

9/25/06 - (2)

## **World's Largest Youth Alcohol Conference Charts Course to Prevent No. 1 Teen Risk**

Source: PIRE

Monday August 21, 7:00 am ET

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21 /PRNewswire/ -- Many still believe that underage drinking is an inevitable rite-of-passage for teenagers. But 1,500 law enforcers, community advocates, health officials and teens from across the country gather this week (Aug. 24-26) to promote successes in preventing this public health threat that kills 6.5 times more kids than all illegal drugs combined and costs the nation \$62 billion a year.

Research shows that restricting youth access to alcohol is the most promising way to prevent underage drinking, and that will be a major focus of the three-day National Leadership Conference. The largest underage drinking prevention conference in the world is co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the National Liquor Law Enforcement Association.

"Underage drinking is not a given," said Robert Flores, Administrator of the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. "The two main ways kids get alcohol are through illegal sales and through social situations such as house parties. There are tools and strategies that can block both these access points and prevent the injuries, crimes and deaths caused by youth drinking."

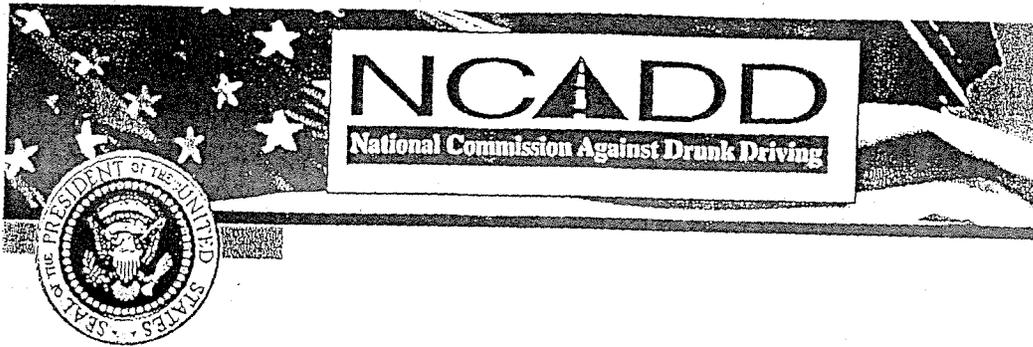
Featured at the conference will be a high-profile supporter of underage drinking prevention -- Jennifer Barry, Miss America 2006. As a teen, she lost a close friend in a car crash caused by an underage drunk driver. Miss Barry has worked on many projects to both educate the public about underage drinking and to enforce laws against it. She will be available for interviews on Friday, Aug. 25, from 7 to 10 a.m.

The conference, entitled "Charting the Course: Promoting Innovation through Action," will highlight proven strategies for community groups and law enforcement to work together to reduce youth access to alcohol. In addition to presentations from researchers, program directors and youth, law enforcement will conduct training exercises focused on thwarting underage drinking. The conference will be held at the Baltimore Marriott Waterfront.

The first such training on Thursday, Aug. 24, is a mock party dispersal exercise in which more than 30 young people will "pretend" they are at an out-of-control party to which police are called. Officers will show how to use the least amount of resources to the greatest effect when faced with dozens of drinking young people at a house party.

On Friday, Aug. 25, officers will conduct random checks of Baltimore-area liquor stores and bars using undercover decoys who attempt to purchase alcohol. Research indicates that the greatest deterrent to the sale of alcohol to minors is regular police enforcement at licensed establishments. The news media is invited to both trainings.

For more information about the conference or to arrange interviews, please contact Jim Gogek toll-free at (888) 846-PIRE, mobile phone at (619) 251-4675 or email at [jgogek@pire.org](mailto:jgogek@pire.org).



## Environmental Strategies to Reduce Chronic Drunk Driving

**Search and Sources**

- Resource Abstracts
- SRA Index
- Search TSRA's
- Internet Resources
- Legislation Digest
- State DUI Laws
- Conference Reports
- Traffic Safety Statistics
- Youth and Adolescents
- Young Adults
- Chronic Drunk Drivers
- Using Technology to Prevent DWI
- Treatment of DUI Offenders
- Legal Sanctions
- Help, I Can't Find My Topic

Many chronic drunk drivers are rarely arrested or completely escape being apprehended. It is estimated the probability of arrest for DUI is 1 in 2000 incidents of impaired driving. Determining methods to reduce repeat drinking and driving must go beyond sanctions levied against arrested offenders to include actions that will affect the entire persistent drinking driving population. Several environmental interventions have been found to be effective in reducing impaired driving and fatal crashes in the general public and it is suspected that these approaches will also reduce persistent drinking and driving. Some environmental approaches are legal and regulatory interventions at the state level, others can be implemented at the community level.

### Environmental Interventions: State Level

**1) Limiting Availability of Alcohol**

One approach is to limit the availability of alcohol to persons who drive. The density of alcohol outlets in an area is related to arrest rates for public drunkenness and drunk driving. Therefore, it is suggested that states should reduce alcohol outlet density on a geographical and per capita population basis.

**2) Increase the Price of Alcohol**

It has been found that a \$1 increase in state excise tax on distilled spirits lowered per capita consumption and cirrhosis death rates. This indicates that even chronic drinkers, which are found in the persistent drinking driver group, are influenced by tax increases.

**3) Server Intervention and Server Liability Laws**

Between 1/3 and 1/2 of all intoxicated drivers consume their last drink before driving at a bar or restaurant. Server intervention training includes recognizing intoxication and avoiding serving alcohol to minors. In some states, server training has become a condition of licensing. Evaluations of server training has produced mixed results, but some studies show that changing serving practices helps reduce the amount and rate of alcohol consumed by patrons. All states have either criminal or civil sanctions against serving intoxicated patrons. Active enforcement and publicity of server liability laws has been associated with decreased DUI arrest and single nighttime fatal crashes.

**4) Lower Legal Blood Alcohol Limits**

Lowering the legal BAC for minors to .00% or .02% has produced a 20% reduction in nighttime fatal crashes. It is estimated that if all states would adopt zero tolerance laws for youth between the ages of 15 and 20, at least 375 single vehicle night fatal crashes would be prevented each year. Twelve states have reduced the legal BAC for adults to .08%. In 1988, Maine lowered its BAC limit to .08% and experienced a 35% decline each year in alcohol-related traffic deaths since the laws inception. In 1990, California reduced the legal limit to .08% and found a 12% decline in alcohol-related fatal crashes during the first year of the law.

### Environmental Interventions: Community Level

- Hold alcohol-free public events, such as New Year's celebrations where no alcohol is served
- Implement local ordinances that allow localities to manage drinking in public places or events.
- Organize collaborative efforts between police, schools, health departments, parks and recreational facilities and private citizens to develop a plan to reduce drinking and driving.

Published by: Transportation Research Circular; Strategies for Dealing with the Persistent Drinking Driver, Number, 437, February, 1995.  
 Authors: Ralph Hingson

Sent: Friday, August 04, 2006 5:59 PM

Subject: Sting operation - convenience store failure rate 52%

I just got off the phone with the Hawaii State Department of Health. In 2004 they along with local police departments and MADD performed sting operations on over 300 beverage alcohol retailers. The sting operation included 48 liquor stores, 167 convenience stores, 65 supermarkets and 22 gas stations. The failure rates for each type of retailer is listed below:

Liquor stores: 48 stores tested - failure rate 15.1%

Supermarkets 65 stores tested - failure rate 20.5%

Convenience stores 167 tested - failure rate 52.7%

Gas Stations 22 tested - failure rate 6.9%

Supermarkets failed at a rate 36% higher than liquor stores. Convenience stores failed at a rate 350% higher than liquor stores. Why would any responsible citizen, once fully informed want to see this take place in Massachusetts?

#### Increase in Drunk Driving

According to a study entitled *Alcohol Outlet density and Motor Vehicle Crashes in Los Angeles County Cities*, there are a greater number of alcohol-related injury crashes in cities with higher alcohol outlet densities. A one percent increase in outlet density translates to a .54 percent increase in alcohol-related crashes. Therefore, a city of 50,000 residents with 100 alcohol outlets would experience an additional 2.7 crashes for each outlet opened.

#### Increase in Underage Drinking

The current text of the ballot initiative defines "food stores" as a place that must carry "fresh or processed meat, poultry, dairy products, eggs, fresh fruit and produce, baked goods and baking ingredients, canned goods and dessert items" – a definition which is not only applicable to grocery stores, but also to gas station mini-marts and convenience stores. According to a study entitled *Sources of Alcohol for Underage Drinkers*, which was published in the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, "a clear consensus among college-aged individuals was that it was easier to purchase alcohol from convenience stores than from other types of alcohol outlets."

#### Increase in Crime

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In a study entitled *Alcohol Availability and Crime: Evidence from Census Tract Data*, it was concluded that alcohol availability has a significantly positive effect on total crime rate, violent crime, property crime rate, and homicide rate in the city of the Detroit. The results of the study confirmed the positive relationship between alcohol availability and crime estimated by criminologists and economists. The research implication is that policy makers could use alcohol control policies as a means of fighting crime.

#### Increase in Alcohol related Hospital Admissions

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### Increase in Binge Drinking on College Campuses

It has been shown that college campuses in areas with high alcohol outlet density tend to experience more problems associated with alcohol. In a study of eight universities, conducted at the Harvard School of Public Health, it was concluded that overall, there was a significant correlation between outlet density and heavy drinking, frequent drinking, and problem (binge) drinking amongst women and underage students. The study also concluded that the "wettest" communities are particularly risky for young people.

Another study conducted at the Harvard School of Public Health indicated that the number of nearby alcohol outlets was an important factor mediating the relationship between colleges, especially those with high rates of binge drinking, and such secondhand effects. The results suggest that neighborhood disruptions around colleges due to heavy alcohol use may be reduced by limiting the presence of alcohol outlets in those areas. The study later went on to conclude that colleges with large numbers of binge drinkers are characterized by greater visibility and availability of alcohol in their environment. College students' binge drinking is associated with the degree of ease of access to alcohol.

#### Works Cited

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## What Are Kids Drinking?

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About two-thirds (62%) of Ontario students in grades 7 to 12 are past year drinkers. Among these students, 54% report that they drink wine, 66% report they drink beer, and 78% drink liquor (such as rum, vodka, whiskey, coolers). The average amount of beer usually consumed at one time is reported to be 3.1 bottles (95% CI: 2.8-3.3). The average amount of wine usually consumed at one time is 1.6 glasses (95% CI: 1.5-1.7), and the average amount of liquor usually consumed is 3.2 drinks (95% CI: 3.0-3.4).

Figure 1 presents the percentage of drinkers who report drinking wine, broken down by sex and grade subgroups. There is no significant difference between male (53%) and female (54%) drinkers regarding wine consumption. Similarly, there is no significant grade variation.

Figure 1. Percentage of Past Year Drinkers Who Consume Wine, by Sex and Grade, OSDUS 2005 (N=2,381)

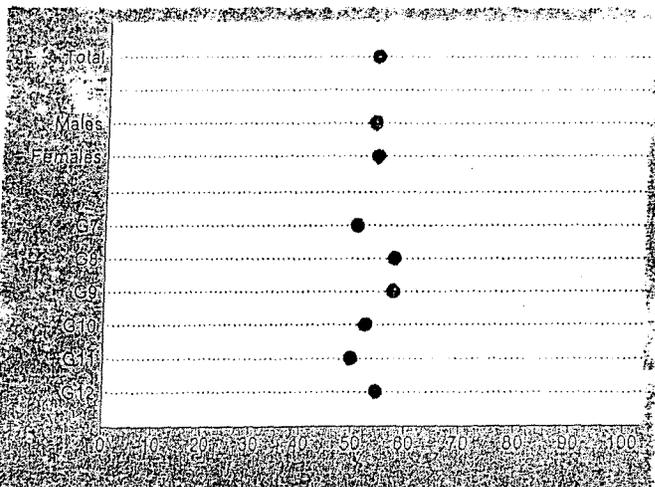


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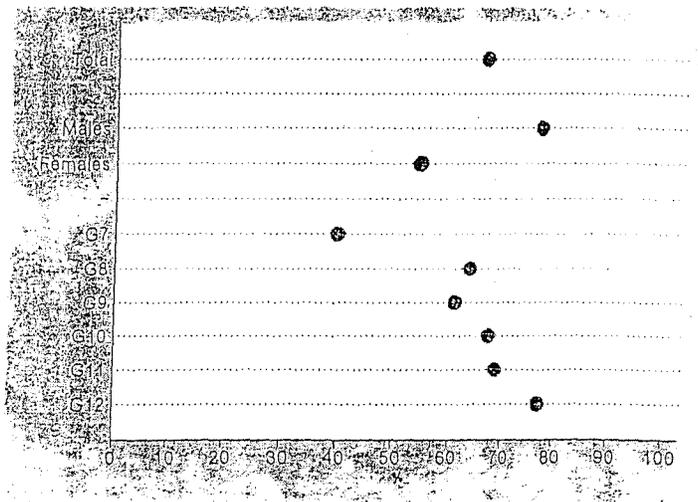


Figure 3. Percentage of Past Year Drinkers Who Consume Liquor, by Sex and Grade, OSDUS 2005 (N=2,381)

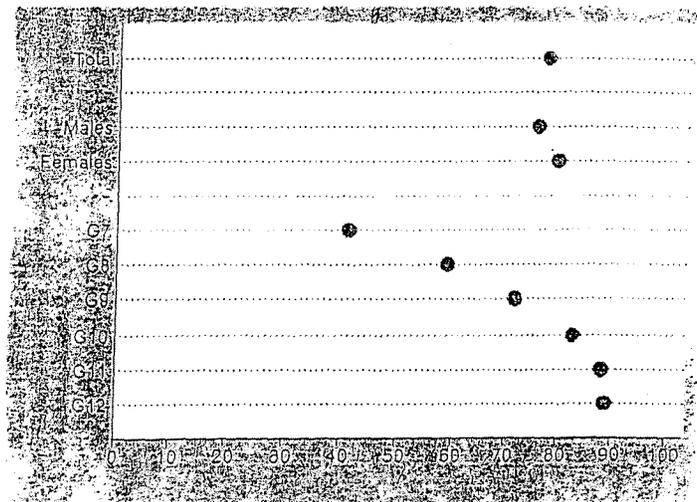


Figure 2 presents beer consumption by sex and grade subgroups. Not surprisingly, male drinkers are more like than female drinkers to drink beer (77% vs. 54%). There is a significant grade effect, with 7<sup>th</sup>-grade drinkers least likely to report drinking beer (40%), jumping to 64% among 8<sup>th</sup>-grade drinkers. Beer is most likely to be consumed by 12<sup>th</sup>-graders (77%).

As seen in Figure 3, a large proportion of male (76%) and female (80%) drinkers consume liquor, and there is no significant sex difference. However, there is significant grade variation in liquor consumption. Seventh-grade drinkers (41%) are least likely to drink liquor, and this increases to about 88% among 11<sup>th</sup>- and 12<sup>th</sup>-graders. The large percentage of drinkers reporting usually drinking liquor is likely due to the popularity of coolers (also known as "alcopops" in other countries) among teenagers, especially females.

Finally, it should be noted that only 25% of past year drinkers restrict their drinking to one single type of alcoholic beverage. That is, the majority of students drink two or all three types of beverages.

#### Methods:

The Ontario Student Drug Use Survey (OSDUS) is an Ontario-wide survey of elementary (grades 7 and 8) and secondary (grades 9-12) school students conducted every two years since 1977. The 2005 survey, which used a stratified (region) two-stage cluster design (school, class) included 7,726 students in grades 7 to 12 from 42 school boards, 137 schools, and 445 classes. Self-administered, anonymous questionnaires were distributed and collected by staff from the Institute for Social Research, York University on a classroom basis between January and June 2005. The student participation rate was 72%. The 2005 full sample size of 7,726 students represents about 975,200 students in grades 7 to 12 in public and Catholic schools across the province. The present analysis is based on a random half sample of 2,381 past year drinkers.

All survey estimates were weighted, and variance and statistical tests were corrected for the sampling design.

#### Terminology:

- Past Year Drinker is defined as one who consumed alcohol at least once during the 12 months before the survey, including on special occasions. Excluded are those who just had a sip of alcohol.
- Wine consumption was measured with the question "On average, how much wine do you usually drink at any one time?" Response options ranged from "less than 1 glass" to "7 or more glasses"; "don't drink wine" was also an option.
- Beer consumption was measured with the question "On average, how much beer do you usually drink at any one time?" Response options ranged from "less than 1 bottle" to "7 or more bottles"; "don't drink beer" was also an option.
- Liquor consumption was measured with the question "On average, how much hard liquor (for example rum, whiskey, vodka, coolers, etc.) do you usually drink at any one time?" Response options ranged from "less than 1 drink" to "7 or more drinks"; "don't drink hard liquor" was also an option.
- 95% Confidence Interval (CI) can be crudely interpreted as being 95% likely to include the "true" value if every student in grades 7 to 12 in Ontario was surveyed.
- Significant Difference refers to a difference between two percentages that is not likely due to chance. For example, a difference found at the  $p < .05$  level of statistical significance is one that is less than 5% likely to occur by chance alone.

#### Source:

For more substance use results from the 2005 OSDUS, please see:

Adlaf, E.M., & Paglia-Boak, A. (2005). *Drug Use Among Ontario Students, 1977-2005: Detailed OSDUS Findings*. CAMH Research Document Series, No. 16. Toronto: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. (The report is available in PDF format at <http://www.camh.net/research/osdus.html>.)

#### Suggested Citation:

Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. What Are Kids Drinking? *CAMH Population Studies eBulletin*, July/August 2006, Vol. 7, No 4. Toronto, Ontario: CAMH.

To receive future issues of the *eBulletin*, please contact Maureen Kothare via email at: [maureen\\_kothare@camh.net](mailto:maureen_kothare@camh.net)

Media Enquiries: Tel: 416-595-6015

Attachment A

AN ACT TO INCREASE CONSUMER CONVENIENCE AND CHOICE BY  
PERMITTING FOOD STORES TO SELL WINE

Be it enacted by the People, and by their authority as follows:

Chapter one hundred and thirty-eight of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting the following section:

Section 15B. An additional class of licenses allowing the sale of wine at food stores is hereby created. These licenses shall be known as "wine at food store licenses" and may be issued at the discretion of local licensing authorities following the procedures set forth in section fifteen A of this chapter. For purposes of this section "food store" shall mean a grocery store, shop, supermarket, warehouse-type seller, club, outlet, or other seller, which sells at retail food for consumption off the seller's premises either alone or in combination with grocery items or other nondurable items typically found in a grocery store, provided such items are sold to individuals for their own personal, family, or household use; and provided further, that such food store must carry fresh or processed meat, poultry, dairy products, eggs, fresh fruit and produce, baked goods and baking ingredients, canned goods and dessert items.

Local licensing authorities may issue wine at food store licenses to individuals or business entities duly organized under the laws of the Commonwealth or any other state, provided the applicant is approved by the commission; and provided further that any individual applicant is twenty-one years of age or older and has not been convicted of a felony. No license holder may hold more than ten percent of the total number of wine at food store licenses this section authorizes local authorities to issue throughout the commonwealth, but wine at food store licenses shall not be considered in applying any limits on the number of licenses this chapter otherwise authorizes applicants to hold or local licensing authorities to issue. Irrespective of the number of other licenses issued under this chapter by a city or town's licensing authorities, the local licensing authorities in any city or town are authorized, in their discretion, to issue up to five wine at food store licenses and, in any city or town with more than five thousand residents, to issue one additional such license for each additional population unit of five thousand or any fraction thereof residing in that city or town. Holders of such licenses may sell wine alone or in combination with any other item or items they offer for sale.

Except as expressly provided in this section, the provisions of law applicable to the issuance, renewal, suspension, and termination of licenses issued pursuant to section fifteen and the regulation of and operation by such license holders shall apply to wine at food store licenses and license holders. The amount of any initial or renewal fee for such a license shall be determined by the local licensing authorities issuing or renewing that license.

Sent: Saturday, August 19, 2006 10:17 AM

Subject: Supermarket shrink

The link below will take you to a report on supermarket "shrink". 57% is related to employee theft.

The average \$\$ loss per store for supermarket theft of beer and wine in 2002 dollars is: \$4,148.

The food association projects 1,000 of the new wine licenses will go to supermarkets.

1,000 x \$4,148 or \$4,148,000 will be the approximate amount of wine stolen from supermarkets annually. 57% will be employee theft.

<http://retailcontrol.traxretail.com/pdfs/causes.pdf>

THE RAYNHAM CALL | AUGUST 2, 2006

## THE RECORD

### POLICE LOG

was being robbed and had locked herself in the bathroom. The call was a hoax.

#### July 22

**At 2:06 a.m.** A gathering was dispersed from the pool area at Riverview Meadows.

**At 11:23 a.m.** 24-year-old Taunton woman was arrested on charges of shoplifting by price tampering and two outstanding warrants at Shaw's Plaza, 300 Route 44.

**At 2:48 p.m.** Gas 44, 1375 Route 44 reported the drive-off theft of \$39.64 in gas.

**At 4:15 p.m.** A resident of Broadway said a number of goats belonging to a neighbor were loose in the parking lot next door. A good Samaritan was able to corral them back into their pen.

**At 7:18 p.m.** A woman called her mother from Escapades, 77 Broadway, and said she

#### July 23

**At 4:20 a.m.** An employee of Wal-Mart, 36 Paramount Drive, reported a man came into the store, grabbed a case of beer, threw money down on counter and left. Store cannot sell alcohol after 11 p.m.

**At 3:20 a.m.** A 20-year-old Taunton woman was arrested at the Days Inn Motel, 164 Route 44, on an outstanding warrant charge.

**At 11:24 a.m.** A 23-year-old Taunton man was arrested outside Wal-Mart, 36 Paramount Drive, on charges of operating a vehicle with a suspended license.

**At 9:50 p.m.** Police responded to a report of windows on a car parked on Ralph Road being shot out by a passing vehicle.

**At 10:24 p.m.** A Pleasant Street resident reported car vehicles shot out earlier in the

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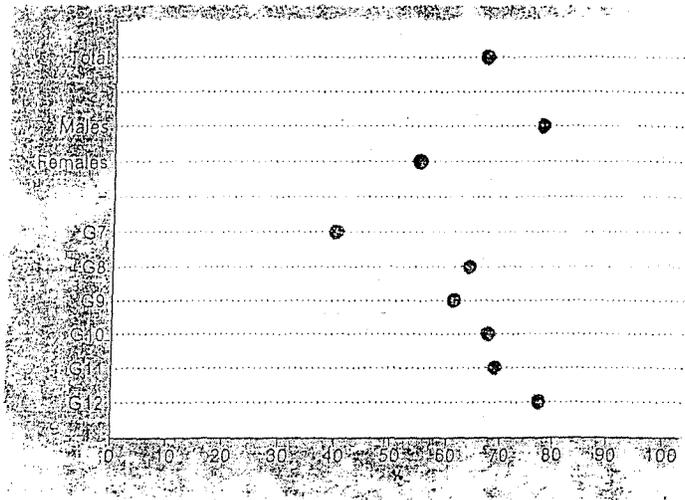


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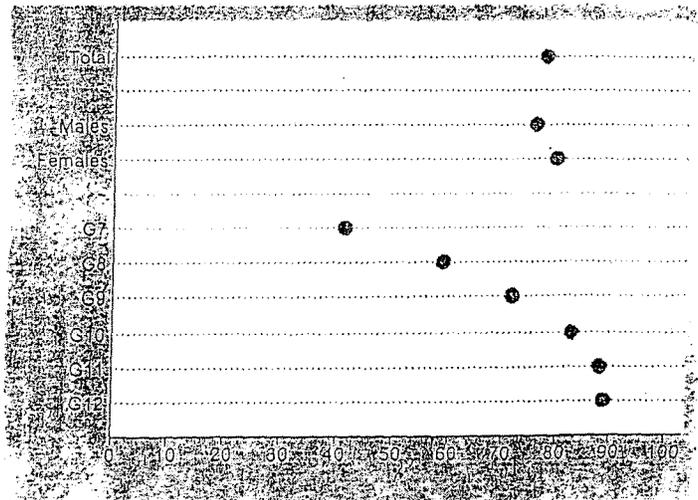


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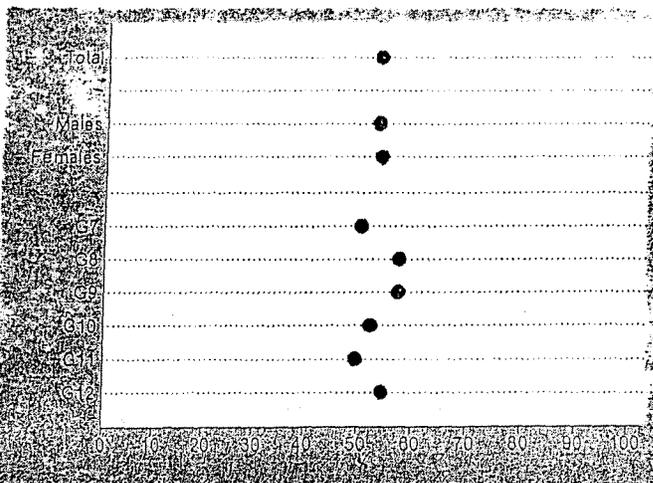


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Finally, it should be noted that only 25% of past year drinkers restrict their drinking to one single type of alcoholic beverage. That is, the majority of students drink two or all three types of beverages.

#### Methods:

The Ontario Student Drug Use Survey (OSDUS) is an Ontario-wide survey of elementary (grades 7 and 8) and secondary (grades 9-12) school students conducted every two years since 1977. The 2005 survey, which used a stratified (region) two-stage cluster design (school, class) included 7,726 students in grades 7 to 12 from 42 school boards, 137 schools, and 445 classes. Self-administered, anonymous questionnaires were distributed and collected by staff from the Institute for Social Research, York University on a classroom basis between January and June 2005. The student participation rate was 72%. The 2005 full sample size of 7,726 students represents about 975,200 students in grades 7 to 12 in public and Catholic schools across the province. The present analysis is based on a random half sample of 2,381 past year drinkers.

All survey estimates were weighted, and variance and statistical tests were corrected for the sampling design.

#### Terminology:

- Past Year Drinker is defined as one who consumed alcohol at least once during the 12 months before the survey, including on special occasions. Excluded are those who just had a sip of alcohol.
- Wine consumption was measured with the question "On average, how much wine do you usually drink at any one time?" Response options ranged from "less than 1 glass" to "7 or more glasses"; "don't drink wine" was also an option.
- Beer consumption was measured with the question "On average, how much beer do you usually drink at any one time?" Response options ranged from "less than 1 bottle" to "7 or more bottles"; "don't drink beer" was also an option.
- Liquor consumption was measured with the question "On average, how much hard liquor (for example rum, whiskey, vodka, coolers, etc.) do you usually drink at any one time?" Response options ranged from "less than 1 drink" to "7 or more drinks"; "don't drink hard liquor" was also an option.
- 95% Confidence Interval (CI) can be crudely interpreted as being 95% likely to include the "true" value if every student in grades 7 to 12 in Ontario was surveyed.
- Significant Difference refers to a difference between two percentages that is not likely due to chance. For example, a difference found at the  $p < .05$  level of statistical significance is one that is less than 5% likely to occur by chance alone.

#### Source:

For more substance use results from the 2005 OSDUS, please see:

Adlaf, E.M., & Paglia-Boak, A. (2005). *Drug Use Among Ontario Students, 1977-2005: Detailed OSDUS Findings*. CAMH Research Document Series, No. 16. Toronto: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. (The report is available in PDF format at <http://www.camh.net/research/osdus.html>.)

#### Suggested Citation:

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Attachment A

AN ACT TO INCREASE CONSUMER CONVENIENCE AND CHOICE BY  
PERMITTING FOOD STORES TO SELL WINE

Be it enacted by the People, and by their authority as follows:

Chapter one hundred and thirty-eight of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting the following section:

Section 15B. An additional class of licenses allowing the sale of wine at food stores is hereby created. These licenses shall be known as "wine at food store licenses" and may be issued at the discretion of local licensing authorities following the procedures set forth in section fifteen A of this chapter. For purposes of this section "food store" shall mean a grocery store, shop, supermarket, warehouse-type seller, club, outlet, or other seller, which sells at retail food for consumption off the seller's premises either alone or in combination with grocery items or other nondurable items typically found in a grocery store, provided such items are sold to individuals for their own personal, family, or household use; and provided further, that such food store must carry fresh or processed meat, poultry, dairy products, eggs, fresh fruit and produce, baked goods and baking ingredients, canned goods and dessert items.

Local licensing authorities may issue wine at food store licenses to individuals or business entities duly organized under the laws of the Commonwealth or any other state, provided the applicant is approved by the commission; and provided further that any individual applicant is twenty-one years of age or older and has not been convicted of a felony. No license holder may hold more than ten percent of the total number of wine at food store licenses this section authorizes local authorities to issue throughout the commonwealth, but wine at food store licenses shall not be considered in applying any limits on the number of licenses this chapter otherwise authorizes applicants to hold or local licensing authorities to issue. Irrespective of the number of other licenses issued under this chapter by a city or town's licensing authorities, the local licensing authorities in any city or town are authorized, in their discretion, to issue up to five wine at food store licenses and, in any city or town with more than five thousand residents, to issue one additional such license for each additional population unit of five thousand or any fraction thereof residing in that city or town. Holders of such licenses may sell wine alone or in combination with any other item or items they offer for sale.

Except as expressly provided in this section, the provisions of law applicable to the issuance, renewal, suspension, and termination of licenses issued pursuant to section fifteen and the regulation of and operation by such license holders shall apply to wine at food store licenses and license holders. The amount of any initial or renewal fee for such a license shall be determined by the local licensing authorities issuing or renewing that license.

Sent: Saturday, August 19, 2006 10:17 AM

Subject: Supermarket shrink

The link below will take you to a report on supermarket "shrink". 57% is related to employee theft.

The average \$\$ loss per store for supermarket theft of beer and wine in 2002 dollars is: \$4,148.

The food association projects 1,000 of the new wine licenses will go to supermarkets.

1,000 x \$4,148 or \$4,148,000 will be the approximate amount of wine stolen from supermarkets annually. 57% will be employee theft.

<http://retailcontrol.traxretail.com/pdfs/causes.pdf>

4 THE RAYNHAM CALL | AUGUST 2, 2006

## THE RECORD

### POLICE LOG

was being robbed and had locked herself in the bathroom. The call was a hoax.

#### July 22

**At 2:06 a.m.** A gathering was dispersed from the pool area at Riverview Meadows.

**At 11:23 a.m.** 24-year-old Taunton woman was arrested on charges of shoplifting by price tampering and two outstanding warrants at Shaw's Plaza, 300 Route 44.

**At 2:48 p.m.** Gas 44, 1375 Route 44 reported the drive-off theft of \$39.64 in gas.

**At 4:15 p.m.** A resident of Broadway said a number of goats belonging to a neighbor were loose in the parking lot next door. A good Samaritan was able to corral them back into their pen.

**At 7:18 p.m.** A woman called her mother from Escapades, 77 Broadway, and said she

#### July 23

**At 4:20 a.m.** An employee of Wal-Mart, 36 Paramount Drive, reported a man came into the store, grabbed a case of beer, threw money down on counter and left. Store cannot sell alcohol after 11 p.m.

**At 3:20 a.m.** A 20-year-old Taunton woman was arrested at the Days Inn Motel, 104 Route 44, on an outstanding warrant charge.

**At 11:24 a.m.** A 23-year-old Taunton man was arrested outside Wal-Mart, 36 Paramount Drive, on charges of operating a vehicle with a suspended license.

**At 9:50 p.m.** Police responded to a report of windows on a car parked on Ralph Road being shot out by a passing vehicle.

**At 10:24 p.m.** A Pleasant Street resident reported car vehicles shot out earlier in the