



Wyoming Alcohol and Tobacco Compliance Checks, 2012

WYSAC Technical Report No. SRC-1208

August, 2012

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Citation for this document: WYSAC (2012) *Wyoming Alcohol and Tobacco Compliance Checks, 2012*, by Holder, W. T. (WYSAC Technical Report No. SRC-1208). Laramie, WY: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming.

Short reference: WYSAC (2012), *Alcohol and Tobacco Compliance*.

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Table of Contents

1. Summary	4
2. Methodology	4
2.1. Compliance Checks	4
2.2. Data Entry and Analyses	5
3. Results.....	6
3.1. Compliance Check Counts (2007 – 2012)	6
3.2. Alcohol Compliance Checks Results	7
3.3. Tobacco Compliance Checks Results	12

List of Tables

Table 3.1. Alcohol Compliance Rate and Number of Violations by County (2012).....	9
Table 3.2. Alcohol Compliance Rate and Number of Violations by Municipality (2012).....	10
Table 3.3. Summary of Alcohol Compliance Rates by Municipality (2012)	11
Table 3.4. Tobacco Compliance Rate and Number of Violations by County (2012).....	14
Table 3.5. Tobacco Compliance Rate and Number of Violations by Municipality (2012).....	15
Table 3.6. Summary of Tobacco Compliance Rates by Municipality (2012)	16

List of Figures

Figure 3.1. Total Number of Compliance Checks (2007–2012)	6
Figure 3.2. Alcohol Compliance Checks Submitted By Region (2007–2012).....	7
Figure 3.3. Number of Regions Submitting Tobacco Compliance Checks (2007–2012)	12

Wyoming Alcohol and Tobacco Compliance Checks, 2012

1. Summary

In May, 2012 the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police (WASCOP) engaged the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC) to complete data entry, analysis, and reporting for the annual tobacco and alcohol sales compliance inspection checks performed by Wyoming police officers. This marks the sixth consecutive year that WYSAC has handled this project.

Data entry began in early June and concluded in August, 2012. After all inspection forms were entered into a database, the data were cleaned and then analyzed. The results are summarized in tables found in Section 3 of this report. A total of 1398 alcohol and 923 tobacco inspection compliance forms were received by WYSAC and entered in the database. Of those, 1346 alcohol and 911 tobacco forms were determined to be valid and subsequently included in the analyses.

The analyses show that, for all businesses where valid checks were completed, the overall compliance rate was 86.5% for alcohol sales and 92.9% for tobacco sales.

2. Methodology

2.1. Compliance Checks

Police officers in conjunction with an underage youth buyer attempted alcohol and tobacco purchases statewide. Checks are most often conducted at brick and mortar stores. Occasionally in the past vendors at special events (such as the Cheyenne Frontier Days) have also been checked. Aside from the type of item purchased, the protocol for completing these checks is the same for both alcohol and tobacco sales. It involves criminal compliance checks, which are “used to educate, encourage compliance and penalize non-compliance. These operations consist of prosecuting individuals for age-of-sale law violations through the court system.”¹

Prior to any compliance check purchase attempt, the youth buyer is:

- Photographed,
- Searched for additional cash or alternative identification,
- Taught the state or local statute explaining the law regarding underage purchasing, and
- Instructed to stay in line of sight of accompanying officers

The item to be purchased (i.e., bottle of Bud Light, pack of Marlboro Blues) is established beforehand. During buy attempts it is preferable for two officers to accompany the youth buyer, though this is not always a viable option due to small precincts and other engagements of officers.

¹ Nelson-Bragg, T. (2011). *State of Wyoming Compliance Check Manual*. Published by the Wyoming Department of Health, Behavioral Health Division and Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police.

Buyers carry their own personal identification, often a Wyoming driver's license, and are instructed to present it to any requesting clerks. If a purchase attempt is successful the clerk is issued a citation, or, less often, they are issued a warning.

The alcohol compliance checks included in this year's analysis were completed from July, 2011 through June, 2012 and the tobacco checks from January, 2012 through May, 2012.

2.2. Data Entry and Analyses

Completed inspection forms were hand-delivered to WYSAC from a designee of WASCOP. Forms were manually entered by trained WYSAC staff into two custom-built Microsoft Access Databases; one each for alcohol and tobacco checks. All officers who did not properly finish their inspection forms were contacted by telephone for clarification in an attempt to fill missing data, a process which ran from July to August, 2012.

Once data input was completed, the database was imported into SPSS 19.0 for processing, where cross-tabulations and frequency tables were generated. Finally, the databases were converted into Microsoft Excel files for electronic delivery to WASCOP.

Inspection forms indicating only a warning was issued were considered a violation of compliance for data analysis purposes, though no citations were issued. Entries which indicated an unsuccessful attempt (i.e., business closed, no longer selling alcohol/tobacco) were considered a null attempt and not included in the total valid compliance check count or data analysis. Compliance rates are calculated by dividing the number of non-infractions reported by the number of valid compliance checks performed. This rate is considered valid since all compliance forms included in the calculations had a *resolution*, thus leaving no missing data associated with them.

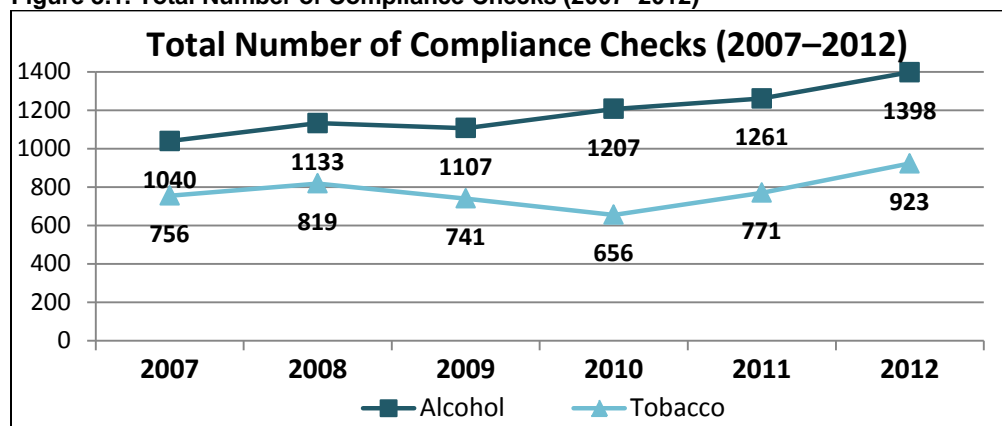
A minor logical assumption was made concerning incomplete and inconsistent forms. For any compliance checks that resulted in no violation, the data regarding if identification was requested, checked, and checked against a calendar were assumed to be true. For a substantial number of cases these three variables were incomplete, however given the inspection result these data were filled in as true.

3. Results

3.1. Compliance Check Counts (2007 – 2012)

The total number of compliance check forms submitted each year from 2007 to 2012 are shown below in Figure 3.1. These totals include forms that were not used in the calculation of compliance rates, such as for businesses that were closed. Each year the number of completed forms for compliance with alcohol sales submitted to WYSAC for data entry and analysis has been substantially higher than those for tobacco sales. In 2012, the highest ever total number (2321) of compliance check forms were submitted, nearly 300 more than in 2011.

Figure 3.1. Total Number of Compliance Checks (2007–2012)



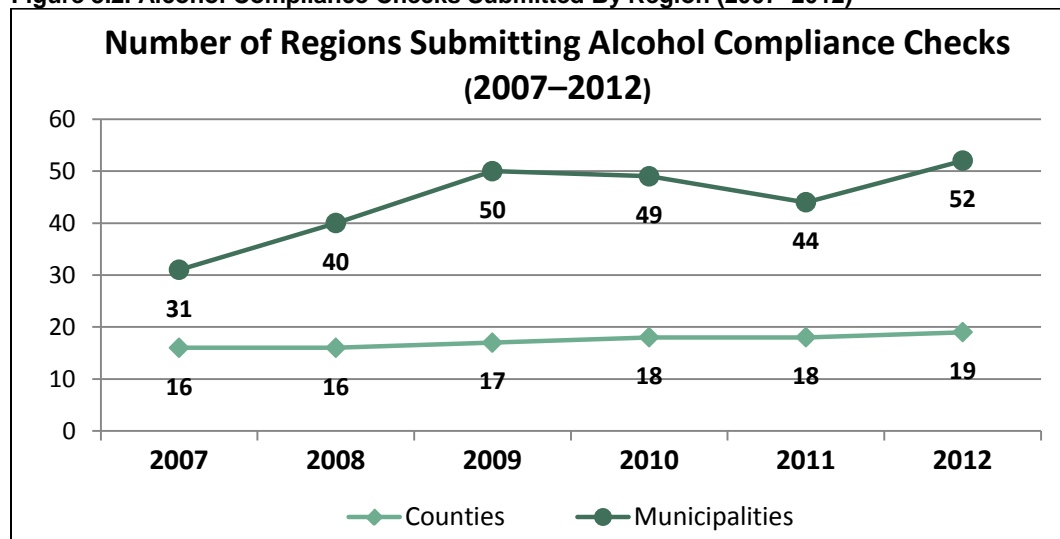
3.2. Alcohol Compliance Checks Results

In 2012, a total 1398 alcohol compliance check forms were submitted to WYSAC. After removing null attempts, 1346 forms were determined to be valid checks and included in the calculations of compliance rates.

Inspection forms indicating only a warning was issued were considered a violation of compliance for data analysis purposes, though no citations were issued. Data which represented an unsuccessful attempt because the business was closed were considered a null attempt and not included in the total compliance check count or calculations. Compliance rates were calculated by dividing the number of non-infractions reported by the number of compliance checks performed. Each qualifying establishment received one of three values: no violation, citation, or warning.

As shown below in Figure 3.2, valid alcohol forms were returned for 19 of 23 Wyoming counties and 52 Wyoming cities, unincorporated communities (such as Orin), and census-designated places (such as Daniel). The number of checks returned varied greatly from one municipality to another; Cheyenne received the highest number of checks (227) and many small municipalities received as little as one check.

Figure 3.2. Alcohol Compliance Checks Submitted By Region (2007–2012)



Following are the results from the alcohol compliance checks performed in 2012. Compliance rates are presented first by county (Table 3.1), then by municipality (Table 3.2). In the county table, the name of each location is followed by a superscripted number which represents its relative ranking, with the highest compliance rate given a rank of one.

Overall alcohol compliance for all reporting counties and cities was 86.5%, an increase of less than one percentage point for the third year in a row². It should be noted that different municipalities have submitted checks each year, so this comparison should not be considered representative of the "statewide compliance rate" but rather a comparison of the overall compliance rates for those municipalities that submitted forms.

Results by county, presented in Table 3.1, indicate that Goshen County had the highest alcohol compliance rate at 100.0%, followed by Laramie County (94.3%), Lincoln County (91.1%), Park County (90.8%), and Johnson County (90.6%). About half of the counties had compliance rates between 80% and 90%: Fremont (89.0%), Uinta (87.3%), Albany (86.4%), Converse (86.3%), Sweetwater (86.1%), Hot Springs (85.7%), Sheridan (82.9%), Teton (82.6%), and Natrona (81.6%). Three counties that returned valid forms were between 70% and 79.9%: Campbell (78.3%), Sublette (78.0%), and Carbon (76.5%). Two counties had compliance rates of 60% or less, Washakie (60.0%) and Big Horn (50.0%). It should be noted that Sublette County (21) and Converse County (12) returned substantially more forms for businesses that were closed or no longer sold alcohol than any other county.

Table 3.2 displays the alcohol compliance rates and infractions for municipalities listed alphabetically and Table 3.3 summarizes municipalities in groups of decreasing compliance. Nineteen municipalities (Bar Nunn, Big Piney, Bondurant, Daniel, Edgerton, Green River, Hudson, Kaycee, Kemmerer, Kinnear, Kirby, Labarge, Lingle, Marbleton, Orin, Pavillion, Rolling Hills, Thayne, and Torrington) had a 100% compliance rate. Six municipalities (Alcova, Bill, Cokeville, Hiland, Manderson, and Star Valley Ranch) had rates of 50.0% or lower. Many of these municipalities had very small sample sizes (5 or less) which are more likely to result in extreme rates (100% or 0%). Cora and Esterbrook only had null attempt forms returned, so both communities have been omitted from the tables and calculations.

² WYSAC (2011) *Wyoming Alcohol and Tobacco Compliance Checks, 2011*, by Holder, W. T. (WYSAC Technical Report No. SRC-1113). Laramie, WY: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming.

Table 3.1. Alcohol Compliance Rate and Number of Violations by County (2012)

County	Valid Alcohol Compliance Checks	No Infractions	Prohibited Sales Violation	Prohibited Sales Warning	Closed or Does Not Sell Alcohol	Compliance Rate
Albany ⁸	66	57	9	0	0	86.4%
Big Horn ¹⁹	4	2	2	0	0	50.0%
Campbell ¹⁵	92	72	20	0	0	78.3%
Carbon ¹⁷	34	26	8	0	0	76.5%
Converse ⁹	51	44	7	0	12	86.3%
Fremont ⁶	91	81	7	3	4	89.0%
Goshen ¹	39	39	0	0	1	100.0%
Hot Springs ¹¹	21	18	3	0	0	85.7%
Johnson ⁵	32	29	3	0	0	90.6%
Laramie ²	227	214	11	2	0	94.3%
Lincoln ³	56	51	4	1	2	91.1%
Natrona ¹⁴	179	146	32	1	2	81.6%
Park ⁴	87	79	8	0	0	90.8%
Sheridan ¹²	70	58	12	0	6	82.9%
Sublette ¹⁶	41	32	5	4	21	78.0%
Sweetwater ¹⁰	122	105	17	0	3	86.1%
Teton ¹³	69	57	4	8	0	82.6%
Uinta ⁷	55	48	7	0	0	87.3%
Washakie ¹⁸	10	6	4	0	1	60.0%
TOTAL	1346	1164	163	19	52	86.5%

* The name of each location is followed by a superscripted number which represents its relative ranking, with the highest compliance rate given a rank of one.

Table 3.2. Alcohol Compliance Rate and Number of Violations by Municipality (2012)

County	Municipality	Valid Alcohol Compliance Checks	No Infractions	Prohibited Sales Violation	Prohibited Sales Warning	Closed or Does Not Sell Alcohol	Compliance Rate
Lincoln	Afton	17	16	1	0	0	94.1%
Natrona	Alcova	5	2	3	0	0	40.0%
Lincoln	Alpine	12	11	1	0	2	91.7%
Natrona	Bar Nunn	2	2	0	0	0	100.0%
Big Horn	Basin	3	2	1	0	0	66.7%
Sublette	Big Piney	2	2	0	0	1	100.0%
Converse	Bill	2	1	1	0	0	50.0%
Sublette	Bondurant	1	1	0	0	1	100.0%
Johnson	Buffalo	30	27	3	0	0	90.0%
Natrona	Casper	148	125	22	1	1	84.5%
Laramie	Cheyenne	227	214	11	2	0	94.3%
Park	Cody	49	45	4	0	0	91.8%
Lincoln	Cokeville	1	0	1	0	0	0.0%
Sublette	Daniel	2	2	0	0	0	100.0%
Lincoln	Diamondville	5	4	1	0	0	80.0%
Converse	Douglas	34	31	3	0	5	91.2%
Fremont	Dubois	11	10	0	1	0	90.9%
Natrona	Edgerton	4	4	0	0	0	100.0%
Uinta	Evanston	55	48	7	0	0	87.3%
Natrona	Evansville	16	11	5	0	1	68.8%
Campbell	Gillette	92	72	20	0	0	78.3%
Converse	Glenrock	13	10	3	0	1	76.9%
Sweetwater	Green River	36	36	0	0	0	100.0%
Natrona	Hiland	1	0	1	0	0	0.0%
Fremont	Hudson	6	6	0	0	0	100.0%
Teton	Jackson	69	57	4	8	0	82.6%
Johnson	Kaycee	2	2	0	0	0	100.0%
Lincoln	Kemmerer	13	13	0	0	0	100.0%
Fremont	Kinnear	6	6	0	0	0	100.0%
Hot Springs	Kirby	2	2	0	0	0	100.0%
Lincoln	Labarge	1	1	0	0	0	100.0%
Fremont	Lander	27	20	7	0	3	74.1%
Albany	Laramie	66	57	9	0	0	86.4%
Goshen	Lingle	2	2	0	0	0	100.0%
Big Horn	Manderson	1	0	1	0	0	0.0%
Sublette	Marbleton	3	3	0	0	1	100.0%
Natrona	Midwest	3	2	1	0	0	66.7%
Converse	Orin	1	1	0	0	1	100.0%
Fremont	Pavillion	4	4	0	0	0	100.0%
Sublette	Pinedale	33	24	5	4	17	72.7%
Park	Powell	38	34	4	0	0	89.5%
Carbon	Rawlins	34	26	8	0	0	76.5%
Fremont	Riverton	28	27	0	1	1	96.4%
Sweetwater	Rock Springs	86	69	17	0	3	80.2%
Converse	Rolling Hills	1	1	0	0	1	100.0%
Sheridan	Sheridan	70	58	12	0	6	82.9%
Fremont	Shoshoni	9	8	0	1	0	88.9%
Lincoln	Star Valley Ranch	1	0	0	1	0	0.0%
Lincoln	Thayne	6	6	0	0	0	100.0%
Hot Springs	Thermopolis	19	16	3	0	0	84.2%
Goshen	Torrington	37	37	0	0	1	100.0%
Washakie	Worland	10	6	4	0	1	60.0%
	Total	1346	1164	163	19	52	86.5%

Table 3.3. Summary of Alcohol Compliance Rates by Municipality (2012)

Summary of Alcohol Compliance Rates by Municipality (2012)

100%	99.9% - 90.0%	89.9% - 80.0%	79.9% - 70.0%	69.9% - 60.0%	59.9% - 0.0%
○ Bar Nunn	○ Afton	○ Casper	○ Gillette	○ Basin	○ Alcova
○ Big Piney	○ Alpine	○ Diamondville	○ Glenrock	○ Evansville	○ Bill
○ Bondurant	○ Buffalo	○ Evanston	○ Lander	○ Midwest	○ Cokeville
○ Daniel	○ Cheyenne	○ Jackson	○ Pinedale	○ Worland	○ Hiland
○ Edgerton	○ Cody	○ Laramie	○ Rawlins		○ Manderson
○ Green River	○ Douglas	○ Powell			○ Star Valley
○ Hudson	○ Dubois	○ Rock Springs			Ranch
○ Kaycee	○ Riverton	○ Sheridan			
○ Kemmerer		○ Shoshoni			
○ Kinnear		○ Thermopolis			
○ Kirby					
○ Labarge					
○ Lingle					
○ Marbleton					
○ Orin					
○ Pavillion					
○ Rolling Hills					
○ Thayne					
○ Torrington					

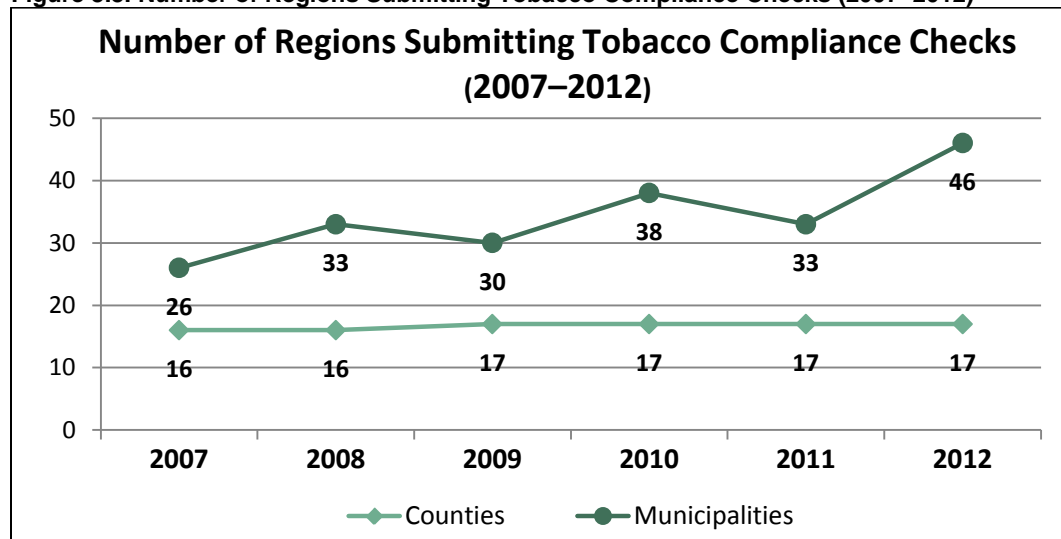
3.3. Tobacco Compliance Checks Results

In total, 923 tobacco compliance checks were submitted to WYSAC and entered into a database. After removal of null attempts, 911 checks were included in the calculations and analysis.

Inspection forms indicating only a warning was issued were considered a violation of compliancy for data analysis purposes, though no citations were issued. Data which represented an unsuccessful attempt because the business was closed or no longer sells tobacco were considered a null attempt and not included in the total compliance check counts or calculations. Compliance rates were calculated by dividing the number of non-infractions reported by the number of compliance checks performed.

As shown below in Figure 3.3, valid tobacco forms were returned for 17 counties, the same since 2009, and 46 cities, the most ever. Routinely there have been substantially fewer municipalities included in the tobacco checks than alcohol checks. However, this year marks the narrowest margin to date with 46 and 52 municipalities with tobacco and alcohol checks, respectively. This progression is noteworthy since more businesses sell tobacco than alcohol.

Figure 3.3. Number of Regions Submitting Tobacco Compliance Checks (2007–2012)



Following are the results from the tobacco compliance checks performed in 2012. Compliance rates are presented first by county (Table 3.4), then by municipality (Table 3.5). In the county table, the name of each location is followed by a superscripted number which represents its relative ranking, with the highest compliance rate given a rank of one.

Overall tobacco compliance for all reporting counties and cities was 92.9%, an increase of about 6 percentage points from 2011³. It should be noted that different municipalities have submitted checks each year, so this comparison should not be considered representative of the "statewide compliance rate" but rather a comparison of the overall compliance rates for those municipalities that submitted forms.

Results by county, presented in Table 3.4, indicate that four counties, Albany, Hot Springs, Sublette, and Washakie, had a perfect tobacco compliance rate of 100%. The majority of counties demonstrated compliance rates between 99.9% and 90.0%: Fremont (97.7%), Lincoln (97.5%), Goshen (94.6%), Park (93.8%), Natrona (93.4%), Laramie (92.3%), Uinta (92.0%), Converse (91.7%), Sheridan (91.1%), Sweetwater (90.6%), and Campbell (90.3%). The remaining two counties, Teton (77.1%) and Johnson (72.4%), had rates between 70% and 79.9%.

Table 3.5 displays the compliance rates and infractions for all 33 municipalities that returned tobacco compliance checks, listed in alphabetical order. Table 3.6 presents the tobacco compliance rates for all municipalities organized into groups of decreasing compliancy. The majority of all municipalities (29) had perfect compliance rates. The municipalities with the lowest tobacco compliance rates were Evansville (66.7%), Diamondville (50.0%), and Midwest (33.3%). It should be noted that for many of these municipalities there were very small sample sizes (5 or less) which are more likely to result in extreme rates (100% or 0%). Lost Springs and Esterbrook only had null attempt forms returned, so both communities have been omitted from the tables and calculations.

³ WYSAC (2011) *Wyoming Alcohol and Tobacco Compliance Checks, 2011*, by Holder, W. T. (WYSAC Technical Report No. SRC-1113). Laramie, WY: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming.

Table 3.4. Tobacco Compliance Rate and Number of Violations by County (2012)

County	Valid Tobacco Compliance Checks	No Infractions	Prohibited Sales Violation	Prohibited Sales Warning	Closed or Does Not Sell Tobacco	Compliance Rate
Albany ^{T1}	50	50	0	0	0	100.0%
Campbell ¹⁵	31	28	3	0	0	90.3%
Converse ¹²	24	22	2	0	7	91.7%
Fremont ⁵	88	86	0	2	0	97.7%
Goshen ⁷	37	35	0	2	0	94.6%
Hot Springs ^{T1}	6	6	0	0	0	100.0%
Johnson ¹⁷	29	21	8	0	0	72.4%
Laramie ¹⁰	130	120	9	1	1	92.3%
Lincoln ⁶	40	39	1	0	1	97.5%
Natrona ⁹	226	211	13	2	2	93.4%
Park ⁸	32	30	2	0	0	93.8%
Sheridan ¹³	45	41	4	0	0	91.1%
Sublette ^{T1}	38	38	0	0	0	100.0%
Sweetwater ¹⁴	64	58	6	0	0	90.6%
Teton ¹⁶	35	27	5	3	1	77.1%
Uinta ¹¹	25	23	2	0	0	92.0%
Washakie ^{T1}	11	11	0	0	0	100.0%
TOTAL	911	846	55	10	12	92.9%

* The name of each location is followed by a superscripted number which represents its relative ranking, with the highest compliance rate given a rank of one.

Table 3.5. Tobacco Compliance Rate and Number of Violations by Municipality (2012)

County	Municipality	Valid Tobacco Compliance Checks	No Infractions	Prohibited Sales Violation	Prohibited Sales Warning	Closed or Does Not Sell Tobacco	Compliance Rate
Lincoln	Afton	8	8	0	0	1	100.0%
Natrona	Alcova	5	5	0	0	0	100.0%
Lincoln	Alpine	8	8	0	0	0	100.0%
Natrona	Bar Nunn	1	1	0	0	0	100.0%
Sublette	Big Piney	5	5	0	0	0	100.0%
Converse	Bill	1	1	0	0	1	100.0%
Sublette	Bondurant	1	1	0	0	0	100.0%
Sublette	Boulder	2	2	0	0	0	100.0%
Johnson	Buffalo	29	21	8	0	0	72.4%
Natrona	Casper	209	197	10	2	2	94.3%
Laramie	Cheyenne	130	120	9	1	1	92.3%
Park	Cody	32	30	2	0	0	93.8%
Lincoln	Cokeville	2	2	0	0	0	100.0%
Fremont	Crowheart	1	1	0	0	0	100.0%
Sublette	Daniel	4	4	0	0	0	100.0%
Lincoln	Diamondville	2	1	1	0	0	50.0%
Converse	Douglas	15	14	1	0	1	93.3%
Fremont	Dubois	4	4	0	0	0	100.0%
Lincoln	Etna	2	2	0	0	0	100.0%
Uinta	Evanston	25	23	2	0	0	92.0%
Natrona	Evansville	3	2	1	0	0	66.7%
Campbell	Gillette	31	28	3	0	0	90.3%
Converse	Glenrock	8	7	1	0	1	87.5%
Sweetwater	Green River	19	19	0	0	0	100.0%
Natrona	Hiland	3	3	0	0	0	100.0%
Fremont	Hudson	2	2	0	0	0	100.0%
Teton	Jackson	35	27	5	3	1	77.1%
Lincoln	Kemmerer	8	8	0	0	0	100.0%
Fremont	Kinnear	4	4	0	0	0	100.0%
Lincoln	Labarge	5	5	0	0	0	100.0%
Fremont	Lander	25	25	0	0	0	100.0%
Albany	Laramie	50	50	0	0	0	100.0%
Sublette	Marbleton	7	7	0	0	0	100.0%
Natrona	Midwest	3	1	2	0	0	33.3%
Sublette	Pinedale	17	17	0	0	0	100.0%
Fremont	Riverton	44	43	0	1	0	97.7%
Sweetwater	Rock Springs	45	39	6	0	0	86.7%
Sublette	Sand Draw	2	2	0	0	0	100.0%
Sheridan	Sheridan	45	41	4	0	0	91.1%
Fremont	Shoshoni	8	7	0	1	0	87.5%
Washakie	Ten Sleep	3	3	0	0	0	100.0%
Lincoln	Thayne	5	5	0	0	0	100.0%
Hot Springs	Thermopolis	6	6	0	0	0	100.0%
Goshen	Torrington	37	35	0	2	0	94.6%
Natrona	Waltman	2	2	0	0	0	100.0%
Washakie	Worland	8	8	0	0	0	100.0%
	TOTAL	911	846	55	10	12	92.9%

Table 3.6. Summary of Tobacco Compliance Rates by Municipality (2012)

Summary of Tobacco Compliance Rates by Municipality (2012)

100%	99.9% - 90.0%	89.9% - 80.0%	79.9% - 70.0%	69.9% - 0.0%
○ Afton	○ Casper	○ Glenrock	○ Buffalo	○ Diamondville
○ Alcova	○ Cheyenne	○ Rock Springs	○ Jackson	○ Evansville
○ Alpine	○ Cody	○ Shoshoni		○ Midwest
○ Bar Nunn	○ Douglas			
○ Big Piney	○ Evanston			
○ Bill	○ Gillette			
○ Bondurant	○ Riverton			
○ Boulder	○ Sheridan			
○ Cokeville	○ Torrington			
○ Crowheart				
○ Daniel				
○ Dubois				
○ Etna				
○ Green River				
○ Hiland				
○ Hudson				
○ Kemmerer				
○ Kinnear				
○ Labarge				
○ Lander				
○ Laramie				
○ Marbleton				
○ Pinedale				
○ Sand Draw				
○ Ten Sleep				
○ Thayne				
○ Thermopolis				
○ Waltman				
○ Worland				