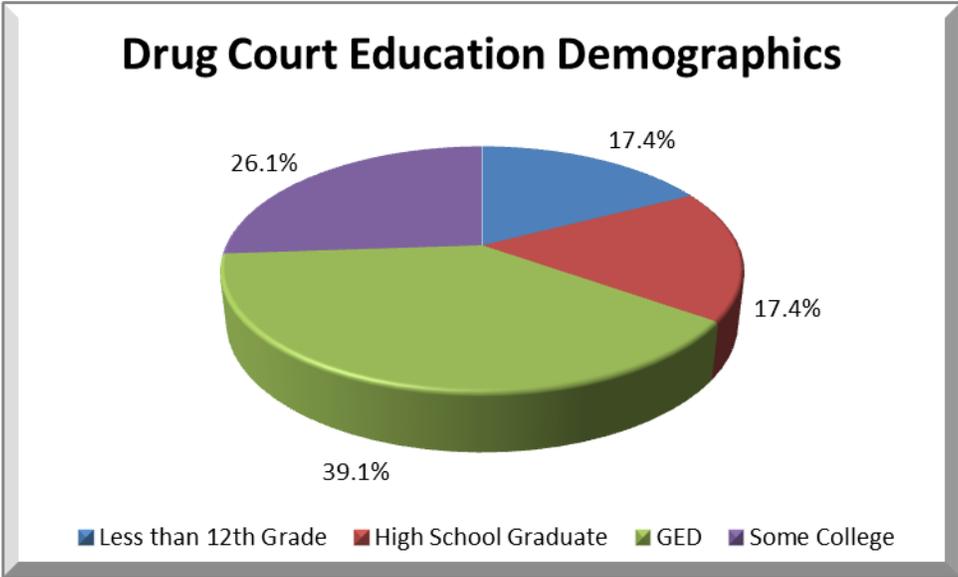
² A cohort is defined as, “A group of individuals having a statistical factor in common in a study.” <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cohort>

Drug Court Demographics:

In the Drug Court cohort, there are 23 graduates that were reviewed for this report. Sixteen of the graduates were male and seven were female. The age ranged from 25 to 51.

The picture of a Drug Court graduate in this cohort can be described as a white male, approximately 34 years old, who did not complete high school, but did receive a GED, and was either incarcerated or unemployed when he started the program. Please see the following for further demographic information on Drug Court graduates.

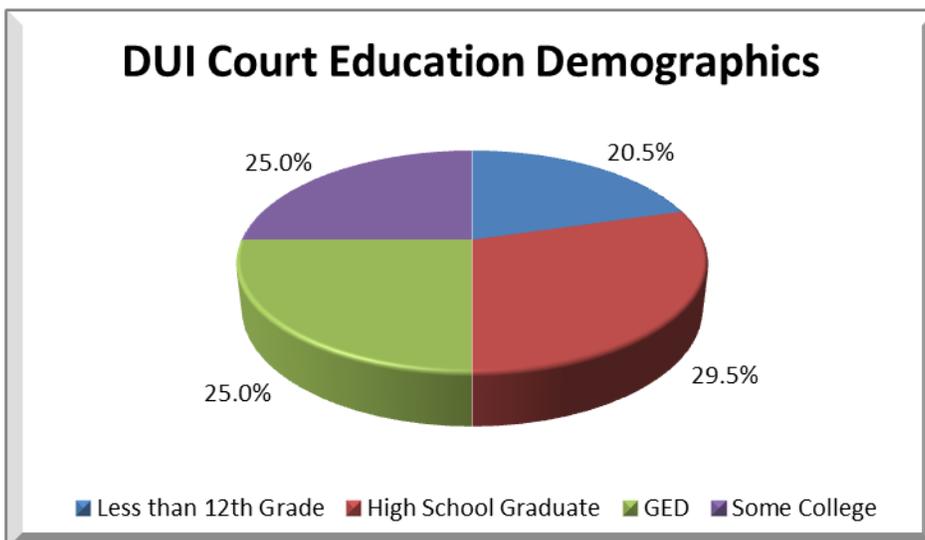
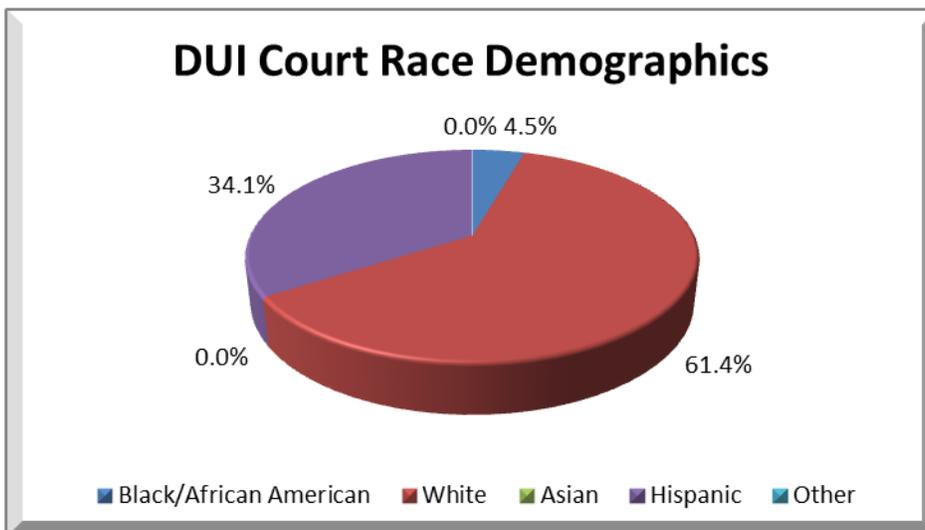
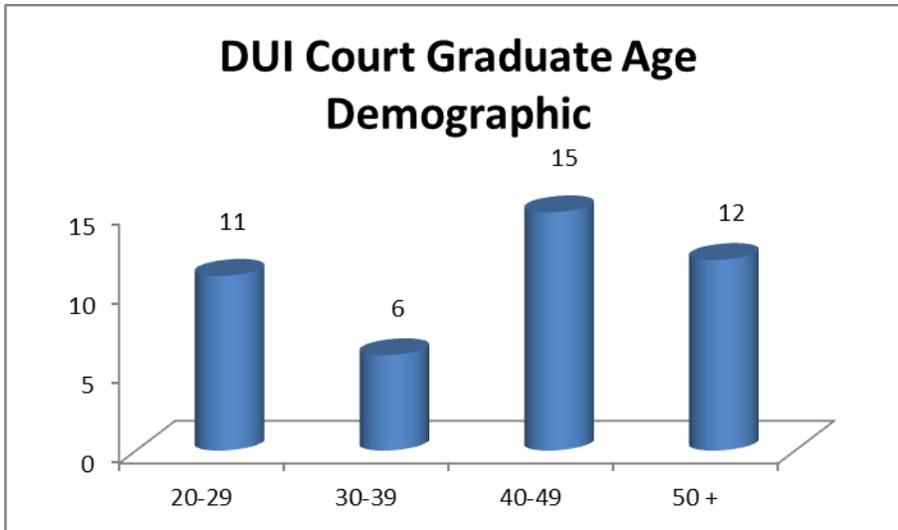


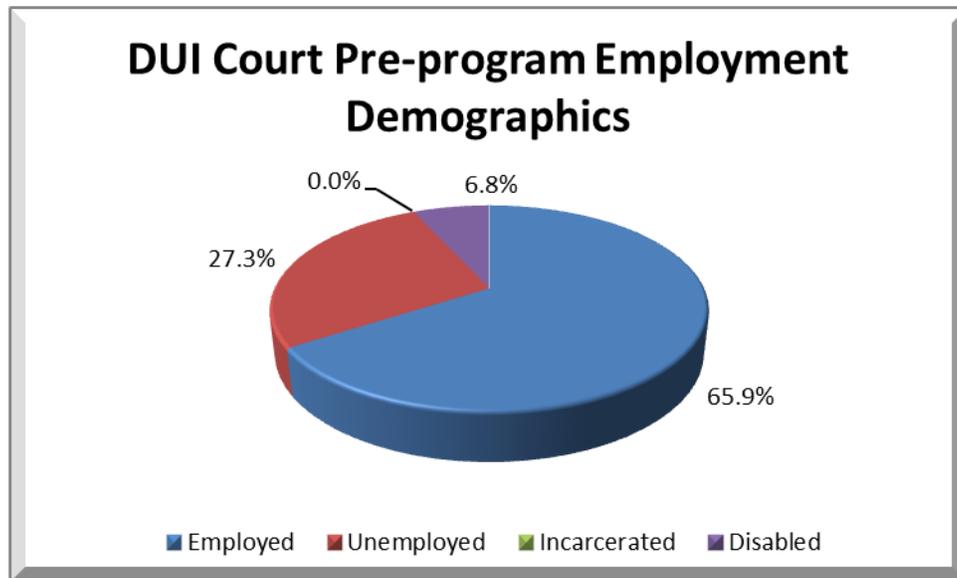


DUI Court Demographics:

The DUI Cohort consists of 44 graduates, of which thirty-seven were male and seven were female. The age range included 3 participants who were 22 years old to the oldest who was 66.

The picture of a DUI Court graduate in this cohort can be described as a white male, approximately 41 years old, who completed high school or received a GED, and was employed when he started the program. Please see the following for further demographic information on DUI Court graduates.





Retention Rate:

Retention rates in Drug Court and DUI Court programs are inherently difficult to measure. The difficulty lies in the fact that no two program participants are the same. While it may take one participant 365 days to complete the Drug Court or DUI Court program, it may take another participant 800 days to complete.

In fact, in the Drug Court program, one graduate spent 1084 days in the program, while a different program graduate spent 275 days in the program. In the DUI Court program, one graduate took 800 days to complete the program, while a different graduate took 305 days to complete the program.

The complicated task in accurately determining a program’s retention rates revolves around the ability to create an accurate cohort for study. For this evaluation, it was determined the most accurate cohort would be a three year window that starts and ends at the State recognized fiscal year.

Cohort – July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2015

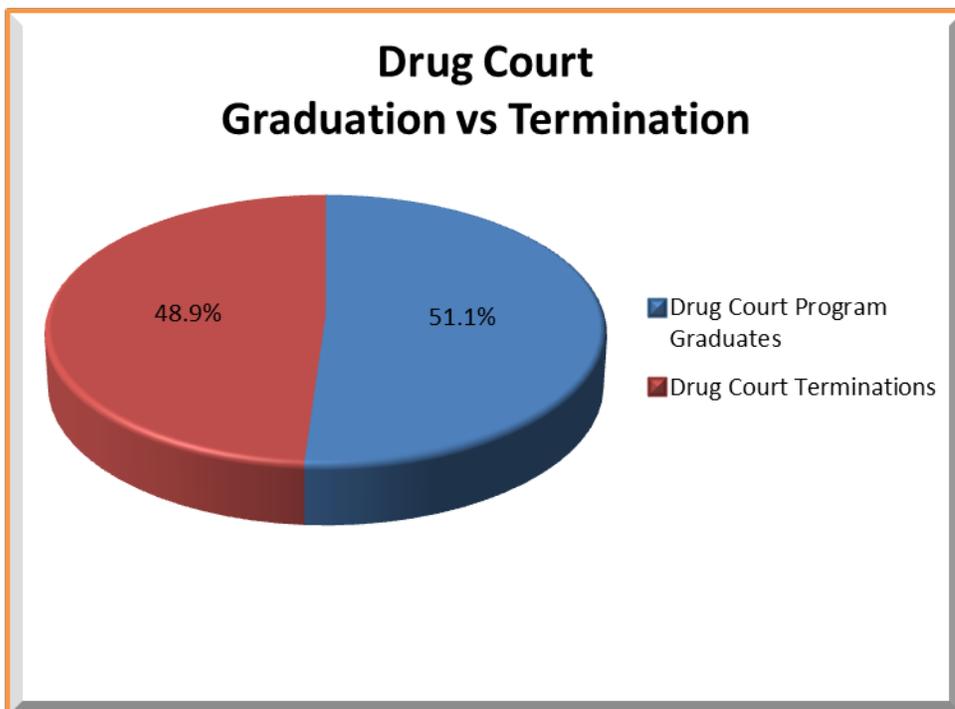
Method of Measurement:

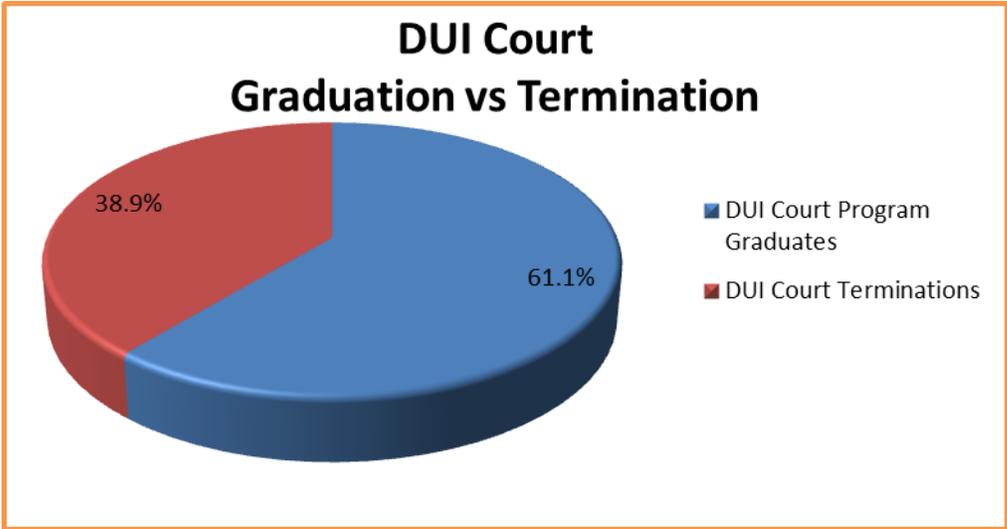
The retention rate of the Drug Court and the DUI Court is defined as the number of participants that complete the program, divided by the number of individuals who enter the program during a given time period.

According to the Wyoming Court Supervised Treatment database system, **the retention rate for the Drug Court is 50.98%**. This is a reduction from the previous review, which showed the retention rate was 69.05%.

The retention rate for the DUI Court is 62.16%. This is a reduction from the last evaluation as well. The previous retention rate for the DUI Court was 84.68%.

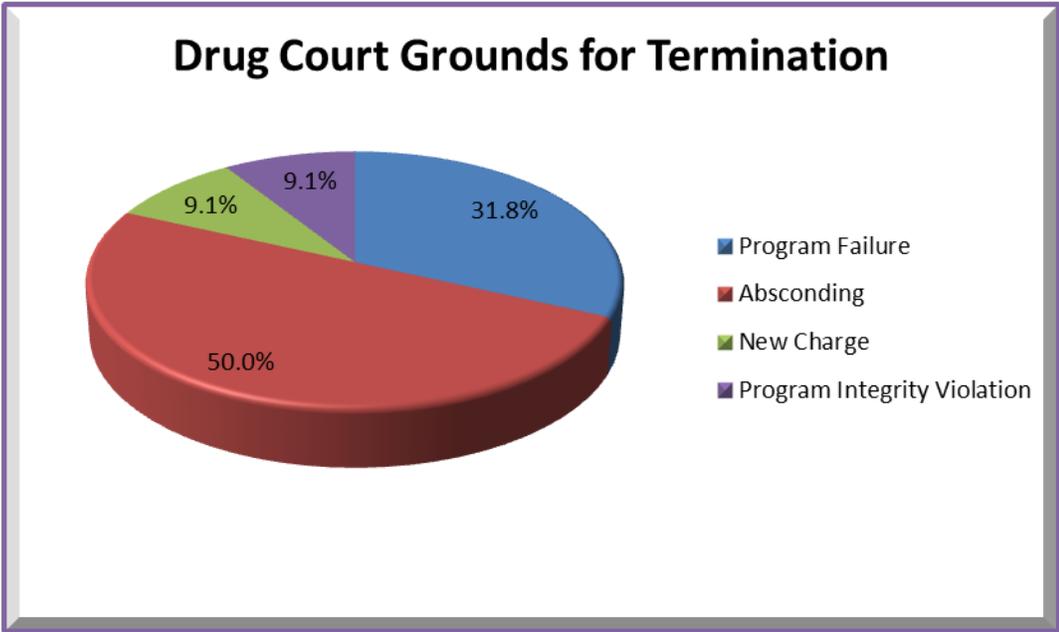
Both programs are making policy adjustments to try to keep participants in the program and to keep them connected to the services the Drug Court and DUI Court programs offer. Regardless, the retention rate performance measurement has been identified as an area for improvement for both the Drug Court and DUI Court programs. The retention rates and the graduation rates are virtually identical.

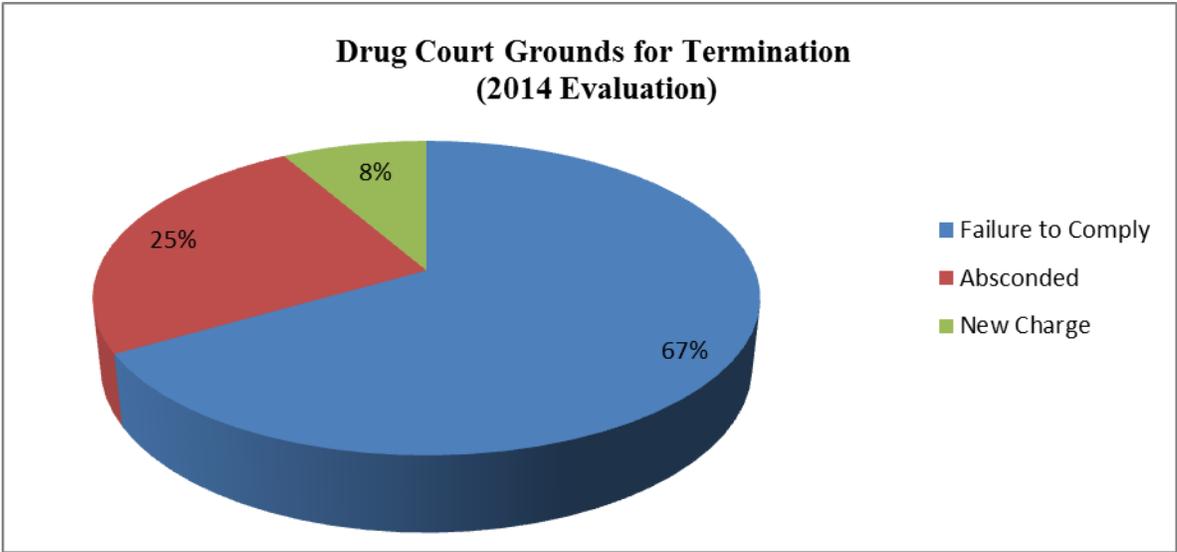




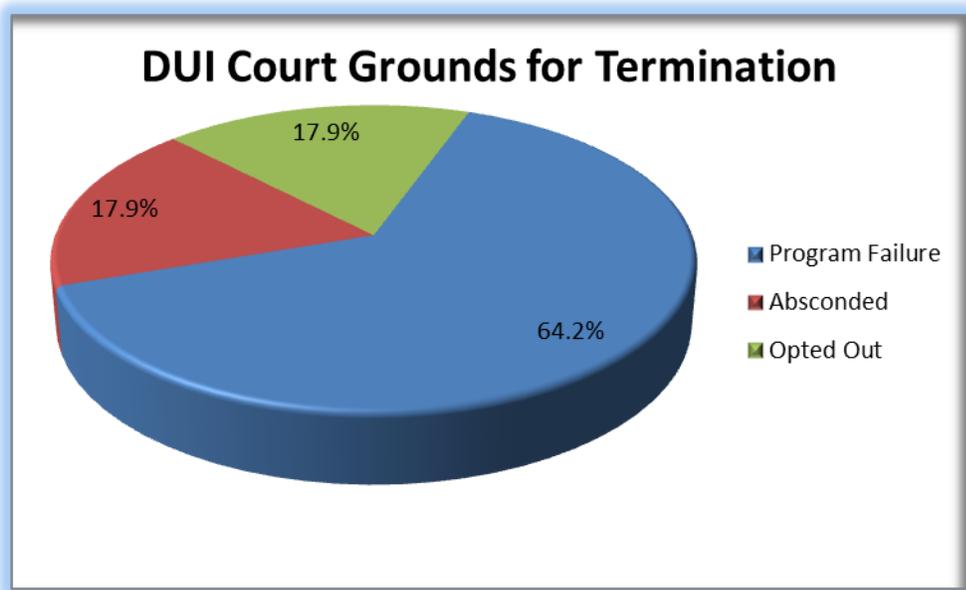
If participants are getting terminated from either the Drug Court or the DUI Court; what are they getting terminated for? After careful review of the data concerning the termination of program participants, it can be determined that the majority of program participants terminated from the Drug Court are being terminated for absconding. For the DUI Court program, 64.2% of DUI Court program participants are terminated for failure to comply with the program.

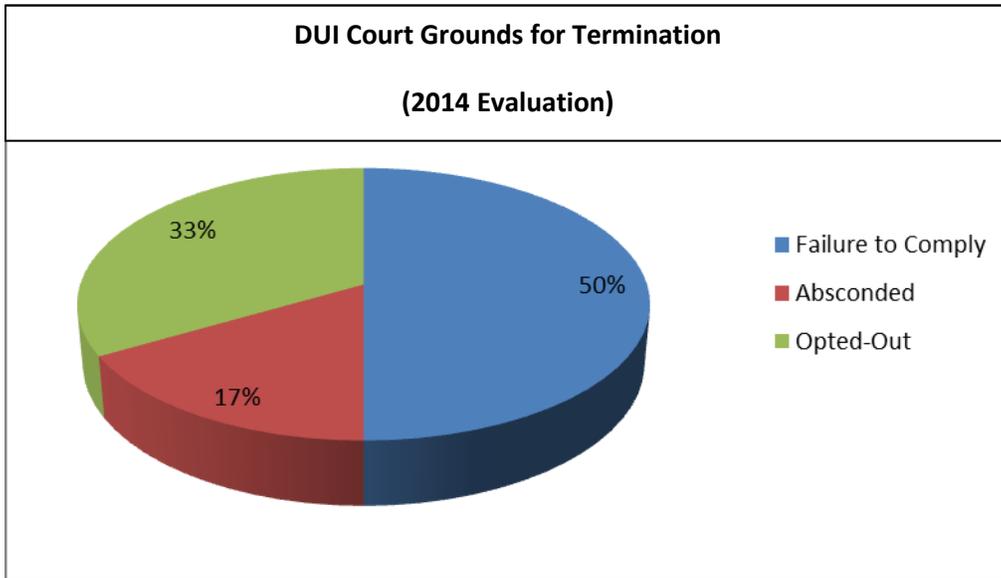
The following graphs show the affects in the policy changes for terminations for the Drug Court program. Drug Court program participant terminations for failure to comply was reduced by 35.5%, however, termination for absconding the program increased from 25% to 50%.





For the DUI Court program, the cause for termination remains similar between the evaluations; the majority of participants were terminated for failure to comply.

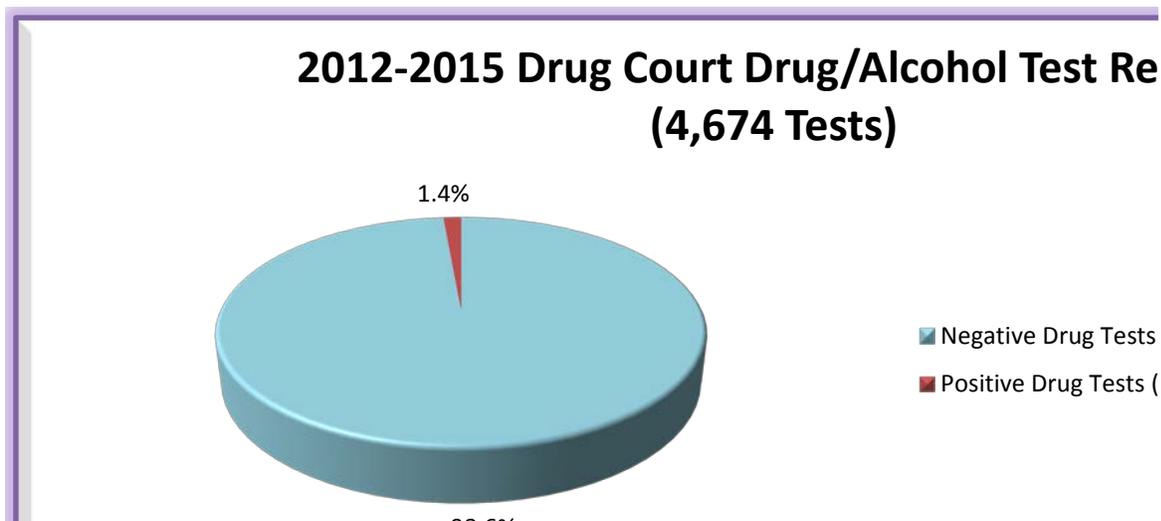


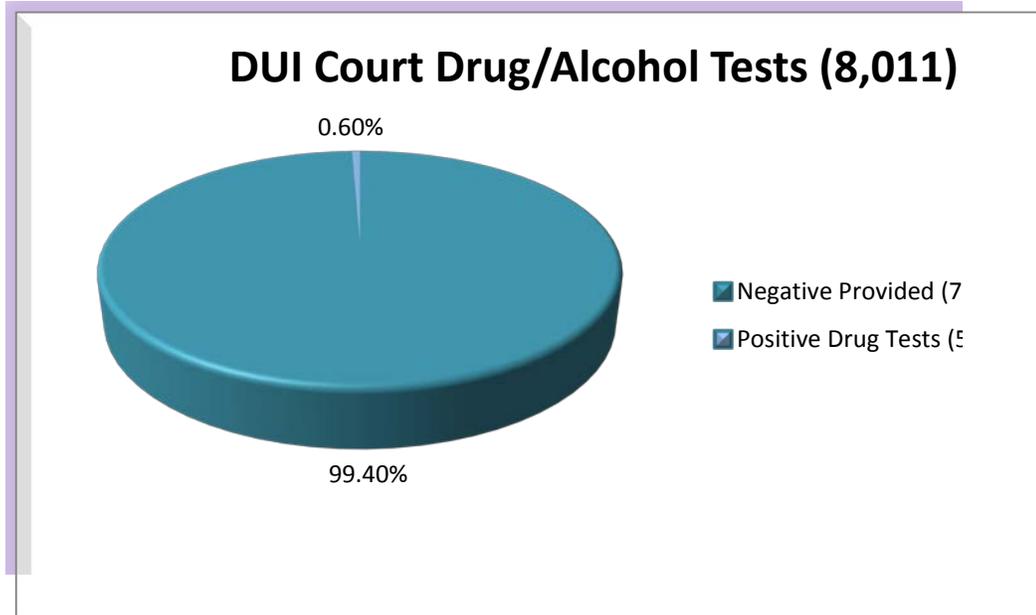


Sobriety:

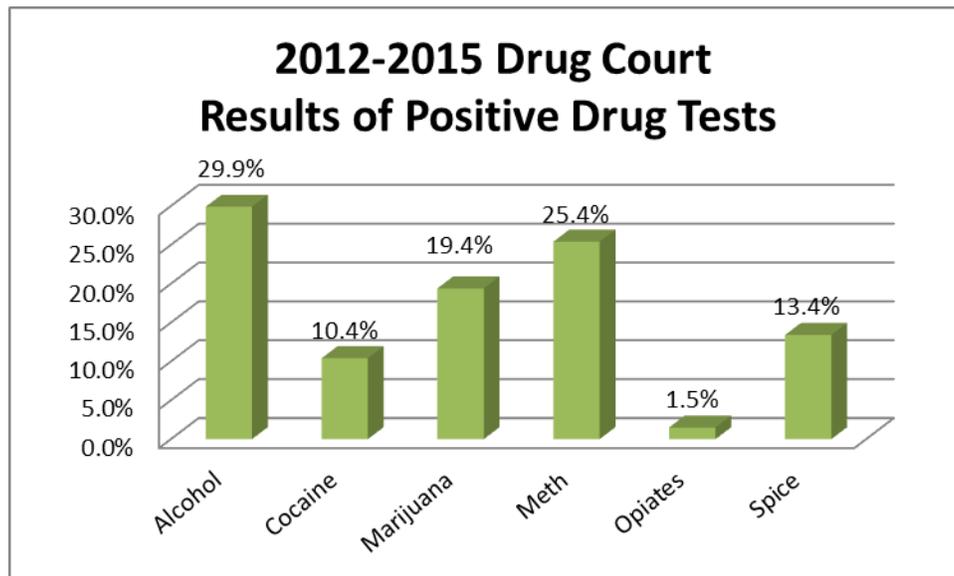
The ability to measure the abstinence in the use of controlled substances and alcohol is an essential aspect of any therapeutic Court. The frequent and random testing for the use of controlled substances is regarded as not only a performance measurement, but is classified as a best practice strategy by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals.

The 23 Drug Court graduates reviewed for this report collectively provided 4,674 chemical tests. The 44 DUI Court graduates reviewed for this report 8,011 chemical tests. What sometimes is surprising to many is that program participants tend to not submit positive drug tests. It is conceivable that they do not use banned substances because of the amount of, and the randomness of, the chemical testing they are subject to.

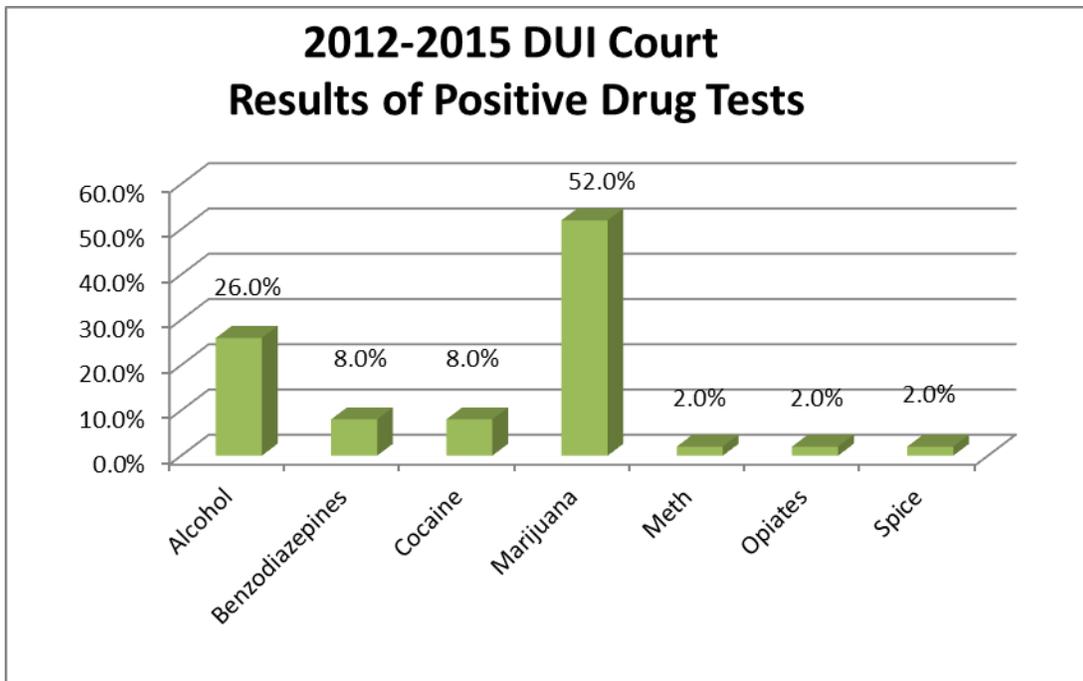




The following graphs show the most common banned substances that Drug Court and DUI Court participants are testing positive for.



In what may be consider a criminogenic irony, most of the Drug Court participants that tested positive for a controlled or banned substance tested positive for alcohol.



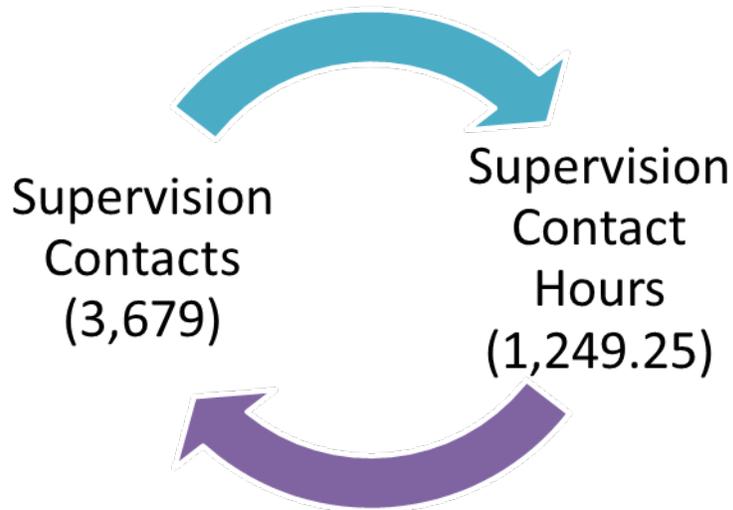
Again, demonstrating the irony of managing substance abusing offenders, DUI Court participants that tested positive for controlled or banned substances, tested positive for marijuana at twice the rate as they tested positive for alcohol.

Supervision Contacts:

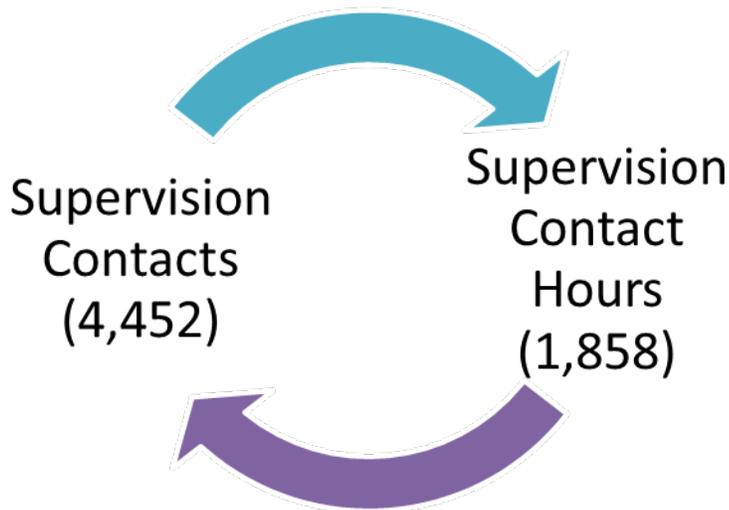
The Wyoming Department of Corrections, Probation and Parole Division is a valued and integral partner in the successful operations of the Drug Court and DUI Court programs. Probation and Parole (P&P) Agents for the Drug Court program are charged with gauging the risk Drug Court and DUI Court program participants' pose to our community and establish community supervision schedules and standards to mitigate those risks.

The P&P Agents for the Drug Court and DUI Court programs conduct random home visits, searches of the program participants' persons, place of residence, and vehicle, along with employment verification, establishing restitution and fines and fee payment schedules, frequent and random drug testing, and other tasks that may be delegated by either the Drug Court or DUI Court Judge.

The following graph indicates the numbers of contacts the Drug Court graduates have had and the time the Drug Court Agent has spent providing community supervision to the program graduates.



The following graph indicates the number of contacts the DUI Court graduates have had and the time the DUI Court Agent or the DUI Court Case Manager has spent providing community supervision.



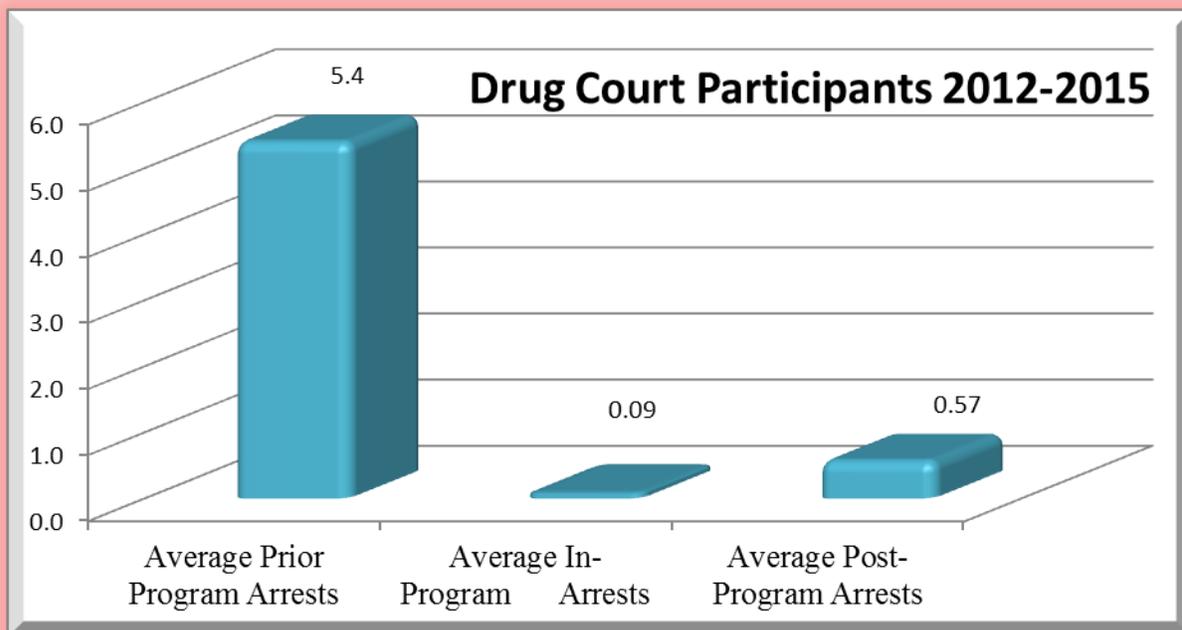
Recidivism:

Recidivism is defined as any new arrest while either actively enrolled in the program or after successful completion of the program. The measurement is designed to see if participation in Drug Court or DUI Court has a reduction in criminal activity of participants. On a national level, there is no doubt that Drug Court and DUI Court programs have proven to reduce crime. According to Dr. Doug Marlowe J.D., Ph.D, Chief of Science, Law, and Policy, for the National Drug Court Institute; *“More research has been published on the effects of adult Drug Courts than virtually all other criminal justice programs combined. By 2006, the scientific community*

had concluded beyond a reasonable doubt from advanced statistical procedures... that Drug Courts reduce criminal recidivism.”³

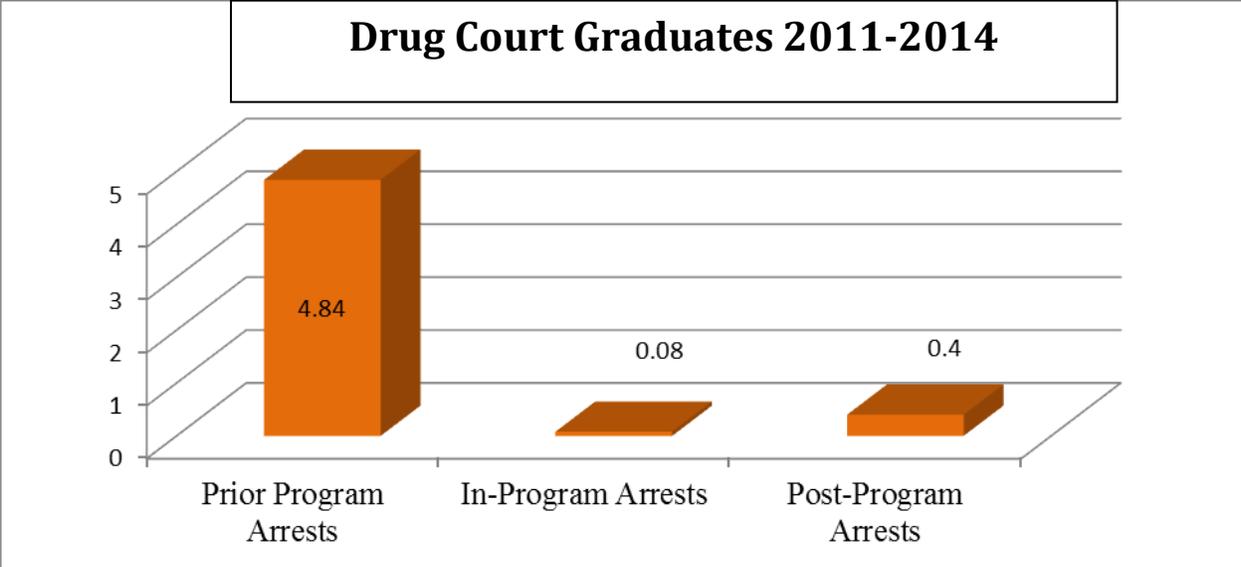
Why recidivism? According to the US Department of Justice, “*Recidivism is one of the most fundamental concepts in criminal justice. It refers to a person's relapse into criminal behavior, often after receiving sanctions or undergoing intervention for a previous crime.*”⁴ The resumption of criminal behavior not only shows that those interventions were not effective, but the resumption of criminal behavior equates to dollars again being expended in arresting, housing, prosecuting, defending, and rehabilitating the repeat offender.

Again, this study shows that participation in either Drug Court or DUI Court greatly reduces the criminal behavior of program participants and graduates.

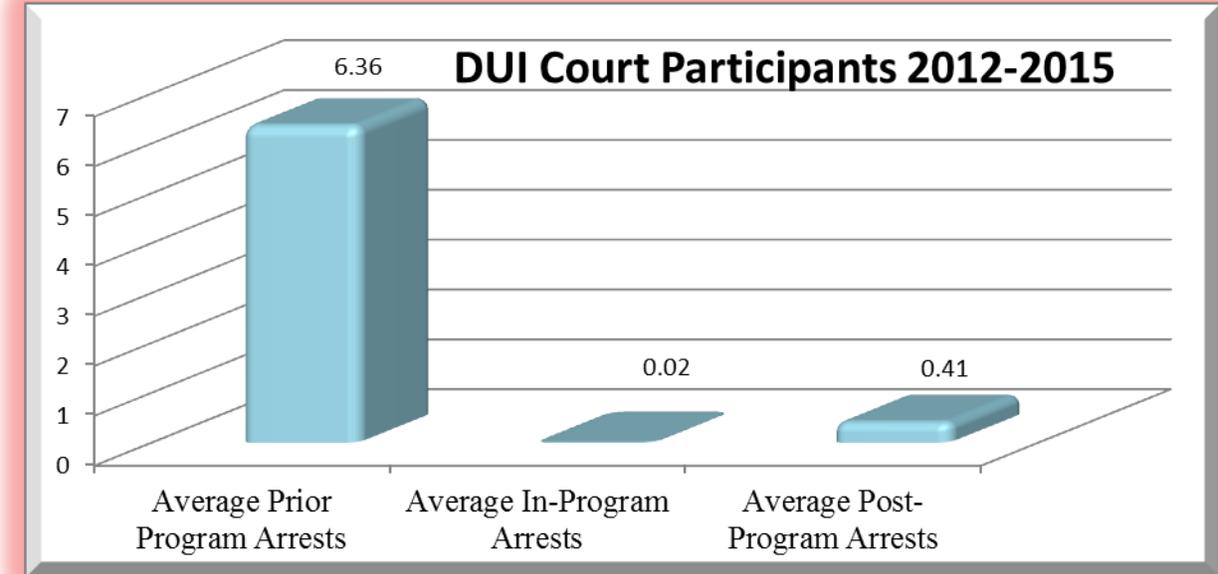


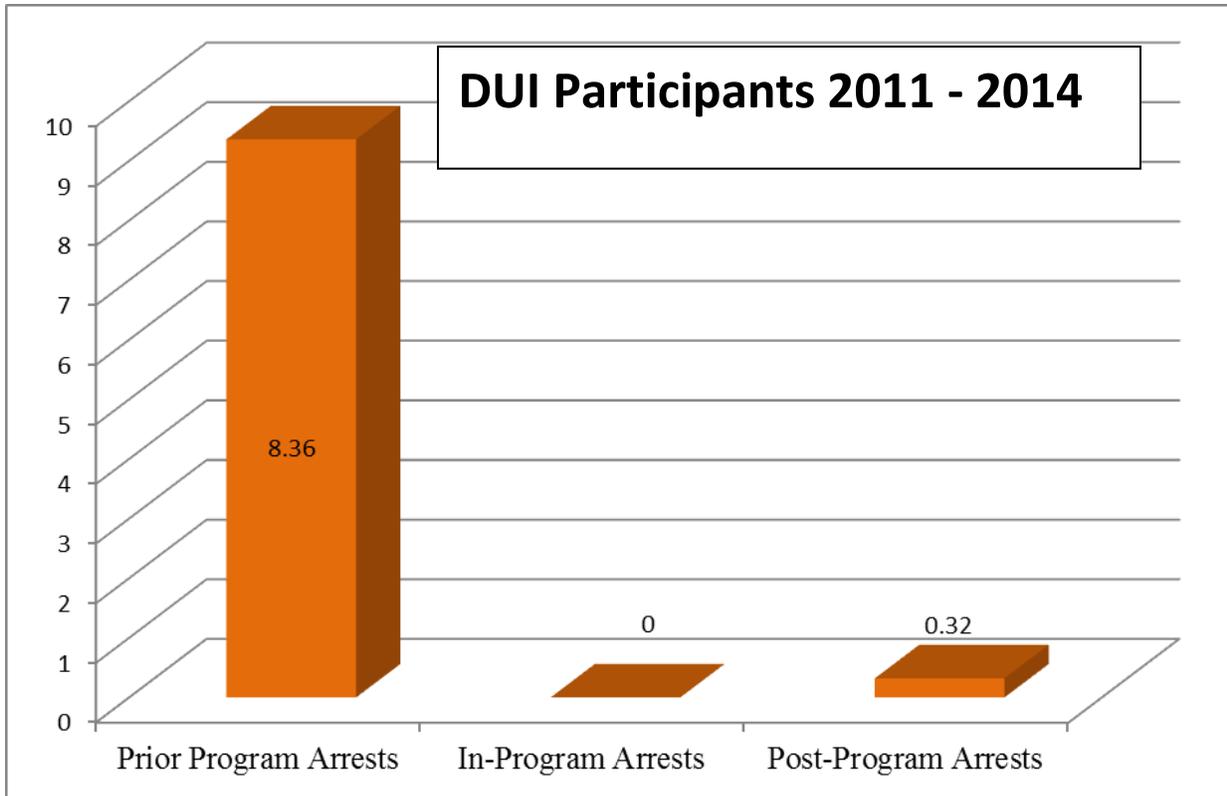
³ Marlowe, D.B. (2010). Research Update on Adult Drug Courts. in National Association of Drug Court Professionals; Need to Know http://www.nadcp.org/sites/default/files/nadcp/Research%20Update%20on%20Adult%20Drug%20Courts%20-%20NADCP_1.pdf

⁴ Durose, M.R., Cooper, A.D., & Snyder, H.N. (2014). Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010. *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report*: <http://www.nij.gov/topics/corrections/recidivism/Pages/welcome.aspx>



The DUI Court program also shows the benefits of participation. The DUI Court program data from the previous evaluation and the current evaluation are statistically similar.





The data remains consistent between evaluations; criminal offenders who are sentenced to participate in the Drug Court or DUI Court program show an obvious and demonstrable reduction in their criminal behavior.

Drug Court and DUI Court Participation Savings:

The cost of housing criminal offenders in the Laramie County Detention Center, or any of the five State correctional facilities continues to rise. If the measurement of success for incarcerating criminal offenders is the reduction in criminal activity incarceration is supposed to deter, then **it can be safely stated that incarceration fails to deter crime.**

According to the US Department of Justice, “67.8% of the 404,638 state prisoners released in 2005 in 30 states were rearrested within 3 years of release, and 76.6% were arrested within 5 years of release.” The reality is that the threat of incarceration does little to deter criminal behavior.

The threat of incarceration appears to do little in diminishing drinking and driving behavior as well. According to the Wyoming Department of Transportation, Highway Safety Office, which completed a report titled Wyoming’s 2014 Report on Traffic Crashes, alcohol involved fatal crashes rose 5% from 2013 to 2014. The report details that in 2014, there were 3 alcohol related crashes in Laramie County that killed 4 individuals. The City of Cheyenne also

leads the State in alcohol involved injury accidents by more than double, with 50 crashes and 74 individuals injured⁵.

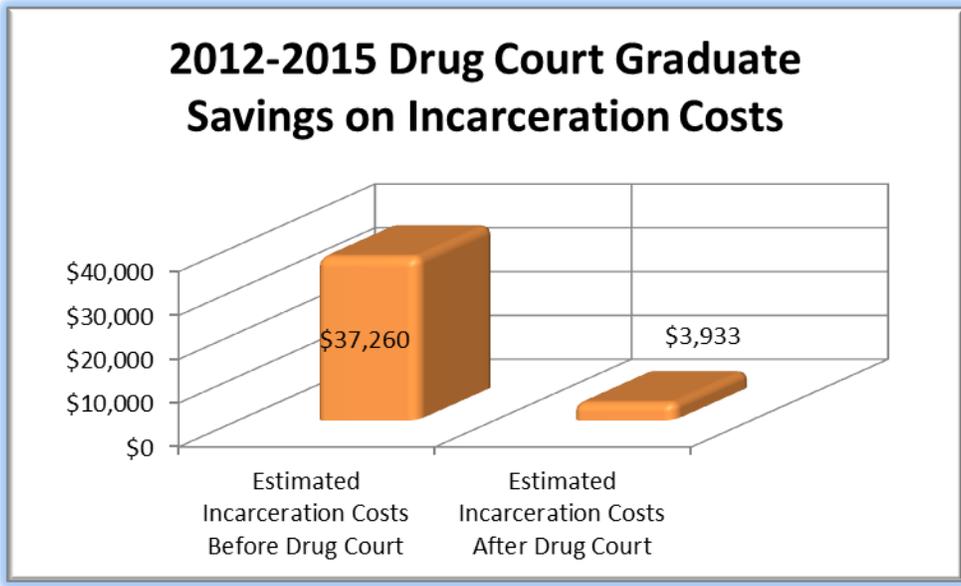
The research clearly indicates that Drug Court and DUI Court programs work. In fact, the behavior change models that are incorporated in Drug Court and DUI Court programs have been hybridized into other criminal justice populations, such as, Domestic Violence Courts, Mental Health Courts, and Veterans Treatment Courts. One of the benefits that Drug Court and DUI Court programs produce is a reduction in incarceration costs to Laramie County.

According to the Laramie County Sherriff's Department, it cost, on average, \$100 to house one person per day in the Laramie County Detention Center. If we hypothesize that each graduate spent 3 days in jail each time they were arrested, the savings for participating in either the Drug Court or the DUI Court is substantial. The formula for cost savings estimation is as follows:

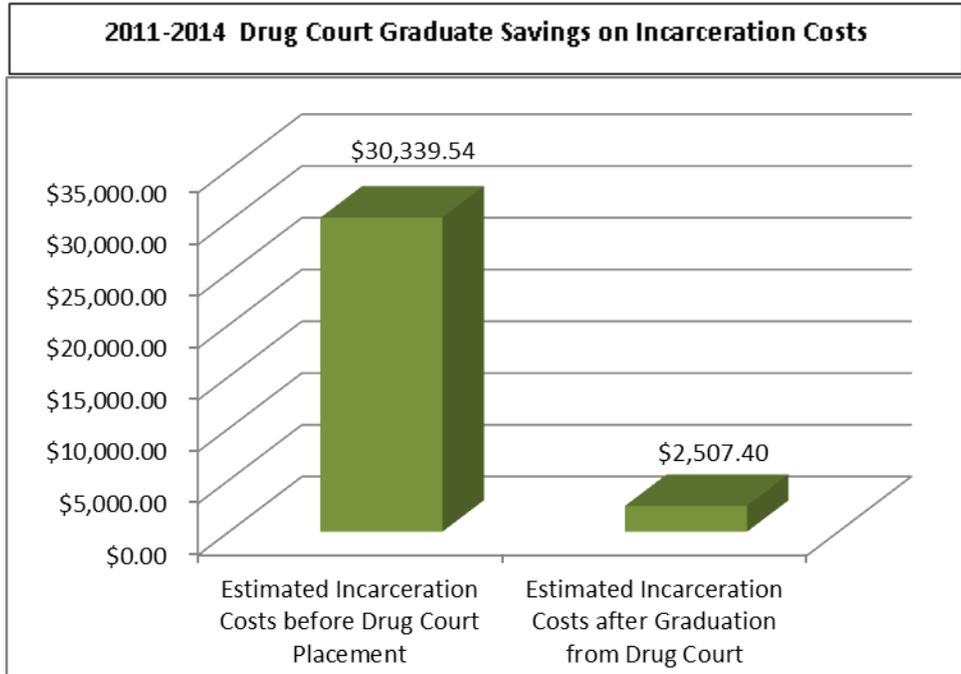
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of Program Graduates (23)} \\ (x) \\ \text{Average Arrests Experienced by Program Graduates Prior to Entering the Program (5.4)} \\ (x) \\ \$100 \text{ (Daily Incarceration Rate)} \\ (x) \\ \text{3 Days} \\ \text{Compared to} \\ \text{Number of Program Graduates (23)} \\ (x) \\ \text{Average Arrests Experienced by Program Graduates after Graduation (0.57)} \\ (x) \\ \$100 \text{ (Daily Incarceration Rate)} \\ (x) \\ \text{3 Days} \end{array}$$

The results are as follows:

⁵ Wyoming Department of Transportation, *Wyoming's 2014 Report on Traffic Crashes*
http://www.dot.state.wy.us/home/dot_safety/safety_statistics/2014-traffic-crash-information.html



These results are similar to the previous report which showed the follow:



The DUI Court numbers continue to show the benefits of participation in the program. These cost savings and reduction in criminality is truly beneficial to Laramie County because driving under the influence is the number one arrested offense in the State of Wyoming and

Laramie County, and has been for several years.⁶ Using the same formula as described above the DUI Court results are as follows:

Number of Program Graduates (44)

(x)

Average Arrests Experienced by Program Graduates Prior to Entering the Program (6.36)

(x)

\$100 (Daily Incarceration Rate)

(x)

3 Days

Compared to

Number of Program Graduates (44)

(x)

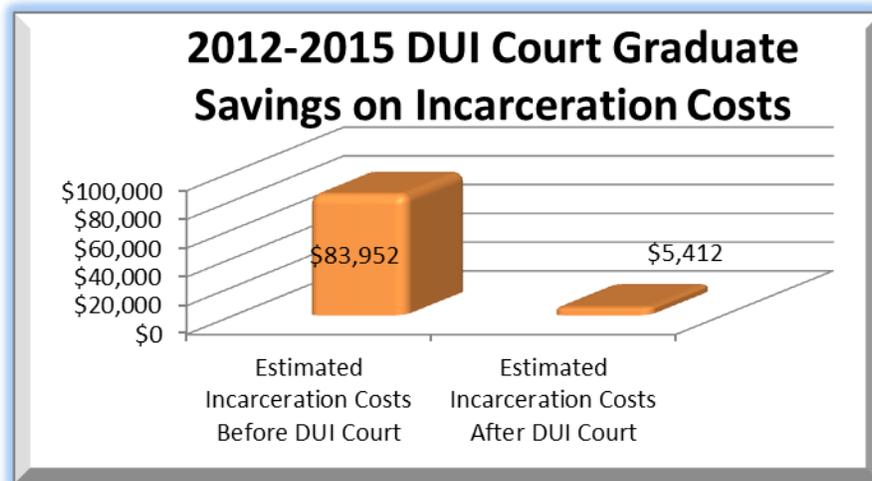
Average Arrests Experienced by Program Graduates after Graduation (0.41)

(x)

\$100 (Daily Incarceration Rate)

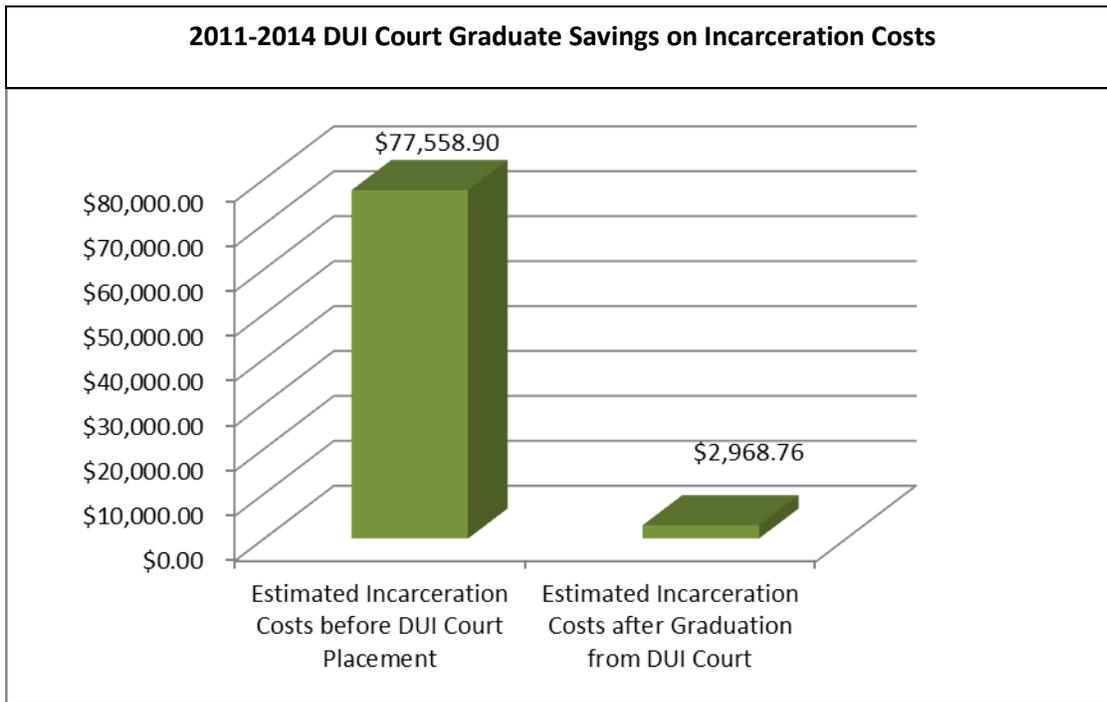
(x)

3 Days



⁶ Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police, (2015) *Wyoming Department of Transportation, Highway Safety Office, Alcohol and Crime in Wyoming*. <http://nebula.wsimg.com/72f7ef3b860140e49b5e74c72c66f798?AccessKeyId=97D9A5D69E812A519CE7&disposition=0&alloworigin=1>

Again, the numbers are reflective to the previous report, which showed the following;

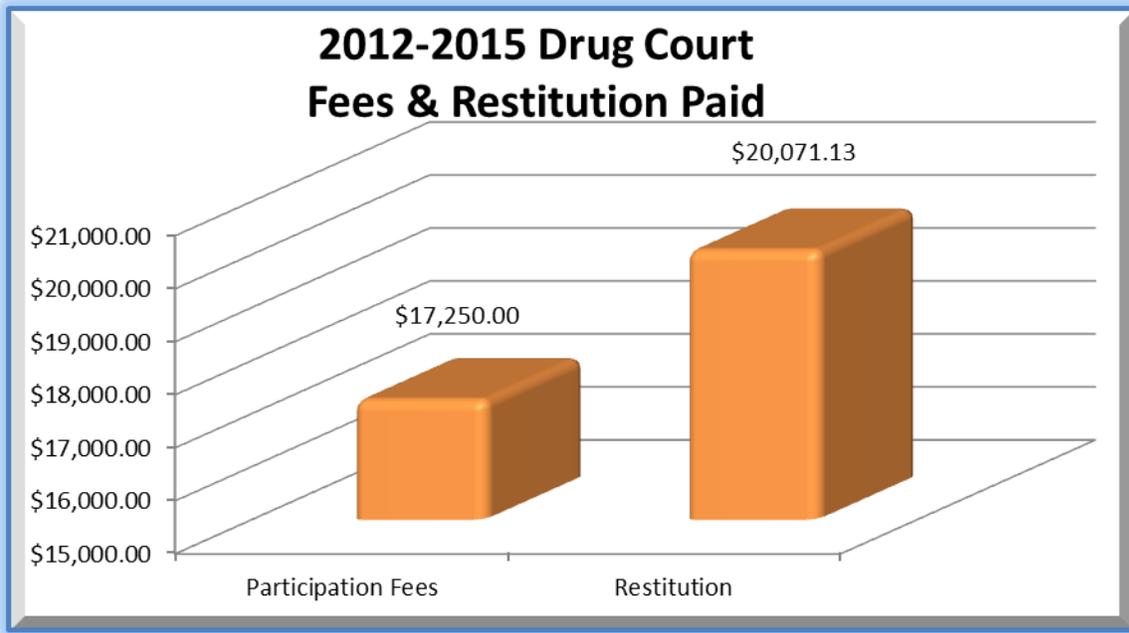


Program Fees, Costs, and Restitution

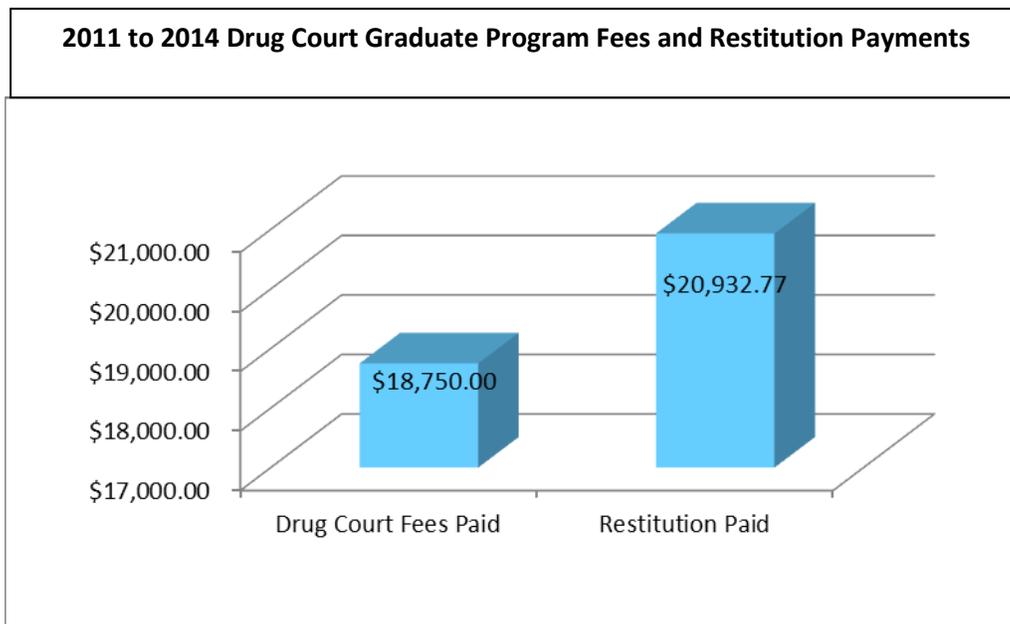
Not only do Drug Court and DUI Court participants save taxpayer money, program participants are required to financially contribute to the programs⁷. One of the requirements for the Drug Court program is to make financial contributions on a monthly basis towards their restitution. For DUI Court participants, they are required to make payments towards their fines established by a fine payment schedule.

Both Drug Court and DUI Court program participants are required to pay for a portion of the services they receive through Drug Court fees and DUI Court fees. Each Drug Court participant pays \$750.00 to participate in the program and DUI Court participants are required to pay \$50.00 per month from enrollment until graduation. The following graph shows what the Drug Court and DUI Court graduates paid towards their program fees, restitution and/or fines.

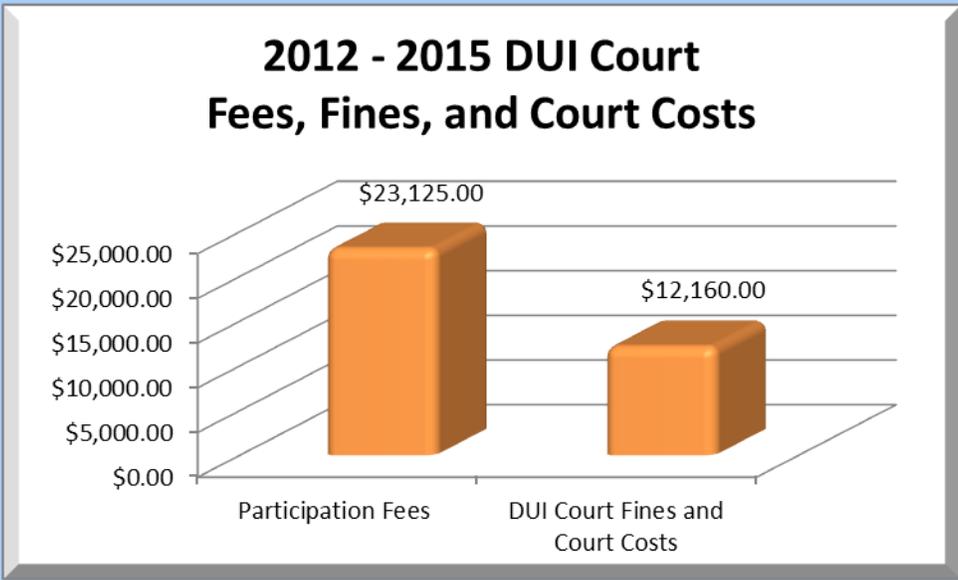
⁷ Wyoming State Statute § 7-13-1605 (c)(ii)



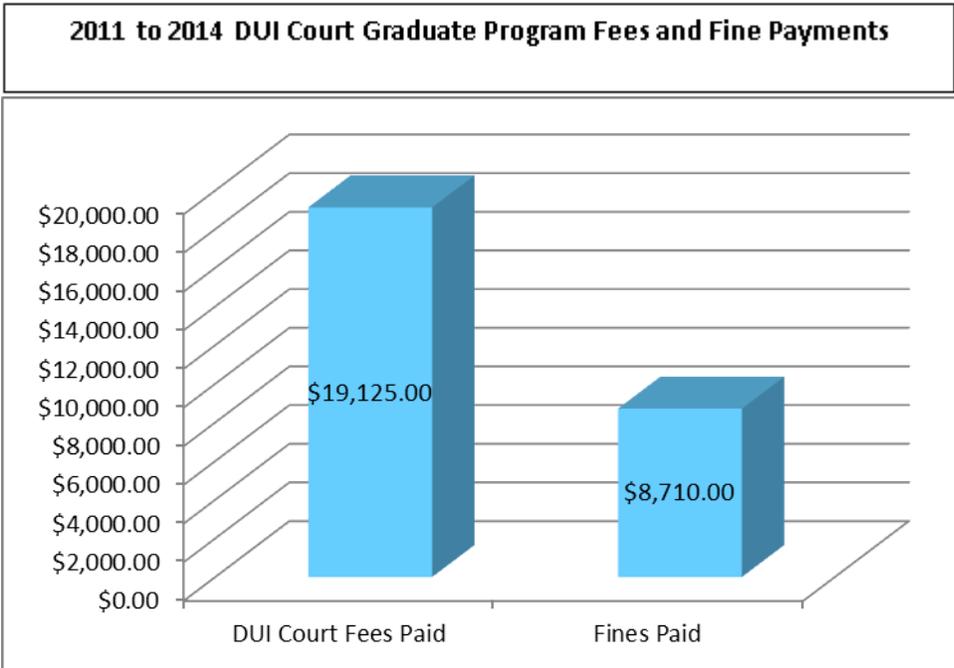
Again, the financial contribution and restitution payments are similar to those in the previous report.



The DUI Court program graduates have paid the following in participation fees and Court ordered fines and costs.



The DUI Court program financial contribution requirement is similar to the previous report.



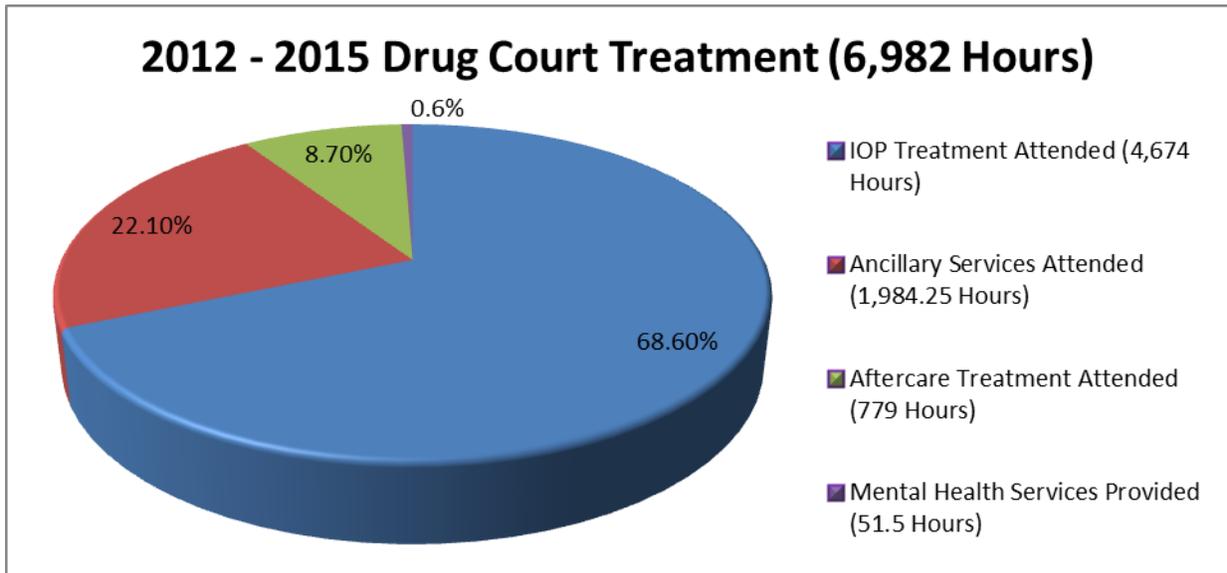
Units of Service:

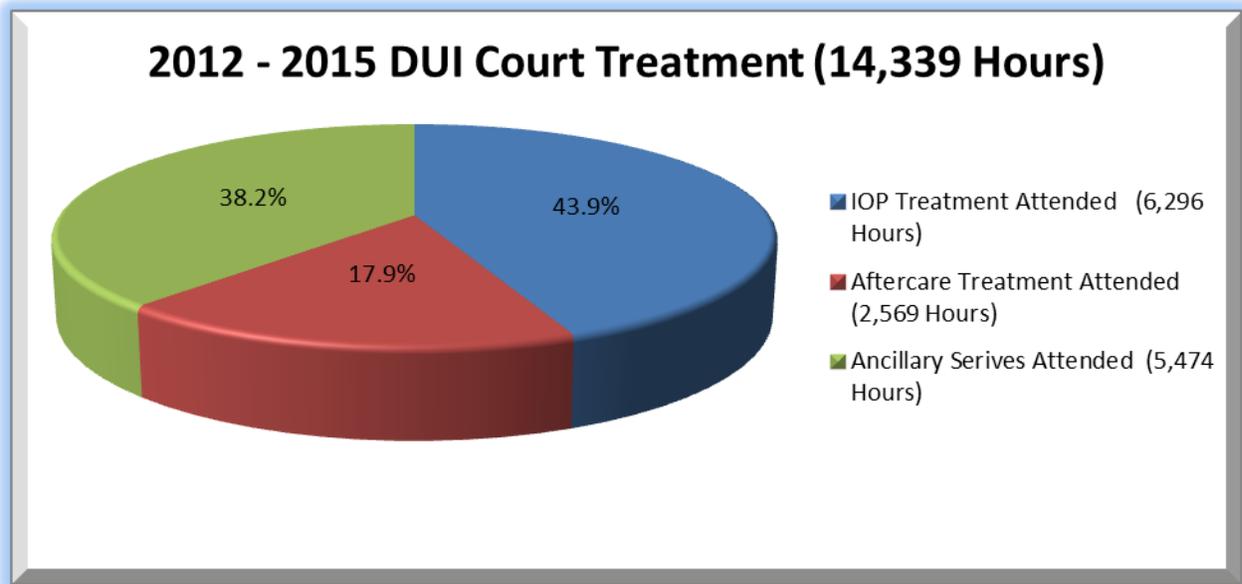
One of the primary functions of any Drug Court or DUI Court program is to provide substance abuse treatment services. In addition to substance abuse treatment, best practice strategies for Drug Court and DUI Court programs call for a more holistic approach to rehabilitation. Following this best practice strategy, the Drug Court and DUI Court programs also offer mental health counseling, marriage counseling, individual counseling, Thinking for Change classes, and mental health medication management.

The Drug Court and DUI Court programs also make referrals for program participants to CLIMB Wyoming, Dads Making a Difference, Wyoming Workforce Services, Department of Family Services, Recover Wyoming, Needs Inc., the Salvation Army, Goodwill Services, Peak Wellness, Cheyenne Regional Medical Center, Central Wyoming Counseling Center, Southwest Counseling, and Drug Testing Center of Cheyenne.

Method of Measurement:

All Drug Court and DUI Court participants are required to enroll in the Intensive Outpatient Treatment (IOP) program either through Foundations, the contracted treatment provider for Drug Court, or Pathfinder, the contracted treatment provider for DUI Court. The Wyoming Department of Health, Behavioral Health Division, requires that participants in IOP have nine to twenty hours of therapeutic contact per week. However, most program participants have additional therapeutic needs and participate in other programming. The following graphs highlights the percentage each program graduate had in therapeutic contact.





What's Going on Now?

The Drug Court and the DUI Court are revolving programs, meaning that the services can be accessed at any time. The following data shows the previous report's current population and this report's populations.

Drug Court Numbers

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Total Current Population	20	16
Average Sobriety Days	87.35	127.88
Average Days in Program	208.20	222
Total Restitution Amount Owed	\$46,536.83	\$20,071.13
Total Drug Court Fees Owed	\$9,810.00	\$8,623.00
Average Age	24.75	26.25
Gender	Men: 18 Women: 2	Men: 11 Women: 5
Referrals	Data Not Reported	14

DUI Court Numbers

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Total Current Population	24	34
Average Sobriety Days	145	146
Average Days in Program	336.13	282
Total Court Ordered Fines Owed	12,000.00	\$14,535.00
Total DUI Court Fees Owed	\$8,400.00	\$22,100.00
Average Age	37.79	38
Gender	Men: 17 Women: 7	Men: 31 Women: 3
Referrals	Data Not Reported	7

The Future of the Laramie County Drug Court and the Laramie County DUI Court

Laramie County Drug Court

The mission of the Laramie County Drug Court is to improve public safety and strengthen our community foundation. Through intervention, quality treatment, and intensive supervision we will interrupt the cycle of addiction for substance abusing offenders.

The Laramie County Drug Court has three goals:

Goal I: Use an outcome-based approach to provide a continuum of care for eligible substance abusing offenders.

Goal II: Decrease substance abuse related crime by interrupting the offender’s cycle of substance abuse.

Goal III: Mobilize and effectively manage community resources and support services to encourage a productive, healthy lifestyle.

The Laramie County Drug Court program was originally designed for felony probation cases that were either being considered for revocation and underlying sentences imposed or deferral cases where the participant must successfully complete the program in order to not have a felony conviction entered on their permanent criminal record. As of this time, we continue to serve that population. The program has recently started accepting those charged with serious misdemeanor offenses where the person may be subject to spend a year in jail or longer. As of the submission of this report, the program has accepted five misdemeanor participants. By appropriately identifying these individuals, we hope to relieve the Laramie County Detention Center's population.

In the last evaluation, it was reported that the Laramie County Drug Court program had established a relationship with the University of Wyoming Family Practice Clinic (UWFPC) to be the mental health medication manager for Drug Court participants. To date, that relationship has worked very well. In fact, the UWFPC has begun to provide primary physician care for some of the Drug Court participants, and some of their family members on a limited basis and still on a sliding fee scale. This service has proved to be a remarkable benefit for the program participants.

The last evaluation reported that the mental health staff in the jail had been working closely with the Drug Court program. That relationship continues today. It is this relationship that has provided so many new referrals to the program, which is demonstrated above, with the Drug Court program having fourteen referrals currently under review.

The Drug Court Team has recently reviewed and changed and updated the structure of the program. In the past, the Drug Court set probation standards and programmatic standards based upon the principles of the Intensive Supervised Probation program. The new changes have moved the Drug Court program to adopt best practice strategies identified both by the National Drug Court Institute and the American Probation and Parole Association. Namely, the program will be using a risk assessment to determine the community supervision level each participant will be subject to. This will allow the Drug Court program to better identify those participants that need stricter community access restrictions as opposed to a participant who do not. By adopting this format, the Drug Court program believes it will be better able to utilize program resources.

Laramie County DUI Court

The mission of the Laramie County DUI Court is to use a comprehensive, coordinated, and pro-active approach in order to reduce the threat impaired drivers place on our community. By utilizing a wide-ranging and dynamic approach, we will effectively reduce the number of repeat impaired driving offenders on our streets.

The Laramie County DUI Court has three goals:

- I. To provide sentencing options to the Courts in Laramie County to administer certain cases stemming from Driving Under the Influence convictions and utilize continuing judicial oversight, supervised probation, and comprehensive treatment.

- II. To reduce alcohol related offenses in Laramie County while promoting offender accountability and responsibility.
- III. To promote effective agency interaction and coordination of resources among criminal justice agencies, governmental agencies, and community organizations.

The DUI Court still has a mix of felony offenders and misdemeanor offenders. Currently, felony offenders make up 32% of the DUI Court population. The current population of 34 participants account for a total 146 prior DUI arrests, which averages 4.29 prior DUI convictions per participant. There are three DUI Court participants that have 9 prior DUI convictions, one participant with 8 prior DUI convictions, and another 7 prior DUI convictions.

In the last report, the DUI Court was working on establishing better relationships with the Cheyenne Municipal Court. The DUI Court program created referral documentation on behalf of the Municipal Court in order for the Court to make referrals to the program. To date the Cheyenne Municipal Court has sentenced 7 DUI offenders into the DUI Court program.

The DUI Court program is also moving more to having its operations grounded on risk assessments and other tools and mechanisms that are considered best practices. On March 10, 2016, the DUI Court program hosted a risk assessment training for all other Wyoming Drug and DUI Court programs as well as for the different Wyoming Probation and Parole offices from throughout the State.

The risk assessment, named the Impaired Driving Assessment (IDA), was developed through a cooperative effort between the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA). The goal of the training was to enhance the predictability for re-offense of DUI Court participants and then subsequently develop a community supervision management plan around those identified as being a high-risk for re-offense. Currently, the DUI Court Team is testing the risk assessment.

For more information concerning the IDA please click here <http://www.nhtsa.gov/cars/rules/regrev/evaluate/809815.html>

The DUI Court program was also been chosen to be a pilot site for a mental health screening tool that helps identified certain mental health disorders that may be in need of treatment. The Computerized Assessment and Referral System (CARS) is a computerized clinical report generating tool that incorporates a structured diagnostic mental health assessment. Research is now showing that comprehensive clinical assessment tools can provide volumes of high quality diagnostic information that facilitate effective treatment planning.

For more information concerning the CARS assessment please click here: http://www.divisiononaddiction.org/html/handouts/FAAR_CARS_PilotIntro2016.pdf

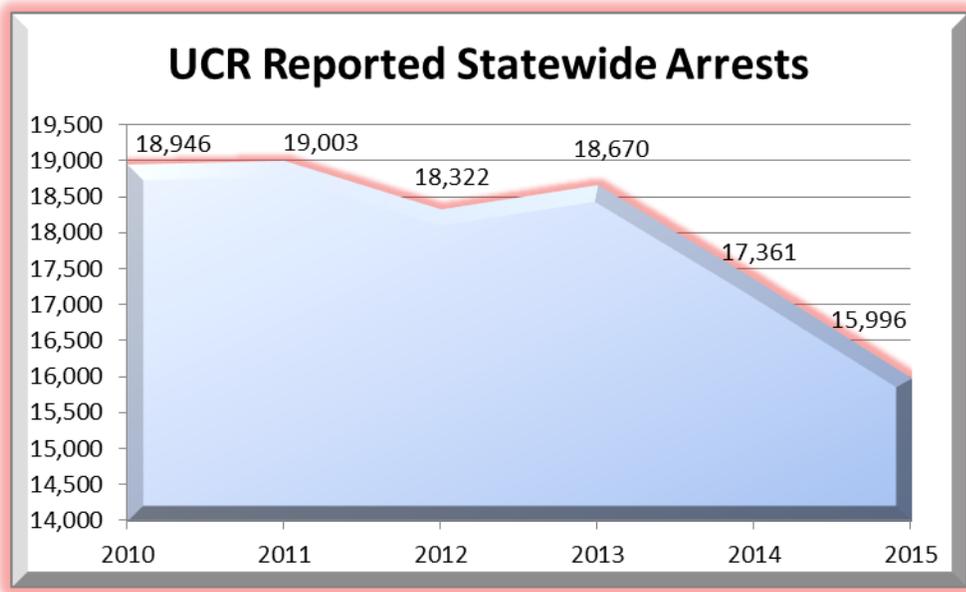
Still work to be done.

The Drug Court Team continues to maximize its resources against what appears to be a rise in drug related arrests, despite a downturn in statewide arrests. The following data comes from the Wyoming Attorney General’s Office, Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) Crime in Wyoming Annual Report⁸.

The UCR collects two classifications of data, which are categorized as Part I and Part II crimes. Part I crimes include; murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Part II crimes include; other assaults, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (which includes buying, receiving, and possession), vandalism, weapon offenses, prostitution, sex offenses, drug abuse violations, plus many more. For the purpose of this report, Part II drug abuse violations will be reviewed. However, it should be noted that most publicly available data does not list whether the reported criminal behavior was alcohol or drug related.

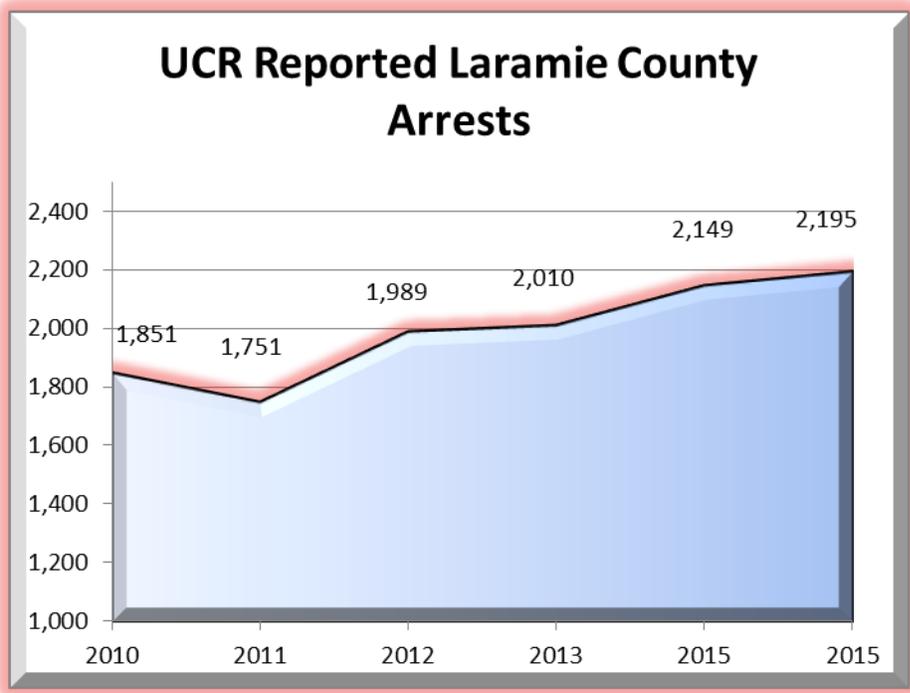
The following data provides some interesting information and statistical trends are apparent. For example from 2010 to 2016, statewide arrests, as reported in the UCR, decline by 15.6%. However, in Laramie County, UCR reported arrests increased by 15.7%. This report did not attempt to look at all Part I and Part II crime offense data, but specifically focused on drug abuse related offenses.

The first chart shows the drop in statewide UCR reported arrests.

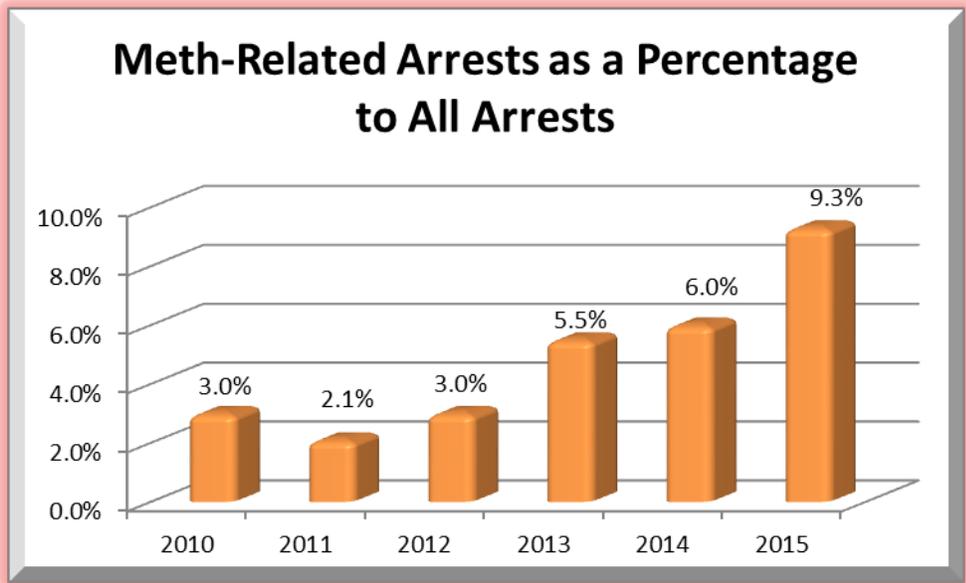


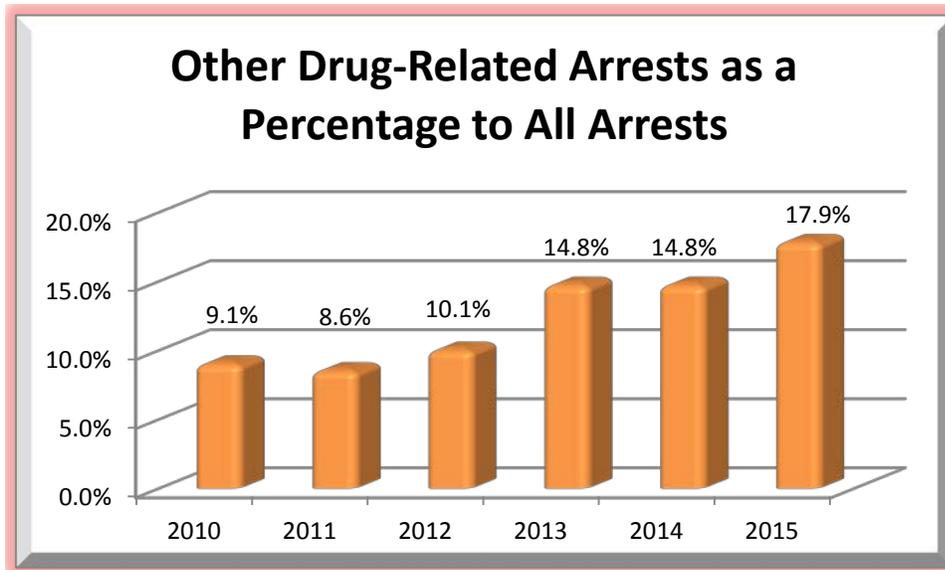
This chart shows the six year rise in UCR reported arrests in Laramie County.

⁸ State of Wyoming Office of Attorney General. *Crime in Wyoming Annual Report*. <http://wyomingdci.wyo.gov/dci-criminal-justice-information-systems-section/uniform-crime-reporting>



The increase in UCR reported crime in Laramie County could be correlated to the fact that methamphetamine related UCR reported arrests increased 3.7 times, from 55 in 2010, to 205 in 2015. Conversely, other drug-related UCR reported arrests increased 2.3 times from 2010 to 2016, from 169 arrests to 394.



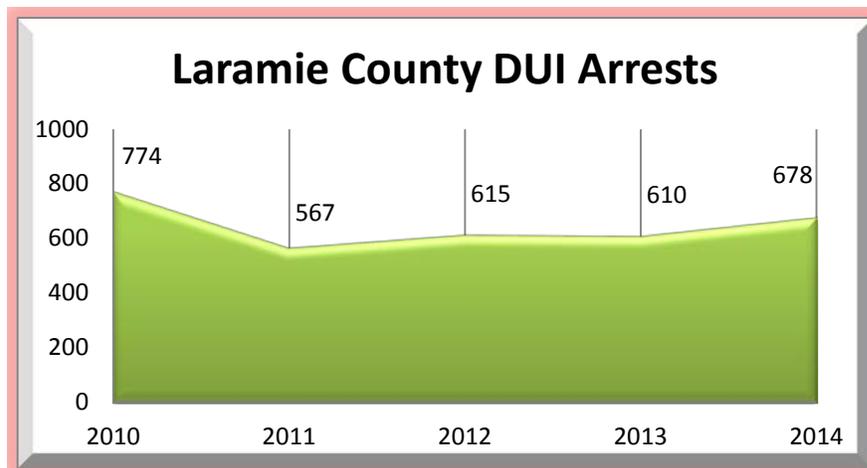


Alcohol related arrests have, for at least a decade now, been the number one arrested offense in Wyoming. Driving while Under the Influence (DUI) is and has been, the number one arrested offense in every single Wyoming county.

Those who are arrested for DUI have also historically provided Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) readings nearly two times the legal limit, with approximately 10% of DUI offenders providing a BAC three times the legal limit or higher at the time of arrest. The Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police (WASCOP) has declared since 2005 that alcohol-related criminal behavior poses the greatest risk to Wyoming citizens.

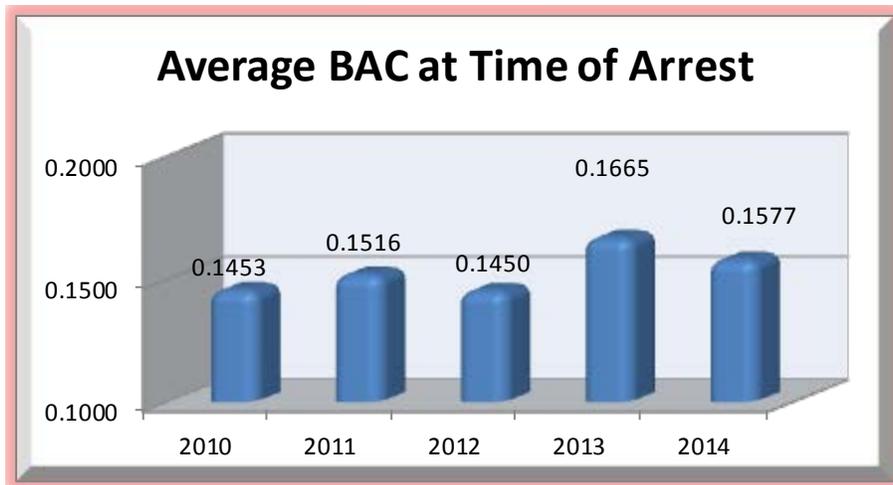
The following data was compiled by Ernie Johnson and Associates on behalf of WASCOP to be reported to the Wyoming Department of Transportation, Highway Safety Division.

The data from the State and for Laramie County show that, although DUI arrests decreased from 2010 to 2011, DUI arrests have been climbing from 2012 to 2014.



In an attempt to compare DUI arrests to all other arrests in Laramie County, it appears that DUI arrests are dropping significantly. However, it needs to be noted that the Cheyenne Police Department has a policy* that allows their officers to cite and release those who have been stopped for DUI. The cite and release policy has more than likely negatively affected DUI arrests data. The Cheyenne Police Department arrests more individuals in Laramie County than any other law enforcement agency. In fact, according to the 2013 UCR report, there were 585 DUI arrests in Laramie County, with 446 of those arrests being made by the Cheyenne Police Department, which accounts for 76.2% of all DUI arrests.

The BAC level of DUI offenders remains fairly consistent from 2010 to 2014 never deviating more than .0212 from the lowest average to the highest average.



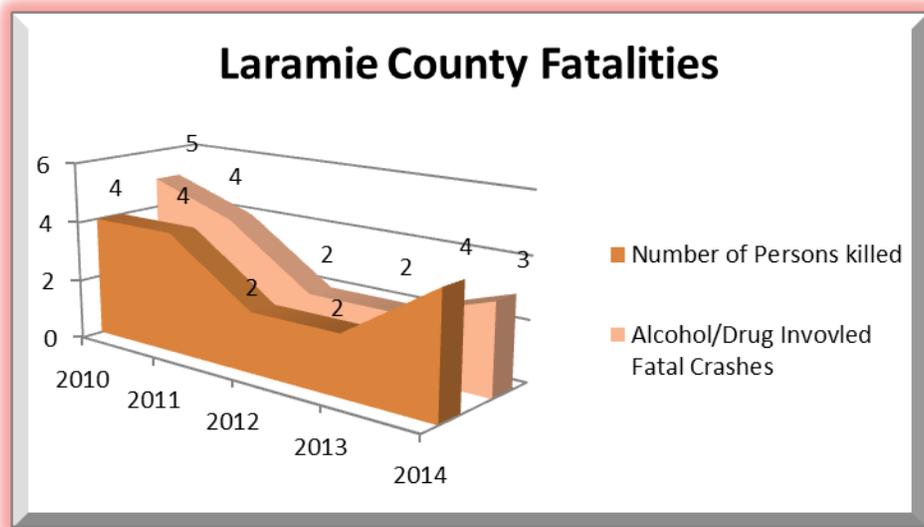
From 2011 to 2015, there were 564 alcohol/drug-involved fatal automobile crashes that killed 637 individuals, as well as another 14,269 alcohol/drug-involved injury crashes that injured 19,648 individuals statewide.⁹ The demographic picture that best describes the individuals involved in either alcohol/drug-involved fatal or injury crashes paints a picture of a male person between the ages of 30 to 39 that was traveling at speeds greater than 65.

For Laramie County, from 2010-2014 there were 14 fatal crashes that killed 16 individuals.¹⁰

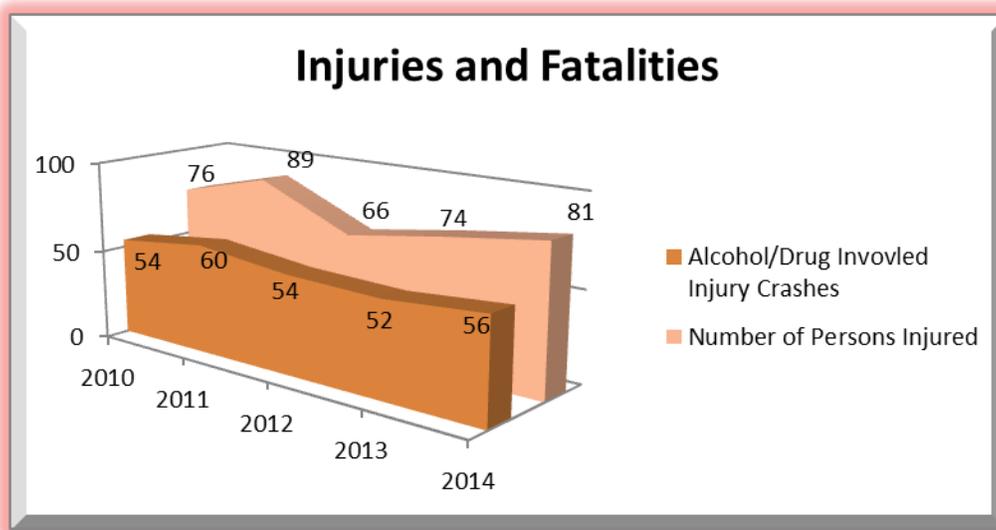
* The Cheyenne Police Department Police Policy FLD1150-2.15 states, “Misdemeanor DWUI may be summoned and released if; The vehicle was impounded or was turned over to a another sober adult; or, The driver is released to a sober adult.” FLD1130 also states, “Due to the potential danger to society of an impaired driver returning to their vehicle, officers are encouraged to tow the vehicle subsequent to DWUI arrest”.

⁹ 2015. Wyoming Report on Traffic Crashes. Wyoming Department of Transportation, Highway Safety Division. http://www.dot.state.wy.us/home/dot_safety/safety_statistics/2015.html

¹⁰ http://www.dot.state.wy.us/home/dot_safety/safety_statistics.html



In Laramie County from 2010-2014 there were 276 alcohol/drug-involved injury crashes that injured 386 individuals.



Conclusions:

This evaluation looked at recidivism, estimated costs savings the Drug Court and DUI Court provide to Laramie County and national performance measures for Drug Courts. This report also details the restitution that was paid to victims, as well as Court ordered fines and program participation fees. Lastly, this report has detailed some of the Drug and alcohol related crime trends for our State and for Laramie County.

The data in this report clearly shows that investments into these programs pay off. Drug Courts and DUI Courts are proven money savers not only for federal agencies, or State agencies, but more importantly they save money and resources at the local level where those resources are more limited. And in the State's current fiscal climate, all publicly funded criminal justice programs should be a scrutinized for their ability to save taxpayer dollars.

One of the most important savings any criminal justice program can offer is its ability to reduce recidivism. After all, any criminal justice program that purports to be rehabilitative in nature should be able to document the reduction in their program participants' recidivism. For both the Drug Court and DUI Court programs, the reduction in recidivism is significant and there is a correlation in savings of over \$61,000 taxpayer dollars.

Program retention has been identified as an area of improvement for both programs. At the time of this report, both the Drug Court and DUI Court teams were looking for the causes of missing retention rate benchmarks. For the Drug Court, it appears that majority of participants, 50%, are not retained in the program because they abscond. For the DUI Court program, 67% of non-retained participants are terminated for program failure, which at the time of this report, is too nebulous of a reason and will require further investigation.

Any program that manages drug and/or alcohol addicted offenders needs to be able show that the program is working to get and keep their participants sober. For the Drug Court and DUI Court program, the best management tool to support and verify sobriety is to randomly and frequently drug test program participants. The graduates in this report have collectively submitted 12,735 drug tests, averaging 192.6 drug tests per graduate. One of the interesting findings of this report is that Drug Court graduates that submit a positive drug test tended to test for alcohol (29.9%). Whereas, DUI Court graduates that submitted a positive drug test tended to test positive for marijuana (50.0%).

The ability to describe and document the treatment services drug addicted offenders participate in is a key to a successful criminal justice program. Both the Drug Court and the DUI Court require all participants, at a minimum, to attend an Intensive Outpatient treatment Program (IOP). By rules promulgated by the Wyoming Department of Health, IOP treatment must have a minimum of 9 hours and a maximum of 20 hours of therapeutic contact per week per person. The

Drug Court graduates reviewed in this study participated in 6,982 collective hours of treatment, which equates to 291 twenty-four hour time periods. Whereas the DUI Court graduates examined for this report collectively participated in 14,339 therapy hours, which equates to 597.5 twenty-four hour time periods.

All Drug Court and DUI Court participants are subject to significant community supervision from probation and parole and program staff. The Drug Court graduates reviewed for this report were subject to 1,249.25 collective hours of community supervision, which translates to 52 twenty-four hour time periods. The DUI Court graduates were also subject to intensive community supervision, collectively receiving 1,858 community supervision hours, or 77 twenty-four hour time periods.

Lastly, it is important that criminal offenders under community supervision pay restitution towards their victims, pay fines for the illegal acts, and share the burden in paying for their rehabilitation. The 23 Drug Court graduates reviewed for this report paid over \$37,300 in restitution and participant fees and the 44 DUI Court graduates in this study paid over \$38,200 in fines and program participant fees.

In conclusion, it has been well documented in the different scholarly research on problem-solving Courts that community partnerships is essential to the successful operations of any program. The Drug Court and DUI Court programs could not effectively serve Laramie County without the support and partnerships of the following entities:

- **The Laramie County Commissioners**
- **The Laramie County Circuit Court**
- **The First Judicial District Court for Laramie County**
- **The Laramie County Sheriff's Department**
- **The Laramie County District Attorney's Office**
- **The Wyoming Public Defender's Office**
- **The Wyoming Department of Corrections**
- **The Wyoming Department of Health**
- **The Wyoming Department of Transportation**
- **The Cheyenne Police Department**
- **Recover Wyoming**

- **Peak Wellness**
- **Central Wyoming Counseling and Consulting Center**
- **The Drug Testing Center of Cheyenne**
- **The City of Cheyenne Transit Program**
- **The Cheyenne Municipal Court**
- **Foundations Drug Testing, LLC**

Who We Are

The Laramie County Drug Court Team

- **Honorable Judge Antoinette Healy**
- **Kurt Zunker, Program Director**
- **Mindy Inman, Court Clerk**
- **Ryan Wright, Assistant District Attorney**
- **Brandon Booth, Assistant Public Defender**
- **Jim Nelson, Drug Court Treatment Director**
- **Jessica Herrera, Drug Court Probation & Parole Agent**
- **Nola Grove, Public Defender's Office Case Manager**
- **Guy Driver, Cheyenne Police Department Liaison Officer**

The Laramie County DUI Court Team

- **Honorable Thomas Lee**
- **Kurt Zunker, Program Director**
- **Fernando Muzquiz, DUI Court Case Manager**
- **Joshua Taylor, Assistant District Attorney**
- **Carol Serelson, Defense Bar Representative**
- **Rick Robinson, DUI Court Treatment Director**
- **Salli Perryman, DUI Court Probation & Parole Agent**
- **Cameo Kieffer, DUI Court Administrative Assistant**

***For information on the Laramie County Drug Court or DUI Court programs please contact Kurt Zunker at (307) 633-4530 or kzunker@laramiecounty.com