

June 2008

Report on
Mandatory Compliance Efforts
in the
Seattle Alcohol Impact Areas

City of Seattle
Department of Neighborhoods
Seattle Police Department
Seattle Fire Department
Office of Policy Management

Prepared for the
Washington State Liquor Control Board
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Executive Summary

Mandatory AIAs that were established in Seattle in November 2006 continue to be an important element of the City's efforts to address neighborhood public safety issues that are the result of chronic public inebriation. Building on the City of Seattle's March 2008 Report on Mandatory Compliance Efforts, this progress report provides an analysis of the multiple strategies in place to decrease the effects of chronic public inebriation on the community at large, specifically communities within the Alcohol Impact Areas. This broader strategy was framed in the original 2006 request for establishing Seattle's Mandatory AIAs.

Quantitative data in the March report, required more analysis to better understand the effect of the AIAs. For this report we have delved deeper into the 2007 data and focused our analyses on criteria specific to AIA impact. An analysis of Police data from identical time frames pre-mandatory AIA and post-mandatory AIA found a decrease in offenses related to chronic public inebriation: Adult Liquor Violations, Parks Exclusions, and Criminal Trespass. In addition, the sobering unit van also saw a 9% decrease in pick-ups over the same pre-mandatory AIA and post-mandatory AIA periods of time.

Deeper data analysis of Seattle Fire Department EMS data allowed us to learn more about the location of alcohol related calls, where the patient was involved in three or more incidents, an indicator of chronic public inebriates. In addition to reporting decreases in alcohol related calls for police and medic services, this report also acknowledges the complexity of decreasing reports of chronic public inebriation and its effects, through providing data on alcohol related services.

Qualitative data provides us with the story behind the numbers, giving us a much deeper understanding of the positive impact of AIAs. Community members and groups continue to report their support of the AIAs. Testimonials, which are attached, acknowledge less alcohol-related litter in most communities, less trespassing on private property and an overall feeling of 'safer' neighborhoods.

Community members who haven't seen a significant decrease in chronic public inebriation attribute the problems to low cost/high alcohol content products not included on the current AIA banned products list being sold by retailers and consumed by chronic inebriates. Litter patrol logs from January – May 2008 report low cost/high alcohol content products, which are being requested for addition to the banned list, account for 56% of alcohol product litter. This is an increase from 32% of the litter products in our March 2008 report covering January – December 2007.

Additionally, in this report we provide information on the possible connection between the mandatory AIA policy and the use of the Dutch Shisler Sobering Center, located in downtown Seattle, within the Central Core AIA. Over two identical periods of time pre-mandatory AIA and post-mandatory AIA, the Sobering Center admitted more inebriants during the period of mandatory AIA than prior to the mandatory AIA. Fewer Sobering Center visitors arrived by ESP van during the mandatory AIA than before the mandatory AIA and more visitors arrived at the Sobering Center on their own after the implementation of the mandatory AIA than prior to mandatory AIA. Although the use of the Sobering Center provides another method of decreasing the impacts of chronic public inebriation on the community at large, we realize it is not the solution.

Problems associated with Chronic Public Inebriation are due to a number of individual and community factors, with the accessibility and consumption of high alcohol content products being one community factor. Chronic Public Inebriation impacts the individual inebriate, service providers, community residents, and the overall quality of communities. The implementation of AIAs in Seattle has had both intended and unintended positive impacts on multiple facets of this issue.

Background

The following Comprehensive Regional Strategy for Reducing Chronic Inebriation was presented to the WSLCB in 2006 when the City of Seattle requested mandatory AIAs in the Central Core and North Area. Although the strategy is regional in focus, most of the services are located within the City of Seattle and serve residents across Martin Luther King, Jr. County. Post implementation of the mandatory AIAs, we can see how the components of the strategy are coming together to reduce the impacts of chronic public inebriation.

Strategy	Progress 18 months post mandatory AIA
Implementation of a joint City/County housing plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ten Year Plan to end homelessness
Opening the 60-bed Dutch Shisler Sobering Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Almost 3,600 more admitted post- mandatory AIA (34,280) than pre-mandatory AIA (30,691) ○ Over 11,000 more walk-ins/self referrals post-mandatory AIA (19288) than pre-mandatory AIA (10,504) ○ 2,800 fewer ESP transports and admits post-mandatory AIA (16,466) than pre-mandatory AIA (19,298)
Establishment of the Crisis Triage Unit at Harborview Medical Center	Harborview's Crisis Triage Unit has been restructured as Psychiatric Emergency Services. This program is likely to be discussed in implementing King County's Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Action Plan.
Housing facility (1811 Eastlake) project for 75 chronic inebriates	<p>After 12 month of operation 1811 Eastlake reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Residents decreased alcohol consumption to intoxication ○ 6 of 75 residents became sober ○ Decrease in using crisis and emergency healthcare services ○ Decrease in alcohol related incidents reported by the Downtown Seattle Association ○ Decrease in calls for King County Sobering Van
DESC Emergency Shelter and Drop-in Center	<p>The Emergency Shelter Program serves more than 4,000 men and women each year. Many people are coping with one or more major disabilities or life issues that contribute to their becoming—or remaining—homeless. Among these, mental illness and addiction to drugs or alcohol, physical or developmental disabilities are the most common. Many people have been chronically homeless, and lack the experiences or life skills needed to maintain independent living.</p> <p>In addition, during the day, the drop-in center serves as a place a refuge for many where hygiene services, mail delivery, information and referral and connections to other services are available.</p>

Support the creation of a Mental Health Crisis Intervention Team within SPD	Seattle Police Officers have been trained to deal with situations involving persons with mental health issues, including substance users/abusers. This training has resulted in increased awareness of the supports available around the City for chronic public inebriates.
Emergency Services Patrol and sobering services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Over 2,000 fewer Citywide pick-ups and transports post-mandatory AIA (19,455) than pre-mandatory (21,488) ○ Almost 3,000 more pick-ups and transports to Sobering Center pre-mandatory (19,298) than post-mandatory AIA (16,466)
Creation of systems integration activities between mental health and chemical dependency services	Potential now that King County has funding targeted at substance abuse and homelessness, as well as vet services
Alcohol Impact Area policies implemented	<p>SPD reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 15% reduction in Central Core Adult Liquor Violations ○ 18% reduction in Parks Exclusions ○ 20% reduction in Criminal Trespass <p>Litter pick-up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 56% of alcohol litter picked up in the Central Core are products we are requesting to add to the banned list.

Summary of Seattle Police Department Data

The Central Core and North AIAs have experienced a decrease of public safety incidents related to chronic public inebriants. The Community believes that the AIA's contribute to this decline. From a public safety standpoint we believe the AIA's have contributed to these reductions.

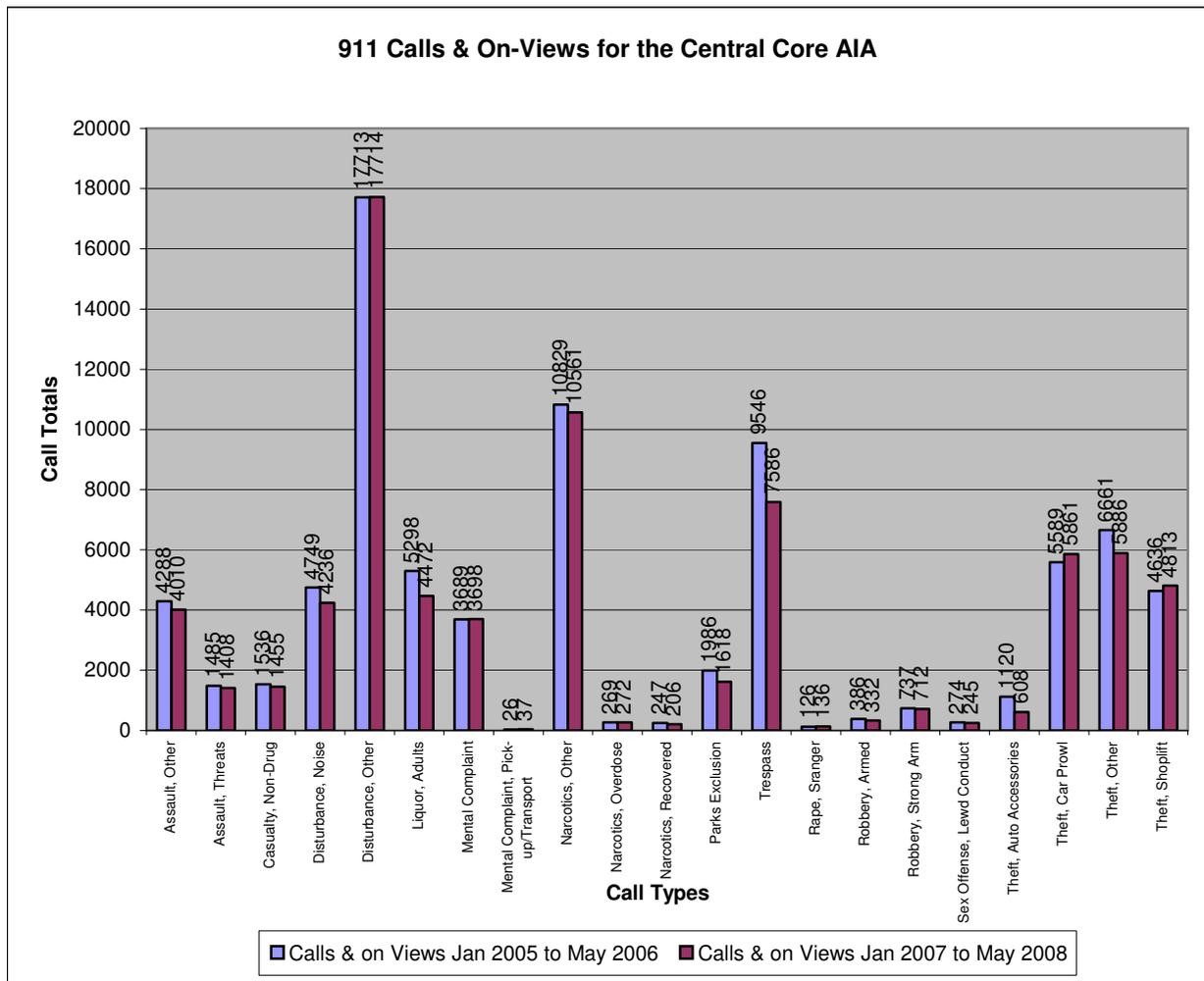
The AIAs were implemented by the Liquor Control Board on November 1, 2006. Data regarding calls associated with chronic public inebriants were compared for identical time periods before and during the AIAs. The time periods were: January 1, 2005 to May 31, 2006, and January 1, 2007 to May 31, 2008. Offenses associated with chronic public inebriants include: adult liquor violations, parks exclusions, and criminal trespass. Due to their intoxication, chronic public inebriants regularly commit liquor-associated violations, including: drinking in public, urinating in public and open alcohol container infractions. Chronic public inebriants frequent city parks, particularly in Downtown Seattle, where they receive park exclusion notices for behavior including: drinking in public, camping, and being in the parks during closed park hours. Chronic public inebriants are frequently cited or arrested by the police department for criminal trespass when they refuse to leave businesses' doorways and loading docks in the morning after passing out and sleeping there at night. All three types of offenses have declined since the AIA was implemented, including:

	<u>Central Core AIA</u>	<u>North AIA</u>
Adult Liquor Violations	15% reduction	31% reduction
Parks Exclusions	18% reduction	43% reduction
Criminal Trespass	20% reduction	20% reduction

In addition to the AIA's effect on calls for police service, the Sobering Unit van, which travels part of the City, including Downtown, picking up overly intoxicated people, has seen a decline in pickups since the implementation of the AIAs. The decline is 9%.

These data may be indicative that the AIAs are reducing the impact that chronic public inebriants have on public safety in Seattle. Thus, the AIAs are meaningful, and not meaningless.

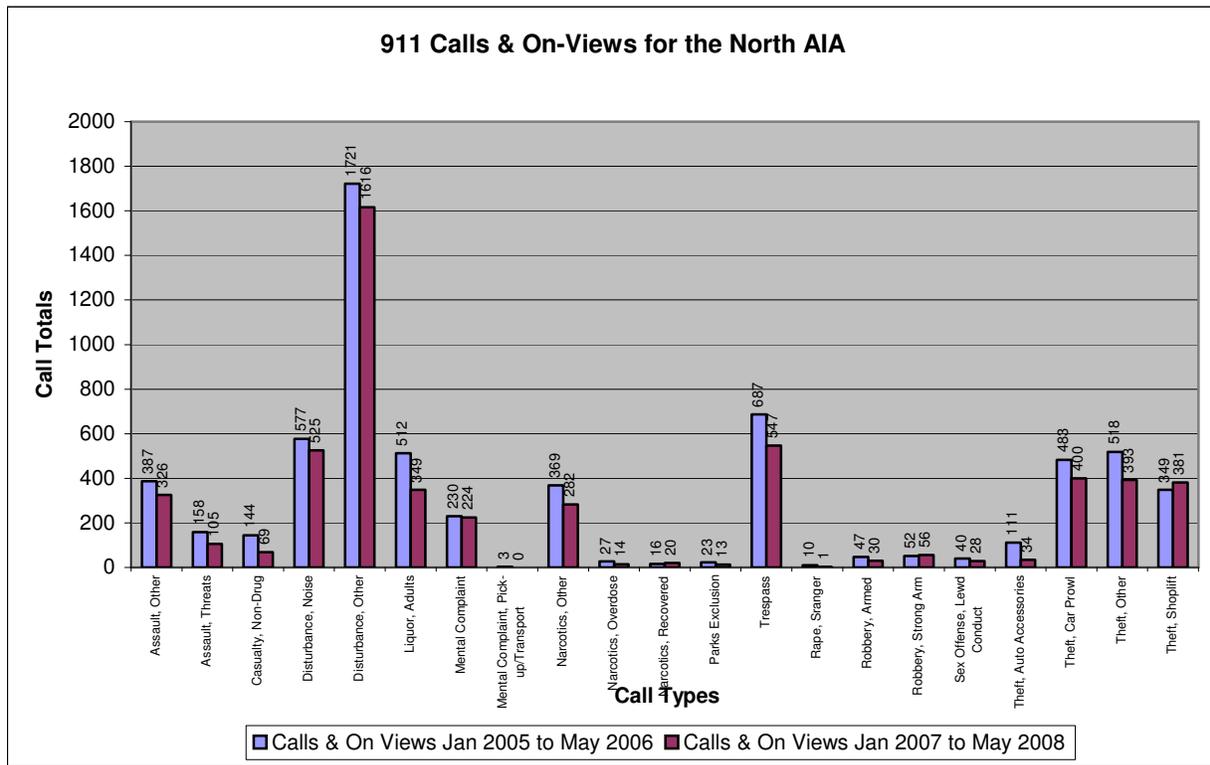
SPD Figure 1



911 Calls & On-Views Central Core AIA Description

SPD Figure 1 shows 911 calls and SPD officer on-views in the Central Core AIA for selected categories of crimes, all of which are street level offenses that involve some chronic public inebriants. Three of these offenses, adult liquor violations, park exclusions and trespass are directly related to chronic public inebriants. Adult liquor violations declined from 5298 incidents in the 2005-2006 time period to 4472 incidents in the 2007-2008 time period, a reduction of 15%. Parks exclusions declined from 1986 incidents in the 2005-2006 time period to 1618 incidents in the 2007-2008 time period, a reduction of 18%. Trespass violations declined from 9546 incidents in the 2005-2006 time period to 7586 incidents in the 2007-2008 time period, a reduction of 20%. These results may be in part attributable to the AIA instituted on November 1, 2006.

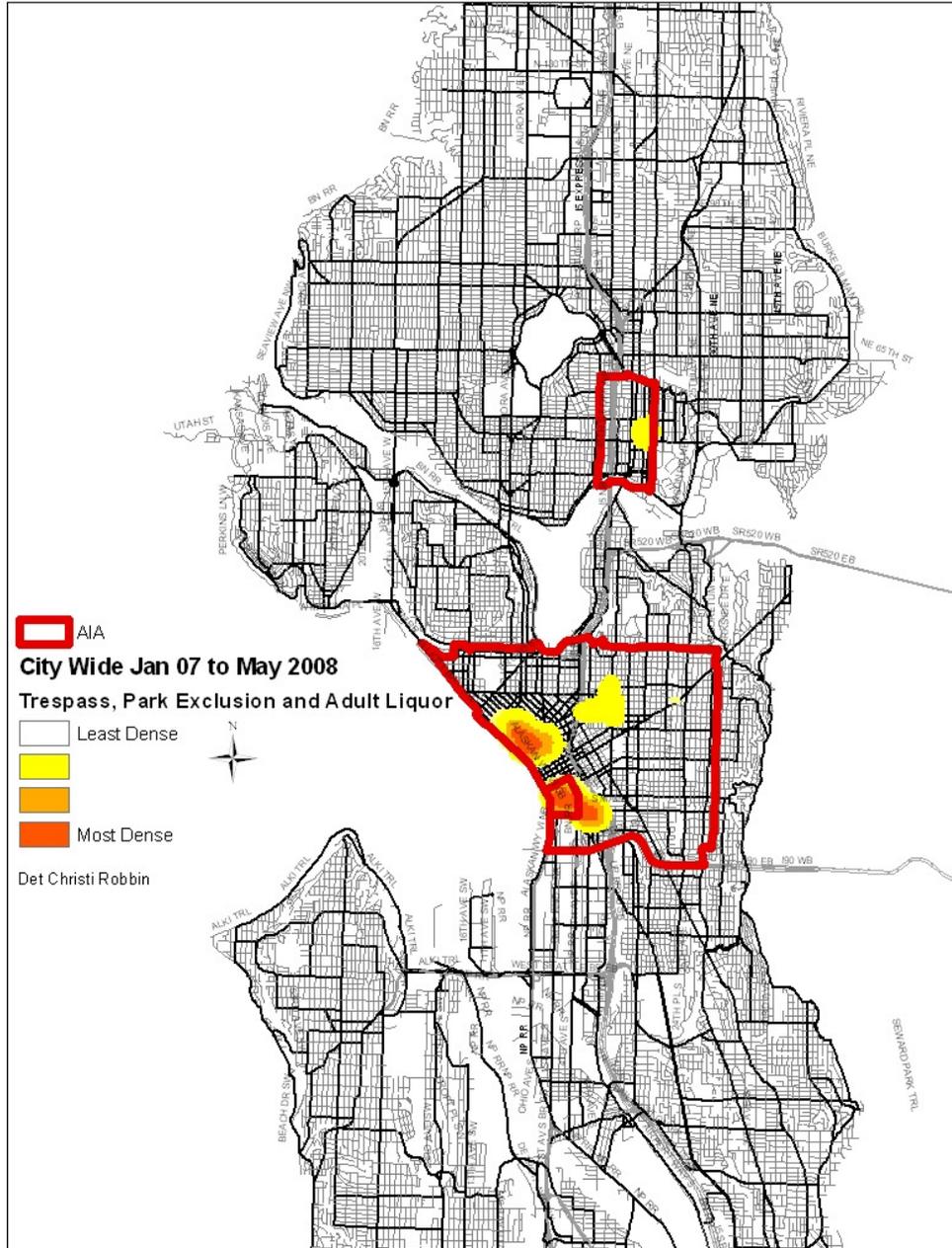
SPD Figure 2



911 Calls & On-Views North AIA Description

SPD Figure 2 shows 911 calls and SPD officer on-views in the North AIA for selected categories of crimes, all of which are street level offenses that involve some chronic public inebriants. Three of these offenses, adult liquor violations, park exclusions and trespass are directly related to chronic public inebriants. Adult liquor violations declined from 512 incidents in the 2005-2006 time period to 349 incidents in the 2007-2008 time period, a reduction of 31%. Parks exclusions declined from 23 incidents in the 2005-2006 time period to 13 incidents in the 2007-2008 time period, a reduction of 43%. Trespass violations declined from 687 incidents in the 2005-2006 time period to 547 incidents in the 2007-2008 time period, a reduction of 20%. These results may be in part attributable to the AIA instituted on November 1, 2006.

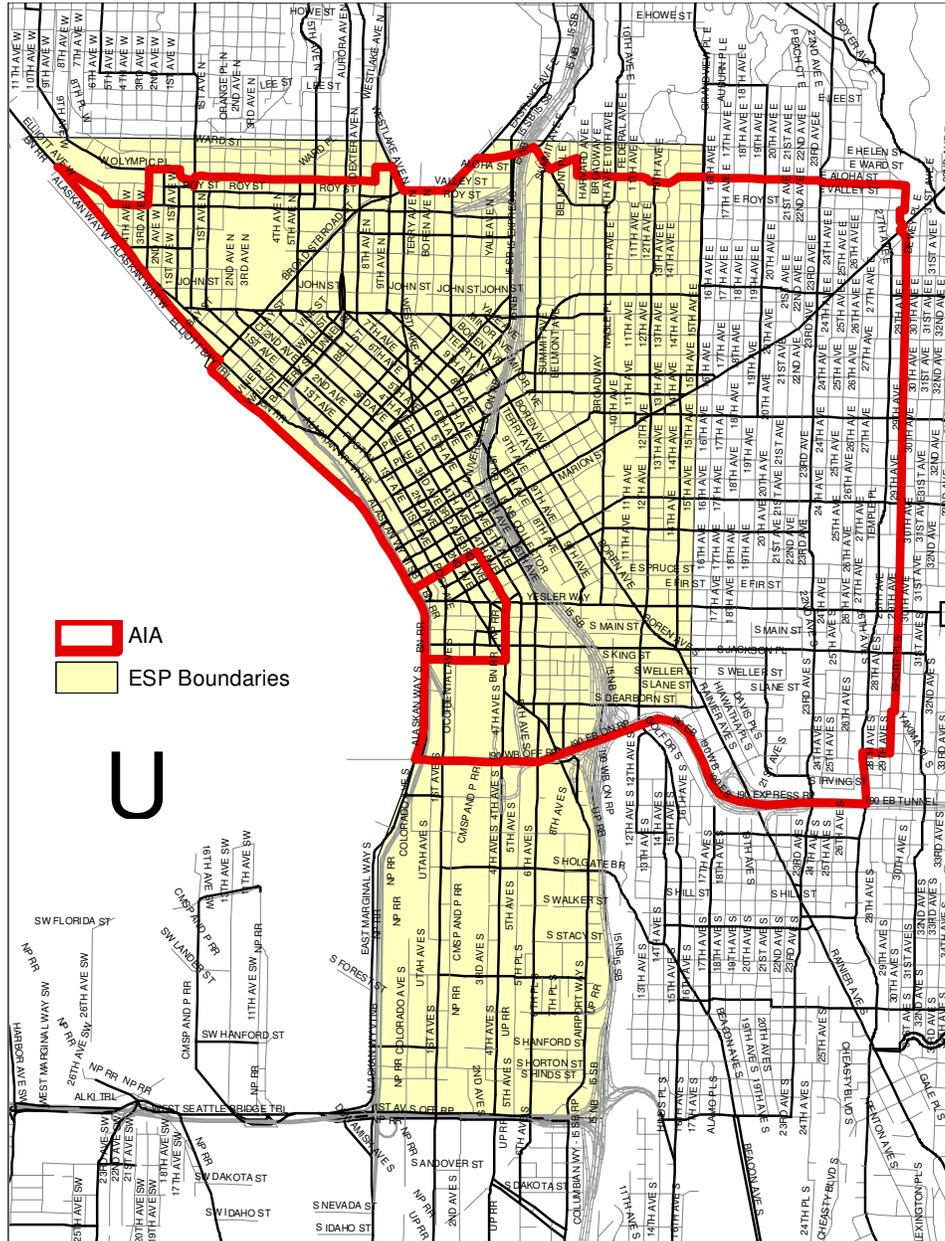
SPD Figure 3



Map of Trespass, Park Exclusion and Adult Liquor

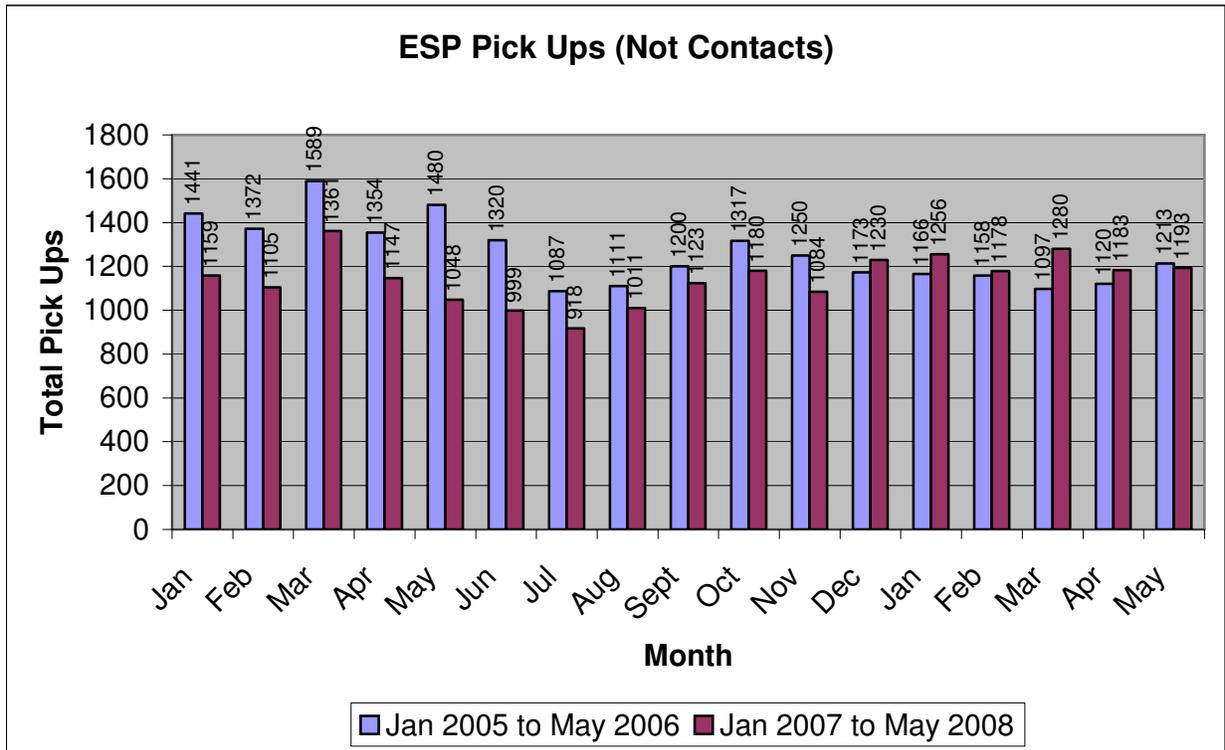
SPD Figure 3 is a map showing the density of 911 calls and SPD officer on-views for trespass, park exclusion, and adult liquor violations in the 2007-2008 time period for the entire City. The map shows that the central core and north AIAs include the areas of the City with the most such offenses.

SPD Figure 4



SPD Figure 4 shows the response area of the Sobering Unit van in conjunction with the Central Core AIA. Note that each overlaps the majority of the other.

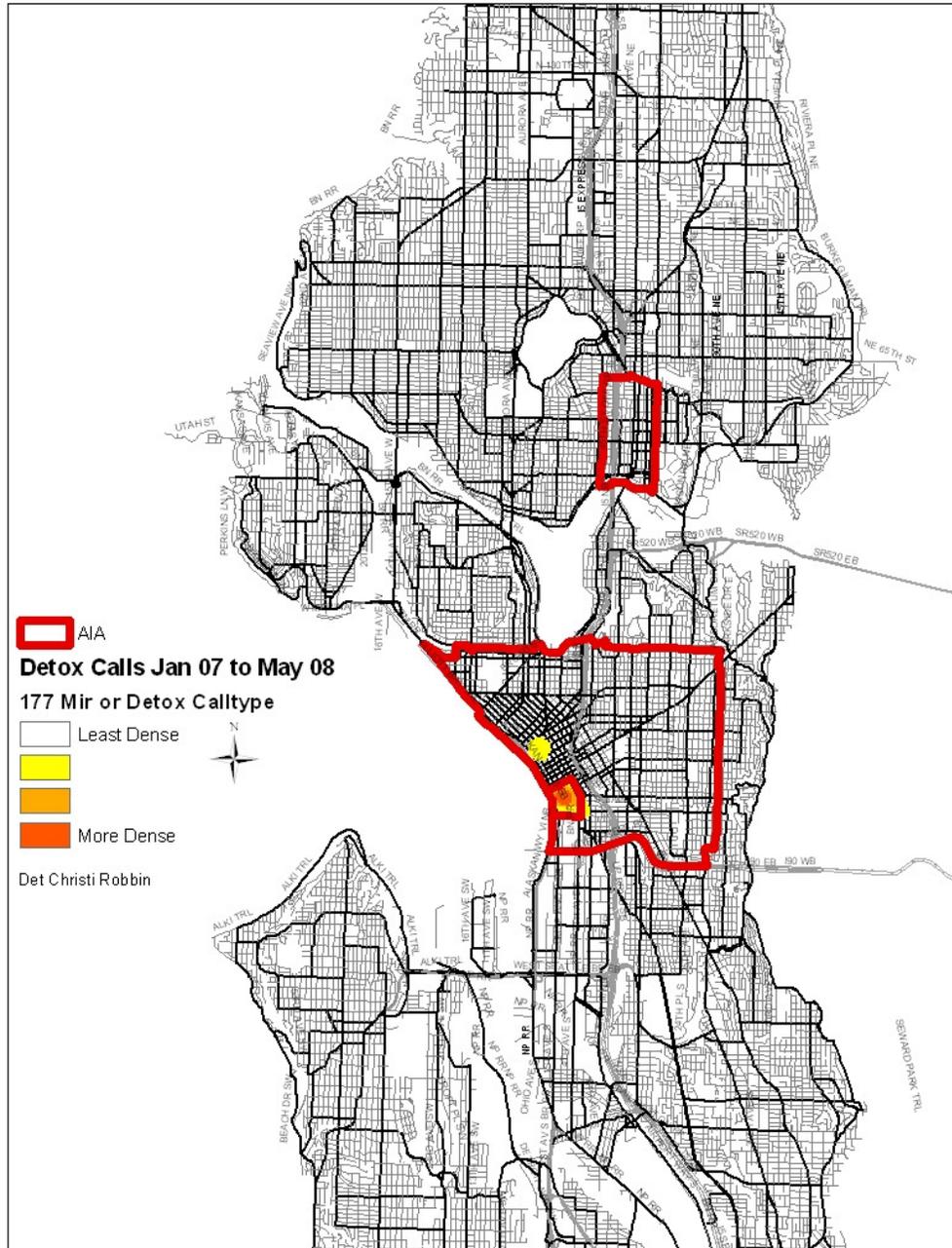
SPD Figure 5



ESP Pick Ups Description

SPD Figure 5 shows ESP pick-ups refers to the Sobering Unit van that pickups up intoxicated persons and transports them to appropriate locations in the City. The van responds to telephone calls for assistance; of which the majority is from police personnel, fire personnel, or others; and van driver on-views of intoxicated persons in need of assistance. The van is different than the Sobering Center in that it transports intoxicated persons to many locations in addition to the Sobering Center. The van picked up persons 21,488 times in the 2005-2006 time period, as compared to 19,455 in the 2007-2008 time period, a reduction of 9%. This is in part attributable to the AIA instituted on November 1, 2006.

SPD Figure 6



Map of SPD Detox Calls

SPD Figure 6 is a map showing the density of 911 calls and SPD officer on-views requesting the Sobering Unit van, when needed by SPD, to respond to pickup an intoxicated person for the 2007-2008 time period. It does not include data concerning on-views conducted by Sobering Unit van drivers or walk-ups to the Sobering Center. The map shows that the Central Core AIA includes the areas of the City with the most such calls.

SPD Figure 7



SPD Figure 7 shows the location within the Central Core AIA of the Dutch Shisler Sobering Support Center, which is run by Recovery Centers of King County on behalf of King County. In addition to the Sobering Unit van that transports many chronic public inebriants to the Center to sober up, see SPD Figure 5, the Center had 10,504 walk-in chronic public inebriants in the 2005-06 time period, and 16,923 walk-in chronic public inebriants in the 2007-08 time period, an increase of 61%. The large majority of chronic public inebriants who either walk-in or are delivered by the van leave the Center on foot after sobering up.

Summary of Seattle Fire Department Ethanol (ETOH) Related Emergency Medical Service Calls

Availability of Data

As of the writing of this report, emergency medical service (EMS) call data was only available through January 2008. Rather than update the previous report with only one month of additional data, we have refined our analysis of EMS data from the earlier report.

The Alcohol Impact Areas (AIA) is designed to deter the purchase and consumption of cheap, high alcohol content beer and wines by chronic public inebriates (CPI). However, EMS data on ETOH incidents is not limited to patients who are CPIs. These kinds of calls could be related to people drinking excessively at nightclubs, bars or parties. They could also involve children who have consumed alcohol. In order to separate out those ETOH calls that most likely involve CPIs we examined patient information. There are two characteristics that would likely indicate a CPI: 1) multiple calls for the same patient and 2) listing of patient name as John Doe or Jane Doe.

We analyzed a subset of the data by looking at patients who were involved in three or more ETOH calls from 2000 to 2008 as well as those ETOH calls where the patient was listed as John Doe or Jane Doe. These CPI calls comprised 25% of all ETOH calls. CPI that provided a name or were involved in only one or two calls would not be included in this data set. However, this subset of data is likely made up of mostly CPIs and therefore will give us a better assessment of how well the AIAs are working.

Geographic Distribution of ETOH Calls with CPI Patients

In 2007 there were only a few areas of the city with high concentrations of ETOH calls with CPI patients:

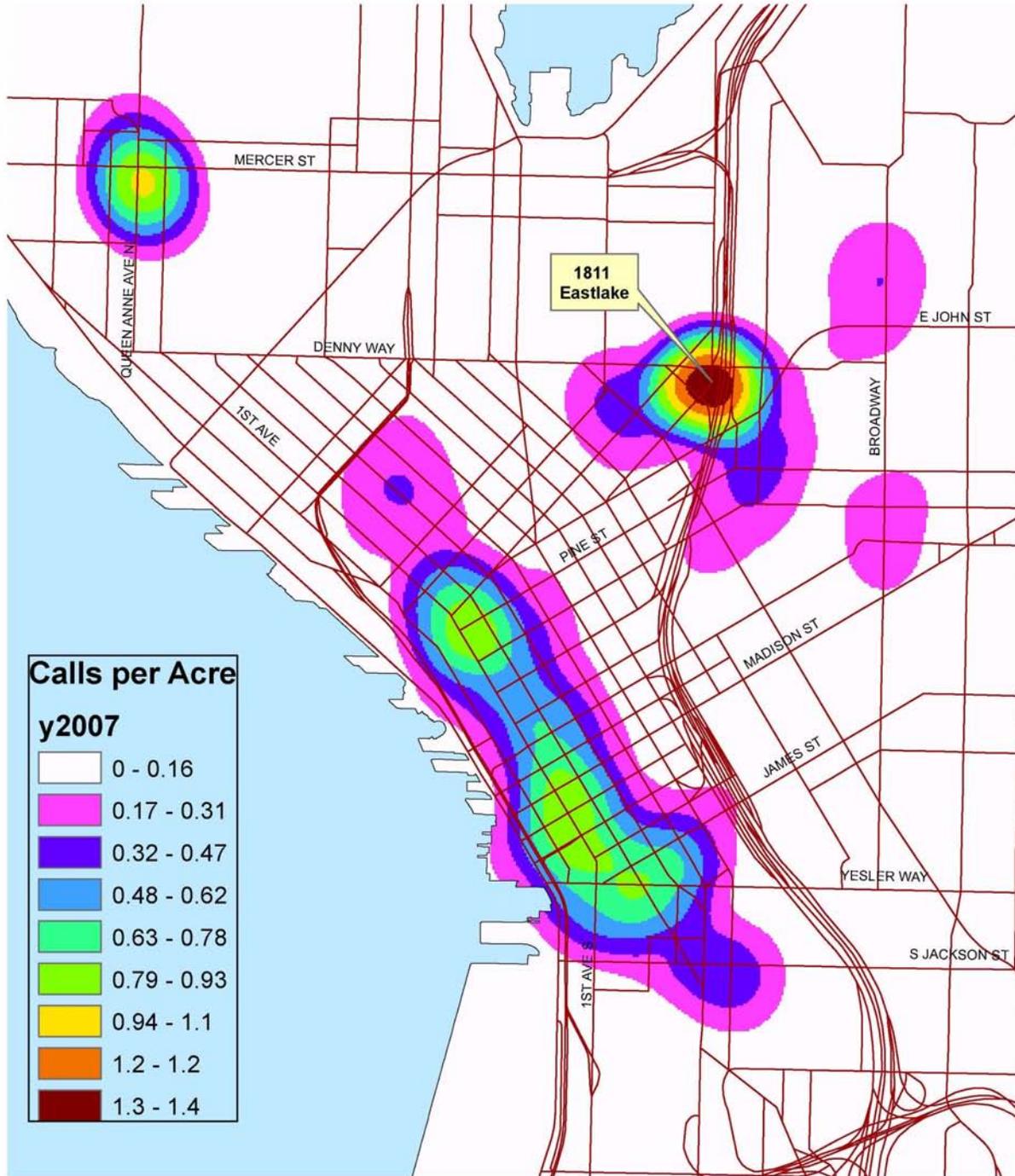
1. 1811 Eastlake – This is the location of the Downtown Emergency Service Center's project that provides housing for 75 formerly homeless men and women living with chronic alcohol addiction. The residents are permitted to drink in their rooms, hence the high volume of ETOH calls to this location. The center opened in December 2005.
2. Pioneer Square Area
3. 1st and Pine Area
4. Lower Queen Anne
5. Ballard
6. University District
7. Belltown
8. Capitol Hill

More than two-thirds of the calls came from inside the AIAs. The only area of high density that is not within an AIA is Ballard.

Trends in ETOH Calls with CPI Patients

The number of ETOH calls increased from 2003 to 2006 but they fell by 10% in 2007 when the mandatory AIAs were in effect. However, the decrease outside the AIAs (-13%) was greater than the decrease inside the AIAs (-9%).

Density of Fire EMS Calls Involving Alcohol 2007 Patients with Multiple Calls



Summary of Community-based Evidence

A total of 1301 specific alcohol products were recovered during litter pickups spanning the period between 1/1/2008 and 5/31/2008. Of the total number of items recovered, 42 banned items were found in Seattle's Central Core Alcohol Impact Area (AIA). Two products, currently not on the banned product list, Joose and Icehouse made up the majority of products collected in the Central Core. Of the litter collected, seven items requested for addition to the banned list made up 56% of the total. This is an increase from 32% from the March 2008 report.

Growing community support of the AIA is evident when a quantitative comparison is applied to the March versus June data. Litter log data reported in March 2008 indicates the participation of two community groups, recovering a total of 315 items. The most recent litter log data sources 5 Central Core community organizations (although one submitted in an alternative format), achieving an increase of nearly 1000 items recovered. Combined with written testimonials supporting the retention of the AIA and photos from daily litter patrols (see Appendix I), Seattle's June report to the WSLCB strengthens the community's position.

Data submitted by the Metropolitan Improvement District (MID) in the Central Core AIA reflected a total of 988 observations of alcohol activity between the period of 11/1/2007 and 5/31/2008. Through the daily patrols by MID Ambassadors more than 5,616 littered alcohol products were recovered during the same period; however, each product was not accounted by type or label, which somewhat limits the ability for specificity. Anecdotally, the MID reports an overwhelming presence of new products introduced by the liquor industry. Icehouse and Steel Reserve were two specifically named products, along with a generalization about other "high alcohol content" products.

The written testimonials included in this report will present qualitative evidence supporting retention of Seattle's AIA. Given the dramatic increase in community participation and the quantity of items recovered, many Seattle residents will expect the AIA to remain in effect and additions to the banned products list adopted, as requested by Chief of Seattle Police, Gil Kerlikowske in the letter to the WSLCB, dated June 20, 2008.

City of Seattle Litter Log Data
January 2008 through June 2008
Central Core AIA

Product Name	Size	Material	Central Core	
Bacardi	750 ml.	Glass	1	
Bacardi	50 ml.	Plastic	1	
Bacardi Gold	50 ml.	Plastic	3	
Bartles & James malt cooler	12 oz.	Glass	1	
Beck's	12 oz.	Glass	12	
Big Bear	40 oz.	Glass	48	
Boone's Farm	750 ml.	Glass	1	
Bud Ice	24 oz.	Can	12	
Bud Light	12 oz.	Can	5	
Bud Light	24 oz.	Can	10	
Budweiser	12 oz.	Can	11	
Budweiser	16 oz.	Can	6	
Budweiser	24 oz.	Can	18	
Budweiser	12 oz.	Glass	1	
Busch	16 oz.	Can	16	
Busch Lite	12 oz.	Can	8	
Busch Lite	16 oz.	Can	3	
Camo Black Ice	24 oz.	Can	5	Ban Requested
Captain Morgan's Rum	750 ml.	Glass	1	
Chivas Regal	50 ml.	Glass	1	
Christian Brothers brandy	750 ml.	Glass	1	
Christian Brothers brandy	375 ml.	Glass	1	
Cisco	375 ml.	Glass	6	Banned
Core Lager	24 oz.	Can	1	
Coors	12 oz.	Glass	2	
Coors Lite	12 oz.	Can	5	
Copper Hook Ail	12 oz.	Glass	3	
Corona Extra	12 oz.	Glass	23	
Courvouisier	50 ml.	Glass	5	
Crown Royal	50 ml.	Plastic	1	
Cuervo Especial	50 ml.	Plastic	1	
Fat Tire	12 oz.	Glass	1	
Gallo Chardonnay	187 ml.	Glass	1	
Gallo White Zinfandel	8 oz.	Glass	1	
Gordon's Dry Gin	50 ml.	Plastic	1	
Gordon's Vodka	50 ml.	Plastic	12	
Grey Goose Vodka	750 ml.	Glass	2	
Guinness	22 oz.	Glass	2	
Heineken	12 oz.	Can	8	

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Heineken	16oz	Glass	3	
Heineken	22 oz.	Glass	1	
Hennessey	50 ml.	Glass	2	
Hennessey	375 ml.	Glass	6	
Hennessey	750 ml.	Glass	1	
Henry Reinhardt	12 oz.	Glass	1	
Hurricane HG Lager	24 oz.	Can	3	
Icehouse	12 oz.	Can	125	Ban Requested
Icehouse	16 oz.	Can	228	Ban Requested
Icehouse	24 oz.	Can	131	Ban Requested
Johnny Bootlegger	6.8 oz.	Glass	4	Ban Requested
Johnny Bootlegger	200 ml.	Glass	2	Ban Requested
Joose	22.5 oz.	Can	189	Ban Requested
Jose Cuervo	50 ml.	Plastic	1	
Kahlua	50 ml.	Plastic	12	
Magellan gin	50 ml.	Glass	3	
Michelob Lager	12 oz.	Glass	1	
Mickey's Ice	22 oz.	Glass	2	Banned
Mickey's Malt Liquor	12 oz.	Glass	3	Banned
Mike's Hard Lemonade	11.2 oz.	Glass	2	
Mike's Hard Lemonade	24 oz.	Glass	1	
Miller Chill	12 oz.	Glass	1	
Miller Genuine Draft	12 oz.	Can	3	
Miller Genuine Draft	16 oz.	Can	1	
Miller Genuine Draft	24 oz.	Can	4	
Miller Genuine Draft	12 oz.	Glass	2	
Miller High Life	12 oz.	Can	5	Banned
Miller High Life	24 oz.	Can	1	Banned
Miller High Life	32 oz.	Glass	2	Banned
Modello Especial	12 oz.	Glass	25	
Natural Ice	12 oz.	Can	9	Banned
Old English 800	24 oz.	Can	4	Banned
Old English 800	40 oz.	Glass	4	Banned
Old English HG 800	24 oz.	Can	1	
Pabst Blue Ribbon	12 oz.	Can	2	
Pabst Blue Ribbon	16 oz.	Can	4	
Potter's Vodka	375 ml.	Glass	2	
Potter's Vodka	750 ml.	Glass	1	
Red Dog	16 oz.	Can	1	Banned
Remy Martin champagne	750 ml.	Glass	1	
Rockstar	16 oz.	Can	1	
Smirnoff Citrus	16 oz.	Glass	1	
Smirnoff Ice	11.2 oz.	Glass	5	
Smirnoff Ice	22 oz.	Glass	1	
Smirnoff Twisted	12 oz.	Glass	1	
Smirnoff vodka	50 ml.	Plastic	114	
Sparks	16 oz.	Can	8	Ban Requested

Southern Comfort	50 ml.	Plastic	1	
Steel Reserve 211	12 oz.	Can	5	Banned
Steel Reserve 211	24 oz.	Can	16	Banned
Steel Reserve 211	22 oz.	Glass	1	Banned
Stoli's vodka	750 ml.	Glass	1	
Sutter Home	187 ml.	Plastic	1	
Tecate	12 oz.	Can	5	
Thunderhead IPA - Pyramid	12 oz.	Glass	1	
Tilt 6.6	16 oz.	Can	5	Ban Requested
Tilt 8.0	16 oz.	Can	29	Ban Requested
Yukon Jack	50 ml.	Plastic	4	

NEW/OTHER PRODUCTS

Four Maxed	16 oz	can	23	
Rolling Rock	12oz	glass	3	
Busch Lite	12oz	can	2	
Keystone	16oz	can	10	
PBR	24oz	can	3	
Blue Moon	16oz	glass	1	
Labatt's	16oz	glass	1	
Maximum Ice	unk	unk	1	Ban Requested
Schlitz High Gravity	unk	unk	1	
Rise Up	unk	unk	1	
Schlitz 85% Alc (?)	12oz	can	1	
Bailey's	50ml	plastic	1	
3 Star Vodka	16oz	plastic	1	
Captain Morgans Rum	50ml	plastic	1	
E&J Brandy	375ml	glass	1	
Gallo Cabernet	187ml	glass	4	
Grand Marnier	50ml	glass	1	
Bacardi Peach Red	50ml	plastic	1	
Back in the USSR Vodka	750ml	glass	1	
Balatore Spumante	750ml	glass	1	
Petron Tequila	750ml	glass	5	
Seagrams Black Cherry Fizz	12oz	glass	1	
Veuve Clicquot Pinsardin	750ml	glass	1	

TOTAL PRODUCTS FOUND 1301

Banned Products (8) 59 5%

Ban Requested Products (7) 727 56%

Alcohol Impact Area Community Testimonials

The following testimonials were received from organizations and individuals expressing support for the retention of the AIA. Although formatting edits were required to convert the text from email to MS Word, all information contained in this section is a verbatim record of the original email.

Bob Knudson

As a Seattle citizen, I have been actively involved in the AIA issue since it first surfaced about 5 years ago. Stella Chao asked that I contact you with any current concerns that I have. As you know, the intent of the AIA has been circumvented by the introduction of new, cheap, hi-alcohol products, and I have definitely seen a negative effect in my neighborhood (central Capitol Hill), including a drunk passed out on my front porch 2 nights ago! I feel it is very important that we get the new products added to the banned list ASAP, so that our neighborhoods will return to the much-improved situation last year. It is imperative that you and others keep the pressure on the Liquor Board to "do the right thing."

I have two specific suggestions for the report you are working on for the Liquor Board (June, 2008):

- 1) Two products are missing from the report in March. These are: Schlitz Hi-Gravity (8.5% alcohol) and Olde English HG 800 (8%)...please add them to the list.
- 2) I agree with others that there needs to be new criteria for the banned list, using alcohol content and cost instead of specific products. Otherwise, the liquor industry will continue to come up with new products to negate the AIA. But this will take some time to formulate and get approved. As an interim measure, I think the City needs to insist that the identified new products be added to the banned list ASAP. Otherwise, we are right back at "square one" as far as pre-AIA problems in our neighborhoods.

Thank you for your work on this important issue, Kimberlee. I will do anything to contribute to the effort, so please let me know if you can think of anything I can do.

Sincerely,
Bob Knudson

Uptown Alliance

JUNE 2, 2008
TO: CHRISTA DUMPYS, DISTRICT COORDINATOR, MAGNOLIA/QUEEN ANNE
FROM: JOHN CONEY, VICE PRESIDENT, UPTOWN ALLIANCE
RE: AIA REPORT

Please know that the Alcohol Impact Area here in the Queen Anne Planning Area has made a beneficial impact on the Uptown Urban Center. It is important to continue the action of defining the most harmful brands of strong, cheap liquor that is sold in local groceries and delis in Uptown. And it is important to continue community involvement in the program to request that such brands be taken off shelves in those establishments.

John Coney

June 3, 2008
To Whom It May Concern:
This is from Jean Sundborg, Vice President for Outreach of the Uptown Alliance.

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Once again, I write in full support of the continuation of the AIA for the Uptown Urban Center. I have participated in this effort in Uptown from the very beginning and gave testimony to the City Council at the time the 6 month trial period was being considered.

I understand that concerned citizen recommendations are again in order. I say that it is time to confront the liquor industry and their distributors with the statement that Seattle will not tolerate the renaming and game-playing that introduces formerly banned products with new names.

I received the following email from City Councilmember, Nick Licata on this topic:

On Tue, 18 Mar 2008 16:08:55 -0700 "Nick Licata" <Nick.Licata@Seattle.Gov> writes:
> Jean, I just want you to know that the Council received an AIA
> evaluation report today and in it the City requests that 10 new
> products be included on the banned list.

My reply was:
Nick,
I truly appreciate the personal, and important note re the AIA and Council request to add 10 new products.

Jean Sundborg

On this June 3, 2008, I urge all appropriate City departments and staff plus City Council and Mayor to act on the recommendations of AIA supports. Add 10 new products and then inform our neighborhood organizations about the additions so we can, once again, monitor the retailers of liquor in our neighborhoods.

May 29, 2008
Sandra Shropshire, General Manager of the Inn and Queen Anne and the Marqueen Hotel in lower Queen Anne said she finds numerous cans and bottles outside of her businesses regularly. Brands that are not yet on the banned product list are most common such as "Joose" and "IceHouse." She also indicated that the small bottles of hard alcohol that the liquor store sells on 1st Avenue are a big problem. It seems that if people cannot find the banned products on the shelves they are buying these since they are cheap and small. Ms. Shropshire finds a lot of these small bottle empties littered around her property on a daily basis. She has a problem with chronic public inebriants loitering around her hotels and has lost business due as a result. She is in full support of the AIA for the Uptown area. (*hard copies of litter logs from her staff for the period of April 27th-May 11th being handed into Alex Wiggins on 6/5/08*)

University District Consortium

Dear Mr. Wiggins,

We represent the University District Consortium, comprised of four child care centers in the University District. We support maintaining the current status of Alcohol Impact Area for the University District. We hope you hear the voices of the 180 families who have their child(ren) provided for in the University District by our licensed child care centers as well as the voices of the 40 teachers who care for these children. Our centers have been in operation anywhere between 10 to 28 years. Our diverse neighborhood community offers rich and interesting opportunities for our children to explore; we are thankful and would like to continue feeling comfortable walking "the Ave" and enjoying our neighborhood. We strongly support maintaining the University District as an Alcohol Impact Area.

Sincerely,
Sandra Blood, UBCC Director
Jill Baker, UTCS Director
Michelle Sorenson, UCC Childcare Director
Robyn Israel-Cox, Co-op Director

Belltown Community Council

Belltown supports the continuation and expansion of the Seattle Alcohol Impact Area ("AIA"). Specifically, the Seattle AIA has reduced public inebriation, petty crimes, and street violence in the Belltown neighborhood which consists of over 13000 residents and more than 1500 businesses,. It has helped the most at-risk individuals in Belltown get ahead by not having easy access to unnecessary influences.

Most importantly, the renewal of the Seattle AIA must immediately add more products to the banned list based on a formulary instead of brands and/or labels because the liquor industry attempts to circumvent the AIA by re-packaging previously banned products. Lastly, AIA litter patrol logs are not very useful and they are not easy to obtain.

Thank you for your kind consideration of this request and your prompt, positive response.

Mark Baerwaldt
On behalf of the Belltown Community Council, Belltown Crime Prevention Council, and Belltown Corps

Dutch Shisler Sobering Center

As owners of the building and parking lots at 1916 Boren Avenue, Seattle, a high user area immediately adjacent to the DUTCH SHISLER SOBERING CENTER, we are the depository for a great number and variety of beer cans/bottles (and liquor) and 6-pack holders, too, discarded (littered) by inebriates loitering on the property prior to admission to the Sobering Center in the late afternoon/evening and upon discharge in the morning.

No improvement has been noted. In fact, the problem has worsened in recent months.

The brand names on the many of the beer cans may have been changed, but the high alcohol content is still the same.

The Liquor Control Board must designate the banned alcohol content, rather than the banned brand names on the cans. Names change. Content has not.

We sincerely hope the board takes action.

Virgil and Sunni Fassio
Owners, 1916 Boren Avenue.

Capitol Hill Community Council

Dear Ms. Chao

I am writing to you today as a resident of Capitol Hill who supports a

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balanced approach in the implementation of the Alcohol Impact Area.

It is clear that manufacturers of fortified alcohol beverages are repackaging their products as a way around the Banned Product List which the City uses.

I urge you and the State Liquor Control Board to move to a formula based approach. I also encourage the City of Seattle to address this problem more directly by creating expanded social services that can humanely address the needs of the homeless and addicted populations.

Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help.
Thank you

Sincerely
Justin Carder
President, Capitol Hill Community Council

Linda Taylor-Manning (Capitol Hill Resident)

Dear Mr. Wiggins:

I am writing in support of continuing the Alcohol Impact Areas and taking another step forward. Although I live in Montlake, my three children and I are often in the Capital Hill/Broadway area to visit their father. I have noticed the positive difference the AIA has made on street activity. However, I understand that distributors have given some of the old products new names/labels. Please take the next step - I urge the City to press the Liquor Control Board to routinely add new products to the list of banned sales. If this method is difficult, perhaps some formula related to alcohol content could be used to monitor the products that should be banned.

I appreciate your attention to this issue and hope the City takes action to address the distributor's counter-measure.

Sincerely,
Linda Taylor-Manning

Kristen Halberg (Capitol Hill Resident)

Dear Ms. Chao

I am writing to you today as a resident of Capitol Hill who supports the Alcohol Impact Area.

The AIA seemed to work well shortly after it took effect in 2006, but it is clear that manufacturers of fortified alcohol beverages are simply repackaging their products or marketing new ones as a way around the Banned Product List which the City uses. The positive effects of the AIA were only short-lived, lasting seemingly just months.

I would urge you and the State Liquor Control Board to allow either expanding the list on a frequent and regular basis or simply finding another approach all together, such as a formula based approach.

I am happy to offer help when available and my opinion any time if you wish to follow up with me in the future. I spend a great amount of time on Broadway and am actively social with a large number of people who live in my neighborhood. I am a first-hand witness to many issues that you may be working on, as well as an ear that listens to my neighbors.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kristen Halberg, Capitol Hill

Cascade Neighborhood Council

Dear Ms. Chao

I am writing to you today as a resident of the Cascade neighborhood who is concerned with the implementation of the Alcohol Impact Area.

While the AIA had worked well shortly after its implementation in 2006, it is clear that manufacturers of fortified alcohol beverages are simply repackaging their products as a way around the Banned Product List which the City uses.

I would urge you and the State Liquor Control Board to allow either expanding (updating) the list more frequently or to move to a formula based approach. I would also encourage the City of Seattle to support and create more social services in conjunction with King County or NGO's that can humanely address the needs of the homeless and addicted populations.

Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lloyd Douglas
For ID purposes only
President, Cascade Neighborhood Council

Religious Organization

June 4, 2008

Dear Christa:

I am writing to share my support for continuation of the AIA.

As you know, our Scientology Environmental Task Force has worked on clean-up projects in the Queen Anne community for many years. During one of our recent clean-ups we reported on finding a large number of cans and bottles of banned products in Kinnear Park.

Our next street clean-up is on Saturday, June 7th and our group will be on the look-out for more banned products and this will be reported to you as well. We'll continue to report throughout the year on products we find.

Thanks for all you do to help keep our community safe. It is a pleasure working with you.

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Sincerely,

CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY
OF WASHINGTON STATE
Rev. Ann Pearce
Director of Public Affairs

Conclusion

The Seattle AIAs are showing a positive impact on the problems associated with chronic public inebriation, in concert with other community-level activities and services being provided.

Seattle Police alcohol related calls have seen a reduction since AIA became mandatory. Seattle Fire EMS calls for chronic inebriants have decreased during the same period. Both the Sobering Center and the only “Housing First” initiative at 1811 Eastlake report progress and success working with chronic inebriates, decreasing many of the problems impacting the community.

Community members and groups have also seen a decrease in the observable problems of chronic public inebriates and are in favor of maintaining the AIA.

Although progress is being made, additional work is still needed. Additional low cost/high alcohol content products have been introduced to the market after the AIA became mandatory. These products make up a large percentage of the alcohol products picked up during litter patrols over the last 18 months – 32% of litter collected Jan – Dec 2007 and 56% of litter collected Jan – May 2008. Despite the pervasiveness of these products, the Seattle AIAs are making progress. Once the requested list of products are added to the banned list, more progress will be made. With currently banned products making up only 5% of the litter patrol reports, additions to the banned list should see a similar decrease once adopted by the WSLCB.

Appendix I

The following pictures are examples from the MID Ambassadors as they conduct their daily patrols through much of the Central Core. These pictures represent a small sample of what is picked up by the Ambassadors. Of note is the observation of increased litter near the Dutch Shisler Sobering Center.



