

1983

Committee Reports

Wyoming State Bar

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LAND AND WATER LAW REVIEW

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1983

NUMBER 1

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF THE NECROLOGY COMMITTEE

Nine members of the Wyoming State Bar died during the past year. The Wyoming State Bar is deeply saddened by the loss of the following named persons. They will be remembered as respected practitioners of the legal profession.

JEFFREY CARL FISHER

Jeffrey C. Fisher was born on July 6, 1948 in Detroit, Michigan. He attended the University of Arizona from 1965 to 1967 and graduated from Stanford University in 1970 with a B.S. in Mathematics. He graduated from the University of Colorado School of Law in 1973 and was admitted to practice in Colorado on October 17, 1973. From 1973 to 1979, he was employed by the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the U.S. Department of Justice. In September, 1979, he was employed as Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Wyoming. He continued in that capacity until his death in a light plane crash on November 24, 1981.

ROBERT B. BOWMAN

Robert B. Bowman was born on June 21, 1920 in Billings, Montana, but he was raised and educated in Lovell, Wyoming. He received his bachelor's degree in Business Administration and his law degree from the University of Colorado. He was admitted to the Wyoming State Bar in 1948 and entered into a partnership with his father, L. A. Bowman, for the practice of law in Lovell. He served as town attorney for Lovell and as Deputy County Attorney for Big Horn County. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Rose City West Foundation which constructed a senior citizens' housing project in Lovell. Robert B. Bowman died on November 28, 1981.

WILLIAM MICHAEL KLEPPINGER

W. Michael Kleppinger was born on March 25, 1951 in Norman, Oklahoma. His family moved to Casper, Wyoming in 1961. He graduated from Kelly Walsh High School and attended the University of Wyoming for three years thereafter. He received his B.S. from the University of Oklahoma

in 1974 and his law degree from the University of Wyoming College of Law in 1977. He engaged in the private practice of law in Casper until his death on October 27, 1982.

JUDGE BARRY MAHONEY

Honorable J. F. "Barry" Mahoney, retired Judge of the Seventh Judicial District died on February 8, 1982 in Casper. He was 73.

Judge Jeremiah Finbar Mahoney was born on August 28, 1908. He attended Casper public schools and received his undergraduate education at Notre Dame and Catholic University in Washington, D.C. He received his law degree from Georgetown University in 1939.

Judge Mahoney was admitted to the Wyoming State Bar in 1940. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1942 and served in both the Pacific and Atlantic theatres. He attained the rank of lieutenant commander before his discharge in 1945.

Judge Mahoney practiced law in Casper from 1945 until 1976 when he was appointed to the bench of the Seventh Judicial District Court. He served as district judge until his retirement in 1979. During his years of law practice in Casper, he also served as municipal judge, city attorney, and in the Wyoming State Senate.

Judge R. M. Forrister remembering Judge Mahoney said that, "He was a very Irish, very intelligent man with a magnificent sense of humor."

KYLE CASSELMAN

Kyle Casselman died in Scottsbluff, Nebraska on April 10, 1982 at the age of 66. He was born in Scottsbluff on July 10, 1915 and graduated from high school in 1936. He attended Scottsbluff Junior College, the University of Wyoming, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1944.

Mr. Casselman was admitted to the Wyoming State Bar in 1945 and practiced law in Torrington.

L. N. HAGOOD

Lloyd N. Hagood died on July 30, 1982 in Sunland Memorial Hospital in Sun City, Arizona at the age of 92. Mr. Hagood was born on January 4, 1890 in Lagrange, Missouri.

He graduated from Washington University College of Law in St. Louis, Missouri in 1914 and was admitted to practice in Missouri in the same year. Mr. Hagood was admitted to the Texas State Bar in 1916 and practiced in Houston until 1917. At that time he enlisted in the U.S. Army and served in Europe during World War I.

Mr. Hagood was admitted to the Wyoming State Bar in 1920 and practiced law in Casper until his retirement in 1972.

EDWARD A. "TED" HUNT

Edward A. "Ted" Hunt, Member of the British Empire, Australian attorney, and honorary member of the Wyoming State Bar died in New South Wales, Australia, on May 1, 1982.

Ted Hunt became acquainted with Mr. George F. Guy (1904-1980) when the latter was stationed in Australia during World War II. Hunt and Guy became lifelong friends following the war and Hunt made several trips to Wyoming. Hunt was made an honorary member of the Wyoming State Bar in 1966 when George Guy was sworn in as President. On that occasion, Ted Hunt presented Guy with a genuine Australian boomerang. The boomerang has been passed along to each subsequent President of the Wyoming State Bar and is now proudly displayed in the office of the current president, Howell C. McDaniel, Jr.

Edward A. "Ted" Hunt was born in Australia on November 26, 1896. He was 85 years of age at the time of his death. Ted Hunt and his brother Bob founded the firm of Hunt & Hunt, Solicitors in 1929. Today the firm includes in excess of 100 lawyers and is regarded as one of Sydney's most prestigious firms.

Ted Hunt was actively involved in local politics in Sydney throughout his career and served as Mayor of that city in 1957. In 1948 he was instrumental in the founding of Alexander Agricultural College at Paterson, Australia. In 1969, Ted Hunt was appointed to serve upon the Board of Directors of the Alexander Foundation which is an advisory board to the college which is now known as Tocal College. In 1975, Ted Hunt was awarded the Membership of the British Empire by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II for his services to his community and the legal profession.

Recently Governor Ed Herschler and Max Osborne visited Ted Hunt in Australia. Ted Hunt was a generous host to many members of the Wyoming State Bar who visited Australia over the years.

JUDGE THOMAS C. BICKEL

Fremont County Court Judge Thomas C. Bickel died on April 15, 1982.

Judge Bickel was born in Grand Junction, Colorado on February 1, 1941 and moved to Riverton in 1948. He graduated from Riverton High School and was a state wrestling champion. He was partially paralyzed as the result of a car accident he was involved in at age 17.

Judge Bickel received a B.S. from the University of Wyoming and a J.D. from its College of Law in 1968. He was admitted to the Wyoming State Bar in the same year. Following his admission, Judge Bickel practiced in Riverton until he was appointed to the bench of the Fremont County Court in February 1981. Judge Bickel and Judge Betty Kail

were the first judges to serve the Fremont County Court system.

Judge Bickel was a former assistant county attorney for Fremont County and also served as a law instructor for Central Wyoming Community College.

HOWARD CORPENING

Howard Corpening died in Saratoga on April 7, 1982 at the age of 72.

Mr. Corpening was born in Saratoga on July 18, 1909. He graduated from the University of Wyoming College of Law in 1933 and was admitted to the Wyoming State Bar in the same year. He practiced law in Saratoga from the year of his admission until his death.

During World War II, Mr. Corpening served as a Major in the U.S. Army Air Corps. He was a justice of the peace in Saratoga from 1937 until 1942 and was town attorney for the town of Saratoga from 1956 until 1973.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN THE WYOMING STATE BAR

The advisory committee on women was adopted by resolution on September 18, 1981 by resolution at the Wyoming State Bar Convention. During the year the committee co-operated with Daniel E. White, Executive Secretary, of the Wyoming State Bar and Howell C. McDaniel in devising an agenda for the 1982 Bar convention. The committee, also with the co-operation of Daniel E. White, scheduled a breakfast meeting for issues of concern to women in the practice of law for the 1982 Bar Convention.

Also with the assistance of Daniel E. White, Executive Secretary, the Committee researched the election and nomination procedures for officers of the State Bar and also researched the appointment procedures to committees of the Wyoming State Bar. The committee attempted to report its findings on these procedures in a newsletter to the members of the State Bar, however, these were edited out of the letter by President McDaniel.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERTA A. COATES
Chairman

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO COOPERATE WITH THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

I am pleased to report on behalf of our committee that Wyoming ranks well in the percentage of its state bar members who are affil-

iated with the American Bar Association. Currently Wyoming ranks 23rd in the United States in ABA membership as a consequence of having 50.74% of its members affiliated, 583 ABA members out of a total Wyoming State Bar membership of 1,149.

The ABA membership department advises the reason our percentage has dropped from the former rating of five or six percent is due to a quirk in their record keeping methods. ABA memberships are credited to the states from which dues payments are received, not to the states in which members are admitted. The effect of this, for example, is to credit to the District of Columbia bar the membership of Ken Hodson, retired Adjutant General of the United States Army who offices in Washington but continues to maintain his Wyoming bar membership from the days when he formerly practiced in Jackson. This situation needs to be rectified.

Your committee continues to be available to participate in any meaningful programs which will provide suitable opportunities for the Wyoming State Bar to cooperate with the American Bar Association. Any suggestions along this line from members of our bar are always welcome.

Respectfully submitted,
R. STANLEY LOWE
Chairman

REPORT OF THE CLIENT SECURITY FUND COMMITTEE

The Committee his recently received one matter for its consideration which may necessitate a meeting or action on the part of the Committee. As you may recall, the Committee was formed pursuant to the order of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, dated September 18, 1972 as Rule 22 of the Wyoming State Bar Rules.

Members appointed to the Committee are as follows:

Member	District
Suellen L. Davidson—Cheyenne	First
Kermit C. Brown—Rawlins	Second
Henry Lee Harris—Evanston	Third
Thomas C. Toner—Sheridan	Fourth
Robert A. Gish—Basin	Fifth
Mark L. Hughes—Sundance	Sixth
Robert M. Shively—Casper	Seventh
William H. Vines—Wheatland	Eighth
Richard E. Gist—Lander	Ninth

Moneys and the funds are maintained by the Executive Director-Secretary of the Wyoming State Bar and are on deposit as shown in the accounting herein below:

Guaranty Federal Savings & Loan—Casper	
Money Market Certificate #9100128,	
acquired on 4-1-80: balance	\$30,024.88
Provident Federal Savings & Loan—Casper	
Certificate of Deposit #52908 (2937)	
acquired 8-17-81: balance	\$13,803.93
TOTAL:	\$43,828.81

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT M. SHIVELY
Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION STANDARDS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDY

Pursuant to a request from the State Bar, this committee undertook an extended study of the new Criminal Code. The committee conducted several meetings, but was unable to complete its section by section analysis and criticism of the Code. It is anticipated that more meetings will be held in the upcoming year to continue this study with a view to making our recommendations to the Bar and ultimately to the Joint Legislative Committee.

This study of the Criminal Code has a great deal of importance and urgency and, therefore, it took precedence over any other committee work.

Respectfully submitted,
GERALD M. GALLIVAN
Chairman

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

The 93rd Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was held in Monterey, California, on July 30 through August 6, 1982. Charles G. Kepler, Richard J. Macy, and Ralph E. Thomas were in attendance. David H. Carmichael was not able to attend the Annual Meeting.

During the Fall of 1981 Ralph E. Thomas, Director of the Wyoming Legislative Service Office, was appointed an Associate Member of the Conference. Because of his extensive experience with the

Wyoming Legislature it is believed his addition to the Wyoming representation will be of particular benefit both to the State and the Conference.

Wade Brorby resigned as a Commissioner and the Governor appointed Richard J. Macy of Sundance, Wyoming, to replace Wade.

The 1982 Annual Meeting of the Conference adopted and approved for enactment by the several states the Uniform Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Act, the Model Health Care Consent Act, the Uniform Conflict of Law - Limitations Act, the Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act, and the Uniform Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act. In addition, the meeting approved amendments to the Uniform Law Commissioners' Model Real Estate Time-Share Act and amendments to Article 3 of the Uniform Probate Code.

The Uniform Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Act provides a comprehensive procedure for both guardianship of the person and conservatorship of the property for both minors and adult incompetents. It includes the concept of a "limited guardianship" for adults. This Act has merit and should be seriously considered for adoption in Wyoming.

The Model Health Care Consent Act is procedural in nature and narrow in scope. Its primary aim is to provide authorization as to whom may consent to health care. It does not address the issues of informal consent and the right to refuse treatment. It does provide a means whereby a parent may designate a person to grant consent to medical treatment for a minor child while the parent is absent on a vacation. It also provides a procedure whereby an elderly adult may designate in advance an adult child to make health care decisions. This Act has merit and should be seriously considered for adoption in Wyoming.

The Uniform Conflicts of Law - Limitation Act changes from procedural to substantive law the statute of limitations that affects the existence of the cause of action asserted. Its purpose is to limit forum shopping.

The Uniform Law on Notarial Acts replaces two other uniform acts—the Uniform Acknowledgments Act and the Uniform Recognition of Acknowledgments Act. Wyoming has the Uniform Acknowledgments Act. The new Act as originally presented to the Conference abolished the requirement that notarial acts be performed in the physical presence of the notarial officer. Objections from organ-

izations of notary publics and others was so strong the draft was revised to revert to the traditional requirement of physical presence before the notarial officer of the signing person. The Act as adopted substantially simplifies the procedure of notarial acts that need to be taken in foreign countries, particularly by the military. This Act merits serious consideration by the State of Wyoming.

The Uniform Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act had as its genesis a cooperative effort by the American Bar Association and the Canadian Bar Association to provide for a settlement of international disputes. One of the areas of concern was to equalize the rights and remedies of citizens of one country affected by pollution emanating from another jurisdiction. The basic problem is the Anglo-American tradition that actions for damages for trespass, nuisance or negligent injury in respect to lands are local in nature and may only be brought where the lands are located. Unless the jurisdiction has an effective long-arm statute, the injured party may not be able to reach the person responsible for the injury. This particular problem was referred to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the Uniform Law Conference of Canada for drafting. The two organizations concluded the real issue should be solved at the local rather than the federal levels and adopted an Act that is not only applicable between citizens of Canada and citizens of the United States but also between citizens of different states within the United States.

The Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act provides a means whereby states adopting the Uniform Condominium Act, the Uniform Planned Community Act, and the Model Real Estate Cooperative Act will be able to merge the three into one effective Act.

The amendment to Article 3 of the Uniform Probate Code adds a concept of succession without administration. As originally adopted, the Uniform Probate Code provides three alternatives for the administration of a decedent's estate. These procedures are informal administration, formal administration, and supervised administration. This amendment adds universal succession which is a concept recognized in most civil law countries and is widely used in Louisiana. A similar concept is also used in Texas. Universal succession is where all of the heirs of an intestate or all of the residuary devisees under a will may file with the court an application accepting responsibility of the estate for all taxes, debts of the decedent, claims against the decedent or the estate, and distribution to other heirs, devisees, or beneficiaries. Upon the issuance by the court of a statement of universal succession the universal successors have full power of ownership to deal with the assets of the estate.

Anyone interested in any of these new Acts may secure copies by contacting one of Wyoming's Commissioners.

The Wyoming Commissioners recommend that Wyoming give serious consideration to the enactment of the amendments to Article 9 of the UCC, the amendments to Article 8 of the UCC, the Uniform Conservation Easement Act, and the Unclaimed Property Act. We request the State Bar provide the Commissioners assistance either through the regular legislative committee or a special committee, in seeing that these Acts are introduced and passed by the Wyoming Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES G. KEPLER

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTION OF FEE DISPUTES

On May 21, 1981, the Supreme Court of Wyoming entered an Order adopting the rule for the resolution of fee disputes which became effective 60 days after their publication in the Pacific Reporter advance sheets. The rules were published in Wyo. Rep. 626-631 P.2d.

Since the committee has come into being it has received five cases for determination. Two of the cases are presently pending and the other three have recently been forwarded to assigned members for investigation.

Although, at this time, no case has been finally determined, it is the observation of the committee, from the type of cases received, that the fee arbitration process will be of great benefit to the Bar and public in resolving fee disputes.

Sincerely,
TIMOTHY J. BOMMER
Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WYOMING COURTS

I am pleased to report that the county court system continues to win good acceptance in Wyoming, and based upon the current trend we have every reason to expect that county courts will be established in all twenty-three counties by the end of this decade if not before.

The counties with populations which call for the mandatory establishment of county courts are as follows: Laramie, Natrona, Fremont and Sweetwater. Four counties have established county

courts by action of their county commissioners, namely, Converse, Uinta, Carbon and Sheridan. The courts are already functioning in Converse and Uinta Counties, and after January 1, 1983, they will be operating in the remaining two counties, Carbon and Sheridan. Lincoln County has been moving in this direction, and interest in having a court has been expressed in Goshen as well as in one or two other counties.

It is hoped that soon some of the smaller counties will join the ranks of the counties which so far have created optional county court systems so the available judicial manpower can be enlarged for assignment to sit part time in the larger counties. This will assist in relieving back logs of work in the larger counties and provide a convenient means of temporarily relieving those judges when they are recused or are absent due to vacations, illness or other emergencies.

The fears that had been generated before the Legislature convened this year to deny state funding to optional counties never materialized. Full funding was voted in the budget this year for the four optional counties, namely, Converse, Uinta, Carbon and Sheridan. We are most grateful for this development and now feel confident that the principle of state funding has become settled. It will need constant vigilance, however, to preserve this desirable objective, and all of us need to rededicate ourselves to this objective.

Your chairman participated this year as a panelist on a program of the Wyoming Judicial Council presided over by Justice Richard D. Thomas. That session held in Casper at Casper College on March 12, 1982, was entitled, "County Courts and County Government Relationship." Those participating on the panel besides Justice Thomas and your chairman were: Mr. Frank Schulte, County Commissioner of Natrona County, County Judge Stephen Davidson of the County Court of Natrona County and Judge Margie Meacham, Judge of the Justice of the Peace Court in Rawlins.

The subject covered in the panel discussion dealt with the way in which county courts are fitting into our county governments. A suggestion that state funds for the county courts be handed over to the county commissioners to dispense in order that they might exercise control over the county court personnel was vigorously opposed in the panel discussions. This resistance was based on the need to preserve the independence of the court systems and avoid the negative appearance resulting from "local control."

The Wyoming Judicial Council which had its origins only last year continues to function as a significant means of bringing together the state judicial system and affording a useful vehicle for

dealing with the Legislature on budget and other legislative matters. This Council, based as it is on the Standards of Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association, is developing operationally despite some negative reactions to provide the taxpayers of Wyoming their money's worth with an efficient and well-governed judicial system.

The Cundall Amendment resolved an unpleasant episode during the last session of the legislature. It restored to the budget requested by the Wyoming Supreme Court a relatively small sum of money designed to assist justices of the peace and municipal judges in participating in the functions of the Wyoming Judicial Council. Not all counties and towns are able to fund the travel expenses of their lower court judges, and therefore this money was specifically requested by the Supreme Court to assure good attendance at Judicial Council meetings by the judges of the courts of limited jurisdiction. Fortunately the issue was resolved in the Senate by a substantial vote. The nineteen senators who voted favorably on this issue were: Arney, Christensen, Daily, Downing, Frisby, Geis, Larson, Moore, Northrup, Peck, Rector, Sadler, Sedar, Stroock, Taggart, Turner, Youtz, Zimmer and Cundall, President of the Senate.

Respectfully submitted,
R. STANLEY LOWE
Chairman

REPORT OF THE CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

This Committee was established in 1972 when Houston G. Williams was President of the Wyoming State Bar. Its current members are David A. Scott, E. George Rudolph, and Daniel E. White.

This Committee planned a program entitled "Recent Developments" which was held at the University of Wyoming College of Law on October 23 and 24, 1981. The Committee sponsored a program concerning employment rights of public employers on May 14 and 15, 1982 in Casper. In addition, the Committee was in charge of a program entitled "Administrative Law and Practice" which was held on October 22 and 23, 1982 at the College of Law.

The Committee has developed a fund balance of \$10,386 as of August 2, 1982.

Respectfully submitted,
DAVID A. SCOTT
Chairman

REPORT OF THE ETHICS COMMITTEE

The 1980-81 Ethics Committee of the Wyoming State Bar has had numerous requests this past year for advance ethical opinions. The Committee has not historically rendered advance opinions for two apparent reasons. First, the Committee has not felt it had the expertise nor the research facilities to render advance opinions. Second, the Wyoming State Bar has not delegated the responsibility nor authority to render such opinions for the reason that the Wyoming Supreme Court has the inherent power to supervise the conduct of attorneys who are its officers (see Preamble, Disciplinary Code for the Wyoming State Bar). The Wyoming Supreme Court has not delegated such responsibility nor authority to the Wyoming State Bar. Therefore, as the Committee receives requests for advance opinions, the Committee has forwarded such requests to the Executive Secretary of the Wyoming State Bar. The Committee has not felt compelled to request of the Wyoming State Bar to recommend to the Wyoming Supreme Court to allow this authority to be delegated.

At the Wyoming State Bar meeting to be held in Casper September 15, 16 and 17, 1982, the Committee will propose a resolution to amend DR 4-101 of Canon 4, Rule 20, Amended Rules Adopted by the Supreme Court of Wyoming for the Organization and Government of the Bar Association of the Attorneys at Law of the State of Wyoming, as well as a resolution to bring to the attention of the District Courts a possible conflict between Rule 16 of the Uniform Forms of the District Courts of the State of Wyoming and DR 7-108 of Canon 7, *supra*.

DATED this 16th day of August, 1982.

Respectfully submitted,
HORACE M. MacMILLAN, II
Chairman, Ethics Committee

REPORT OF THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Grievances filed 1/1/82 to 9/15/82:

- 1-82—Motor vehicle accident litigation—lawyer improperly withheld fees from settlement proceedings excessive fees—referred to Fee Arb. Committee.
- 2-82—Worker's comp. case—lawyer's representation made it more difficult for claimant to collect benefits—dismissed.
- 3-82—Worker's comp. case—claimant's appeal to Supreme Court dismissed because record on appeal not timely filed—private reprimand—6-101(A) (3).

- 4-82—Civil litigation—lawyer abruptly withdrew from representation of client just prior to pre-trial—private reprimand—6-101(A)(3).
- 5-82—Bankruptcy—neglect of legal matter - clients lost car due to lawyer's failure to file reaffirmation agreement—private reprimand—6-101(A)(3).
- 6-82—Civil litigation—lawyer signed a release of lien in exchange for \$1000 settlement without proper authorization from client—pending.
- 7-82—Criminal—inadequate advisement of consequences of plea bargain—dismissed.
- 8-82—Criminal—criminal defendant charged with bank fraud gave lawyer a paper bag containing \$37,000 in cash which lawyer turned over to FBI—dismissed.
- 9-82—Divorce—inadequate advisement of consequences of property settlement decree—dismissed.
- 10-82—Guardianship—neglect in filing annual accountings for guardianship—informal admonition—6-101(A)(3).
- 11-82—Personal injury/estate administration—personal injury action dismissed because of lawyer's repeated failure to comply with discovery - lawyer alleged to be involved in schemes to obtain assets from estates—pending.
- 12-82—Criminal—lawyer did not handle criminal appeal—private reprimand—6-101(A)(3).
- 13-82—Civil rights litigation—client fired lawyer after contingent fee agreement had been filed - then refused to pay bill submitted by lawyer for time spent on the case—dismissed.
- 14-82—Real estate sales—lawyer fraudulently changed purchase agreement after signed by client—dismissed.
- 15-82—Criminal—lawyer failed to appear for trial and client was found guilty of charge—dismissed.
- 16-82—Bankruptcy—neglect of legal matter - lawyer failed to protect client who was a creditor of bankrupt's estate—dismissed.
- 17-82—Divorce—lawyer fraudulently changed property settlement agreement after signed by complainant—dismissed.
- 18-82—Criminal—prosecuting attorney failed to file criminal charges against man who stole tools from complainant—dismissed.
- 19-82—Paternity proceeding—inadequate representation at trial—dismissed.
- 20-82—Criminal—lawyer directed guards to beat inmate for improper testimony at criminal proceeding—dismissed.
- 21-82—Criminal—improper advisement of consequences of guilty plea—referred to Fee Arb. Committee.
- 22-82—Bankruptcy—neglect of legal matter—dismissed.
- 23-82—Collections—lawyer neglected to dismiss a suit which had been settled on client's behalf—dismissed.

- 24-82—Divorce—neglect of legal matters—dismissed.
- 25-82—Worker's comp. case—neglect of duty to prosecute claim for benefits—referred to Fee Arb. Committee.
- 26-82—Motor vehicle accident litigation—inadequate representation at trial—dismissed.
- 27-82—Divorce—neglect of legal matter—suspension.
- 28-82—Estate—improper disposition of estate assets—dismissed.
- 29-82—Bankruptcy—neglect of legal matter—suspension.
- 30-82—Construction claims case—neglect of legal matter—dismissed.
- 31-82—Wrongful death—lawyer failed to collect installment payments to be made by defendants under settlement agreement—dismissed.
- 32-82—Criminal—neglect of legal matter—suspension.
- 33-82—Civil rights litigation—lawyer for employer used unethical and dishonest tactics against employee in employment hearing—pending.
- 34-82—Criminal—parents of criminal defendant alleged that lawyer representing their son did not comply with their wishes—dismissed.
- 35-82—Bankruptcy—neglect of legal matter—suspension.
- 36-82—Bankruptcy—neglect of legal matter—suspension.
- 37-82—Divorce—neglect of legal matter—failure to obtain service—dismissed.
- 38-82—Personal injury/property damage—neglect of legal matter—suspension.
- 39-82—Suit to collect damages for minerals mined without permission of owner—lawyer alleged to have improperly refused to take case for client—client refuses to pay for lawyer's time spent investigating the claim—referred to Fee Arb. Committee.
- 40-82—Civil litigation—Sexual harrassment in employment—inadequate representation at hearing; fee dispute—dismissed.
- 41-82—Adoption—neglect of legal matter—suspension.
- 42-82—Child custody dispute—neglect of legal matter.
- 43-82—Civil litigation—dispute over witness fee.
- 44-82—Personal conduct of lawyer—JP used his office to gain leverage in argument with citizen—pending.
- 45-82—Criminal—failure to adequately warn of consequences of plea bargain—dismissed.
- 46-82—Civil; title to real property—lawyer lost documents which would prove ownership of real property—dismissed.
- 47-82—Administration of decedents' estates—lawyer allowed personal representative to receive statutory fee contrary to provision of will—dismissed.
- 48-82—Civil; dispute over BLM leases—client forced to pay for futile settlement negotiations and then could not afford litigation—dismissed.

- 49-82—Divorce—inadequate representation—dismissed.
 50-82—Bankruptcy—lawyer misrepresented to client that bankruptcy petition had been filed—pending.
 51-82—Divorce—failure to disburse client funds from trust account at proper time—pending.
 52-82—Foreclosure on real estate sales agreement—lawyer's demand upon tenant to pay rents directly to Seller interfered with business relationship between tenant and Buyer—dismissed.
 53-82—Administration of decedent's estate—lawyers conspired to deny rights of potential heir—dismissed.
 54-82—Child custody dispute—lawyers conspired to conduct hearing when complaining party was not present—dismissed.
 55-82—Civil; dispute to title over motorcycle—third party claims title to motorcycle which was given by client to lawyer in lieu of attorney's fee—dismissed.
 56-82—Construction litigation—lawyer settled client's claim without authorization—pending.
 57-82—Divorce—lawyer misrepresented facts to client—dismissed.
 58-82—Divorce—excessive fees—pending.
 59-82—Appellate procedure—lawyer missed filing deadline for brief and client's appeal was dismissed—pending.
 60-82—Witness fees—lawyer did not pay proper expert witness fees—dismissed.

**Wyoming State Bar Grievance Committee
Statistical Summary**

**Types of Cases Giving Rise to Complaints
1/1/81 to 6/30/82**

Criminal	25
Divorce	24
Administration of Decedent's Estates	10
Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	10
Bankruptcy	8
Real Estate Sales Litigation	7
Civil Rights Litigation	6
General Civil Litigation	6
Construction Contracts Litigation	5
Adoption/Child Custody/Child Support Enforcement/Paternity Proceedings/ Guardianships	5
Worker's Compensation	4
Collections	4
Motor Vehicle Accident Litigation	3
Motor Vehicle Title Litigation	2
Lawyer Advertising and Publicity	1

County Development Permit Litigation	1
Medical Malpractice	1
Corporations/Shareholder Suits	1
Mortgage Foreclosure	1
Environmental Law (Mining Damage Claim)	1

Types of Allegations of Misconduct

1/1/82 to 6/30/82

Neglect of legal matter entrusted to lawyer	36
Inadequate preparation for or inadequate representation of client at trial or during settlement negotiations	27
Excessive fees for legal services	15
Misappropriation of estate assets or funds held in client trust accounts	7
Conduct prejudicial to administration of justice	5
Conflict of interest	4
Forgery or fraudulent creation or alteration of legal documents	4
Abusive behavior toward witnesses prior to or during trial	4
Disputes over witness fees and expenses	4
Disputes concerning creation of attorney-client relationship	4
Failure to file action within limitations period/failure to perfect appeal	3
Pre-trial publicity	2
Lawyer advertising/notices/letterheads	1
Breach of client confidentiality	1
Public criticism of judge	1
Miscellaneous	9

Respectfully submitted,
DONALD E. CHAPIN
Chairman

REPORT OF THE JUDICIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

This letter is in response to the request of Daniel E. White, for a report on the activity of the Judicial Planning Committee for the year, 1981-1982. Appointed by the Supreme Court and chaired by the Chief Justice, the committee's membership includes judges of the several levels of court, a clerk of court, prosecuting attorney, two legislators, the court coordinator, private attorneys and nonlawyers interested in the judicial system.

The committee was active in 1981 in developing the records retention schedule for the county and justice of the peace courts. The committee worked with Tony Adams of the Wyoming Archives Department in preparing a draft of the proposed retention schedule.

The committee also worked on other projects, including a study of the high cost of litigation. The committee recognized the concern of the general public in the delay, high cost and inefficiencies in some courts. Other topics discussed and to be considered for further study by the committee related to limitations on discovery procedures, development of opportunities for arbitration, neighborhood justice centers, simplified court procedures, telephone conferences and hearings and court scheduling conferences.

The work of the committee involving allocations of federal funds in the courts has ended as the flow of federal funds has terminated. The committee distributed the small amount of federal funds available to support legal education by sending district judges and limited jurisdiction judges to national seminars.

The Judicial Planning Committee fills an important function for Wyoming's judicial system. With the representation on the committee from all interested groups and levels of court, the committee has been able to identify the most critical problems in the administration of justice in Wyoming and develop programs or proposals for dealing with them. I look forward to continued activity by the committee.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT R. ROSE, JR.
Chairman

REPORT OF THE LEGAL AID SERVICES COMMITTEE

A.B.A. Canons of Professional Ethics and Code of Professional Responsibility impose upon the legal profession the responsibility of making legal services available to those unable to pay.

Recognizing this obligation and further recognizing that the demand for such services far exceeded the ability of the private bars to meet the need, the Wyoming State Bar, at its regular meeting in September, 1973, acknowledged this obligation and opted to support staffed legal aid offices with funding to be provided by grants from Congress. A detailed report of this action appears in the minutes of proceedings in the *Land and Water Law Review*, Vol. IX, No. 1.

The need has been met since then through established offices in Cheyenne, Fort Washakie, Casper, Sheridan, a temporary office in Rock Springs and utilizing circuit riding attorneys to many other counties.

To the efforts of the staffed offices must be added the very generous support of the private bar. The lawyers of Natrona County alone have donated up to 600 hours in a single year.

The following letter approved by Legal Aid Services, Inc. relates the present status of Legal Aid in Wyoming and a proposal for its future. For this year we expect private bar assistance to be voluntary according to the conscience of each lawyer. The New York Bar provides for a lawyer to opt out of the contributed services with a donation of \$500.00.

Dear Fellow Attorney:

You may be aware from editorials and news releases that funding for Legal Services has been reduced 25% for the year 1982. In addition, we are required to allocate 10% of our resources for 1982 to setting up and operating a pro bono program with the private bar.

The reduction of funds has caused the loss of two attorneys in the Casper office and one attorney in the Sheridan office, or about 6,000 hours lawyer time. This has severely curtailed our ability to serve the legal needs of the poor. We need to restore some of the lost lawyer time and a substantial part of the funding loss. Towards this goal, our Board of Directors has adopted a three-point plan:

1. We are soliciting donation of professional service by the private bar to aid in servicing our caseload. We already have pledges of 10-15 hours service from each of 50 Natrona County Bar members so this part of our effort is well on its way.

2. We hope those of you unable to contribute service will make a cash contribution. Legal Aid Services, Inc. is a tax-exempt, charitable corporation. All donations to it are tax-deductible.

3. We will henceforth request the Court for an award of fees for our services in cases where payment may be enforced against the opposing party or where otherwise allowed by law; e.g., wage cases, domestic relation cases, consumer, Social Security, Title XX and Title IV-D of the Social Security Act cases, etc.

To ensure we don't compete with the private bar for fees, we urge your membership on a panel of lawyers interested in accepting this type of case to which these cases will be referred. If the referral is refused, we will accept the case. If you wish to be a member of this panel, be sure to check the appropriate box on the enclosed form.

Our resources are limited and our service area large. Our service area covers Natrona, Converse, Hot Springs, Washakie, Park, Big Horn, Johnson, Sheridan, Campbell, Crook and Weston Counties. This appeal is being directed

to bar members in each of these counties. We urgently need your help in this matter. The more contributors we have, the lighter the load on each lawyer.

Please complete the enclosed form, checking each box which is appropriate to your case, sign and return to Legal Aid Services in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

Thank you in advance for your support for this worthwhile project.

We hope to extend the pro bono part of Legal Aid state-wide by next year.

I would ask the President to appoint a committee to study :

1. Formal guidelines for private bar participation in providing legal services to those unable to pay.
2. Whether supplemental funding should be sought from our state legislature, county governments or other sources.
3. Whether the state bar should lend its computer and staff to aid in administering a state-wide pro bono program.
4. And to report to the 1983 meeting with recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,
CURTIS L. HARDEN
Chairman

REPORT OF THE LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Members of this committee met at the law school at the University of Wyoming on October 30, 1981. The following are the members of the committee during the past year:

The Honorable Richard V. Thomas; Mr. William H. Vines; Mr. George W. Hopper; Mr. Charles G. Kepler; the undersigned, who has been chairman of the committee; and all of the officers of the Wyoming State Bar and all of the Bar Commissioners of the Wyoming State Bar.

The committee concentrated during the past year on two major areas. First, the committee worked on aggressively reactivating the Law School Enrichment Fund. There having been some slacking off in the efforts of the previous year, the committee started early in the past year to get active solicitation going again. This was very effective and was done by the Bar Commissioner of each district appointing one member of the bar from each county in the district who would be responsible for conducting the solicitation within his county. Materials were furnished then to these county chairmen

from the committee and from the dean of the law school. The overall effort during the past year was very successful and resulted in the committee raising a total to date of \$6,744.25 for the Law School Enrichment Fund. It is the hope that next year's committee will keep the momentum achieved during the past year so that this fund may again obtain a sizeable return. It has been determined to be a very necessary activity of the committee in order to fund the travel expense of the students at the law school who have done so well in recent years in the regional and national competitions, as well as providing occasionally some travel expense for visiting professors or lecturers at the law school. The funds also help to provide some expenses to those students who are engaged in the defender program and the prosecution assistance program and who must travel to other communities to carry on their activities. The dean of the law school has been very complimentary to the committee for its efforts in this regard and has indicated that the providing of these funds is of extreme importance to their operation at the law school.

Secondly, the committee organized a somewhat novel approach to the end that additional clinical programs might be provided for law students. The law students have for several years during the meetings which are held with this committee each year, indicated a desire for more practical "nuts and bolts" types of presentations during their law school career. Because of the required subjects that must be included in the curriculum, and the lack of available class time to present additional courses, the committee instituted on a trial basis a new area of approach to this problem. Members of the Wyoming State Bar were called on to present short practical courses in three specific areas to the students at the law school. These courses were provided on a purely voluntary basis, with students being permitted to sign up for them on a Saturday morning presentation so that they would not conflict with the class schedules during the week. The members of the bar who were requested to make these presentations responded enthusiastically and donated their time to prepare and present these courses for the interested students. Practical classes were presented in the following three areas:

1. Mr. William D. Redle and Mr. Austin T. Redle, of Redle, Yonkee and Arney, Sheridan, Wyoming, presented the practical aspects of probate practice in Wyoming;
2. The Honorable George P. Sawyer presented a class on pre-trials and pretrial procedures; and
3. Mr. Jack Palma presented a class on water rights law and particularly the practical problems and mechanics of appearing before the state engineer and the state board of control.

All of these presentations were well received and if the dean and faculty concur, probably will be repeated again next year with different subject matter and instructors.

The committee has again recommended to the president of the Wyoming State Bar that he schedule an appearance to speak to the students at the law school regarding our participation in bar activities.

The committee again renews its request to the Bar Commissioners to consider the funding of travel expenses for the purpose of promoting the selection of one or two members of the Wyoming State Bar for appointment to the ABA Committee on Legal Education.

The committee again recommends to the dean of the law school that consideration be given to the dismissal of classes during the Wyoming State Bar convention so as to encourage attendance by students at the law school.

The committee met, as it does each year, with the faculty of the law school to discuss the curriculum and other subjects of interest to the bar and the faculty. The committee also meets each year and did again this year meet with the representative group of students at the law school where they consider criticisms and questions dealing with the administration and course content as raised by the students. These recommendations and suggestions, where deemed appropriate, are transmitted to the dean and faculty.

In conclusion, I will repeat as I have in the past nine years that I have been chairman of this committee, that I believe the committee provides a worthwhile service to the University of Wyoming Law School, to the students and faculty of the law school and to the members of the state bar as a means of communication between the bar, faculty and students. I believe that it can continue to serve such a purpose and that a similar committee should continue to be appointed each year in the future.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH F. MAIER
Chairman

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND LAW REFORM COMMITTEE

The Annual Report of the Legislative and Law Reform Committee for the year 1982 is minimal in light of the fact that the past session of the Legislature was a Budgetary Session. Historically,

the attention given the Budget Session by the Wyoming State Bar has been limited.

In anticipation of the Budget Session, a meeting of the Committee was noticed for Cheyenne and in attendance were Committee Members, David Lewis, Walter Urbigkit, Dan White, and myself. Discussion centered on the funding of district attorney positions and additional library needs in the budgets of the Supreme Court and the Law School. These items were acknowledged as having obtained the support of the State Bar at the last general membership meeting held in conjunction with the Legislative and Law Reform Committee. That meeting was held in December of 1980.

Subsequent to the conclusion of the 1982 Session of the Wyoming Legislature, several items dealing with probate have been directed to my attention and it is anticipated that this Committee will meet in the Winter of 1982 to discuss matters pending before the Committee in the area of probate, as well as additional matters of general concern to the Wyoming State Bar.

I sincerely appreciate the interest which you have shown toward this Committee during your year as President and personally enjoyed the opportunity to participate with you in this aspect of the Wyoming State Bar.

Sincerely yours,
PAUL J. HICKEY
Chairman

REPORT OF THE PATTERN CIVIL JURY INSTRUCTIONS COMMITTEE

I submit this report of the activities of the Civil Jury Instructions Committee of the Wyoming State Bar for the year 1981-82. The members of this Committee are Joseph F. Maier, District Judge; J. Reuel Armstrong, District Judge, retired; Kim D. Cannon; Greg Greenlee; Terry Mackey; John Stanfield; Daniel E. White, Executive Secretary of Wyoming State Bar; and myself as Chairman. These are the same persons who served upon this Committee in 1980-81, except Honorable John F. Raper, who retired as chairman and as a member of the Committee and was succeeded by this writer.

After the submission to the officers and commissioners of the State Bar of the original pattern jury instructions, this Committee did nothing further until advised of the acceptance and publication of these instructions. After being advised of the acceptance and the proposed publication of these instructions, it was discovered that

because of the commitments of the writer and other members of the Committee that it was possible to obtain a quorum for only one date and that meeting was held on May 25th. It was not possible to reach complete accord on these instructions, Use Notes, and Comments at that meeting, but this was resolved by correspondence and telephone, which will be submitted to the officers and commissioners at the annual meeting.

During this period, the Wyoming Supreme Court delivered opinions in the cases of *Distad v. Cubin*, 633 P.2d 167 (Wyo. 1981), and *Campan v. Stone*, 635 P.2d 1121 (Wyo. 1981), which decisions necessitated the preparation of new instructions and supplementing and correcting the Use Notes and Comments on those instructions originally submitted which covered the effect of Violation of a Rule, Ordinance, or Statute and those cases involving punitive damages.

The Committee felt it should not get into the area of eminent domain as had been suggested in last year's report but that it should await the completion of the work of the Permanent Rules Committee and the approval of the Supreme Court of those rules governing the conduct of condemnation suits.

The members of the Committee feel strongly that pattern jury instructions should be prepared in many areas which are not covered and that these instructions should be supplemented and updated to reflect current decisions as they arise.

The Wyoming Supreme Court has continued to assist in this work by supplying stenographic and clerical help and court facilities for meetings. The State Bar has continued its active support and has paid travel expenses for the hard-working members of the Committee.

For myself and fellow Committee members, this has been rewarding and interesting work, and we can only express the hope that we may in some manner have served the bench and bar of this state.

Respectfully,
RODNEY M. GUTHRIE
Chairman

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This Committee did not meet during the current year because of the extensive review and updating done by the same Committee for the past two years. Last year, extensive changes were recommended

by this Committee to the present officers and Board of Commissioners for implementation. It is hoped by this Committee that the Board of Commissioners will implement the changes and revisions suggested in the report of Thomas E. Lubnau, as Chairman of this Committee for the year ending September of 1981 which were reported in the Land and Water Law Review, Volume XVII, No. 1 (1982) at pages 316 through 319.

This Committee should continue to function and monitor the rules governing the Wyoming State Bar, and its operation, to be certain that these rules reflect the needs of our profession in the 1980's.

The Committee does plan to meet for the next year in order to evaluate the changes and revisions which may have been implemented, as suggested in said report of Thomas Lubnau.

Respectfully submitted,
CARL L. LATHROP
Chairman

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

The following is the annual report of the Wyoming State Board of Continuing Legal Education. Early in the inception of the program, the Committee was primarily engaged in the formulation of rules and guidelines concerning accreditation of programs and the allowance of credits for attendance at programs to the members of the Wyoming State Bar. We have, I believe, refined the program to the point that the primary function of the Board at this time is the periodic review of the hours turned in by the members of the Wyoming State Bar under the rules established by the Supreme Court. During the first three years of the CLE program, there were very few problems with the enforcement of the program. The vast majority of attorneys were complying with the requirements of the Supreme Court rules, and there were very few problems with compliance. When the Board met in March of 1982 to consider the 1981 compliance, however, we discovered that there were a total 158 attorneys who had not complied with the Supreme Court rules for the calendar year 1981. 88 of the delinquencies were in-state and presumably practicing within the state, while 70 were out-of-state. Most of the delinquencies were only a few hours short of the requirements, and we were able to handle those quite easily by telephone calls and letters. The number of delinquencies does concern us, and we are in hopes that this is not the beginning of a trend but was simply a one-time occurrence.

Overall in the calendar year 1981 and as of September 13, 1982, there are 1,010 attorneys in compliance, 67 attorneys have been granted extensions within which to comply with the rules, and 22 names have been turned over to the Supreme Court for disciplinary action. To date, to our knowledge the Supreme Court has not taken any disciplinary action in regard to any of the attorneys referred to the Court by this Board. The Board intends to meet in the near future to review its rules and regulations concerning the implementation of the Supreme Court rules to insure that the rules of the court can be effectively enforced.

During the past year, Dan White, Executive Secretary of the Board, advised that the State Bar was considering the purchase of a computer, and that in the event a computer was purchased, one of the prime functions would be to keep track of the CLE hours. Based upon that, the Board agreed to contribute \$5,000 for the purchase of an IBM System 23. I have been advised by Dan White that the IBM computer has been purchased with the necessary software, and that the computer will be put on stream for the CLE purposes in the near future. The \$5,000 expenditure came from the fees which had been accumulated during the first two years of the CLE program. As you know from prior reports, filing fees were required initially to cover costs of administration, mailing, etc., but it soon became apparent that the fees greatly exceed the actual cost of administration of the Board. As a result, the filing fees were suspended by Board action. As of August 31, 1981, the Board had on deposit with the Equality State Bank in Cheyenne the sum of \$9,367.12. Since that time, the Board has expended \$6,994.10 which includes \$5,250.00 expenditure for the computer. This leaves a balance in the Board account as of September 13, 1982, of \$3,427.12.

The Board does not anticipate any changes to rules and regulations at this time. Again, accredited hours for 1982 must be filed with the Executive Director's office by February 15, 1983. The initiation of the computer system should expedite the follow-up procedure by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,
RICHARD E. DAY
Chairman

REPORT OF THE TITLE STANDARDS COMMITTEE

The principal committee activities for the past few years were directed to an in depth consideration of the affect of the Wyoming Marketable Title Act (Sec. 34-10-101 et seq.) on traditional title concepts and its limited scope as a curative act. Under the Chairman-

ship of Daniel J. Morgan, such studies resulted in the adoption and publication of Chapter IV (Sec. 4.1 et seq.), *Title Standards of the Wyoming State Bar* in 1981.

The members of the committee appointed by President Howell C. McDaniel, Jr., in addition to myself as Chairman, are Michael Braunstein, Dan R. Price, II, Thomas A. Nicholas, III, Charles R. Hart, and Dan B. Riggs; and the committee intends to meet at the Wyoming State Bar Convention in Casper to outline title problem areas for future committee study.

Respectfully submitted,
DONALD R. WINSHIP
Chairman

ANNUAL REPORT OF UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW COMMITTEE

The members of this committee held one formal meeting in Casper, Wyoming on March 20, 1982. Action was taken at that meeting on five new matters that had been brought to our attention, and the committee also discussed follow-up work on two problems from last year. A cease and desist letter was written in one instance and no further complaints have been received in that matter. Another complaint was investigated and it was decided by the committee that no violation had occurred and the parties were so advised. Another complaint was investigated and researched and the committee requested that the Legislative and Law Reform Committee consider the adoption of rules or legislation to govern or clarify the matter. A couple of other matters were investigated and required no other formal action.

Our committee was asked by President McDaniel to review a proposal relative to formal regulations relative to paralegals in Wyoming. We did not feel that we should act on any such rules, but it was moved and carried that our committee has no objection to the activities of paralegals so long as they are employed in an office of a member of the Wyoming State Bar and so long as their work is supervised by such member.

We have still not sought for clarification of this committee's role in enforcing the State Statutes. That problem should be addressed in the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,
RICHARD S. DUMBRILL
Chairman

REPORT OF THE WYOMING RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This committee met on two occasions to consider the proposed rules of criminal procedure for county courts. A formal report of these meetings and the suggestions arising in them was submitted to the Permanent Rules Committee. At a subsequent meeting of the Permanent Rules Committee, the chairman of the committee was invited to attend and discuss the report and that committee will forward their recommendations to the Supreme Court.

The future meeting of this committee will deal with proposed changes in the Wyoming Rules of Criminal Procedure and the rules governing appeals from county and justice of the peace courts.

Respectfully submitted,
GERALD M. GALLIVAN
Chairman

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Wyoming State Bar Expenses — By Budget Classification General and Administrative

	Budget Year Ended Sept. 30, 1982	Actual 11 Months Ended Aug. 31, 1982	Over (Under) Budget
EXPENSES:			
Salaries, payroll cost, insurance & bonding — \$ 55,822		\$ 52,596	\$ (3,226)
Travel and related expenses (other than ABA) — 20,550		15,266	(5,284)
Mgmt. and financial — 1,500		1,665	165
Office space, equipment and supplies — 11,762		14,146	2,384
Telephone — 3,500		3,910	410
Postage and express — 3,000		4,840	1,840
Printing and duplicating — 1,000		85	(915)
Regular publications — 18,000		9,290	(8,710)
Dues, fees, subscriptions, publications purchased, gifts, donations, awards, support — 2,500		298	(2,202)

Grievance Committee —	5,000	7,077	2,077
Other WSB Committees	3,000	681	(2,319)
Fee arbitration —	5,000	281	(4,719)
Meetings —	1,200	913	(287)
Miscellaneous —	30,145	6,712	(23,433)
	\$161,979	\$117,760	\$(44,219)

**Statement of Revenues and Expenses
and Changes in Fund Balance
For the Eleven Months Ended August 31, 1982**

	Budget Year Ended Sept. 30, 1982	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds
REVENUES:			
Annual Fees —	\$127,779	\$123,366	\$ —
Interest —	24,000	26,241	7,339
Miscellaneous —	9,000	11,544	—
Board of Law Examiners —	1,200	800	—
Continuing Legal Education —	—	5,000	—
Convention excess receipts —	—	12,000	—
	161,979	178,951	7,339
EXPENSES:			
General and administrative —	161,979	117,760	—
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES —			
	\$ —	61,191	7,339
FUND BALANCE, October 1, 1981 —		146,098	38,222
FUND BALANCE, August 31, 1982 —		\$207,289	\$ 45,561

**Balance Sheet
August 31, 1982**

Assets

Cash—checking—American National Bank —	\$ 1,623
Cash—checking—First Wyoming Bank —	9,594
Cash—savings —	138
Cash—Liquid Capital Fund —	195,388

Restricted cash—Certificates of Deposit (Note C) _____	45,561
Computer _____	11,055
	\$263,359

Liabilities and Fund Balance

Amounts withheld from employees and payroll taxes _____	\$ 915
Convention receipts held in escrow _____	9,594
	10,509

FUND BALANCES:

Unrestricted _____	207,289
Restricted _____	45,561
	252,850
	\$263,359