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A FEASIBILITY STUDY  
FOR  
COMBINING THE DETENTION FACILITIES  
OF  
LARAMIE COUNTY AND THE CITY OF CHEYENNE (WY)

January 18, 1974

By the Staff  
of  
The Governor's Planning Committee  
on  
Criminal Administration  
STATE OF WYOMING

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Laramie County Sheriff's Office, especially Undersheriff Lou Stone, and also to the Cheyenne City Police Department, especially Lieutenant Royal Montague, for their assistance and excellent cooperation in obtaining offender data.

The direction and guidance provided by John B. Rogers, Administrator of the Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, was invaluable.

Appreciation is also extended to Carol Boschee of the staff of the Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration for her many hours of patient work in collecting data and assisting in the preparation of the final document. Thanks is also extended to Pat Smith for assistance in data collection, and to Dee Hoover for assisting in the final preparation of this study.

## FORWARD

The need for this study was recognized as a direct result of a series of problems which have arisen with regard to the operation and condition of the Laramie County Jail.

As a consequence of those problems, County officials began searching for alternatives to their present detention practices, and the idea of a consolidated detention facility for Laramie County and the City of Cheyenne received considerable comment and discussion.

This study was for the assigned purpose of analyzing the feasibility of combining the City and County detention services into a single unit. This study does not pretend to provide solutions to all facets of the problem, but hopefully it will provide City and County officials with the necessary information to facilitate the objective of providing adequate local detention services toward the ends of public safety and rehabilitation of offenders.

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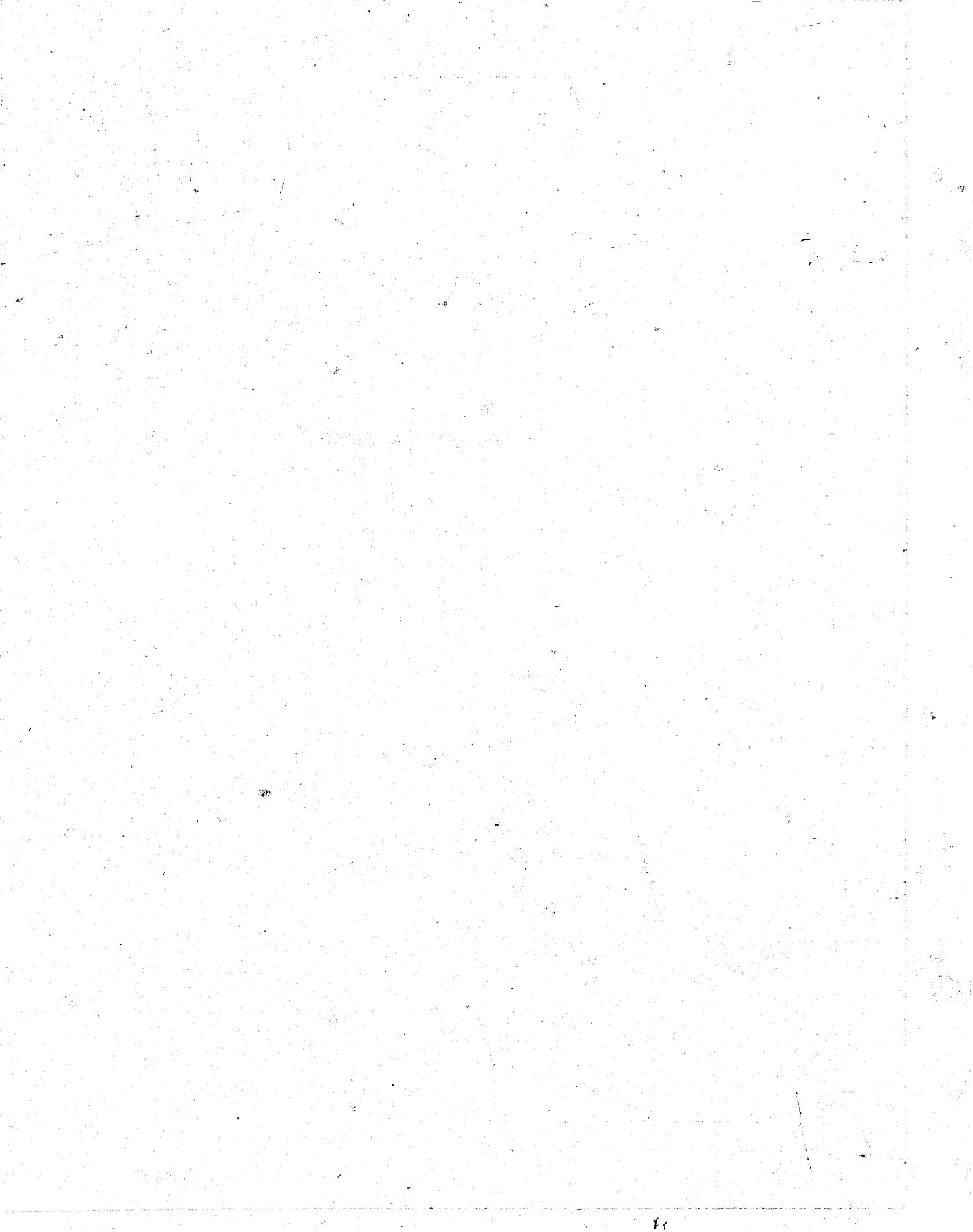
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## PURPOSES OF THE STUDY

In October, 1973, the Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration entered into an agreement with officials of the City of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Laramie County, Wyoming, to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of combining the operations of the Cheyenne City Jail and the Laramie County Jail into a single operation utilizing common services for maximum efficiency. The study was proposed to do the following:

1. To analyze the present utilization of the city and county jail based on inmate populations.
2. To determine the number and type of prisoners incarcerated by offense type, age and sex, and to determine the amount and type of space required for incarceration or detention of offenders in the above categories.
3. To provide information on projected needs for detention facilities of Cheyenne and Laramie County.
4. To present alternatives and suggestions for improved jail services in the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County.

## METHODOLOGY

The following procedures were undertaken in completing the feasibility study. The specific findings and conclusions will be presented within individual components of the study.

## Survey and Research

The initial efforts of the study involved the research of 6,478 individual offender records for those offenders detained in the Laramie County Jail and the Cheyenne City Jail. These records included 2,473 adult and juvenile offenders detained in the Laramie County Jail during calendar years 1969, 1971 and 1972. An additional six offender records were not used in the analysis because of insufficient data. This examination of records also included 4,005 adult and juvenile offenders detained in the Cheyenne City Jail for the time period of January through June, 1969; calendar year 1972; and January through July, 1973. An additional 140 offender records were not used in the city analysis due to insufficient data. The research information obtained in both cases included offender age, sex, arrest date, release date, arresting agency, offense and disposition.

Additional information was obtained concerning average daily population from daily head-count records from both the city and county jails. Information obtained included monthly average daily population, low population and peak populations for both facilities during the calendar years 1969, 1971, 1972 and 1973. Additionally, a personal inspection was made of both facilities and information obtained as to jail capacities and the degree of segregation allowed for the different sex and offense classifications. During the course of the study, various city and county criminal

justice personnel were also contacted in regard to past and present operations of the local jail facilities.

#### Data Analysis

The above mentioned data was analyzed to provide local officials with information concerning the total number of man days served, the average stay of offenders, and the average daily population for specific offense classifications. The data analyzation also provides information on annual average daily populations for adults, juveniles and females. Data was also analyzed to provide percent contribution by offense to total admissions, and percent contribution by offense to average daily population for both facilities.

The ratio method for projection of inmate populations through the year 2,000 was utilized using various estimates for the projected population of Laramie County. The ratio method of population projection involved determining a current daily average population, finding the ratio of jail population to county population and applying that ratio to the projected population for specific years. Population projections will provide a projected low, average and peak for the combined facilities.

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## EXISTING FACILITIES

### Laramie County Jail

The Laramie County Jail was constructed in 1917 in what is now the City-County Building. It occupies space with the Laramie County Emergency Operations Center at the west end of the City-County Building. Renovation of the County Jail facility was conducted in 1966 at which time the windows were sealed off with bricks and metal screens. Renovation to the cell block proper has been quite limited; however, the cell areas have recently been painted, and a contract has been let to improve the lighting. The jail, along with the Sheriff's Office and Emergency Operation Center, is scattered on three floors of the City-County Building and consists of the following areas:

Located within the basement area of the building is the drunk tank and the juvenile cell block which has a capacity of four but can hold an additional eight if necessary. The juvenile cell block is also used at times as a limited recreation area. Also located in the basement section is the kitchen and cooks' quarters and a storage space. The cooks' quarters also provide space for one adult male trustee.

The first floor consists of a main cell block with 12 double bunk cells and a capacity for 24 male adults. The entry area to

the first floor main cell block also provides space for three male adult trustees. Additionally, the first floor consists of the prisoner visiting area, the jailors' area, closed circuit television screening of all cell areas and other related administrative offices for the Sheriff and his staff.

The second floor consists of two women's dormitory cells with a capacity of five each for a total of ten. Also on the second floor is an adult male cell block with 12 double bunks and a capacity of 24.

The total capacity of the County Jail at present time includes 48 adult males in security, ten women in dormitory cells, four juveniles and four male trustees, for a total of 68. Additionally, eight bunks could be placed in the juvenile cell if necessary in an overloaded situation. Appendix D provides a schematic drawing of the floor plan for the Laramie County Jail.

The jail provides 24-hour supervision and all services, including laundry, food and maintenance, are provided within the facility. The jail has extremely limited space for recreational or educational programs, although as previously mentioned the juvenile cell area does provide limited recreational space. There are no medical services within the jail.

The County Jail can provide for segregation of pre-trial and sentenced prisoners and male offenders from female offenders. A separate cell area is provided for juvenile male offenders. However, the only female cell area is for adults. Since the jail is usually

never near capacity separation for the juvenile females can be provided by utilizing other unoccupied cell areas.

The budgeted expenditure for the Laramie County Jail in fiscal year 1971-72 was \$41,325.00. For a complete cost of operation for the jail, please refer to Chart II-A on the following page.

CHART II-A

EXPENDITURES FOR  
LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

1966 - 1972  
Fiscal Years

PURPOSE	1971-1972 Budgeted	1970-1971 Actual	1969-1970 Actual	1968-1969 Actual	1967-1968 Actual	1966-1967 Actual
Jailor	18,300.00	16,920.00	16,822.80	15,787.00	14,805.00	13,413.25
Supplies (Other)	100.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Water, Fuel and Lights	2,200.00	2,076.91	1,654.27	1,705.02	1,499.53	1,285.99
Other Expense	25.00	-0-	469.77	-0-	-0-	22.58
New Equipment	100.00	1,100.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Bedding	300.00	300.00	300.00	398.94	-0-	100.00
Medicine and Supplies	900.00	833.92	646.94	248.07	397.33	1,374.53
Matrons Fees	1,000.00	960.00	960.00	960.00	972.50	780.00
Board of Prisoners	15,000.00	14,717.50	11,898.68	13,321.00	13,802.25	13,772.50
Laundry and Cleaning Supplies	2,000.00	1,700.00	2,010.48	1,664.51	754.78	807.88
Express, Freight and Drayage	100.00	75.11	23.36	15.58	16.06	77.25
Building Repairs and Maintenance	1,200.00	1,091.33	1,113.05	749.00	673.38	1,574.46
Kitchen Utensils	100.00	-0-	79.81	38.24	-0-	104.25
Institutions	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	41.00
Office Supplies	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Crime Control Project, Local Portion	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	41,325.00	39,775.17	35,979.16	34,887.87	32,920.83	33,353.00

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Expenditures from Wyoming Office of State Examiner

## Cheyenne City Jail

The Cheyenne City Jail was constructed in 1958 and is located in the City Police Department Building north of the County Jail directly across the alley. Renovation to the city facility since 1958 has been minimal. The building is two stories and consists of the following jail areas:

The basement section of this jail consists of a dormitory type trusty cell with four double bunks and capacity of eight. Also in the basement is the jail kitchen area and food storage. Additional basement space is utilized for other police department functions.

The main floor of the building consists of the entrance to the jail cell block at the east end. This area is also utilized as a temporary holding area for prisoners and also is used as the visiting area. A television monitor of the cell areas is located in the identification and records section and also in the communications center. Additional main floor space includes the identification and records division, office for the Chief of Police, detective offices, darkroom, communications center and courtroom.

The second floor of the facility is the main jail area, which consists of a security area with four four-man dormitory cells and one single cell for a total capacity of 17; two women's dormitory cells with two double bunks each for a capacity of eight; two juvenile girls' dormitory type cells with a capacity of 16; two juvenile boys'

dormitory cells with four double bunks for a capacity of 16; one security cell; and the drunk tank. Total present cell capacity of the Cheyenne City Jail is 67. In addition, there is an unfinished security wing identical to the existing male adult section which could provide for an additional 17 prisoners. Additional space on the second floor consists of two question rooms, printing and mugging facilities and an attorneys' conference room. A schematic drawing of the Cheyenne City Jail is provided in Appendix

The City Jail can provide for segregation of sentenced and unsentenced prisoners, male from female and adult from juvenile. In addition, the trusty section in the basement provides for complete separation of security prisoners and trustees.

The jail provides 24-hour supervision and has food services within the facility. At the present time there is no recreational or educational space. There are no medical services within the jail. The approved expenditures for the City Jail in fiscal year 1972-73 were \$10,186.00. The significant difference between the City and County Jail costs is mainly attributed to the fact the jailor expenses are not included in the city report.

For a complete cost of operations for the Cheyenne City Jail, please refer to Chart II-B on the following page.

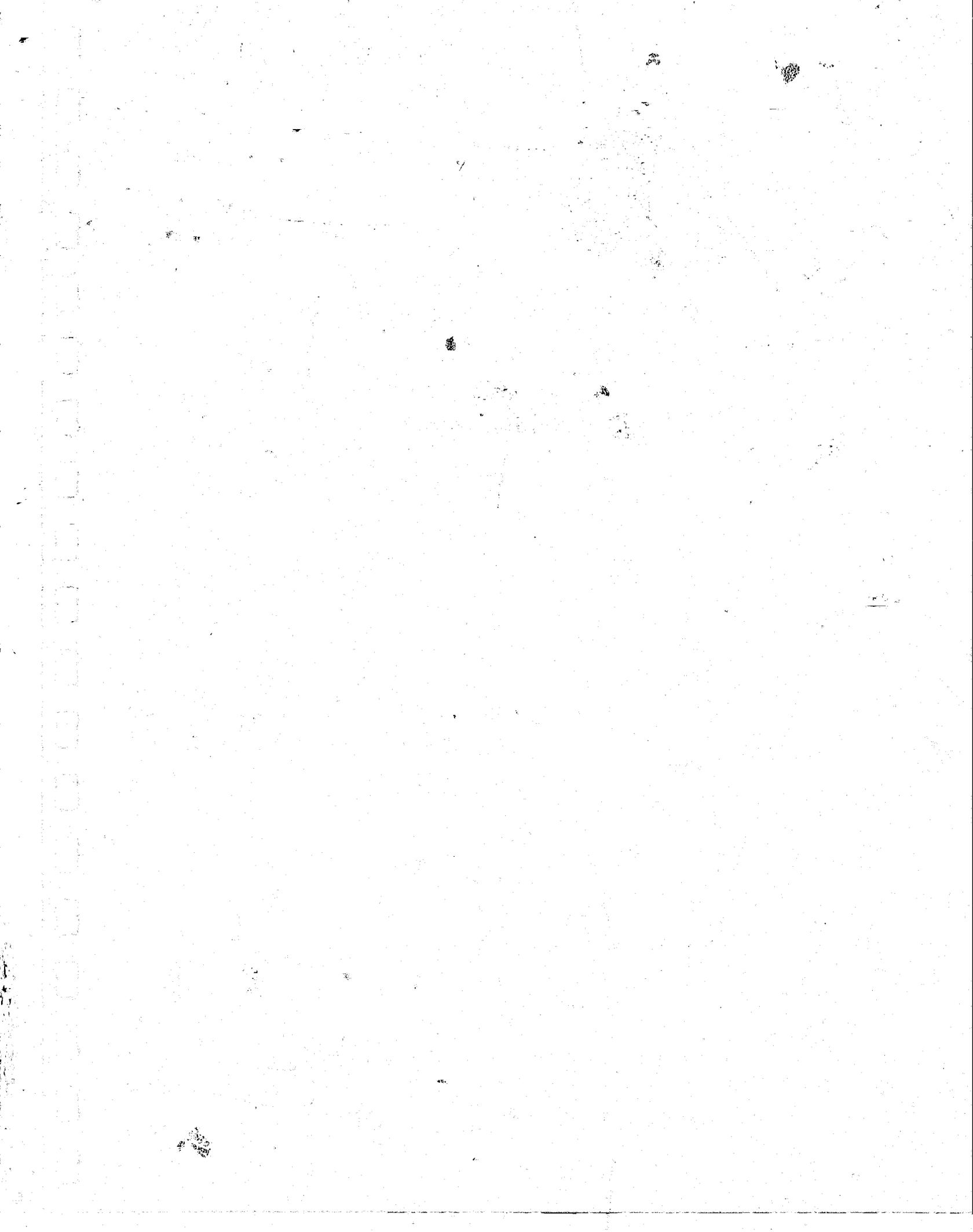
CHART II-B

Expenditures for  
Cheyenne City Jail

1966 - 1973  
Fiscal Years

PURPOSE	1972-1973 Budgeted	1971-1972 Actual	1970-1971 Actual	1969-1970 Actual	1968-1969 Actual	1967-1968 Actual
Cook	3,336.00	3,120.00	-	2,340.00	2,340.00	2,340.00
Medical Fees	50.00	5.00	-	{ 589.00	{ 416.00	{ 354.00
Drugs - Medications	100.00	127.00	-			
Foods - Condiments	7,000.00	7,243.00	-	4,977.00	5,482.00	3,777.00
Kitchen Supplies (Non-Food)	500.00	472.00	-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Housekeeping Supplies	-0-	-0-	-	984.00	1,088.00	812.00
TOTAL	10,986.00	10,967.00	-	8,890.00	9,326.00	7,283.00

Expenditures from Wyoming Office of State Examiner



## PRESENT STATISTICS

The data referred to in this section concerning the Laramie County Jail is for the years 1969, 1971, 1972 and some data for 1973. The data provided for the Cheyenne City Jail will be for the period of January through June, 1969, calendar year 1972 and January through July of 1973. A brief discussion of the data will be presented relating to the complete workload statistics of the jails, including a commitment by offense type, total man days served, average detention period and average daily population. Also, data will be presented to show percent contribution by offense classification to average daily population. Included within Appendix B are several tables which give complete information on the above data by month.

### Laramie County Jail

The following data was retrieved from the individual offender files of those offenders admitted to the Laramie County Jail for the study period. It should be noted that when offenders were admitted on one day and released on the following, it would be counted as two days, regardless of the time admitted or released. Admissions to the County Jail were generally those following arrest by the Sheriff's Office. The Wyoming Highway Patrol and the Cheyenne Police Department, federal prisoner admissions and holds for other law enforcement agencies also contributed to the total admissions.

The total admissions to the Laramie County Jail for the study period were 2,479. As previously noted, six were eliminated due to lack of adequate data; therefore, for purposes of this study, we are speaking of 2,473 offenders. This represented 668 in 1969; 920 in 1971 and 885 in 1972. The total man days served in the study period was 28,326. This represented 8,116 in 1969; 10,733 in 1971 and 9,477 in 1972.

#### Offense Classifications

The following information will provide a breakdown of the total admissions for the three year period by offense classification, showing the percentage of that specific classification to total admissions and showing the percentage of that offense classification as relating to the percent of the average daily population. The offense classification breakdowns for the Laramie County Jail were: misdemeanor, felon, medical, other and runaway.

Adult male misdemeanants represented 624 or 26% of the total admissions. This same offense classification accounted for 21% of the average daily population.

Adult felons represented 518 or 21% of total admissions. This same offense classification accounted for 39% of the average daily population, almost double that of any other single classification.

The "other" offenders' classification in this section includes all those male adults incarcerated as federal prisoners, probation or parole violators, or those being held for other agencies, etc.

This classification accounted for 442 or 18% of the total admissions. This same classification represented 15% of the average daily population.

The "medical" classification in this section includes all those adult males incarcerated by court order for a medical or mental examination. This same classification represented 5% of the average daily population.

The total of all adult female offenses are grouped into one classification due to the fact that if taken separately they would only account for minor, insignificant percentages. Therefore, the total for all female adult offense classifications accounted for 137 or 6% of the total admissions. This same classification represented 4% of the average daily population.

The total of all juvenile male admissions are also grouped into one offense classification. The total of all juvenile male admissions for all offense classifications accounted for 470 or 19% of the total admissions. This same offense classification represented 12% of the average daily population.

The total of all female juvenile admissions were also grouped into one offense classification for purposes of this section. The juvenile female total offense classifications accounted for 147 or 6% of the total admissions. This same classification represented 3% of the average daily population.

Age, Sex

This section provides an analysis of offender age and sex as related to the number and percent of total admissions and the percent of the average daily population for the three year period. An analysis will be provided for all male adult offense classifications, all female adult offense classifications, all juvenile male offense classifications and all juvenile female offense classifications.

Adult males for all offense classifications accounted for 1,719 or 69% of the total 2,473 admissions. This same classification represents 81% of the average daily population using individual offender data files. It is evident that from the above information the adult male offender comprises the majority of the admissions and average daily population at the Laramie County Jail.

Adult female offenders for all offense classifications accounted for 47 or 6% of the total admissions. This same classification represented 4% of the average daily population.

Juvenile male admissions for all offense classifications accounted for 470 or 19% of the total admissions. This same classification represented 12% of the average daily population.

Juvenile female admissions for offense classifications accounted for 147 or 6% of the total admissions. This same classification represented 3% of the average daily population. It can be concluded that for the three year study period regarding sex and age, the average daily population was comprised of: 81% adult male, 4% adult female, 11% juvenile male and 3% juvenile female at the Laramie County Jail.

### Average Detention Period

This section will provide an analysis of the average length of detention for the offense classifications including all adult male misdemeanants, all adult male felons, those adult males detained for medical purposes and those adult males in the "other" offense classification. In addition, the adult female offense category will include all adult female offenders and will not be separated by each offense category for reasons previously stated. The same procedure will be followed with the juvenile male and female offense categories.

The adult male misdemeanor offense classification accounted for 624 admissions and served 5,931 of the total 28,326 man days served in the study period. The average length of detention for this classification was 9.5 days.

The adult male felon offender classification accounted for 518 admissions and served a total of 11,225 man days for an average length of detention for the classification of 21.6 days. This classification has the highest average length of stay at the County Jail for the study period.

The adult male "other" classification accounted for 422 admissions and served a total of 4,220 man days during the study period for an average length of detention of 9.5 days. As in the previous section, the "other" offenders classification includes all those adult males incarcerated as federal prisoners, probation or parole violators or holds for other agencies, etc.

The adult male medical classification accounted for 135 admis-

sions and served a total of 1,639 man days during the study period for an average length of detention of 12 days. This classification included all those adult males incarcerated by court order for a medical or mental examination.

The adult female classification for all offenses accounted for 137 admissions and served a total of 1,136 man days during the study period for an average length of detention of 8.3 days.

The total of all juvenile male offenses grouped into one classification accounted for 470 admissions and served a total of 3,366 man days for an average length of detention for this classification of 7.1 days.

The total of all juvenile female offenses grouped into one classification accounted for 147 total admissions and served a total of 809 man days for an average length of detention for this classification of 5.5 days.

In addition to the above analysis relating to average length of detention, the following chart provides an analysis of the range of detention periods for the various offender classifications. The chart will show the total number of offenders detained for periods of 0 to 5 days, 5 to 10 days, 11 to 30 days, 31 to 60 days, 61 to 100 days, 101 to 200 days and those detained for a period of over 200 days. The chart groups all offenders into the specific offense classifications but does not provide for separation of male from female, juvenile from adult, etc. This chart is for all offenders at the Laramie County Jail for the year 1972 only.

CHART III-A

LENGTH OF TIME SERVED  
Laramie County Jail  
1972

	Under 5 Days	5-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-60 Days	61-100 Days	101-200 Days	Over 200 Days
Misdemeanant	168	49	59	6	1	-	-
Felon	123	29	41	15	7	6	5
Medical	10	11	21	2	2	-	1
Runaway	90	7	1	1	0	0	0
Other	146	36	35	8	3	2	-
TOTAL	537	132	157	32	13	8	6
Percent of Total	60%	15%	18%	4%	1%	1%	1%

The analysis of this section provides key information relative to jail operation and management. The above information indicates that the average period of detention for all offense classifications is rather short with the longest being 21.6 days for adult male felons. Additionally, the above chart shows that 93% of all those offenders detained in 1972 served 30 days or less. These facts will have a direct bearing on the amount of treatment programming which could be provided in a local facility. The Summary of Findings sections of this plan will give further attention to this issue.

Trends in Average Daily Population

The average daily population for the Laramie County Jail was computed by two methods; one using individual offender data and the other using the daily head-count method from meal records. The average daily population is arrived at by taking the total number of man days served and dividing by 365 for any particular offense classification, sex classification, etc. Following is Chart III-B depicting the average daily population arrived at from both of the above two methods for the Laramie County Jail.

CHART III-B

LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL Average Daily Population Individual Offender Records				
	1973	1972	1971	1969
Adult Male	-	20.3	24.0	19.90
Adult Female	-	1.1	1.1	.86
Juvenile Male	-	4.0	3.0	2.30
Juvenile Female	-	.6	1.3	.24
TOTAL	-*	26.0	29.4	23.30

\* Complete individual offender records for 1973 were not compiled.

LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL Average Daily Population Daily Head Count				
	1973	1972	1971	1969
TOTALS	26	30	30	23

One can easily conclude from the above charts that, at least over the last four years, no definite pattern of increase or decrease has developed with the Laramie County Jail population. Concerning individual age and sex categories, it is evident that there has been a consistent increase with respect to the juvenile male population. This same trend occurs with respect to male juvenile offenders detained at the City Jail. The average daily population, utilizing the daily head-count method, is shown on Chart III-C. There is also a graph depicting the average daily population by month with highs, lows and averages on page III-11. The peak population at the County Jail during the study years was 51 in October of 1971. The 1973 peak was 34 in April.

Charts III-D, III-E, and III-F on pages III-12, III-13, and III-14 provide yearly totals relative to offender classifications for the County Jail by offense, total man days served, average stay and percent of average daily population for the study period.

CHART III-C

LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

Average Daily Population  
1969 - 1971 - 1972 - 1973

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Y. Avg.
1969	Average Daily	18	22	14	12	14	20	24	23	27	25	33	32	23
	High	23	28	22	19	23	25	27	30	33	35	41	36	28
	Low	15	14	11	9	9	14	21	15	21	21	24	23	15
1971	Average Daily	28	25	22	27	25	DNA	31	31	40	42	34	27	30
	High	34	30	26	39	31	DNA	38	42	47	51	44	34	38
	Low	16	19	17	23	16	DNA	24	20	31	31	24	24	22
1972	Average Daily	24	26	29	28	36	35	32	26	32	37	33	24	30
	High	31	36	35	40	43	42	38	31	36	45	43	58	37
	Low	21	19	23	24	40	29	22	21	27	29	25	19	25
1973	Average Daily	22	28	32	34	32	28	26	26	23	26	25	13	26
	High	31	43	45	40	45	33	33	35	32	36	36	19	36
	Low	17	19	24	27	26	20	15	17	14	16	19	10	10

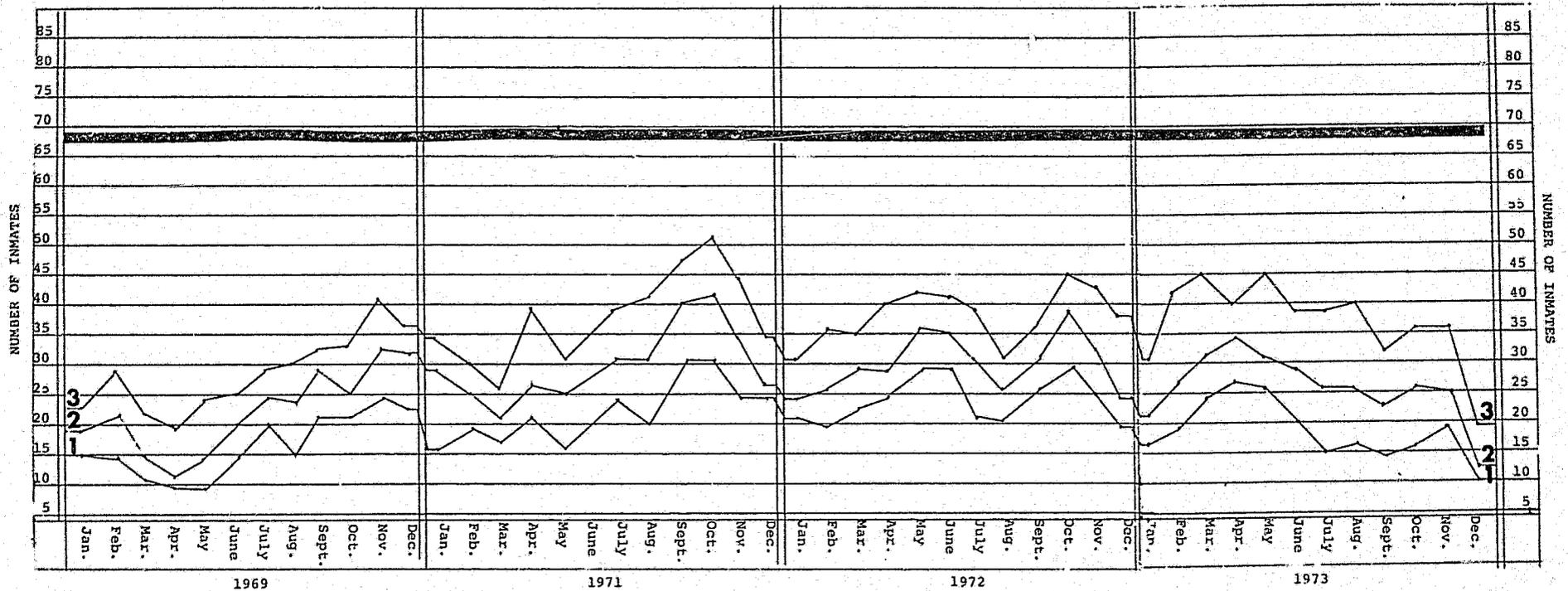
01-111

Above figures computed from Statement of Prisoners' Board for Laramie County Jail, Cheyenne, Wyoming

GRAPH III-A

LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

Graphic Trends in Average Daily Population,  
Peak Populations, and Low Populations  
1969 - 1971 - 1972 - 1973



1. Line #1 represents the low headcount by month
2. Line #2 represents the average daily population by month for the study period.
3. Line #3 represents the high headcount by month.
4. The solid line [redacted] represents the capacity of the Laramie County Jail
5. Computations derived from Statement of Prisoner Board of Laramie County Jail, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
6. June, 1971, Laramie County Jail data was not available.

CHART III-D

LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

Average Daily Population  
By OFFENSE Category  
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1972

ADULTS

	Number Committed			Number Man Days			Average Stay		Average Daily	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Misdemeanant	221	199	22	1564	1358	206	6.8	9.3	3.7	.56
Felon	199	181	18	3907	3755	152	20.7	8.4	10.3	.41
Medical	37	33	4	647	636	11	19.2	3.0	1.7	.03
Other	189	178	11	1733	1679	54	9.4	1.8	4.6	.14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7851</b>	<b>7428</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>

JUVENILES

	Number Committed			Number Man Days			Average Stay		Average Daily	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Misdemeanant	62	55	7	456	423	33	7.7	5.0	1.1	.08
Felon	27	26	1	411	383	28	14.7	28.0	1.0	.08
Runaway	99	64	35	317	233	84	3.6	2.4	.55	.22
Medical	9	7	2	118	114	4	16.3	2.0	.31	.01
Other	42	28	14	324	255	69	9.1	4.9	.70	.20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1626</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>.60</b>

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION ALL OFFENDERS

Adult Male	20.3
Adult Female	1.1
Juvenile Male	4.0
Juvenile Female	.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.0</b>

\*Above figures were computed from the Daily Prisoner Log Book of the Laramie County Jail, Cheyenne, Wyoming

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CHART III-E

LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

Average Daily Population  
By OFFENSE Category  
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1971

	Number Committed			Number Man Days			Average Stay		Average Daily	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
							ADULTS			
Misdemeanant	241	221	20	2569	2448	121	11.0	6.0	6.7	.34
Felon	227	207	20	4296	4163	133	20.0	6.6	11.4	.37
Medical	55	47	8	519	422	97	8.9	12.0	1.2	.26
Other	159	147	12	1736	1691	45	11.5	4.0	4.6	.12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>9120</b>	<b>8724</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>

	Number Committed			Number Man Days			Average Stay		Average Daily	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
							JUVENILES			
Misdemeanant	73	61	12	462	392	70	6.3	6.0	1.1	.20
Felon	43	38	5	289	258	31	6.8	6.0	.70	.08
Runaway	50	30	20	188	113	75	3.8	3.8	.31	.20
Medical	10	6	4	64	30	34	5.0	8.5	.08	.08
Other	62	39	23	610	316	294	8.1	12.8	.88	.82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1613</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION ALL OFFENDERS

Adult Male	24.0
Adult Female	1.1
Juvenile Male	3.0
Juvenile Female	1.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29.4</b>

\*Above figures were computed from the Daily Prisoner Log Book of the Laramie County Jail, Cheyenne, Wyoming

CHART III-F

LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

Average Daily Population  
By OFFENSE Category  
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1969

ADULTS

	Number Committed			Number Man Days			Average Stay		Average Daily	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Misdemeanant	217	204	13	2230	2125	105	11.0	8.0	5.8	.28
Felons	134	130	4	3477	3307	170	25.4	42.5	9.1	.47
Medical	55	55	0	581	581	0	10.6	0	1.3	0
Other	122	117	5	892	850	42	7.3	8.4	2.4	.11
TOTAL	528	506	22	7180	6863	317	13.5	14.0	19.9	.86

JUVENILES

	Number Committed			Number Man Days			Average Stay		Average Daily	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Misdemeanant	28	26	2	155	147	8	5.7	4.0	.40	.01
Felons	30	27	3	349	346	3	12.8	1.0	.95	.01
Runaways	42	29	13	144	106	38	3.7	3.0	.30	.08
Medical	4	4	0	43	43	0	10.3	0	.12	0
Other	36	30	6	245	207	38	6.9	6.3	.56	.08
TOTAL	140	116	24	936	849	87	7.3	3.6	2.3	.24

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION ALL OFFENDERS

Adult Males	19.9
Adult Females	.86
Juvenile Males	2.3
Juvenile Females	.24
TOTAL	23.30

\*Above figures were computed from the Daily Prisoner Log Book of the Laramie County Jail, Cheyenne, Wyoming

## Cheyenne City Jail

Data was retrieved from the individual data records of those offenders admitted to the Cheyenne City Jail during the aforementioned study period. It should be noted that whenever offenders were detained for even a short period of time at the City Jail, such as two or three hours, it was counted as one day. Also, if an offender was admitted on one day and released the following day, it was counted as two days. This was done because it would have been extremely time consuming and laborious to determine the specific time admitted and time released and make the necessary calculations in terms of hours. The general effect of this procedure will be to show the Cheyenne City Jail population as being somewhat higher than they actually are.

Total admissions to the Cheyenne City Jail for the study period were 4,145. As previously noted, 140 were eliminated due to lack of adequate data; therefore, for purposes of this study, we are speaking of 4,005 offenders. This represented 1,222 for January through July of 1973; 1,896 for 1972 and 887 for January through June of 1969. The total man days served in the study period was 17,449. This represented 4,923 for January through July of 1973, 7,216 for 1972 and 5,310 for January through June of 1969.

Arrests by the Cheyenne Police Department accounted for a very large percentage of these admissions as would be expected.

### Offense Classifications

The following information will provide an analysis of the total admissions for the study period by the offense classification, showing the percentage of that specific offense classification to total

admissions and showing the percentage of that offense classification as relating to the percent of the average daily population for the study period. Offense classification utilized at the City Jail were misdemeanor, drunk, felon, runaway and "other." The "other" classification is defined the same as for the county classifications, meaning those adult male offenders incarcerated as federal prisoners, probation or parole violators or those being held for other agencies, etc. Included within Appendix C are several tables which provide complete information on the above data by month.

Adult male misdemeanants represented 1,302 or 32% of the total 4,005 admissions for this study period. This same offense classification accounted for 26% of the average daily population in this facility.

The adult male drunk represented 928 or 23% of the total admissions; however, this same offense classification accounted for 38% of the average daily population for the study period which is the highest for any offense classification.

The adult male felon accounted for 157 admissions or 4% of the total and accounted for 2% of the average daily population.

The "other" offense classification accounted for 185 or 7% of the total admissions. This same classification represented 9% of the average daily population.

The total of all adult female offenses are grouped into one classification because if taken separately they only account for

minor, insignificant percentages. Therefore, the total for all female adult offense classifications accounted for 332 or 9% of the total admissions. This same classification accounted for 5% of the average daily population.

The total of all juvenile male admissions are also grouped into one offense classification. The total of all juvenile male admissions for all offense classifications accounted for 793 or 19% of the total admissions. This same offense classification represented 14% of the average daily population.

The total of all female juvenile admissions were also grouped into one offense classification for purposes of this section as previously explained. The juvenile female total offense classifications accounted for 308 or 7% of the total admissions. This same classification represented 5% of the average daily population.

It can be easily determined from the above that adult male drunks and adult male misdemeanants comprise a great percentage of the average daily population at the City Jail with felons contributing a very small portion of the average daily population. A significant portion of the average daily population at the City Jail is also male and female juvenile.

For purposes of comparison between the Laramie County and Cheyenne City Jails see Chart III-G, "Percent Contribution by Offense to Average Daily Population" on page III-18, and Chart III-H, "Percent Contribution by Offense to Total Admissions" on page III-19 which illustrate the above.

CHART III-G

CHEYENNE CITY JAIL  
LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

Per Cent Contribution by Offense  
to Average Daily Population  
1969 - 1971 - 1972 - 1973

OFFENSE	1969		1971		1972		1973	
	City	County	City <sup>8</sup>	County	City	County	City	County <sup>9</sup>
Misdemeanant <sup>1</sup>	27	25	-	23	29	14	24	-
Drunk <sup>2</sup>	43	*	-	*	33	*	38	*
Felon <sup>3</sup>	2	40	-	39	2	40	3	-
Juvenile <sup>4</sup>	14	13	-	15	21	18	21	-
Female <sup>5</sup>	6	4	-	4	5	4	3	-
Medical <sup>6</sup>	**	6	-	4	**	6	**	-
Other <sup>7</sup>	8	10	-	16	10	18	10	-

1. Includes all adult male misdemeanor offenses other than Public Intoxication
2. Includes all male adult offenses for Public Intoxication or Drunkenness
3. Includes all adult male felons
4. Includes all male and female juvenile offenders for all offense classifications
5. Includes all adult female offenders for all offense classifications
6. Includes all adult males
7. Includes all male adults for such offenses as probation violation, hold for other enforcement agencies, federal prisoners, etc.
8. City figures not compiled for 1971.
9. County figures not compiled for 1973.
- \* Drunk offenders at County Jail were included in Misdemeanant due to insignificant number
- \*\* Medical offenders at City Jail were included in other due to insignificant number

CHART III-H  
CHEYENNE CITY JAIL  
LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

Per Cent Contribution -  
By Offense to Total Admissions  
1969 - 1971 - 1972 - 1973

OFFENSE	1969		1971		1972		1973	
	City	County	City <sup>8</sup>	County	City	County	City	County <sup>9</sup>
Misdemeanant <sup>1</sup>	34	32	-	24	32	22	31	-
Drunk <sup>2</sup>	24	*	-	*	22	*	24	*
Felon <sup>3</sup>	3	20	-	22	4	20	5	-
Juvenile <sup>4</sup>	26	18	-	25	27	27	29	-
Female <sup>5</sup>	8	4	-	7	9	-	7	-
Medical <sup>6</sup>	**	9	-	5	**	3	**	-
Other <sup>7</sup>	4	18	-	16	5	20	3	-

1. Includes all adult male misdemeanor offenses other than Public Intoxication
  2. Includes all male adult offenses for Public Intoxication or Drunkenness
  3. Includes all adult male felons
  4. Includes all male and female juvenile offenders for all offense classifications
  6. Includes all adult males
  7. Includes all male adults for such offenses as probation violation, hold for other enforcement agencies, federal prisoners, etc.
  8. City figures not compiled for 1971.
  9. County figures not compiled for 1973.
- \* Drunk offenders at County Jail were included in Misdemeanant due to insignificant number  
 \*\* Medical offenders at City Jail were included in Other due to insignificant number

Age/Sex

This section provides an analysis of offender age and sex as related to the number and percent of total admissions and the percent of the average daily population for the study period. An analysis will be provided for all adult male offenses grouped in one classification, with the same procedure used for all adult females, juvenile males and juvenile females.

Adult males for all offense classifications accounted for 2,572 or 64% of the total 4,005 admissions. This same classification represents 75% of the average daily population using individual offender data files. The adult male classification represents by far the highest percentage of admissions to this facility.

Adult females for all offense classifications accounted for 332 or 9% of the total admissions. This same classification represents 5% of the average daily population using individual offender data files.

Juvenile males for all offense classifications accounted for 793 or 19% of the total admissions. This same group represents 14% of the average daily population.

Juvenile females for all offense classifications accounted for 308 or 7% of the total admissions. This same group represents 5% of the average daily population.

It can be concluded that over the course of the study period, regarding sex and age, the average daily population was comprised

of 75% adult male, 5% adult female, 14% juvenile male and 5% juvenile female.

#### Average Detention Period

This section will provide an analysis of the average length of detention for the offense classifications including adult male misdemeanants (excluding drunks), all adult male drunks, all adult male felons and those adult males in the "other" offense classification. In addition, the adult female offense category will include all adult female offenders and will not be separated by each offense type for reasons previously stated. The same procedure will be followed for the juvenile male and juvenile female offense categories.

The adult male misdemeanor offense classification accounted for 1,302 admissions and 4,680 of the total 17,449 man days served in the study period. The average length of detention for this classification was 3.6 days.

The adult male drunk offender accounted for 928 admissions and served a total of 6,469 man days for an average length of detention for this classification of 7 days.

The adult male felon offense classification accounted for 157 admissions and served a total of 442 man days for an average length of detention for this classification of 2.8 days.

The adult "other" classification accounted for 185 admissions and served a total of 1,721 man days during the study period for an average length of detention of 9.3 days. As in the previous section,

the "other" offense classification includes all those adult males incarcerated as federal prisoners, probation and parole violators, holds for other agencies, etc.

The adult female classification, including all offenses, accounted for 332 admissions and served a total of 846 man days during the study period for an average length of detention of 2.5 days.

The total of all juvenile male offenses grouped into one classification accounted for 793 admissions and served a total of 2,412 man days for an average length of detention for this classification of 3 days.

The total of all juvenile female offenses grouped into one classification accounted for 308 total admissions and served a total of 879 man days for an average length of detention for this classification of 2.9 days.

The above analysis clearly indicates that with the exception of the adult male drunk, and the "other" offense classification, the average detention at the City Jail is between 2 and 3 days. The length of detention is considerably shorter than that for those incarcerated in the County Jail. This can partly be attributed to the maximum penalties for the violation of city ordinances. The maximum sentence to the City Jail for violation of city ordinances for adults is 90 days. The maximum for juveniles is 30 days.

The above analysis would also indicate that with the exception

of the public drunk, only a small percentage of the other offense types combined are serving sentences of over ten days. Another obvious factor in the longer length of detention in the county facility is the more serious types of offenders. Felony offenders in the county facility constitute 39% of the average daily population while felons in the City Jail constitute only 2% of the average daily population.

Charts III-I, III-J, III-K on pages III-24, III-25, and III-26 provide totals relative to offender classifications for the City Jail by offense, total man days served, average stay and percent of average daily population for the study period.

CHART III-1

CHEYENNE CITY JAIL

Average Daily Population  
By OFFENSE Category  
Jan. 1 - July 31, 1973

	Number Committed			Number Man Days			Average Stay		Average Daily	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	ADULTS									
Misdemeanant	450	384	66	1289	1196	93	3.1	1.4	5.7	.44
Drunk	298	287	11	1926	1905	21	6.6	1.9	9.1	.10
Felons	71	58	13	169	142	27	2.4	2.0	.7	.13
Other	51	48	3	496	480	16	10.0	5.1	2.3	.07
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>3880</b>	<b>3723</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>.75</b>

	Number Committed			Number Man Days			Average Stay		Average Daily	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	JUVENILES									
Misdemeanant	226	177	49	473	388	85	2.2	1.7	1.8	.40
Drunk	4	3	1	5	4	1	1.3	1.0	.01	.00
Felons	34	33	1	84	83	1	2.1	1.0	.40	.00
Runaway	74	34	40	319	137	182	4.0	4.5	.65	.87
Other	14	11	3	162	122	40	11.1	13.3	.59	.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1043</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ALL OFFENDERS

Adult Male	17.70
Adult Female	.75
Juvenile Male	3.50
Juvenile Female	1.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23.45</b>

\*Above figures were computed from Individual Offender Records of the City of Cheyenne Police Department, Cheyenne, Wyoming

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CHART III-J

CHEYENNE CITY JAIL

Average Daily Population  
By OFFENSE Category  
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1972

ADULTS

	Number Committed			Number Man Days			Average Stay		Average Daily	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Misdemeanant	739	610	129	2303	2068	235	3.4	1.8	5.7	.64
Drunk	447	430	17	2353	2295	58	5.3	3.4	6.3	.15
Felon	92	73	19	220	170	50	2.3	2.6	.5	.13
Other	100	97	3	845	808	37	8.3	12.3	2.2	.10
TOTAL	1378	1210	168	5721	5341	380	4.4	2.3	14.6	1.0

JUVENILES

	Number Committed			Number Man Days			Average Stay		Average Daily	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Misdemeanant	289	220	69	592	483	109	2.2	1.6	1.3	.30
Drunk	9	4	5	17	5	12	3.4	2.4	.01	.03
Felons	37	36	1	96	94	2	2.6	2.0	.28	.00
Runaway	157	78	79	458	230	228	2.9	2.9	.70	.70
Other	26	17	9	332	250	82	1.5	9.0	.70	.25
TOTAL	518	355	163	1495	1062	433	3.0	2.6	3.0	1.2

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ALL OFFENDERS

Adult Male	14.6
Adult Female	1.0
Juvenile Male	3.0
Juvenile Female	1.2
TOTAL	19.8

Above figures were computed from Individual Offender Records of the City of Cheyenne Police Department, Cheyenne, Wyoming

CHART III-K

CHEYENNE CITY JAIL

Average Daily Population  
By OFFENSE Category  
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1969

	Number Committed			Number Man Days			Average Stay		Average Daily	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Misdemeanant	369	308	61	1617	1416	201	4.6	3.0	7.7
Drunk	218	211	7	2350	2269	81	10.8	11.1	12.4	.44
Felons	27	26	1	133	130	3	5.0	3.0	.70	.01
Other	42	40	2	457	433	24	10.6	12.0	2.4	.13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4557</b>	<b>4248</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>

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	Number Committed			Number Man Days			Average Stay		Average Daily	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Misdemeanant	159	128	31	457	366	91	2.9	2.9	2.0
Drunk	7	6	1	64	59	5	9.8	5.0	.32	.02
Felon	20	15	5	49	40	9	2.6	1.8	.21	.04
Runaway	38	25	13	123	92	31	3.7	2.4	.50	.16
Other	7	6	1	60	59	1	9.9	1.0	.32	.01
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>.74</b>

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ALL OFFENDERS

Adult Male	23.40
Adult Female	1.70
Juvenile Male	2.40
Juvenile Female	.74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28.24</b>

Above figures were computed from Individual Offender Records of the City of Cheyenne Police Department, Cheyenne, Wyoming

Trend in Average Daily Population

The average daily population for the Cheyenne City Jail was computed by two methods; one using individual offender data and one using the daily head-count method from meal records. The average daily population is calculated by dividing the total man days served per year by 365.

Following is a Chart depicting the average daily population arrived at by utilizing both of the above two methods.

CHART III-L

CHEYENNE CITY JAIL

Individual Offender Record/Average Daily Population

	Jan.-July 1973	1972	1971*	Jan.-July 1969
Adult Male	17.70	14.60	-	23.40
Adult Female	.75	1.00	-	1.70
Juvenile Male	3.50	3.00	-	2.40
Juvenile Female	1.50	1.20	-	.74
TOTAL	23.45	19.80	-	28.24

\*City Jail records for 1971 were not compiled.

CHEYENNE CITY JAIL

Average Daily Population  
Daily Head-Count

	Jan.-Oct. 1973	1972	1971	Jan.-June 1969
TOTALS	21	17	20	27

It is evident from the preceding chart that since 1969 the average daily population has decreased at the Cheyenne City Jail. However, from 1972 to 1973 there is an increase of about 8% in the average daily population. The only consistent increase in the four year period is in the juvenile male and female categories, where there is an increase in the average daily population of 1.86 or about 60% from 1969 to 1973. Adult males and females show a decrease for the same period. Chart III-M on page III-29 gives the peak, low and average population for the City Jail by month, utilizing the daily head-count method. Graph III-B on page III-30 presents a monthly graphic trend of the peak, low, and average daily population using the same method for the entire study period. The peak population for the City Jail in the study period was 52 in April of 1969, the highest since that time was 41 in July of 1973. For comparison purposes, Chart III-N on page III-31 provides the combined average daily populations of the two facilities, and Graph III-C on page III-32 provides a graphic illustration of the combined population peaks. Also, the following section of population projections will further discuss peak populations and their relation to facility planning.

CHART III-M

CHEYENNE CITY JAIL

Average Daily Population  
1969 - 1971 - 1972 - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Y. Avg.
1969 Average Daily	20	21	24	30	33	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
High	27	30	30	52	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Low	16	13	21	21	27	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
1971 Average Daily	20	19	16	20	21	17	29	27	20	18	16	16	20
High	27	29	25	26	30	23	39	36	27	28	25	22	28
Low	15	10	6	6	13	10	17	18	12	11	10	12	12
1972 Average Daily	16	11	14	17	18	20	21	16	20	12	11	18	17
High	25	18	25	25	24	27	32	25	28	18	16	26	24
Low	9	8	8	10	11	14	11	11	11	6	8	11	10
1973 Average Daily	17	16	18	18	18	19	26	24	25	30	-	-	21
High	28	28	23	22	32	24	41	35	35	37	-	-	30
Low	11	7	12	16	11	13	18	22	18	22	-	-	15

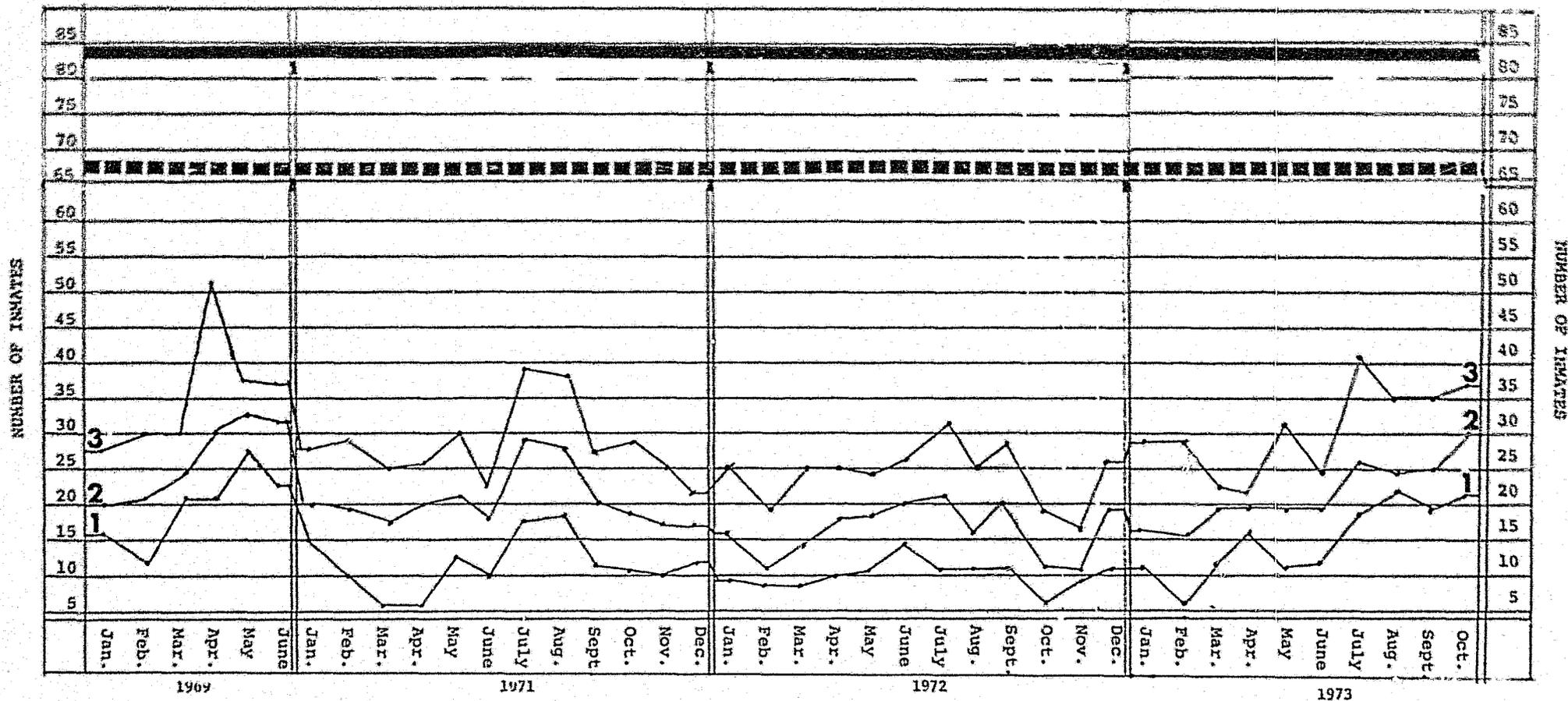
III-29

\*Above averages computed from monthly prisoner meal records at Cheyenne Police Department, Cheyenne, Wyoming  
1969 - Data for January 1 through June 30  
1973 - Data for January 1 through October 30

EXHIBIT 111-0

Cheyenne City Jail

Graph of Actual vs Average Daily Population,  
Peak Population, and Capacity  
1969 - 1971 - 1972 - 1973



1. Line #1 represents the low headcount by month for the study period.
2. Line #2 represents the average daily population by month for the study period.
3. Line #3 represents the high headcount by month for the study period.
4. The dotted line ■■■■ represents the present capacity of the Cheyenne City Jail which is 67.
5. The solid line ■■■■■■ represents the capacity of the Cheyenne City Jail if the Unfinished cell Section is completed.
6. Computations derived from Monthly Prisoner Meal Records at Cheyenne Police Department, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

CHART III-N

COMBINED CHEYENNE CITY AND LARAMIE COUNTY JAILS

Combined Average Daily Population

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Y. Avg.
1969 City	20	21	24	30	33	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
1969 County	18	22	14	12	14	20	27	30	33	33	41	36	23
1969 Total	38	43	38	42	47	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
1971 City	20	19	16	20	21	-	29	27	20	18	16	16	20
1971 County	28	25	22	27	25	-	31	31	40	42	34	27	30
1971 Total	48	44	38	47	46	-	60	58	60	60	50	43	50
1972 City	16	11	14	17	18	20	21	16	20	12	11	18	17
1972 County	24	26	29	28	36	35	32	26	32	37	33	24	30
1972 Total	40	37	43	45	54	55	53	42	52	49	44	42	47
1973 City	17	16	18	18	18	19	26	24	25	30	-	-	21
1973 County	22	28	32	34	32	28	26	26	23	26	-	-	26
1973 Total	39	44	50	52	50	47	52	50	48	56	-	-	47

Monthly Peaks

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1969 City	32	23	28	52	34	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969 County	20	28	22	19	23	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969 Total	52	51	50	71	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971 City	27	17	25	23	30	-	36	30	22	28	19	17
1971 County	32	40	25	39	27	-	38	41	46	45	39	35
1971 Total	59	57	50	62	57	-	74	71	68	73	58	52
1972 City	25	18	21	16	24	23	25	25	28	16	16	26
1972 County	28	27	35	47	43	41	38	25	37	45	43	24
1972 Total	53	45	56	63	67	64	63	50	65	61	59	50
1973 City	20	16	21	18	32	25	41	30	31	34	-	-
1973 County	26	43	40	55	43	29	16	31	30	30	-	-
1973 Total	46	59	61	73	75	54	57	61	61	64	-	-

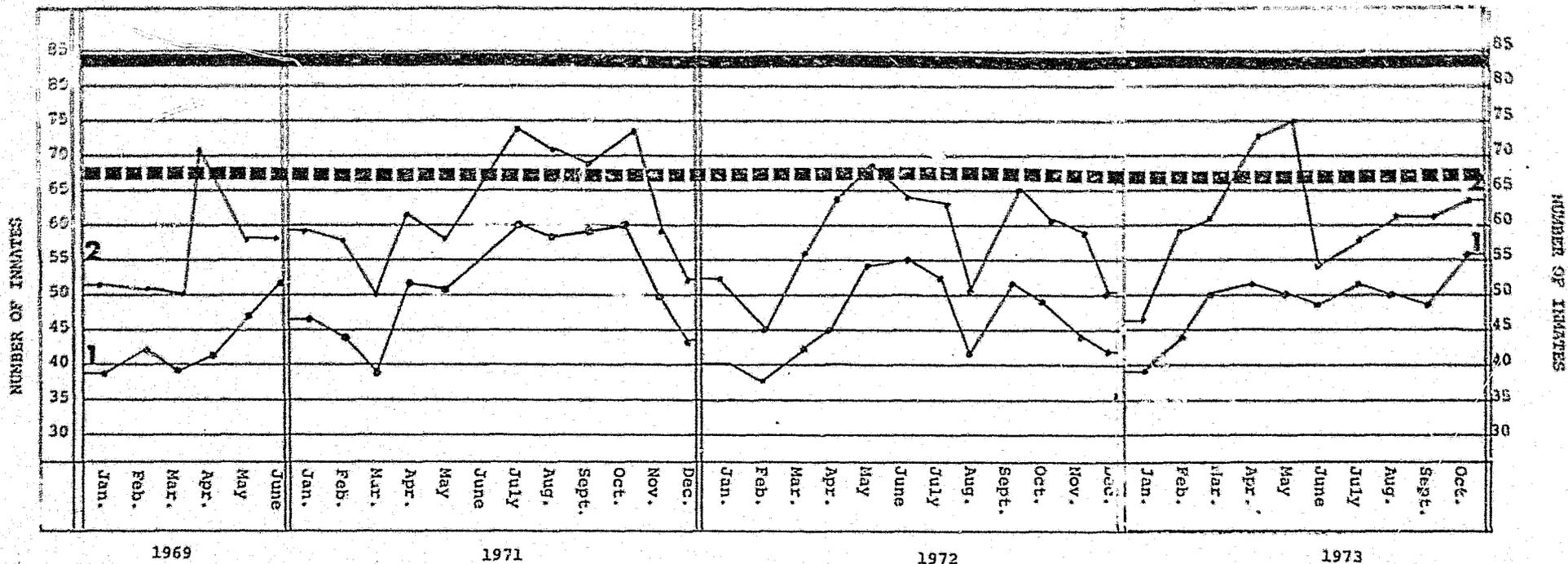
Total Present Capacity of Cheyenne City Jail is 67

Total Capacity of Cheyenne City Jail with Completion of Unfinished Section is 83.

Computations Derived from Monthly Prisoner Meal Records at Cheyenne City Jail and Statement of Prisoner Board at Laramie County Jail, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

- Denotes months when data either was not compiled or was not available.

GRAPH III-2  
 GRAPHIC TRENDS IN AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION, PEAK POPULATION  
 FOR  
 COMBINED CHEYENNE CITY AND LARAMIE COUNTY JAILS  
 1969 - 1971 - 1972 - 1973



1. Line #1 represents the combined average daily population of the Laramie County and Cheyenne City Jail for the study period.
2. Line #2 represents the combined peak populations for the combined Laramie County and Cheyenne City Jail.
3. The dotted line represents the present capacity of the Cheyenne City Jail which is 67.
4. The solid line represents the Total Capacity of the Cheyenne City Jail with completion of the unfinished section, which would be 84.

Computations derived from Monthly Prisoner Meal Records of City Jail and Statement of prisoner Board of County Jail, Cheyenne, Wyoming. June, 1971, County Jail data was not available.





CHART IV-A

POPULATION PROJECTION FOR STATE OF WYOMING

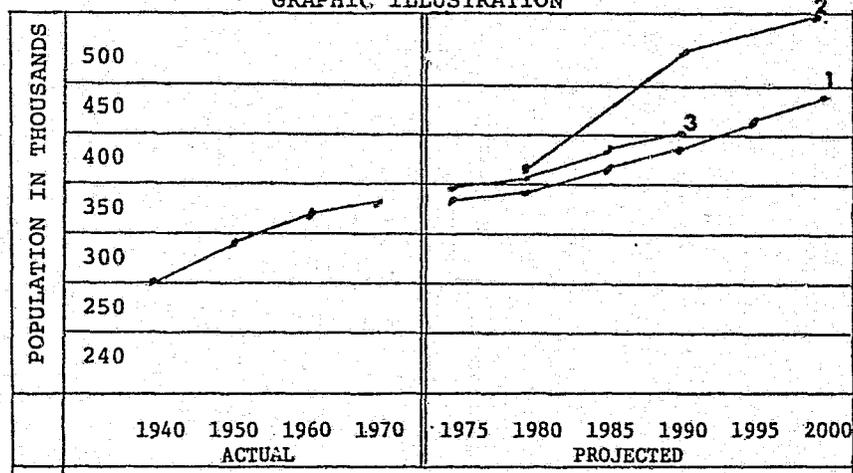
1975 - 2000

1940	1950	1960	1970
250,742	290,529	330,066	332,416
ACTUAL POPULATION - 1940 - 1970			
United States Census Bureau			

TABLE OF PROJECTIONS

1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
1		0 Net Migration			
348,748	369,233	392,798	415,969	436,174	455,913
1		-1% to +2% Migration			
334,450	344,521	362,044	384,384	410,736	444,864
1		-1% to +1% Migration			
333,401	340,614	353,220	368,120	383,989	403,914
2		0 Net Migration			
	407,943		476,893		595,638
3					
339,000	352,000	370,000	388,000		

GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION



1. Projections from Wyoming Division of Business and Economic Research Utilizing the Cohert Survival Model.
2. Projections from Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development. Variables in this projection use Statewide Minerals Industry Sector Study.
3. Projections derived from Projected Population State of Wyoming. Series I-C in Current Population Reports, Series P-25 #477, March, 1972.

1. Wyoming Division of Business and Economic Research - 1 to 2 percent Migration.
2. Projections from Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development. Variables in this projection use Statewide Minerals Industry Sector Study.
3. United States Census Bureau.

POPULATION PROJECTION FOR LARAMIE COUNTY

1975 - 2000

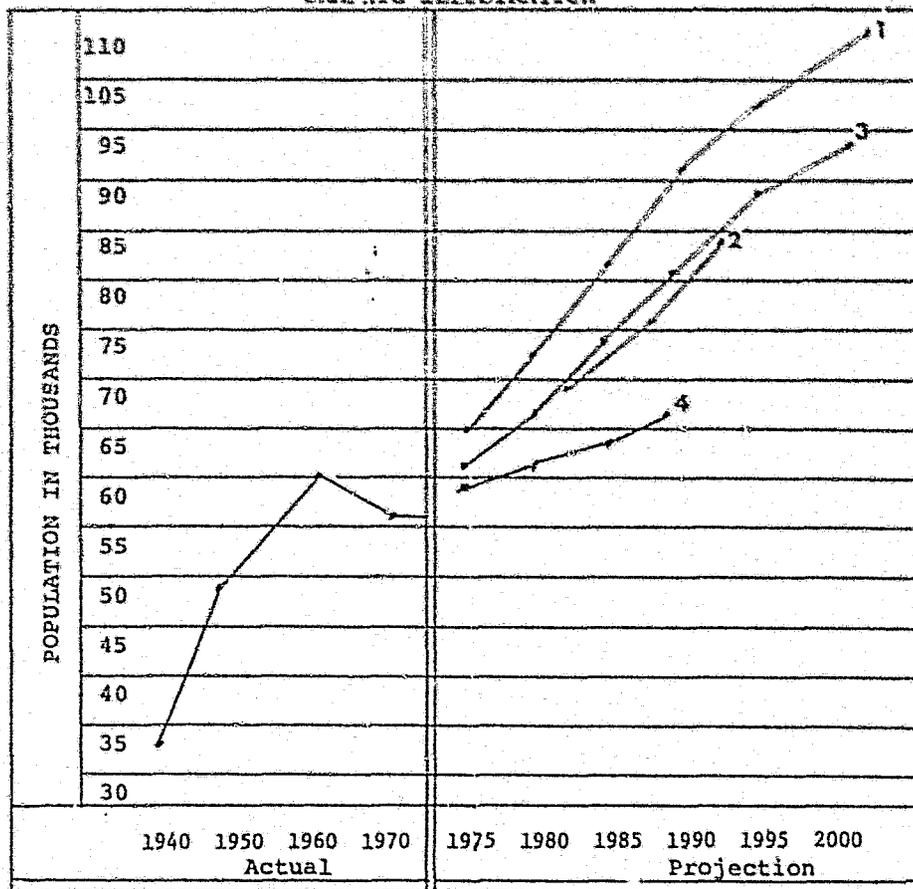
CHART IV-B

1940	1950	1960	1970
33,651	47,662	60,149	55,360
ACTUAL POPULATION - 1940 - 1970			
United States Census Bureau			

TABLE OF PROJECTIONS

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
1			0 Net Migration			
	65,344	73,641	82,610	91,997	100,853	109,519
1			-1% to +2% Migration			
	62,629	68,493	76,101	84,976	94,974	106,927
1			-1% to +1% Migration			
	62,432	67,708	74,232	81,364	88,765	97,050
2			0 Net Migration			
		73,651		85,842		109,144
3		68,860	76,010	84,040		
4	68,289	60,524	63,619	66,714		

GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION



- 1 Projections from Wyoming Division of Business and Economic Research Utilizing the Cohert Survival Model.
- 2 Projections from Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development. Variables in this projection use Statewide Minerals Industry Sector Study.
- 3 Projections from Comprehensive Plan for Cheyenne and Laramie County. NOTE: Projections were done to include the City of Cheyenne and five mile radius. For the purpose of including all of Laramie County 10% was added to the initial projections.
- 4 Projections derived from Projected Population State of Wyoming. Series I-C in Current Population Reports, Series P-25 #477, March, 1972.

1. Wyoming Division of Business and Economic Research - 1 to 2 percent migration.
2. Comprehensive Plan for Cheyenne and Laramie County.
3. Wyoming Division of Business and Economic Research - 1 to 2 percent migration.
4. United States Census Bureau.

IV-2

## POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population projections for Laramie County were derived from several different sources including local, state and federal agencies. Several projections are made, and this was done to offer city and county officials a varied look at what their jail populations might reach by 1990. These projections should facilitate the planning efforts of local officials in determining their present and future detention needs. Also, by utilizing the various projections, we can provide a range within which the size of the offender population can be reasonably expected to fall in future years. Charts IV-A and IV-B on pages IV-1 and IV-2 provide the projected population of Laramie County and the State of Wyoming.

Projections made herein are based on the assumption that if past relationships between jail admissions, detention days served and civilian population continue, the average daily population of the two facilities will fall within the ranges which we have calculated. Therefore, projections are made assuming that present practices of law enforcement, the judicial branch and the corrections system will continue. The projection technique utilized was the ratio method, which is recommended by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. Basically this method of projection involved the following steps:

1. A determination was made of the total number of man days served within the respective institutions for the study years.

2. The ratio was obtained between the number of man days served during each of the study years to the county population. Ratio =  $\frac{\text{Total man days served}}{\text{County population}}$

3. An examination of the above ratios was made to determine trends, if any. In this instance, the series of detention days served to county population ratios did not show a uniform or unreversed trend throughout the limited time span.

4. Therefore, the low ratios, high ratios and average of all ratios were determined.

5. By multiplying the projected Laramie County population times the low, average and high ratios, as determined above, the man days served in selected future years can be projected.

6. By using the following formula, the low, middle and high projections from 1975 to 1990 are determined:

$$\text{Projected Average Daily Population} = \frac{\text{Total Projected Detention Days}}{365 \text{ Days}}$$

By utilizing the above ratio method, the following projections for detention needs of Laramie County and the City of Cheyenne for 1975 to 1990 were made as provided in Charts IV-C and IV-D on pages IV-5 and IV-6.

CHART IV-C

LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

Projected Average Daily Population  
Utilizing Daily Head Count Records  
1975 - 2000

Utilizing Daily Head Count Records

YEAR	Projected County Population	LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH
1975	62,629	25.4	28.9	32.6
1980	68,493	27.7	31.7	35.6
1985	76,101	30.8	35.2	39.6
1990	84,976	34.4	39.3	44.2
1995	94,974	38.5	44.0	49.4
2000	106,927	43.3	49.5	55.6
-1 percent to +2 percent migration				
1975	62,432	25.2	28.9	32.5
1980	67,708	27.4	31.3	35.2
1985	74,232	30.0	34.3	38.7
1990	81,364	32.9	37.7	42.4
1995	88,765	35.9	41.0	46.2
2000	97,050	39.3	44.9	50.5
-1 percent to +1 percent migration				
1975	-	-	-	-
1980	68,860	27.8	32.0	35.9
1985	76,010	30.8	35.4	39.6
1990	84,040	34.0	39.2	43.8
1995	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive Plan for Cheyenne and Laramie County				
1975	58,289	23.6	27.8	30.7
1980	60,524	24.5	28.9	31.9
1985	63,619	25.7	30.3	33.6
1990	66,714	27.0	31.8	35.2
1995	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-
United States Census Bureau				

CHART IV-D

CHEYENNE CITY JAIL

Projected Average Daily Population  
Utilizing Daily Head Counts and Individual Offender Rate Files  
1975 - 2000

Utilizing Daily Head Counts

Utilizing Individual Offender File Data

YEAR	Projected County Population	LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH	YEAR	Projected County Population	LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH
1975	62,629	16.9	23.3	29.7	1975	62,629	21.2	26.1	32.0
1980	68,493	18.5	25.5	32.5	1980	68,493	23.2	28.5	35.0
1985	76,101	20.6	28.4	36.1	1985	76,101	25.8	31.7	38.9
1990	84,976	23.0	31.7	40.4	1990	84,976	28.8	35.4	43.4
1995	94,974	25.7	35.4	45.1	1995	94,974	32.2	39.5	48.5
2000	106,927	29.0	39.9	50.8	2000	106,927	36.2	44.5	54.6
-1 percent to +2					percent migration				
1975	62,432	17.0	22.5	29.7	1975	62,432	21.2	26.0	31.9
1980	67,708	18.4	24.4	32.1	1980	67,708	23.0	28.2	34.6
1985	74,232	20.2	26.8	35.2	1985	74,232	25.3	30.9	37.9
1990	81,364	22.1	29.4	38.6	1990	81,364	27.7	33.9	41.6
1995	88,765	24.1	32.0	42.1	1995	88,765	30.2	37.0	45.4
2000	97,050	26.4	35.0	46.0	2000	97,050	33.0	40.5	49.6
-1 percent to +1					percent migration				
1975	-	-	-	-	1975	-	-	-	-
1980	68,860	18.6	24.8	32.7	1980	68,860	23.3	28.6	35.2
1985	76,010	20.6	27.4	36.1	1985	76,010	25.8	31.6	38.8
1990	84,040	22.8	30.3	39.9	1990	84,040	28.5	35.0	42.9
1995	-	-	-	-	1995	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	2000	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive Plan for					Cheyenne and Laramie County				
1975	58,289	16.3	21.5	27.7	1975	58,289	20.4	24.8	29.7
1980	60,524	16.9	22.3	28.7	1980	60,524	21.2	25.8	30.9
1985	63,619	17.8	23.4	30.2	1985	63,619	22.3	27.1	32.5
1990	66,714	18.7	24.6	31.7	1990	66,714	23.3	28.4	34.1
1995	-	-	-	-	1995	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	2000	-	-	-	-
United States					Census Bureau				

9-VI

Chart IV-D on page IV-6 for the Cheyenne City Jail, jail projections were made using both individual offender data and daily head-count data. This was done because of the variance, although slight, between the two different sources.

Utilizing daily head-count data, the high projections for the average daily population of the City Jail in the year 1990 range from 31.7 using United States Census Bureau figures to 40.4 using University of Wyoming Division of Business and Economic Research figures. The projection which seems to have the most support and credibility is the minus 1% to plus 1% migration projection from the Division of Business and Economic Research which shows a year 1990 projected high average daily population of 38.6 with the projected middle of 29.4 and low of 22.1. The other projection which seems to have considerable credibility is the one derived from the Comprehensive Plan for Cheyenne and Laramie County which shows a high average daily population of 39.9, a middle of 30.3 and a low of 22.8 for 1990. These two projections run extremely close.

The right side column on Chart IV-D on page IV-6 projected average daily population for the Cheyenne City Jail, utilizes the individual file data and although the projections for average daily population differ little, they are provided for purposes of comparison. The individual offender file data projections will run somewhat higher than the previous projections using the daily head-count method.

The population projections for the Laramie County Jail are based on daily head-count records only. Only the one method was used because there was only very slight variance from the individual data files with the exception of the year 1972. Using this method, the high projections for the Laramie County Jail for 1990 range from 35.2 based on United States Census Bureau figures to 55.6 based on Wyoming Division of Business and Economic Research figures. Again, referring to the two projections which seem to have the most credibility for Laramie County, we find using the minus 1% to plus 1% projections from the Division of Business and Economic Research a projected high of 42.4, a middle of 37.7 and a low of 32.9 for the year 1990. Utilizing the projections from the Comprehensive Plan for Cheyenne and Laramie County for 1990, we have a projected high of 43.8, a middle of 39.2 and a low of 34.0.

Assuming reliance on the projections from the Comprehensive Plan for Cheyenne and Laramie County, and the minus 1% and plus 1% from the Wyoming Division of Business and Economic Research, the following ranges for the combined populations of the two facilities are:

CHART IV-E

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Cheyenne and Laramie County

	1980			1985			1990		
	low	mid.	high	low	mid.	high	low	mid.	high
County	27.8	32.0	35.9	30.8	35.4	39.6	34.0	39.2	43.8
City	18.6	24.8	32.7	20.6	27.4	36.1	22.8	30.3	39.9
TOTAL	46.4	56.8	68.6	51.4	62.8	75.7	56.8	69.5	83.7

WYOMING DIVISION  
OF  
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Minus 1% to Plus 1%

	1975			1980			1985			1990		
	low	mid.	high									
County	25.2	28.9	32.5	27.4	31.3	35.2	30.0	34.3	38.7	32.9	37.7	42.4
City	17.0	22.5	29.7	18.4	24.4	32.1	20.2	26.8	35.2	22.1	29.4	38.6
TOTAL	42.2	51.4	62.2	45.8	55.7	67.3	50.2	61.1	73.9	55.0	67.1	81.0

From the above information, one can be reasonably confident that if all existing law enforcement factors remain unchanged, and utilizing the minus 1% to plus 1% projections, that the combined average daily population of the Laramie County Jail and the Cheyenne City Jail would range between 55 and 81 with a probable projected average daily population of 67 in 1990. Utilizing the projections from the Comprehensive Plan for Cheyenne and Laramie County, the combined average daily population in 1990 would range between 56.8 and 83.7 with a

probable projected average daily population of 69.5. For purposes of comparison, the combined average daily population for the Cheyenne City Jail and the Laramie County Jail for the study period, utilizing daily head-count data for both facilities, is provided in the following chart:

CHART IV-F

COMBINED CITY-COUNTY AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

	1969	1971	1972	1973
County	23	30	30	26
City	27	20	17	21
TOTAL	50	50	47	47

Population Peaks and Recommended Capacity

Peak populations play an important part in planning for a correctional facility.

The previous section provided necessary information on projected average daily populations. This section will provide some projections to show the highest head-count for the facilities taking into consideration peak populations.

Utilizing the daily head-count method, the three peak populations per month, in each facility, were averaged for each year in the study period to get an average peak population for the combined facilities. The following chart presents these findings:

CHART IV-G

AVERAGE PEAK POPULATION

Combined Jail Facilities

Jan.-June 1969	1971	1972	Jan.-Oct. 1973
54	59	55	58

In addition, the above data showed that on only 11 days in the entire study period did the combined peak population exceed 70. This amounted to about 1% of the time during the study period. The highest combined peak population was 75 which occurred on two different occasions. Additionally, for the survey period the peak population exceeded 60 on only two days during January through June, 1969; 48 days during all of 1971 (June data not available); 13 days during all of 1972; and 19 days during January through October of 1973. A check of data for 1971 indicated that there was a high number of federal prisoners detained during the last six months of that year which might account for the large number of peak populations exceeding 60 during that particular year.

The National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture does not recommend planning for a maximum head-count figure which would occur on fewer than 30 days of the year. As stated by the Clearinghouse: "Planning for a maximum head-count figure so large as would occur on no more than 30 days of the year would result in large amounts of unused institutional space, and is not recommended, especially if program alternatives are avail-

able which could be used in lieu of detention during such peak periods."<sup>1</sup>

A previous section of this report projected average daily population figures for the two combined facilities. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) recommends the use of a "peak overload factor" in determining the number of beds necessary in planning new facilities.<sup>2</sup> The "peak overload factor" is defined as the number of beds equalling 25% of the maximum capacity. Therefore, maximum capacity is the average daily population divided by .75. This can be expressed in the following formula:

$$\text{Maximum Capacity} = \frac{\text{Average Daily Population}}{.75}$$

When this formula is applied to the current and projected average daily population figures for the combined facilities in Laramie County, we can calculate the recommended maximum capacity. Using the most realistic figures available (Division of Business and Economic Research minus 1% to plus 1%), the average daily population in 1973 is 47; and the projected average daily populations for 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990 are respectively, 51.4, 55.7, 61.1 and 67.1. Thus, the recommended maximum capacity for combined jail facilities in Laramie County for these years is presented on the following page.

1. Offender Populations Projections, National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, 1973.
2. Regional Detention, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1971.

CHART IV-H

RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM CAPACITY  
COMBINED JAIL FACILITIES

	1973	1975	1980	1985	1990
Average Daily Population	47	51	56	61	67
<u>Recommended Capacity</u>	63	68	75	81	89

Assuming that present practices of law enforcement and judicial agencies continue, it can reasonably be expected that the above recommended capacities would provide adequate cell space for the combined operations of the Laramie County and Cheyenne City Jails in 1990, even anticipating occasional peak populations. According to these projections, the existing City Jail, if remodeled to include an additional 17 beds, would provide adequate capacity through 1985 for the combined city-county population.

Allocation of Bed Space

Assuming a projected combined jail capacity of 68 in 1975, certain recommendations can then be made relating to the allocation of this capacity in terms of types of offenders. These recommendations are based upon the total days served by various offender types in the combined jails during 1972. This is the last complete year for which data is available for both facilities.

For purposes of separation of various types of offenders, the following categories which should require physical separation are

identified: adult male misdemeanants, adult male felons, adult male medical, juvenile males, juvenile females, adult females and medical cases other than adult males. In addition, at least one isolation cell and one facility for holding drunkenness offenders on a short term basis (24 hours) are recommended. The following chart illustrates a recommended allocation of bed space among these offender types. This allocation is based upon the percentage of man days served during 1972 by offender type as applied to the recommended capacity of 68 beds for 1975.

CHART IV-I  
 RECOMMENDED ALLOCATION OF BED SPACE  
COMBINED FACILITY - 1975

	Percentage of Man Days-1972	Recommended Bed Allocation-1975
Adult Male Misdemeanants	42%	27
Adult Male Felons	30%	20
Adult Male Medical	4%	3
Juvenile Male (all offenses)	14%	9
Juvenile Female (all offenses)	4%	3
Adult Female (all offenses)	5%	3
Medical - Juvenile/Females	1%	1
Isolation	-	1
<u>Drunkenness Offenders</u>	-	1*

\*It is understood that the holding space for drunkenness offenders on a short term basis will accommodate more than one offender.

It should be understood that this recommended allocation of bed space is based upon known usage of both the city and county facilities during 1972. Actual physical arrangement of the jail facility should be considered with the understanding that some flexibility is necessary and also with the understanding that some provisions may be necessary for physical separation of convicted offenders from those awaiting trial, especially in the adult male misdemeanant and adult male felon categories. It should be noted also that this recommended allocation of bed space is based upon estimates designed to accommodate peak populations and that it is not anticipated that all beds in all offender classifications will be occupied at all times.

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## DIVERSION - ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

The projected inmate population recommendations in the previous section were based on the assumption that present practices of law enforcement, the judicial branch, and the corrections system would continue. However, there have been several developments across the United States during the past several years which can have significant impact on the detention practices of county and city jails in Wyoming. This section will touch briefly on some of the factors which have the potential to reduce the present and projected population of the Laramie County and Cheyenne City Jails.

### Diversion of the Public Drunk

Previous sections of this study provide data that show the drunk offender representing 23% of the admissions and 38% of the average daily population at the Cheyenne City Jail. The public drunk alone accounts for more total man days served at the City Jail than all other adult male misdemeanor offenders combined.

Significant changes have begun to take place in the handling and treatment of the public drunk. Many of these changes have come about as the result of court decisions, recommendations of governmental and private commissions and legislative reform. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in its publication "The Challenge of Crime in a Free

Society" recommended that, "Drunkenness should not in itself be a criminal offense. Disorderly and other criminal conduct accompanied by drunkenness should remain punishable as separate crimes. The implementation of this recommendation requires the development of adequate civil detoxification procedures."<sup>1</sup>

The American Bar Association and the American Medical Association in 1969 released a "Joint Statement of Principles concerning Alcoholism" urging state governments to adopt legislation in which alcoholism would be viewed as an illness and urging that public intoxication no longer be handled as a criminal offense.

The professional Standards Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in its publication, Training Key, on "Handling the Alcoholic" states: "Ideally, the main concern of the police would be to take the intoxicated person into custody to a treatment facility instead of to jail. At this point police responsibility would be fulfilled."<sup>2</sup>

Several states in recent years have adopted the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act which is designed to provide states with a legal framework within which to approach alcoholism and public intoxication from a health standpoint. The act was drafted, approved and

1. The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., February 1967, P. 236.
2. International Association of Chiefs of Police, Professional Standards Division, Training Key, "Handling the Alcoholic."

recommended for enactment in all states by the National Conference of Commissioners on State Laws.

Discussions with various local law enforcement personnel in Laramie County and Cheyenne leave the impression that they too would like to see alternative methods for handling the public drunk. Their attitude can best be summed by the following quote from a report on Alcohol Problems: A Report to the Nation which states: "There is an immediate need to find substitutes for the current legal handling of public drunkenness. Police, judges and prison officials generally do not view public drunkenness offenders as criminals, but they are trapped in the present system by the absence of any alternatives. Since the public wants intoxicated persons removed from the streets, other means of accomplishing this are needed."\*

Realizing that one-third of the man days served in the Cheyenne City Jail during the study period were for public drunkenness, the possible impact that legislative change or local action might have regarding alternatives to incarceration for the public drunk cannot be ignored. This factor must be considered.

\*Thomas F. A. Plant, Alcohol Problems: A Report to the Nation, Co-operative Commission on the Study of Alcoholism, N. Y. Oxford University Press, 1967, pp. 110-111.

## Alternatives to Incarceration for Juveniles

A prior section of this study relating to trends in average daily population revealed that the only significant increase during the study period for any sex or age group was male and female juveniles. Juveniles accounted for 1,101 or 26% of the admissions and 19% of the average daily population at the City Jail and 617 or 25% of the admissions and 15% of the average daily population at the County Jail during the study period. A large percentage of these admissions were classified as misdemeanors and runaways. During all of 1972, there were 351 misdemeanant and 256 runaways incarcerated in the two separate facilities.

These increases are coming at a time when several respected national organizations and committees are calling for a decrease in the utilization of local jails for detention of children. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals in its report on corrections released January 23, 1973, sets forth the following criteria for the detention of juveniles:

"The delinquency jurisdiction of the court should be limited to those juveniles who commit acts that if committed by an adult would be criminal, and that juveniles accused of delinquent conduct should not under any circumstances be detained in facilities for housing adults accused or convicted of crime. The decision to detain prior to adjudication of delinquency should be based on the following criteria:

Detention should be considered as a last resort where no other reasonable alternative is available.

Detention should be used only where the juvenile has no parent, guardian, custodian or other person able to provide supervision and care for him and to assure his presence at subsequent judicial hearings.

Detention decisions should be made only by the court or intake personnel, not police officers.

Juveniles should not be detained in jails, lock-ups or other facilities used for adults.

Thus, in the predetention screening process, the following priorities should be favored over detention:

Release of as many children as possible to their parents or guardians.

Release to a third party with the consent of the parent or guardian and the child.

Diversion into temporary nonresidential programs or placement into physically unrestricted residential care of all children who need shelter but not secure custody."

The United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare in its publication Why Children are in Jail and How to Keep Them Out reported the following concerning a Children's Bureau study of 18,000 cases of children in jail:\*

"These findings strongly suggest that children can be kept out of jail, even in small counties, by the enactment and enforcement of laws prohibiting the holding of children in jail, by establishing sound court policies for admission of children to detention, by making arrangements for open shelter care of children accused of delinquency who need such care, and by establishing facilities for holding children up to 48 hours who need secure custody locally until other arrangements can be made for them.

"A facility providing secure custody for apprehended children for no more than 2 days can allow the court reasonable time either to dispose of the case or to make arrangements other than jail for the child. Such a facility is needed in every community where a detention home is not readily accessible. It can be in a separate building or in a building used for other purposes, but never in a jail."

\*Why Children Are in Jail and How to Keep Them Out, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, pp. 3 and 7.

A report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in 1967, "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," made the following statements concerning juvenile detention practices:\*

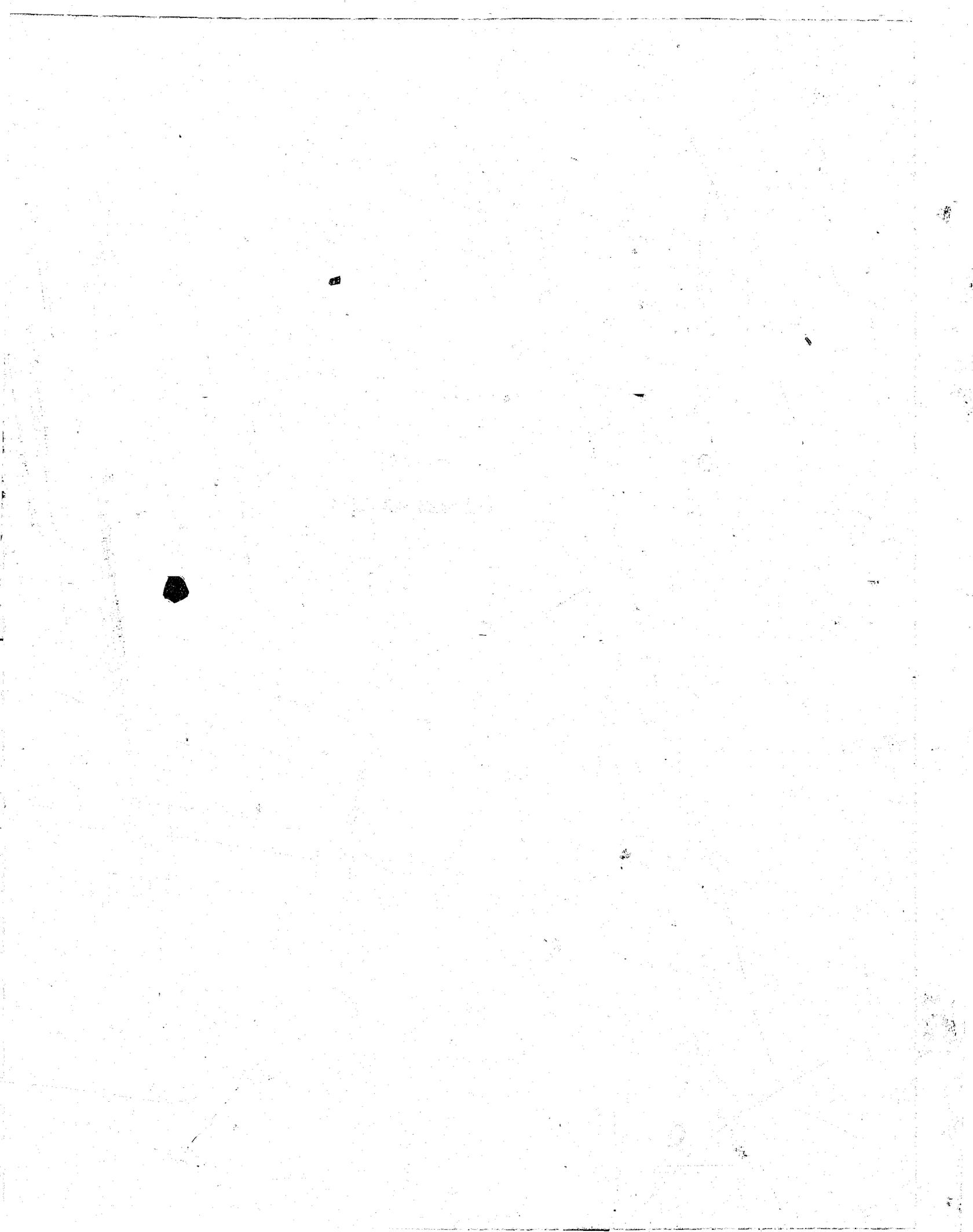
"Detention. Detention appears to be far too routinely and frequently used for juveniles both while they are awaiting court appearance and during the period after disposition and before institution space is available. In theory a juvenile is detained only when no suitable custodian can be found or when there appears to be a substantial risk that he will get into more trouble or hurt himself or someone else before he can be taken to court.

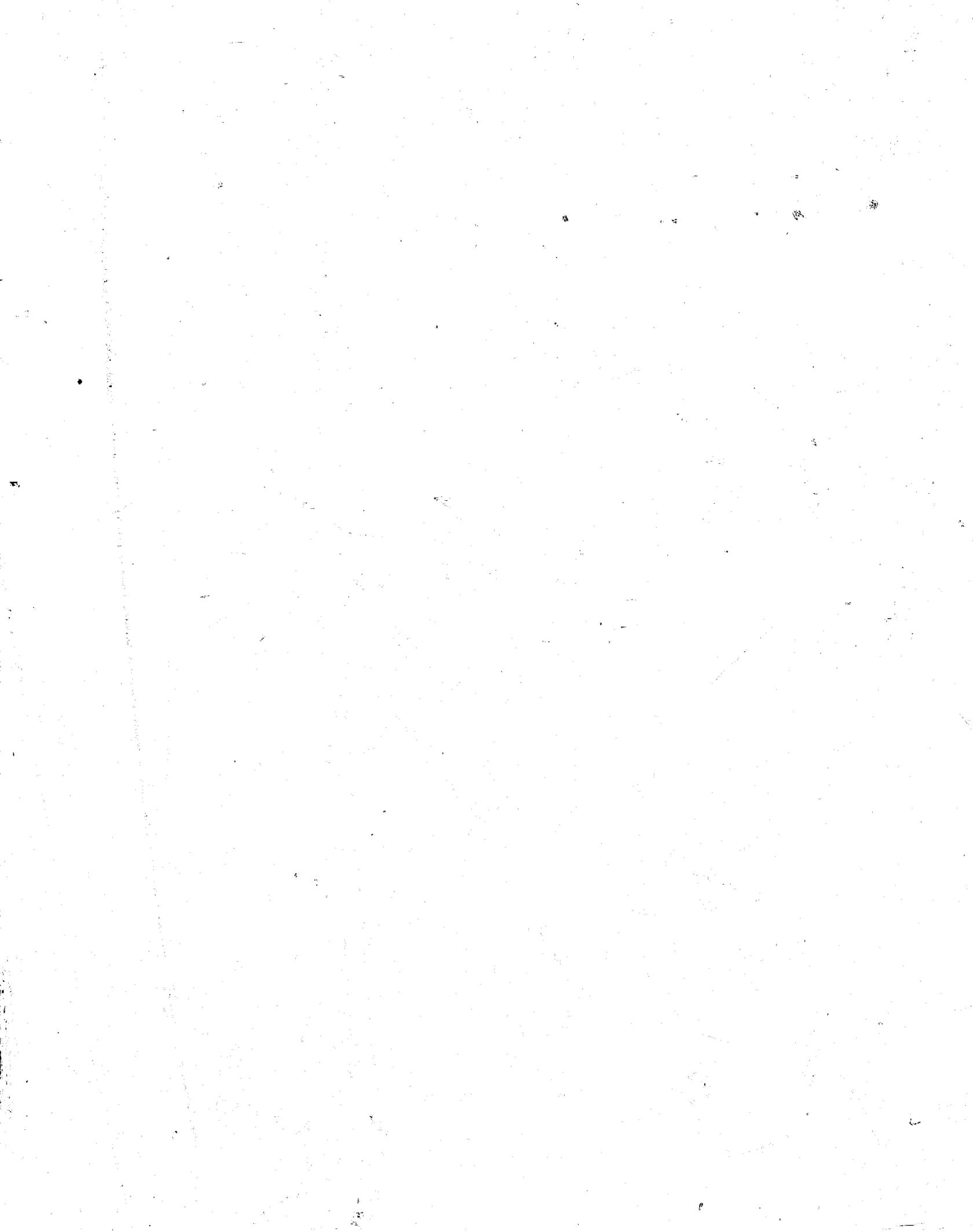
"The Commission recommends: Adequate and appropriate separate detention facilities for juveniles should be provided. For children for whom detention is made necessary only by the unavailability of adequate parental supervision, there should be low-security community residential centers and similar shelters."

The above recommended changes in the handling and treatment of juvenile offenders could have significant impact on local jail needs.

The development of group homes or shelters by local public and private community service oriented groups for runaways or other young offenders who run afoul of the law could decrease the jail population. National legislation can also have an impact on local jail needs. The Runaway Youth Act (S645) has passed the U.S. Senate. If passed, it could provide local facilities to aid runaway children.

\*The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., P. 87.





## RELATED REPORTS

The operation of the Laramie County Jail has been the subject of considerable comment and discussion during the past year. Local, state and federal officials from various disciplines have produced written reports which provide additional information in regards to the local jail situation. This section will provide a synopsis of those reports.

The first of such reports concerning the Laramie County Jail is the Report of the Grand Jury enpaneled during the October term of court, 1972. The report is dated January 18, 1973. In summary, the jury offered the following findings concerning the County Jail:

1. The state and condition as existing at the time of the visit were reasonably good.
2. Cleanliness was satisfactory, with the exception of unsanitary practices in transferring food.
3. Physical repair was in good order with the exception of light bulbs and fixtures showing effects of destruction.
4. Most inmates interrogated as to discipline and treatment had no complaints.
5. The jail diet was judged as adequate, with some complaints of hunger during the night from younger inmates.

6. Cell cleanliness reflected a better standard than was expected.
7. General jail accommodations appeared adequate.
8. The Grand Jury was concerned that mental patients, by law, are incarcerated with the criminal inmates. It was the Grand Jury's suggestion that effort should be expended toward providing separate, secure and attended facilities for this type of inmate.

In addition, the jury recommended additional manpower for the Sheriff's Office to afford the sheriff and his deputy time to attend law enforcement training sessions.

A report concerning the Laramie County Jail was made by a two-man inspection team representing the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In their report to the Laramie County Board of Commissioners, dated April 16, 1973, the following recommendations were made.

In regard to recommendations of an immediate nature for renovation and suggested programs, the following were offered:

1. Installation of modern security lighting in the cells, day rooms and adjacent jail spaces and replacement of the two steel window shutters on each floor with security wire mesh to allow light.
2. It was recommended that the ventilation system in the cell areas would be more effective if properly cleaned.
3. Immediate implementation of some forms of recreational

activities to take up "idle time" such as radio or television, quiet games such as checkers, chess or cards, library material.

4. Bi-weekly exercise for sentenced offenders.
5. It was recommended that a sandwich type luncheon be added at noon, that inmates be issued jail clothing, that some provisions be made for separation of sentenced and unsentenced prisoners.
6. The report also recommended the unblocking of the remaining windows on each floor to allow more light and ventilation and that they be covered with security mesh.
7. That cotton mattresses systematically be replaced with modern plasticized vinyl mattresses.
8. That the jail be repainted with lighter, pastel colors.

On June 26, 1973, a site visit was made to the Laramie County Jail and the Cheyenne City Jail by a representative of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture and a member of the Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration in Cheyenne, Wyoming. The basic recommendations of that report were:

1. Because of the physical condition of the county facility, it was recommended that it be phased out and no additional money be expended to perpetuate an undesirable environment.

2. It was suggested that to decrease the jail population further or to reduce future projected population increases, some rehabilitation programs should be provided on the local level such as work-release, study-release, release on own recognizance, or summons to appear for minor misdemeanor offenders.
3. Following a tour of the City Jail and in talking with local officials, it was recommended that due to the stated average daily population of both facilities, it would be advisable to combine the local detention facilities for the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County at the Cheyenne City Jail.
4. It was recommended that a professional jailor be employed as an independent third party to maintain the jail and care for prisoners.
5. It was recommended that separate detention be provided for pre-trial, convicted and juvenile offenders.

On August 2, 1973, a special Citizens' Advisory Committee appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to evaluate the County Jail situation issued its report to the Board. Members of the committee made inquiries and inspections of local facilities. Following are the unanimous recommendations adopted by that committee:

1. No money be spent remodeling the County Jail for continued use as a jail.
2. The City and County Jails make joint use of the City Jail and a professional-jailor be employed as an independent third party to maintain the jail and care for prisoners.
3. No new County Jail be built and any funds available - federal or state - be used on the City Jail.
4. The jailor should be paid a salary commensurate with the responsibility and that his assistants be trained and paid accordingly.

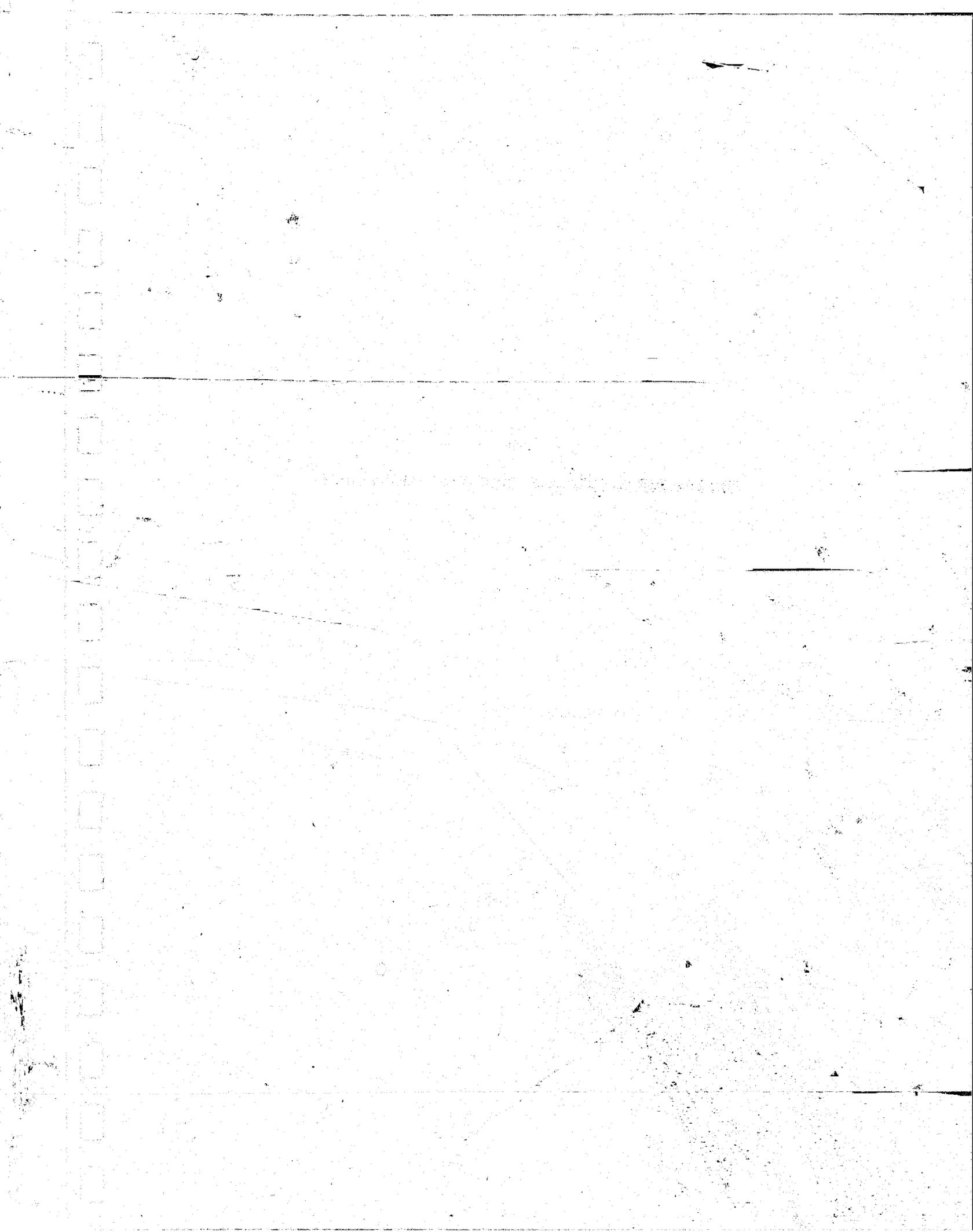
The most recent report on the Laramie County Jail was made on December 14, 1973, by the State Environment Surveillance and Control Services Office. The inspection made by this office was ordered by the District Court for the First Judicial District, Laramie County, State of Wyoming, on December 10, 1973. The report listed several pages of observations as far as health standards are concerned which included the deterioration of epoxy covered floors and the possible harborage for insects of various types, the lack of hot water in all areas except the showers, the lack of vandal proof shower heads and valves, inadequate maintenance of the floor drain and traps, cells that are smaller than recommended by the Governor's Commission on Criminal Administration, inadequate lighting system, the lack of adequate laundry facilities, the lack of a day room and exercise area, extremely poor ventilation

and temperature control, the lack of proper cleaning procedures and functions throughout the entire facility. The report followed with a list of nine recommendations which included:

1. A heating and ventilation engineer should be retained to evaluate the present facility system and recommend changes, including cost factors.
2. The kitchen equipment be located in approved manner and location and the equipment be of the approved type.
3. The cell blocks be totally evaluated with a relationship to refurbishing or rebuilding.
4. All plumbing be in accordance with the National Plumbing Code, or Western Plumbing Code.
5. Pipe cases, showers and all similar areas be made cleanable, and be properly equipped and maintained in approved manner.
6. All aspects of the Governor's Recommended Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Jails in Wyoming be strictly adhered to.
7. That all other state standards and regulations be met, such as the minimum standards governing food service establishment.
8. That medical, dietary, cleaning and maintenance policies be written and adhered to.
9. That following the new wiring and fixture installation, the system be adequately maintained and provide

illumination sufficient to properly maintain all areas by having the problems visible.

It was also noted at the conclusion of the report that consideration should be given to obtaining a new facility rather than spending huge sums to renovate the present structure to the extent which appeared necessary. The District Court for the First Judicial District, Laramie County, State of Wyoming, did order in regards to the above report, a renovation of the lighting system in the jail, and the repainting of the jail. The sources for the above information are cited below should officials wish to make further reference to them.



## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The preceding accumulation of data in this study would indicate that the Cheyenne City Jail with a present maximum capacity of 67 could accommodate prisoners now detained in the Laramie County Jail. The combined yearly average daily population of the two facilities for the study period ranged from 47 to 50. The probable projected average daily population of the combined facilities in 1990 is 67, assuming that present practices of law enforcement, the judicial branch and the corrections system continue. The peak combined jail population projection for 1980 is 75, for 1985 it is 81 and for 1990 it is 89. According to the projections, the existing City Jail, if remodeled to include an additional 17 beds, would provide adequate capacity through 1985 for the combined city-county jail population. The completion of this section would also allow for more effective prisoner management and control.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the City Jail could provide adequate local detention needs to 1985. Should local officials combine city and county detention facilities into one unit at the City Jail, the unfinished cell section at that facility should be completed.

Results of the study indicate that if certain programs were developed to provide alternatives to incarceration for the public

drunk, that the total number of man days served in the City Jail could be reduced by about one-third. If this course of action were to be followed, there is every reason to believe that the Cheyenne City Jail could provide the necessary detention needs for Laramie County and the City of Cheyenne beyond the year 1990.

Recommendation: It is recommended that local officials and interested groups, public and private, initiate planning efforts to provide alternatives to incarceration for the public inebriate.

Should the community accept more responsibility with respect to troubled youth through the provision of short term shelter homes or other projects, the past increases in juvenile admissions to the local jails could be diminished. The community should provide separate detention facilities for youth.

Recommendation: It is recommended that local officials and interested groups, public and private, initiate new efforts and expand present projects to reduce juvenile admissions to local jails.

Steps should be taken to provide alternative methods of detaining medical and mental commitments now held in the County Jail. A logical alternative would call for the provision of several security rooms at one of the local hospitals which could also serve other

prisoners who become ill while incarcerated.

Recommendation: It is recommended that provisions be made to provide security rooms in the local hospitals for mental commitments and physically ill inmates.

The study revealed that many prisoners are detained for relatively short periods of time which would make it difficult to initiate elaborate treatment, education, and recreation programs within the facility. However, the need for some programs of this type, especially for exercise and recreation, should not be overlooked.

Recommendation: Further consideration should be given to the need for treatment programs if a combined facility becomes a reality.

The visiting area of the present City Jail facility would require improvement. Visiting privileges allow all inmates to confer with their attorneys, families and friends. As much privacy and dignity should be allowed as possible without compromising security.

Recommendation: It is recommended that visiting facilities be improved at the City Jail should operations be combined.

The City and County Jails both utilize closed circuit television monitoring of the building, hallways and certain cell areas to provide for necessary security. However, those responsible for the operations of the jails should not become so dependent upon the monitors that they forgo regular cell checks. Personal checks and inspections allow for more inmate-staff contact which enhances the

development of positive relationships between staff and inmates.

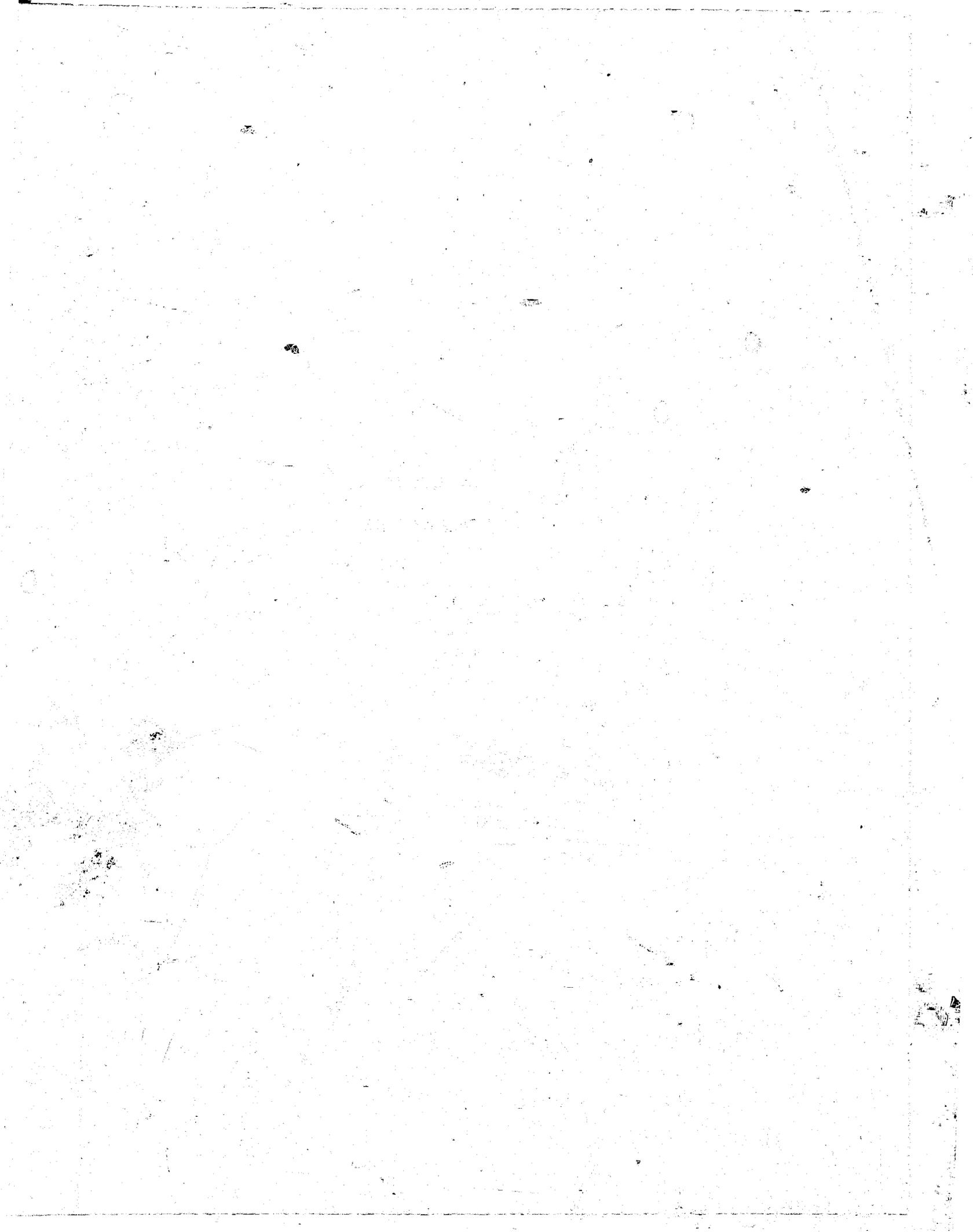
Recommendation It is recommended that jail staffs make regular visits to, and inspections of, cell areas for reasons of security and to promote positive relations among staff and inmates.

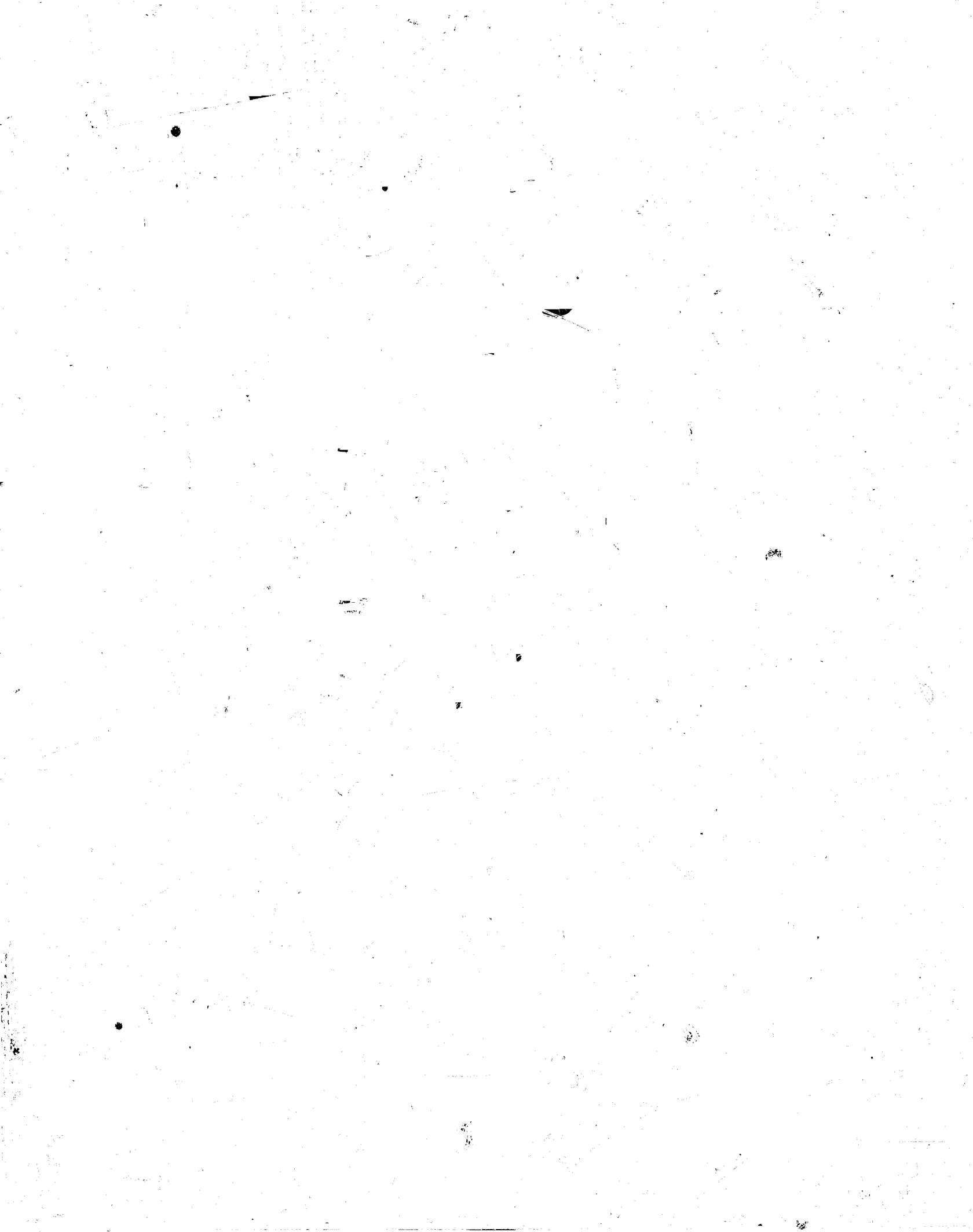
The special citizens task force assigned to evaluate local jail needs recommended that an independent third party professional jailor be employed to manage and operate a local combined city-county jail.

Recommendation: It is recommended that a third party professional jailor be hired, and that a jail staff receive training in jail operation and management.

The Recommended Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Jails in Wyoming will be provided with this report. These recommended minimum standards outline suggested procedures for jail operation and management and also provide statutory jail provisions.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Recommended Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Jails in Wyoming be followed in the operation of local jail facilities.





**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

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LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

MONTHLY COMMITMENT

By Offense Type, Total Man Days, Average Detention Period  
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1972

Adults

MONTH	TOTAL		MISDEMEANANT						FELON						RUNAWAY						MEDICAL						OTHER												
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average									
Jan.	12	6	3	3	18	6.0	0	0	0	1	1	23	23.0	0	0	0	9	7	21	3.0	2	4	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	8	8.0	4	28	7.0
Feb.	14	5	6	5	20	4.0	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	32	4.0	3	12	4.0	1	1	5	5.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	6.0		
Mar.	28	5	6	6	18	3.0	0	0	0	3	3	9	3.0	0	0	0	18	14	70	5.0	4	8	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	45	9.0	1	9	9.0		
Apr.	18	5	6	6	24	4.0	0	0	0	2	2	120	60.0	0	0	0	8	5	10	2.0	3	9	3.0	1	1	26	26.0	0	0	0	6	4	8	2.0	2	4	2.0		
May	11	3	5	5	65	13.0	0	0	0	2	2	60	30.0	0	0	0	4	2	4	2.0	2	8	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	10	5.0	1	3	3.0			
June	22	7	6	6	48	8.0	0	0	0	4	4	8	2.0	0	0	0	16	9	27	3.0	7	21	3.0	1	1	11	11.0	0	0	0	2	2	12	6.0	0	0	0		
July	12	5	5	5	60	12.0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2.0	0	0	0	7	3	36	12.0	4	8	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	18	6.0	1	2	2.0			
Aug.	15	6	12	9	72	8.0	3	18	6	2	2	12	6.0	0	0	0	5	2	2	1.0	3	3	1.0	1	1	13	13.0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.0	0	0	0		
Sept.	10	9	5	4	60	15.0	1	5	5	2	2	56	28.0	0	0	0	9	3	6	2.0	6	18	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1.0	2	6	3.0			
Oct.	23	2	5	4	28	7.0	1	4	4	3	3	27	9.0	0	0	0	9	8	16	2.0	1	1	1.0	2	2	42	21.0	0	0	0	6	6	24	4.0	0	0	0		
Nov.	10	3	2	2	10	5.0	0	0	0	5	5	40	8.0	0	0	0	2	2	4	2.0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	2	2	1	102	102.0	1	3	3.0		
Dec.	5	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	26	26.0	1	28	28	1	1	5	5.0	0	0	0	1	1	17	17.0	0	0	0	3	2	26	13.0	1	8	8.0		
TOTAL	180	59	62	55	423	7.7	7	33	5	27	26	383	14.7	1	28	28	99	64	233	3.6	35	84	2.4	9	7	114	16.3	2	4	2	42	28	255	9.1	14	69	4.9		

LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

MONTHLY COMMITMENT

By Offense Type, Total Man Days, Average Detention Period  
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1972

Juveniles

MONTH	TOTAL		MISDEMEANANT							FELONS							MEDICAL							OTHER						
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average
Jan.	31	2	8	7	42	6.0	1	6	6.0	10	9	126	14.0	1	26	26.0	2	2	16	8.0	0	0	0	13	13	39	3.0	0	0	0
Feb.	53	6	21	18	90	5.0	3	9	3.0	23	20	120	6.0	3	9	3.0	3	3	27	9.0	0	0	0	12	12	120	10.0	0	0	0
Mar.	61	6	22	19	209	11.0	3	9	3.0	20	19	114	6.0	1	2	2.0	2	2	40	20.0	0	0	0	23	21	147	7.0	2	4	2.0
Apr.	58	3	16	14	98	7.0	2	4	2.0	16	16	704	44.0	0	0	0	4	4	28	7.0	0	0	0	25	24	216	9.0	1	2	2.0
May	54	5	20	20	120	6.0	0	0	0	16	14	238	17.0	2	4	2.0	6	5	85	17.0	1	7	7	17	15	60	4.0	2	20	10.0
June	57	6	24	21	147	7.0	3	6	2.0	18	15	405	27.0	3	6	2.0	4	4	80	20.0	0	0	0	17	17	204	12.0	0	0	0
July	63	2	28	28	140	5.0	0	0	0	14	13	72	6.0	1	22	22.0	2	1	1	14.0	1	2	2	21	21	273	13.0	0	0	0
Aug.	39	8	21	17	136	8.0	4	28	7.0	15	13	338	26.0	2	76	36.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	180	2.0	2	4	2.0
Sept.	52	8	26	23	184	8.0	3	3	1.0	19	16	656	41.0	3	3	1.0	4	3	24	8.0	1	0	3	11	10	60	6.0	1	2	2.0
Oct.	44	1	13	12	108	9.0	1	31	31.0	11	11	110	10.0	0	0	0	3	3	30	10.0	0	0	0	18	18	216	12.0	0	0	0
Nov.	43	6	11	9	18	2.0	2	110	55.0	24	22	560	28.0	2	4	2	4	4	102	25.0	0	0	0	10	8	64	8.0	2	20	10.0
Dec.	36	2	11	11	66	6.0	0	0	0	13	13	312	24.0	0	0	0	3	2	203	101.0	1	2	2	11	10	100	10.0	1	2	2.0
TOTAL	591	55	221	199	1358	6.8	22	206	9.3	199	181	3755	20.7	18	152	9.4	37	33	636	19.2	4	11	3	189	178	1679	9.4	11	54	1.8

LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

MONTHLY COMMITMENT

By Offense Type, Total Man Days, Average Detention Period  
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1971

Adults

MONTH	TOTAL		MISDEMEANANT						FELON						MEDICAL						OTHER									
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average
Jan.	35	3	13	13	364	28.0	0	0	0	15	14	392	26.0	1	16	16.0	1	1	10	10.0	0	0	0	9	7	63	9.0	2	6	3.0
Feb.	45	4	18	18	108	6.0	0	0	0	27	24	120	5.0	3	24	8.0	3	2	4	2.0	1	8	8	1	1	20	20.0	0	0	0
Mar.	34	6	16	15	225	15.0	1	2	2	14	11	187	17.0	3	53	17.0	2	0	0	0	2	18	9	8	8	160	20.0	0	0	0
Apr.	58	4	22	20	120	6.0	2	30	15	14	13	260	20.0	1	1	1.0	5	4	12	3.0	1	10	10	21	21	294	14.0	0	0	0
May	34	5	18	17	68	4.0	1	2	2	3	2	4	2.0	1	2	2.0	7	6	36	6.0	1	10	10	11	9	180	20.0	2	4	2.0
June	57	1	23	23	207	9.0	0	0	0	12	12	336	28.0	0	0	0	8	7	91	13.0	1	25	25	15	15	120	8.0	0	0	0
July	61	7	15	13	26	2.0	2	4	2	26	22	330	15.0	4	7	2	9	9	54	6.0	0	0	0	18	17	221	13.0	1	2	2.0
Aug.	84	10	39	32	256	8.0	7	21	3	34	32	448	14.0	2	9	5	5	5	40	8.0	0	0	0	16	15	90	6.0	1	3	3.0
Sept.	76	6	37	34	578	17.0	3	27	9	24	23	759	33.0	1	16	16	7	6	78	13.0	1	6	6	14	13	117	9.0	1	3	3.0
Oct.	62	6	19	17	119	7.0	2	30	15	27	26	520	20.0	1	2	2	3	2	22	11.0	1	20	20	19	17	153	9.0	2	6	3.0
Nov.	37	5	8	7	161	23.0	1	3	3	17	15	300	20.0	2	2	3	4	4	68	17.0	0	0	0	13	11	143	13.0	2	18	9.0
Dec.	39	3	13	12	216	18.0	1	2	2	14	13	507	39.0	1	1	1	1	1	7	7.0	0	0	0	14	13	130	10.0	1	3	3.0
TOTAL	622	60	241	221	2448	11.0	20	121	6	227	207	4163	20.0	20	133	6.6	55	47	422	8.9	8	97	120	159	147	1691	11.5	12	45	4.0

LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

MONTHLY COMMITMENT  
By Offense Type, Total Man Days, Average Detention Period  
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1971

Juveniles

MONTH	TOTAL		MISDEMEANANT						FELON						RUNAWAY						MEDICAL						OTHER											
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average								
Jan.	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	10	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3.0	3	1	11	11.0	2	20	10.0	
Feb.	12	4	4	4	20	5.0	0	0	0	4	3	3	1.0	1	16	16.0	3	2	16	8.0	1	2	2.0	1	1	12	12.0	0	0	0	4	2	14	7.0	2	20	10.0	
Mar.	13	2	4	3	18	6.0	1	2	2.0	1	1	42	42.0	0	0	0	6	5	20	4.0	1	9	9.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	40	10.0	0	0	0		
Apr.	19	6	10	10	70	7.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	18	9.0	1	2	2.0	2	1	2	2.0	1	18	18.0	10	6	30	5.0	4	96	24.0	
May	12	6	4	4	32	8.0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.0	0	0	0	6	5	55	3.0	1	1	1.0	1	0	0	0	1	9	9.0	6	2	10	5.0	4	20	5.0	
June	17	13	15	8	48	6.0	7	56	8.0	2	2	2	1.0	0	0	0	8	3	12	4.0	5	525	5.0	2	2	6	3.0	0	0	0	3	2	10	5.0	1	2	2.0	
July	23	4	10	10	40	4.0	0	0	0	5	5	35	7.0	0	0	0	11	7	14	2.0	4	8	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aug.	21	8	14	12	48	4.0	2	8	4.0	7	4	28	7.0	3	6	2	3	2	4	2.0	1	4	4.0	2	1	6	6.0	1	4	4	3	2	34	17.0	1	7	7.0	
Sept.	14	3	4	4	32	8.0	0	0	0	3	3	21	7.0	0	0	0	3	2	6	3.0	1	4	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	65	13.0	2	6	3.0
Oct.	17	10	6	4	12	3.0	2	4	2.0	7	6	72	12.0	1	9	9	7	2	8	4.0	5	20	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	20	4.0	2	32	16.0
Nov.	11	1	1	1	44	44.0	0	0	0	6	6	42	7.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	36	9.0	1	11	11.0	
Dec.	9	4	1	1	28	28.0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	4.0	0	0	0	9	5	45	9.0	4	89	22.0	
TOTAL	174	64	73	61	392	6.3	12	70	6.0	43	38	258	6.8	5	31	6.0	50	30	113	3.8	20	75	3.8	10	6	30	5.0	4	34	8.5	62	39	316	8.1	23	294	12.5	

LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL  
 MONTHLY COMMITMENT  
 By Offense Type, Total Man Days, Average Detention Period  
 Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1969

Adults

MONTH	MISDEMEANANT									FELONS									MEDICAL									OTHER								
	TOTAL			Male			Female			TOTAL			Male			Female			TOTAL			Male			Female			TOTAL			Male			Female		
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average							
Jan.	40	1	14	14	294	21.0	0	0	0	9	9	81	9.0	0	0	0	10	10	11	11.0	0	0	0	8	7	63	9.0	1	6	6.0						
Feb.	44	1	20	19	95	5.0	1	1	1	12	12	108	9.0	0	0	0	4	4	44	11.0	0	0	0	9	9	36	4.0	0	0	0						
Mar.	24	1	7	7	35	5.0	0	0	0	9	9	45	5.0	0	0	0	2	2	24	12.0	0	0	0	7	6	36	6.0	1	16	16.0						
Apr.	32	4	16	13	124	9.5	3	12	4	8	8	256	32.0	0	0	0	2	2	16	8.0	0	0	0	10	9	54	6.0	1	15	15.0						
May	41	2	19	17	119	7.0	2	36	18	8	8	160	20.0	0	0	0	3	3	24	8.0	0	0	0	13	13	169	13.0	0	0	0						
June	41	1	20	19	114	6.0	1	20	20	14	14	714	51.0	0	0	0	3	3	18	6.0	0	0	0	5	5	30	6.0	0	0	0						
July	49	5	24	21	189	9.0	3	24	8	14	12	192	16.0	2	166	83	2	2	24	12.0	0	0	0	14	14	98	7.0	0	0	0						
Aug.	36	1	18	18	396	22.0	0	0	0	9	8	56	7.0	1	2	2	1	1	24	24.0	0	0	0	9	9	54	6.0	0	0	0						
Sept.	57	1	23	22	231	10.5	1	6	6	15	15	675	45.0	0	0	0	7	7	56	8.0	0	0	0	13	13	130	10.0	0	0	0						
Oct.	41	0	15	15	270	18.0	0	0	0	12	12	192	16.0	0	0	0	3	3	36	12.0	0	0	0	11	11	61	5.5	0	0	0						
Nov.	54	3	20	18	140	7.8	2	6	3	13	13	678	52.0	0	0	0	9	9	54	6.0	0	0	0	15	14	98	6.5	1	2	2.0						
Dec.	47	2	21	21	118	5.6	0	0	0	11	10	152	15.2	1	2	2	9	9	150	16.7	0	0	0	8	7	21	3.0	1	3	3.0						
TOTAL	506	22	217	204	2125	10.4	13	105	8	134	130	3307	25.4	4	170	43.5	55	55	581	10.6	0	0	0	122	117	850	7.3	5	42	8.4						

LARAMIE COUNTY JAIL

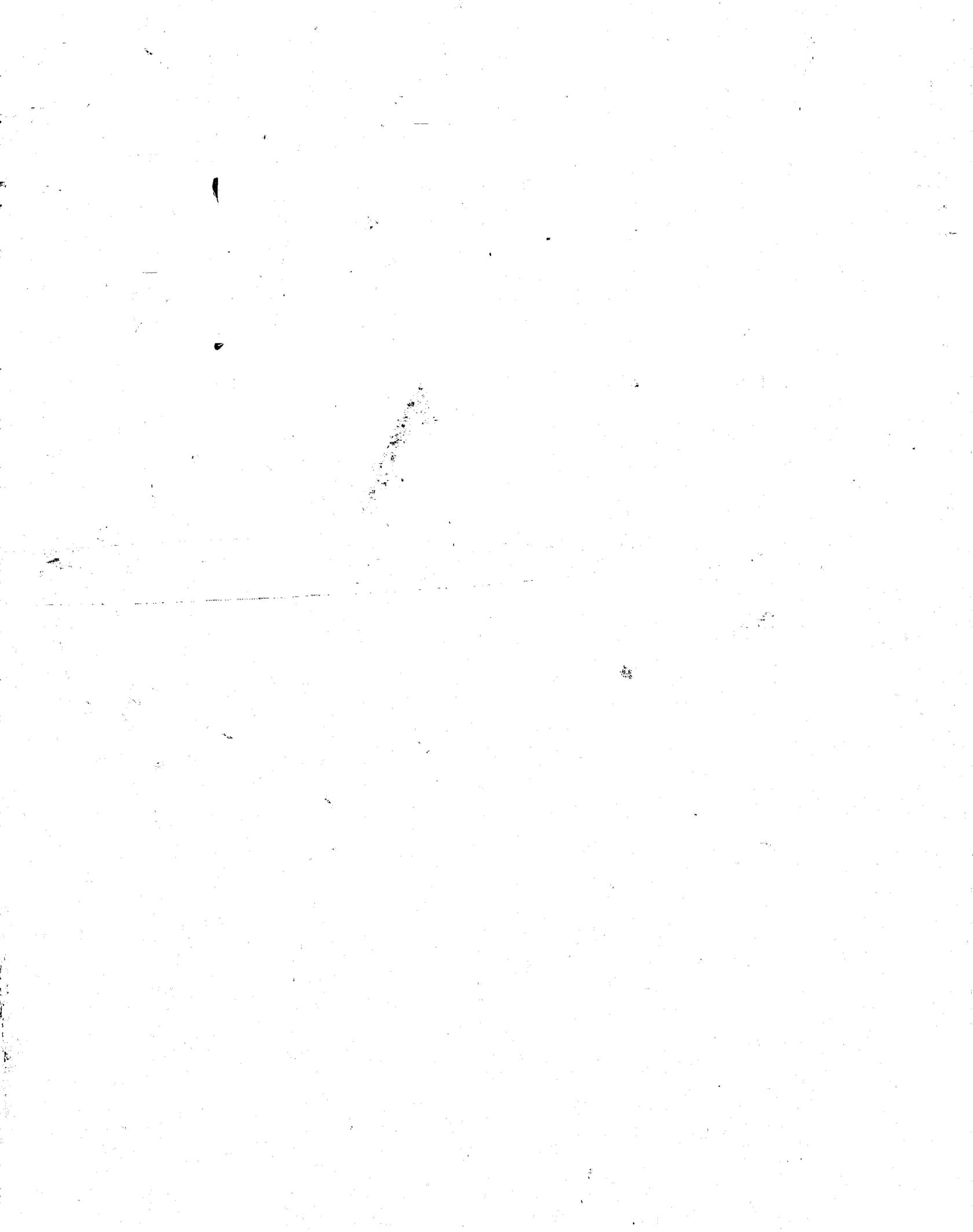
MONTHLY COMMITMENT

By Offense Type, Total Man Days, Average Detention Period  
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1969

Juveniles

MONTH	TOTAL		MISDEMEANANT						FELON						RUNAWAY						MEDICAL						OTHER										
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average							
Jan.	5	1	2	2	12	6.0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	10.0	0	0	0
Feb.	10	3	1	1	3	3.0	0	0	0	5	3	21	7.0	2	2	1.0	1	1	3	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	55	11.0	1	11	11.0	
Mar.	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	24	8.0	0	0	0	4	2	10	5.0	2	4	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.0	0	0	0	
Apr.	4	0	1	1	1	1.0	0	0	0	1	1	15	15.0	0	0	0	2	2	12	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
May	12	3	2	2	2	1.0	0	0	0	2	2	20	10.0	0	0	0	4	4	16	4.0	0	0	0	1	1	5	5	0	0	0	6	3	21	7.0	3	12	4.0
June	12	0	2	2	2	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	42	7.0	0	0	0	
July	6	2	4	1	1	1.0	0	0	0	2	1	17	17.0	1	1	1.0	3	2	14	7.0	1	7	7.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	16	8.0	0	0	0	
Aug.	13	3	7	5	35	7.0	2	8	4.0	1	1	46	46.0	0	0	0	5	5	25	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	3.0	1	8	8	
Sept.	10	4	5	5	40	8.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	6	2.0	4	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	2.0	0	0	0	
Oct.	10	0	3	3	27	9.0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.0	0	0	0	2	2	12	6.0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	3	9	3.0	0	0	0	
Nov.	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	83	20.0	0	0	0	8	3	6	2.0	5	10	2	2	2	36	18	0	0	4	4	20	5.0	0	0	0	
Dec.	15	1	4	4	24	6.0	0	0	0	9	9	117	13.0	0	0	0	1	1	5	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2.0	1	7	7.0	
TOTAL	116	24	28	26	147	5.7	2	8	4.0	30	27	346	12.8	3	3	1.0	42	29	106	3.7	13	38	3.0	4	4	43	10.3	0	0	36	30	207	6.9	6	38	6.3	





CHEYENNE CITY JAIL

MONTHLY COMMITMENT  
By Offense Type, Total Man Days, Average Detention Period  
Jan. 1 - July 31, 1973

ADULT

MONTH	TOTAL		MISDEMEANANT						DRU						FELON						OTHER									
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average
Jan.	93	17	52	43	106	2.2	9	11	1.1	36	33	178	5.1	3	6	2.0	13	9	15	1.6	4	7	2.0	9	8	75	9.0	1	7	7.0
Feb.	85	11	56	47	162	3.2	9	11	1.1	30	30	278	9.1	0	0	0	7	6	33	5.2	1	2	2.0	3	2	45	22.5	1	4	4.0
Mar.	76	13	48	38	92	2.2	10	10	1.0	31	30	126	4.1	1	2	2.0	7	5	11	2.0	2	8	4.0	3	3	37	12.0	0	0	0
Apr.	99	11	59	49	179	3.3	10	13	1.1	40	39	286	7.1	1	1	1.0	6	6	17	2.9	0	0	0	5	5	41	8.0	0	0	0
May	107	20	50	41	154	3.3	9	9	1.0	38	33	179	5.1	5	9	1.8	26	21	43	2.0	5	7	1.4	13	12	117	9.7	1	5	5
June	109	15	68	54	161	2.9	14	23	1.6	39	39	419	10.3	0	0	0	12	11	23	1.9	1	3	3.0	5	5	54	10.1	0	0	0
July	208	6	117	112	372	3.3	5	16	3.1	84	83	439	5.3	1	3	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	111	8.6	0	0	0
TOTAL	777	93	450	384	1196	3.1	66	93	1.4	298	287	1905	6.6	11	21	1.9	71	58	142	2.4	13	27	2.0	51	48	480	10.0	3	16	5.1

Juveniles

MONTH	TOTAL		MISDEMEANANT						DRUNK						FELON						OTHER						RUNAWAY										
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average							
Jan.	32	11	32	25	50	2.0	7	9	1.1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	5	1.1	0	0	0	3	3	10	3.3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	7	2.3
Feb.	32	23	37	24	37	1.5	13	25	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	18	4.5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	25	12.5	12	4	13	3.2	8	52	6.5
Mar.	42	17	26	20	48	2.4	6	8	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	15	1.5	0	0	0	6	6	103	17.2	0	0	0	17	6	23	3.9	11	51	4.7
Apr.	31	9	25	19	49	2.6	6	6	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	6	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	24	3.4	3	15	5.0
May	37	9	35	31	54	1.7	4	8	2.0	1	1	1	1.0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.0	0	0	0	8	3	3	1.0	5	17	3.4
June	46	13	42	33	107	3.3	9	23	2.6	1	1	2	2.0	0	0	0	9	8	24	3.0	1	1	1.0	1	0	0	0	1	15	15.0	6	4	24	6.0	2	7	3.5
July	38	12	29	25	43	1.7	4	6	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	2.0	0	0	0	1	1	8	8.0	0	0	0	18	10	50	5.0	8	33	4.1
TOTAL	258	94	226	177	388	2.2	49	85	1.8	4	3	4	1.3	1	1	1	34	33	83	2.1	1	1	1.0	14	11	122	11.1	3	40	13.3	74	34	137	4.0	40	182	4.5

CHEYENNE CITY JAIL

MONTHLY COMMITMENT

By Offense Type, Total Man Days, Average Detention Period  
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1972

MONTH	TOTAL		MISDEMEANANT						ADULTS DRUNK						FELON						OTHER									
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average
Jan.	72	11	48	37	125	3.4	11	27	2.5	24	24	84	3.5	0	0	0.0	5	5	11	2.2	0	0	0	6	6	16	2.7	0	0	0.0
Feb.	83	14	65	54	244	4.6	11	29	2.6	16	16	118	7.4	0	0	0.0	9	6	11	1.8	3	8	2.6	7	7	59	8.4	0	0	0.0
Mar.	83	13	48	38	126	3.3	10	12	1.2	32	30	176	5.8	2	3	2.5	8	7	15	2.1	1	1	1.0	8	8	300	37.5	0	0	0.0
Apr.	91	9	46	38	188	4.9	8	10	1.2	35	34	129	3.8	1	1	1.0	7	7	11	1.5	0	0	0.0	12	12	37	3.1	0	0	0.0
May	108	11	62	54	221	4.1	8	11	1.3	49	47	302	6.4	2	8	4.0	4	3	9	3.0	1	1	1.0	4	4	21	5.2	0	0	0.0
June	94	14	59	45	129	2.9	14	36	2.6	40	40	183	4.6	0	0	0.0	1	1	2	2.0	0	0	0.0	8	8	45	7.0	0	0	0.0
July	166	26	114	92	215	2.3	22	40	1.8	63	60	311	5.2	3	19	6.1	8	7	16	2.2	1	1	1.0	7	7	39	5.6	0	0	0.0
Aug.	98	12	55	47	140	2.9	8	11	1.3	36	34	241	7.1	2	8	4.0	7	5	9	1.8	2	2	1.0	12	12	53	4.4	0	0	0.0
Sept.	117	14	59	50	194	3.9	9	12	1.3	49	47	284	6.0	2	4	2.0	8	6	21	3.5	2	16	8.0	15	14	53	3.8	1	8	8.0
Oct.	92	9	53	46	119	2.6	7	16	2.2	31	31	167	5.4	0	0	0.0	7	7	14	2.0	0	0	0.0	10	8	55	7.0	2	29	14.5
Nov.	88	13	54	46	114	2.5	8	10	1.3	30	29	143	4.9	1	4	4.0	9	5	13	2.6	4	7	1.7	8	8	54	6.9	0	0	0.0
Dec.	118	22	76	63	253	4.0	13	21	1.6	42	38	157	4.1	4	11	2.7	19	14	38	2.7	5	14	2.8	3	3	76	25.3	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	1210	168	739	610	2068	3.5	129	235	1.8	447	430	2295	5.4	17	58	2.2	92	73	170	2.4	19	50	2.5	100	97	808	9.7	3	37	11.2

CHEYENNE CITY JAIL

MONTHLY COMMITMENT  
By Offense Type, Total Man Days, Average Detention Period  
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1972

JUVENILES

MONTH	TOTAL		MISDEMEANANT							DRUNK							FELON							OTHER							RUNAWAY						
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average							
Jan.	35	13	26	19	40	2.1	9	20	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	2.5	0	0	0	3	1	5	3.0	2	4	2.0	15	13	34	2.6	2	8	4.0
Feb.	26	19	21	9	31	3.4	12	28	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	1.0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1.5	0	0	0	18	11	20	1.8	7	12	1.7
Mar.	23	9	13	12	53	4.4	1	1	1.0	2	0	0	0	2	3	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.0	0	0	0	16	10	24	2.4	6	11	1.8
Apr.	43	19	32	26	26	1.0	6	11	1.8	2	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0	5	5	9	1.8	0	0	0	6	4	79	20.0	2	54	27.0	17	7	29	4.1	10	43	4.3
May	29	5	26	24	47	2.0	2	2	1.0	4	2	3	1.5	2	8	4.0	2	1	1	1.0	1	2	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1.0	0	0	0
June	49	11	36	26	75	2.9	10	10	1.0	1	1	1	1.0	0	0	0	3	3	3	1.0	0	0	0	6	6	158	26.3	0	0	0	5	4	20	5.0	1	2	2.0
July	13	15	13	8	13	1.6	5	5	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2.0	0	0	0	13	3	7	2.3	10	30	3.0
Aug.	26	14	20	15	23	1.7	5	11	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	37	4.1	0	0	0	2	1	2	2.0	1	1	1.0	9	1	1	1.0	8	35	7.0
Sept.	28	12	16	13	28	2.1	3	3	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	9	1.3	0	0	0	2	1	2	2.0	1	3	3.0	15	7	22	3.1	8	17	2.1
Oct.	30	16	23	18	31	1.7	5	5	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1.0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	17	8.5	19	10	26	2.6	9	21	2.3
Nov.	30	16	31	24	48	2.0	7	9	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	23	11.8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3.0	12	4	17	4.2	8	20	2.5
Dec.	32	14	30	26	58	2.6	4	4	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	6	28	4.6	10	29	2.0
TOTAL	355	163	289	220	483	2.4	69	109	1.4	9	4	5	1.5	5	12	2.4	37	36	94	2.5	1	2	2.0	26	17	250	7.2	9	82	8.9	157	78	230	2.9	79	228	3.0

CHEYENNE CITY JAIL

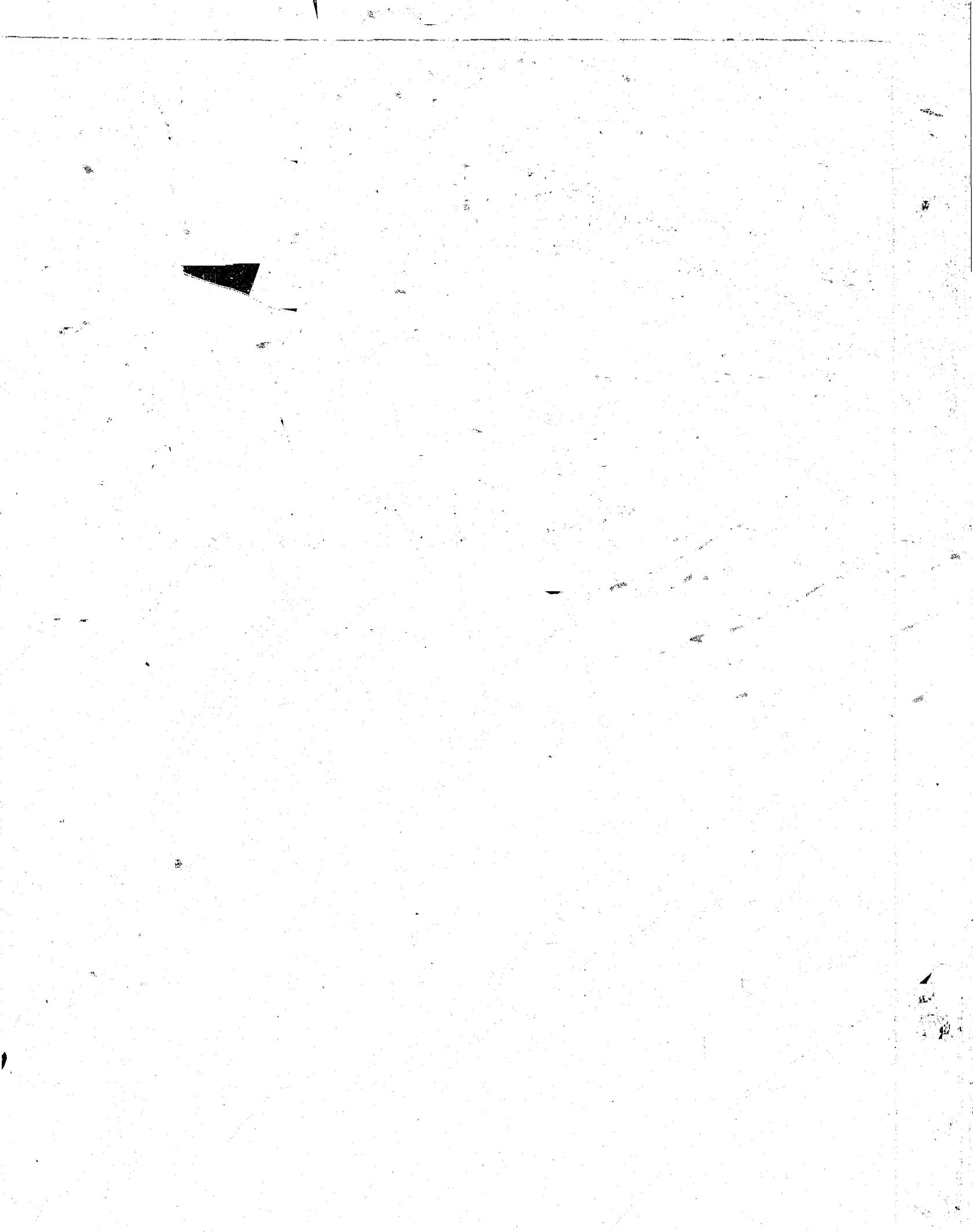
MONTHLY COMMITMENT

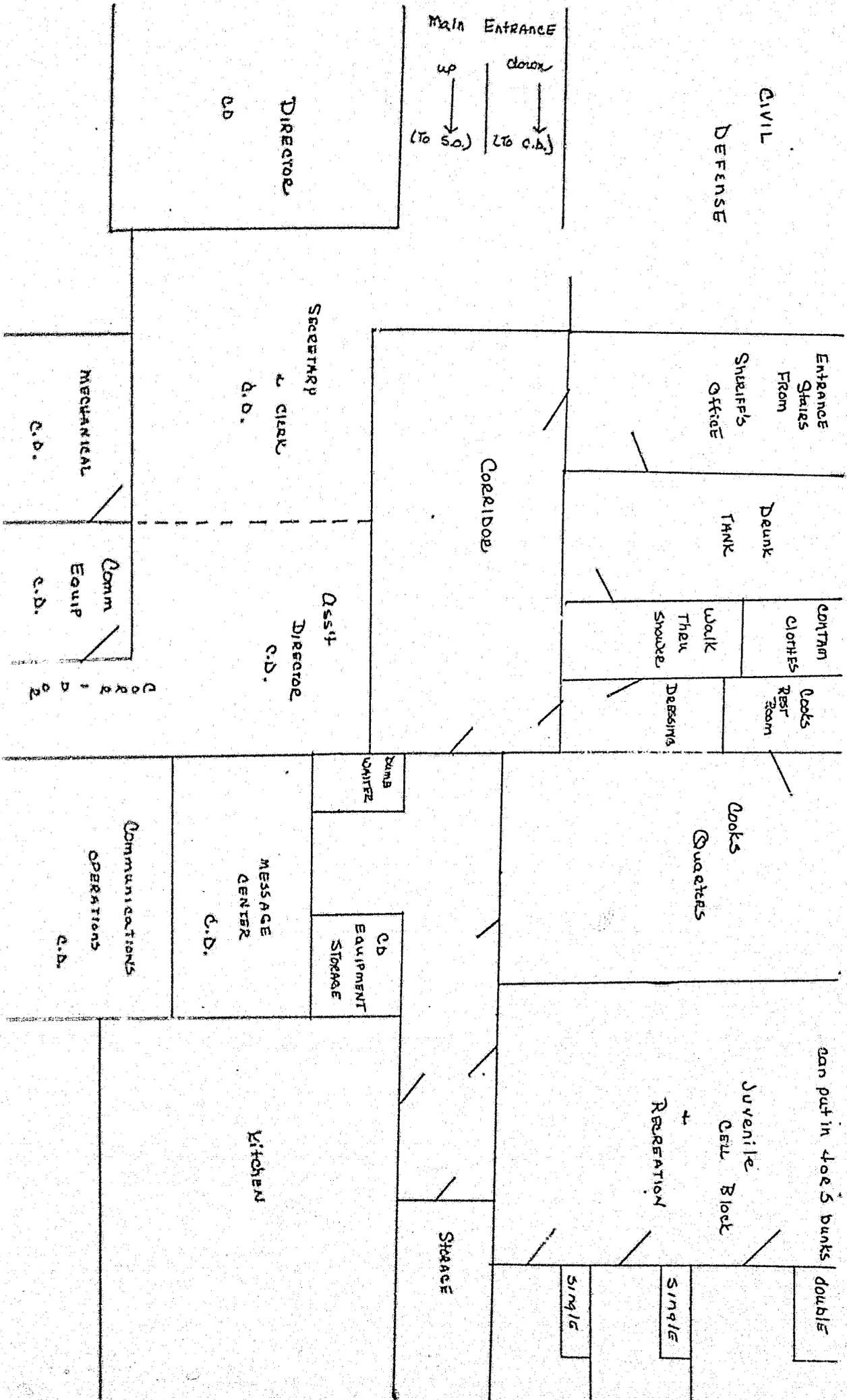
By Offense Type, Total Man Days, Average Detention Period  
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1969

MONTH	TOTAL		MISDEMEANANT							DRUNK							FELON							OTHER						
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average
Jan.	99	20	82	67	280	4.2	15	31	2.0	24	21	160	8.0	3	69	23.0	4	3	11	3.6	1	3	3.0	9	8	77	9.6	1	18	18.0
Feb.	116	16	71	55	247	4.5	16	48	3.0	45	45	451	10.0	0	0	0	7	7	18	2.6	0	0	0	9	9	17	2.0	0	0	0
Mar.	94	10	55	46	143	3.1	9	11	1.2	37	36	351	9.8	1	1	1.0	6	6	14	2.3	0	0	0	6	6	33	5.5	0	0	0
Apr.	105	12	72	63	241	3.8	9	28	3.1	39	37	496	13.4	2	9	4.5	3	3	60	20.0	0	0	0	3	2	3	1.5	1	6	6.0
May	101	9	54	45	224	4.9	9	78	8.6	44	44	561	12.8	0	0	0	4	4	5	1.2	0	0	0	8	8	196	24.5	0	0	0
June	70	4	35	32	281	8.8	3	5	1.6	29	28	250	8.9	1	2	2.0	3	3	22	7.3	0	0	0	7	7	107	15.2	0	0	0
TOTAL	585	71	369	308	1416	4.6	61	201	3.0	218	211	2269	10.5	7	81	7.2	27	26	130	6.1	1	3	3.0	42	40	433	9.7	2	24	12.0

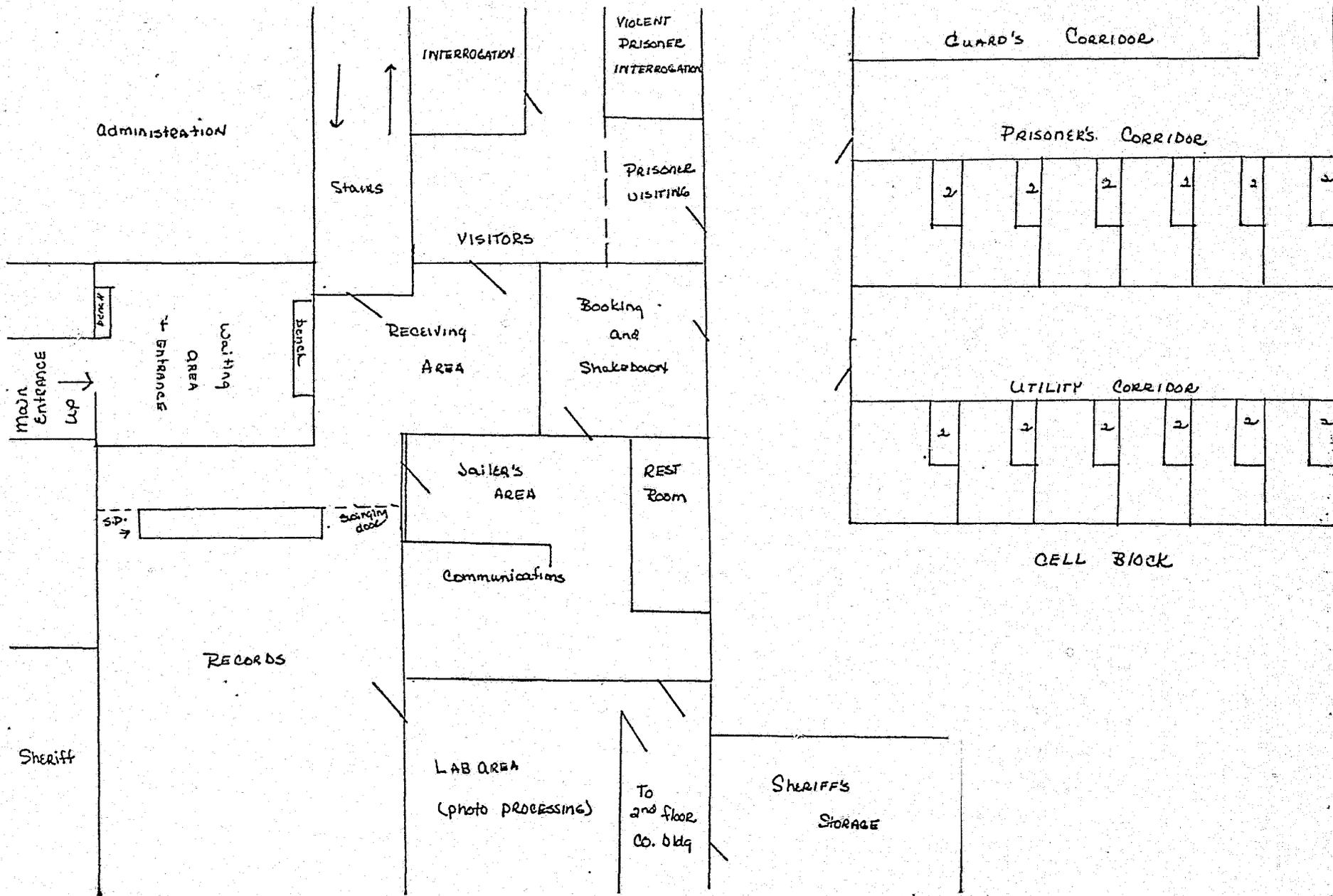
Juveniles

MONTH	TOTAL		MISDEMEANANT							DRUNK							FELON							OTHER						
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average	TOTAL	Male	Total Days	Avg. Detention	Female	Total Days	Average
Jan.	40	11	38	26	79	3.0	12	31	2.6	26	24	160	6.2	1	1	1.0	2	2	4	2.0	0	0	0	5	5	15	3.0	0	0	0
Feb.	30	22	34	28	115	4.1	15	43	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.0	0	0	0	2	2	22	11.0	0	0	0
Mar.	20	11	21	18	67	3.7	11	31	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apr.	25	5	20	17	64	3.8	11	31	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	13	4	17	14	54	3.9	11	31	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	20	4	24	20	84	4.2	11	31	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	158	57	165	142	597	4.2	61	201	3.3	26	24	160	6.2	1	1	1.0	2	2	4	2.0	0	0	0	7	7	27	3.9	0	0	0

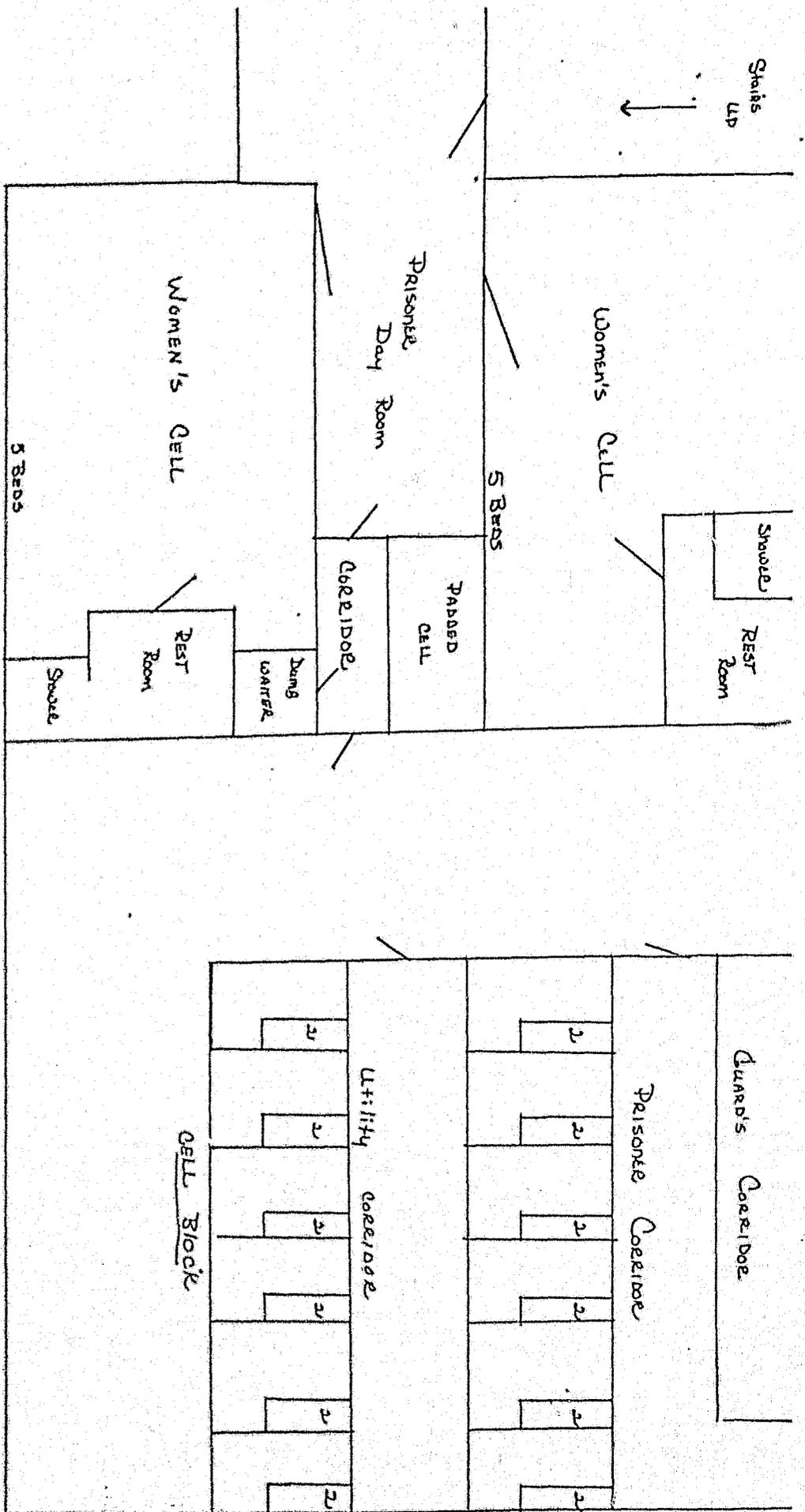




Sheriff's Office Basement

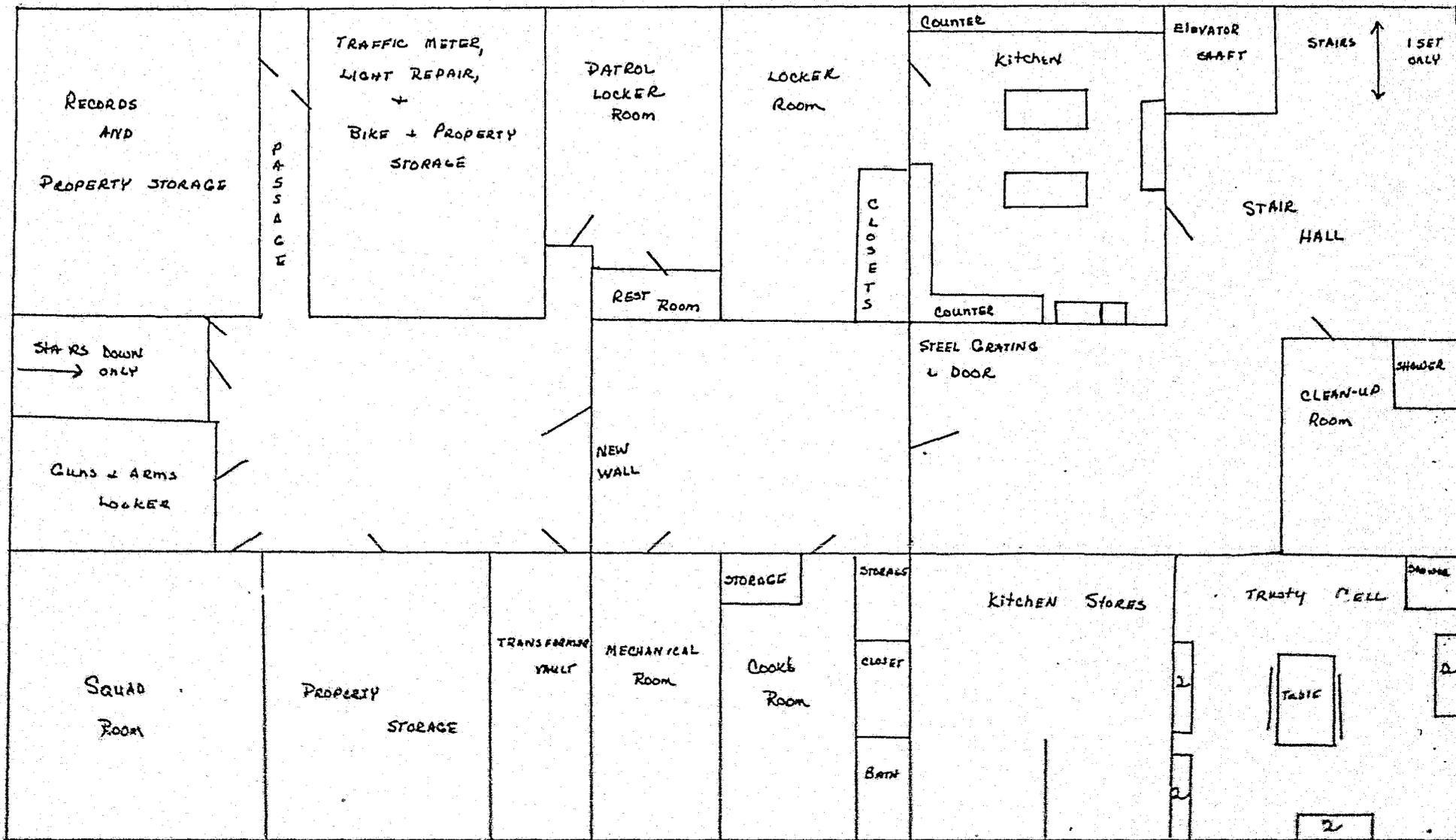


Sheriff's Office Main Floor

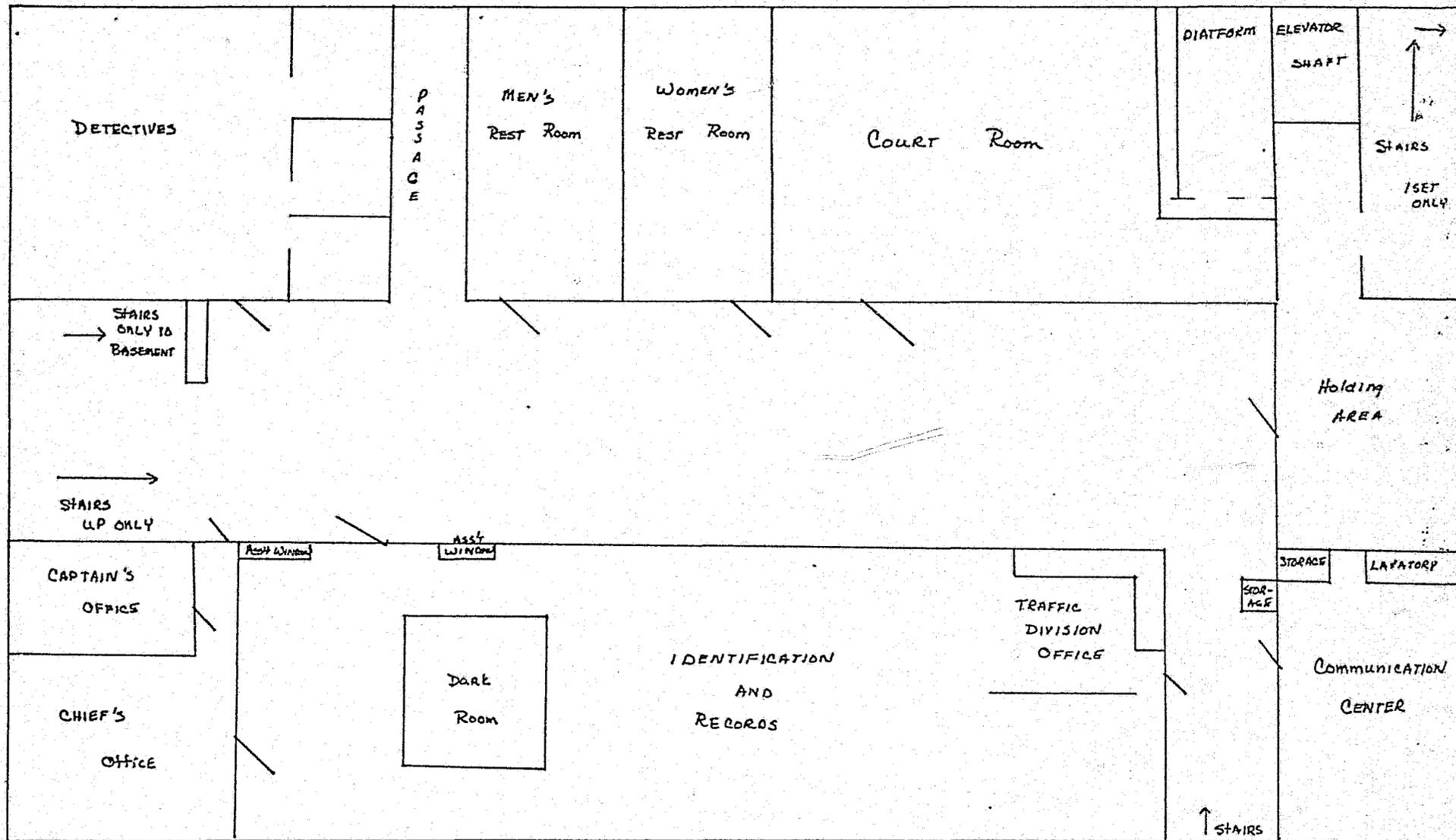


Sheriff's Office 2nd Floor





Police Department Basement



Police Department Main Floor



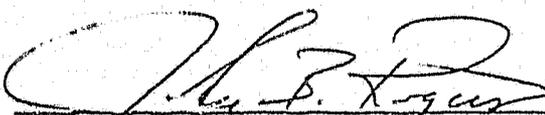


STUDY AGREEMENT

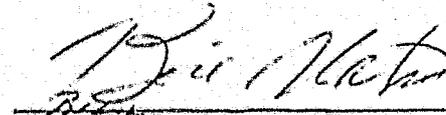
The staff of the Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration agrees to furnish at no expense to the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County a study concerned with the feasibility of combining the operations of the Cheyenne City Jail and the Laramie County Jail. The study shall include (1) an examination of the present utilization of the city and county jail based on inmate population, (2) our best estimates of projected use of the city and county jail, (3) a presentation of alternatives for improved jail services in the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County. The survey will commence by October 29, 1973, and upon completion, suggestions and recommendations will be presented to both city and county officials.

The recommendations to be made will be only those of the staff of the Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, and nothing contained in these recommendations should be construed as an endorsement of any application for funds which may be presented to the Committee. Likewise, the final report should not be interpreted as a policy statement of the Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration.

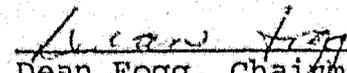
The officials of the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County agree to provide reports, documents, statistics and other materials which are reasonably required by the staff of the Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration to accomplish the study. Additionally, the aforementioned officials agree to review the study document at a date to be determined for the purpose of formally acknowledging recommendations to be contained in the final report.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John B. Rogers, Administrator  
Governor's Planning Committee  
on Criminal Administration

10/23/73  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
William Nation, Mayor  
City of Cheyenne

10/24/73  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Dean Fogg, Chairman  
Laramie County Board  
of Commissioners

Oct 22: 1973  
Date



**END**

7 ables/more