



City of Seattle

# **Seattle Alcohol Impact Areas**

## **2009 & 2010 Report**

**June 30, 2011**

**Prepared for  
The Washington State Liquor Control Board**

**Submitted by**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Seattle has been working to decrease the negative public safety impacts of chronic public inebriation in neighborhoods for years. Community members report a decrease in Seattle's livability due to chronic public inebriation (CPI) evident in the parks, on the streets and in front of their homes. In response, the Alcohol Impact Areas (AIA) and its initiatives were adopted in 2003 and amended in 2006. This initiative restricted single sales of alcohol products as well as high-alcohol, low-priced products in the Central Core and the North AIA areas.

According to the 2009 and 2010 data, there have been gains made with the implementation of the AIA:

- The 2009 and 2010 Seattle Police Department service calls and On-View sighting of alcohol-related incidents show a consistent decline since the AIA restrictions were put in place. When comparing the 2009-2010 data with 2007-2008 data, it shows decreases in street offenses including: 83% decrease in adult liquor violations, 96% decrease in park exclusions, 74% decrease in trespass offenses in the Central AIA. For the North AIA, although there is a 48% increase in park exclusion incidents, there is a 33% decrease in adult liquor violations, and a 46% decrease in trespass offenses.
- The number of Ethanol related emergency medical service-calls has decreased 2% from 2009 to 2010.
- The number of Detox calls decreased 70% from 2009 to 2010.
- The number of admissions to the Dutch Shisler Sobering Center, located in downtown Seattle, within the Central Core AIA decreased 15% from 2009 to 2010.
- In 2009, collection of litter in AIA neighborhoods found that banned alcohol products made up 31% of all the litter picked up. In 2010, only 11% of the litter collected was made up of banned items. The decrease in alcohol related litter indicated a positive impact of AIA.
- Seattle Department of Neighborhoods (DON) has received testimony from community members and groups stating their observations and their support of the AIA. According to the Metropolitan Improvement District's (MID) observation data, there is a decrease in alcohol activities (29% change), public urinations (34% change), and calls to the Sobering Van (36%) from 2008 to 2010.
- Community support letters received advocates the need to strengthen the AIA language by focusing legal definition on level of alcohol content rather than the name of the alcohol products.

It is difficult to determine the direct impact of the AIA alone from the above data. This is because there are so many other important factors such as the Sobering Center, the CPI housing projects, and the community recycling payment programs that coexist with the AIA. However, it is reasonable to assume that based on the available data and the community feedback, the AIA restrictions have had significant and positive effects on the problems associated with chronic public inebriation and have been very effective in improving public safety issues in the City.

## BACKGROUND

The Alcohol Impact Area (AIA) is a policy and enforcement tool specified by the Washington State Liquor Control Board (WSLCB) rules which local jurisdictions can use in an attempt to reduce the problems related to Chronic Public Inebriation (CPI) in their respective communities. The goal behind this policy tool is to improve public safety, public health, and overall community well-being.

As a result of Ordinance No. 121487 and the City of Seattle's initiative, the Washington State Liquor Control Board (WSLCB) approved the areas designated as the Central Core (including Pioneer Square) and the North AIAs boundaries in November 2006. (Please see appendix 1 for maps that display boundaries of the approved Central Core and the North AIAs.) These mandatory AIAs restricted off-premise sales of some 34 brands of high-alcohol content, low price beer and wine products. These AIAs continue to be an important element of the City's efforts to address public safety issues resulting from chronic public inebriation.

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the AIAs, the WSLCB requires the City to produce an annual update report about them. The first report was submitted in June 2008, which compared two points in time: eighteen months prior to the AIA and eighteen months after the AIA had come into effect. The findings of the June report showed positive progress toward decreasing the impacts of chronic public inebriation in the Central Core and the North AIAs.

This year, the report is a two year progress update starting from January 2009 through December 2010. The report used available data from the Seattle Police Department (SPD) and the Seattle Fire Department (SFD). Also included are litter collection data, CPI observation data from community groups residing in the AIAs, as well as admissions data from the Dutch Shisler Sobering Center (located in downtown Seattle, within the Central Core AIA). This data helps paint a clear picture of the effect that the AIAs have in Seattle.

## SUMMARY OF SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT (SPD) DATA

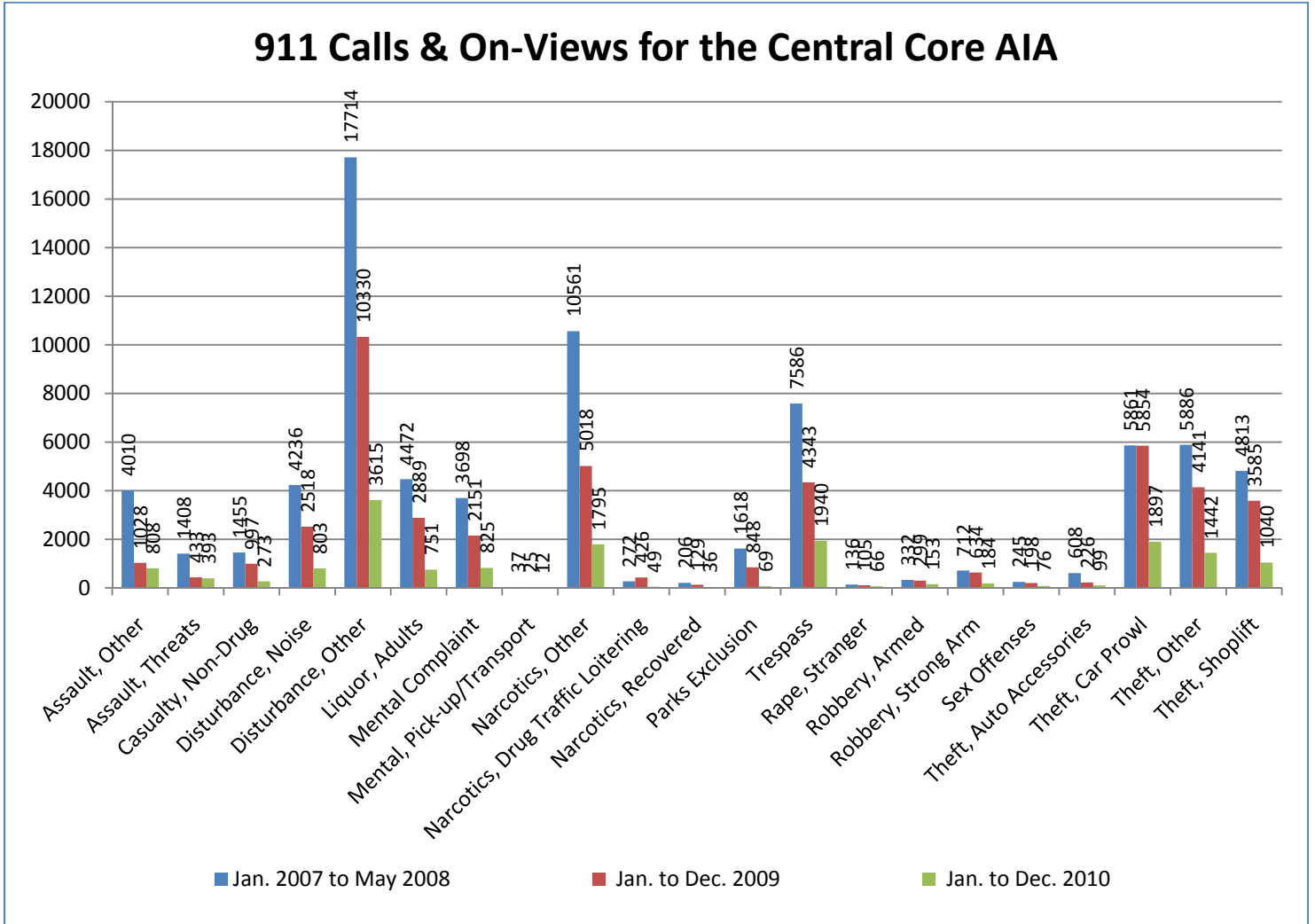
The Central Core and North AIAs have experienced a decrease in public safety incidents related to chronic public inebriants when comparing the 2009 & 2010 Call and On-View offenses data with the January 1, 2007 to May 31, 2008 data. From a public safety standpoint, the City believes that the AIA's have contributed to this reduction.

Offenses associated with chronic public inebriants include: adult liquor violations, parks exclusions, and criminal trespass. Due to intoxication, chronic public inebriants regularly committed liquor-associated violations. This included drinking in public, urinating in public, and open alcohol container infractions. Chronic public inebriants frequented city parks, particularly in Downtown Seattle, where they received park exclusion notices for their alcohol related behavior. This behavior included: drinking in public, camping, and being in the parks during closed park hours. Chronic public inebriants were frequently cited or arrested by the police department for criminal trespass when they refused to leave businesses' doorways and loading docks in the morning after passing out and sleeping there at night. For the Central core AIA, all three types of offenses have declined since May 31, 2008. For the North AIA, there did not seem to be much-change with respect to the number of adult liquor violations in 2010 from 2008. The number of Parks Exclusions offenses increased in 2010, and the number of criminal trespass offenses has decreased from 2008.

	Central Core AIA			North AIA		
	Jan '07- May'08	Jan '09 – Dec '09	Jan '10 – Dec '10	Jan '07-May'08	Jan '09 – Dec '09	Jan '10 – Dec '10
Adult Liquor Violations	4472 (avg/mth:248.4)	2889 (avg/mth:240.8)	752 (avg/mth:62.7)	349 (avg/mth:19.4)	220 (avg/mth:18.30)	237 (avg/mth:19.7)
Parks Exclusions	1618 (avg/mth:89.9)	848 (avg/mth:70.7)	69 (avg/mth:5.8)	13 (avg/mth:0.7)	11 (avg/mth:0.9)	25 (avg/mth:2.1)
Criminal Trespass	7586 (avg/mth:421.4)	4343 (avg/mth:361.9)	1940 (avg/mth161.7)	547 (avg/mth:30.4)	185 (avg/mth: 15.4)	297 (avg/mth:24.8)

Although there was an increase in Parks Exclusions Offenses in the North AIA, the overall data shows that the AIAs are reducing the impact that chronic public inebriants have on public safety in Seattle, especially in the Central Core AIA. The evidence suggests that the AIAs are meaningful, and not meaningless.

SPD Figure 1

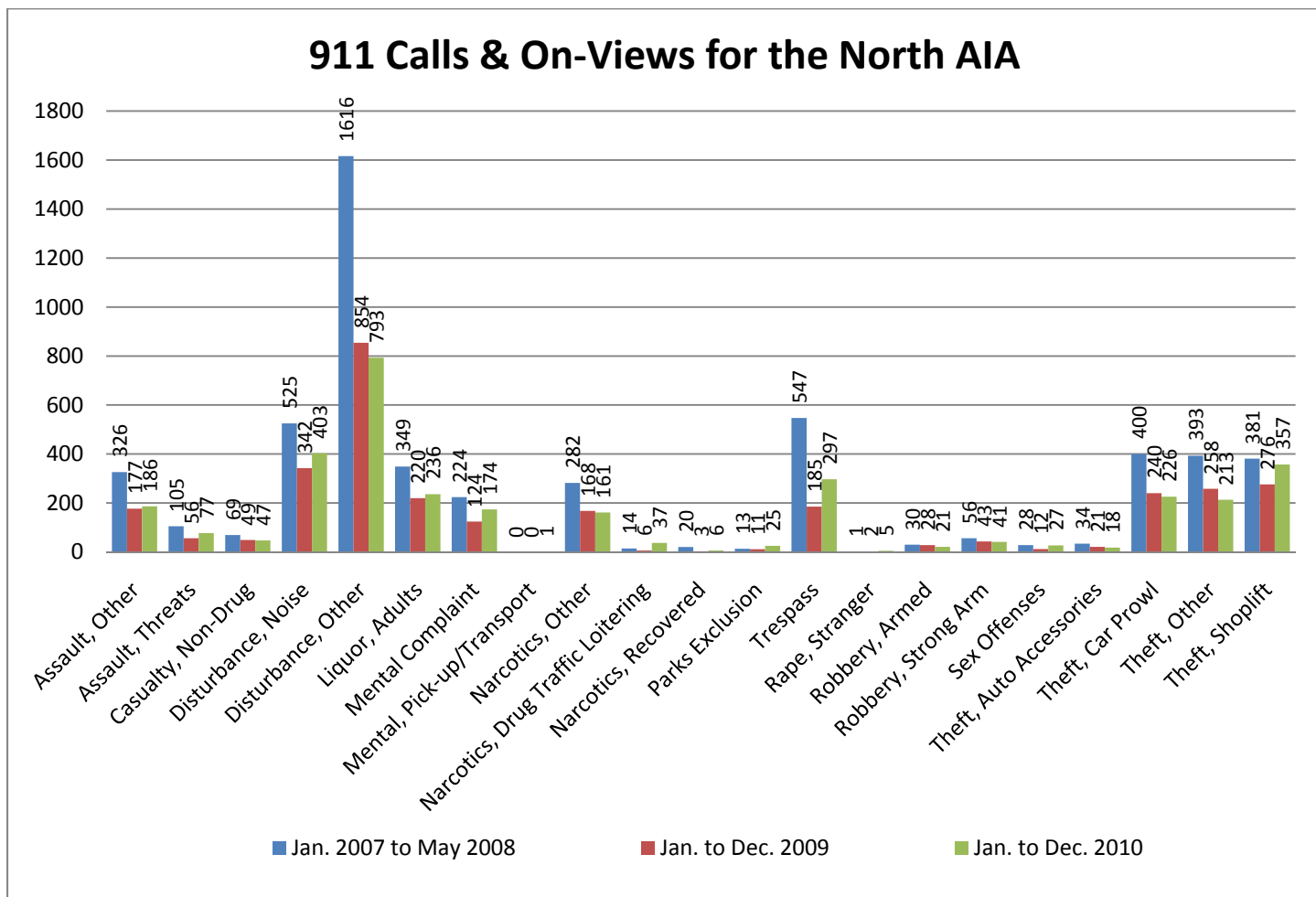


911Calls & On-Views Central Core AIA Description

SPD figure 1 shows 911 calls and SPD officer On-Views in the Central Core AIA for selected categories of crimes, all of which were street level offenses that involved some chronic public inebriants. Three of these offenses, adult liquor violations, park exclusions and trespass are often related to chronic public inebriants. Adult liquor violations declined from 4472 incidents in the 2007-2008 time period to 751 incidents in 2010, a reduction of 83% within that time period. Park exclusions declined from 1618 incidents in 2007-2008 to 69 incidents in 2010, a reduction of 96% in that time period. Trespass violations declined from 7586 incidents in 2007-2008 to 1940 incidents in 2010, a reduction of 74% in that time period.

The purpose in stating the reduction percentage here is to demonstrate that there is a decrease number of CPI related offenses throughout 2007 to 2010. It is not an accurate reflection of the actual reduction because it is a comparison of 18 month data with a 12 month data.

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 involved some chronic public inebriants. Three of these offenses, adult liquor violations, park exclusions and trespass were often related to chronic public inebriants. Adult liquor violations declined from 349 incidents in 2007-2008 to 235 incidents in 2010, a reduction of 33% in that time period. Parks exclusions increased from 13 incidents in 2007-2008 to 25 incidents in 2010, an increase of 48% in that time period. Trespass violations declined from 547 incidents in 2007-2008 to 297 incidents in 2010, a reduction of 46% in that time period.

The purpose in stating the reduction percentage here is to demonstrate that there is a decrease number of CPI related offenses throughout 2007 to 2010. It is not an accurate reflection of the actual reduction because it is a comparison of 18 month data with a 12 month data.

## SUMMARY OF ETHANOL (ETOH) RELATED EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE (EMS) CALLS, DETOX CALLS, & THE DUTCH SHISLER SOBERING CENTER ADMISSION DATA

In 2009, the Seattle Fire Department received a total of 2,446 ethanol (ETOH) related emergency medical service (EMS) calls, compared to 2,386 calls in 2010.

Also, the EMS data provides information on areas of the city that have had a high concentration of ETOHs calls. According to the 2009 and 2010 data, both years showed that there was a high density of ETOH calls (more than 40 incidents) within the Central Core AIA. The other areas that have had high ETOH concentration were the Ballard and Aurora areas but these areas are not within the AIA.

### Geographic Distribution of highest number of ETOH Calls

From Jan 2009 to December 2010, there were only a few areas of the city with high concentrations of ETOH calls (more than 20 incidents):

1. 1930 Boren Ave – (76 incidents)
2. 1811 East Lake Ave (63 incidents)
3. 517 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. (26 incidents)
4. 1431 Minor Ave. (22 incidents)
5. 2119 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. (21 incidents)

It is difficult to determine the impact of the AIAs from the EMS data alone. The AIAs are designed to deter the purchase and consumption of cheap, high alcohol content beer and wine by chronic public inebriates (CPI). However, the 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. In addition, this could involve children who have consumed alcohol. Thus, it is important to consider other studies such as the number of Seattle Police Department (SPD) detox calls, and the admission records of the Sobering Center, in addition to EMS calls.

In 2009, SPD received a total of 9,934 Detox calls compared to 2010, when only 2,966 Detox calls were received. This is a 70% reduction.

The admission data from the Dutch Shisler Sobering Center is also useful in considering the impact of AIAs. The Dutch Shisler Sobering Center is located in downtown Seattle, within the Central Core AIA. Their purpose is to serve people who are alcoholic and addicted, and who need a safe place to sleep off the effects of alcohol and/or drugs. Comparing the Center's 2010 admission data with 2009 data, there is a 15% decrease in the total number of people admitted to this sobering center.

Although the sobering center is located within the Central Core AIA, the population they served/admitted is not limited to City of Seattle residents. Thus, it is difficult to conclude a direct positive AIA impact. However, collectively, the decrease in the number of the Sobering Center admissions, along with a decrease in number of the ethanol-related emergency medical service calls, and a decrease in the number of detox calls from 2009 to 2010, show that the AIAs are working.

Dutch Shisler Sobering Center Admission data	2009 year	2010 year	Differences (%)
Total number of people admitted:	23803	20318	-3485 (15%)



## SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY-BASED EVIDENCE

A decrease of banned alcohol products, picked-up as litter, indicates a positive effect of the AIAs. For example, according to the Colman Neighborhood Association's litter data, between January and December 2009, a total of 723 alcohol products were picked up as litter in the Central Core AIA; of these items, 226 or 31% were banned items. During the same period in 2010, 425 alcohol related products were picked up as litter; only 48 or 11% were banned items.

Additionally, a positive AIA effect is particularly clear when comparing the quantity of an alcohol product recovered before and after it became a banned product. In March 2009, a list of additional cheap, high alcohol content beer/wine products was approved by the Washington State Liquor Control Board (WSLCB) to be added to the existing banned list. One example is the Icehouse beer product. Prior to the approval of adding the Icehouse beer product to the banned list (Jan to Feb of 2009), 51 Icehouse products were among the litter that was recovered. After Icehouse became an approved banned product, only 23 Icehouse products were among the litter that was recovered in the remaining ten months of 2009; in 2010, only ten (10) Icehouse products were among the litter that was recovered.

The Scientology Environmental Task Force has also provided their inventory of 2009 and 2010 Central Core AIA alcohol litter data. According to the data, two litter collections were conducted in 2009, and four litter collections in 2010. In 2009, a total of 181 alcohol products were picked up, and 21 (12%) of the 181 alcohol products were banned items. In 2010, a total of 481 alcohol products were picked up, only 39, or 8% were banned items. Since the number of collections is different from 2009 and 2010, no further analysis of this data was made.

Positive AIA impacts are also evident when reviewing the data submitted by the Metropolitan Improvement District (MID) in the Central Core AIA. The MID data reflected that alcohol activities observations declined from 2,349 incidents in 2008 to 1,653 in 2010, a reduction of 29%. The number of public urination observations has decreased from 588 in 2008 to 388 in 2010. Also, according to the MID data, the number of calls to the Sobering Van declined from 196 calls in 2008 to 125 calls in 2010, a 36% reduction.

The 2009 and 2010 community quantitative data showed progress in reducing CPI issues, and a significant reduction in alcohol-related litter. These results are, in part, attributable to the AIA instituted since November 1, 2006. With the success of the mandatory AIA implementation, it is a reasonable to assume that alcohol-related litter could lead to fewer hours spent by community organizations participating in alcohol litter collections. As evidence, this year, there were only two organizations that needed to provide the alcohol litter data for the 2009 and 2010 time periods.

Furthermore, many community support letters we received urged us to strengthen the language of the AIA and to develop a legal definition that relies upon on level of alcohol content instead of brand/product name. This is because many community members have observed new alcohol products available to CPIs that had the same characteristics – high alcohol content and low price – as the products on the banned list.

In general, there is continued community support for the AIAs and their retention. The AIAs are a critical tool to help address the impact of CPIs in City of Seattle neighborhoods. AIAs are a great example of partnership between the City and the WSLCB to address public safety problems.

City of Seattle Community Litter Log Data  
Central Core AIA  
Colman Neighborhood Association

Product Name	Size	Material	January - December		
			2009	2010	
3 Star Vodka	375 ml.	Plastic	1	2	
Absolut Citron	50 ml.	Glass		1	
Absolut Vodka	50 ml.	Glass		1	
Andre champagne	750 ml.	Glass	1		
Arejo Hornitos Tequila	50 ml.	Glass		1	
Bacardi	50 ml.	Plastic	3	5	
Bacardi Gold	50 ml.	Plastic		2	
Bacardi Mojito	12 oz.	Glass	1		
Bailey's	50 ml.	Plastic		1	
Balatore Spumonti	750 ml.	Glass	1		
Barefoot White Zinfandel	187 ml.	Glass		1	
Bartles & James malt cooler	12 oz.	Glass	2		
Bartles & James wine cooler	12 oz.	Glass		1	
Beck's	16 oz.	Can		1	
Beck's	24 oz.	Glass	4		
Belevdere Vodka	750 ml.	Glass		1	
Beyond Vodka	750 ml.	Glass	1		
Big Bear	40 oz.	Glass	5		
Boone's Farm	750 ml.	Glass	2		Banned
Bud Ice	24 oz.	Can		2	
Bud Light	12 oz.	Can	10	2	
Bud Light	16 oz.	Can	2	1	
Bud Light	24 oz.	Can	2	1	
Bud Light	12 oz.	Glass	3		
Bud Light	32 oz.	Glass	1		
Bud Lite Lime	12 oz.	Glass	4		
Budweiser	12 oz.	Can	6	6	
Budweiser	16 oz.	Can	8	2	
Budweiser	24 oz.	Can	3	5	
Budweiser	12 oz.	Glass	1		
Burnett's vodka	375 ml.	Plastic	2	1	
Burnett's vodka	750 ml.	Plastic	3	3	
Busch	12 oz.	Can	3	1	
Busch	16 oz.	Can	10	3	
Busch	24 oz.	Can	5	1	
Busch	40 oz.	Glass	6	1	
Busch Ice	24 oz.	Can	1		Banned
Busch Lite	12 oz.	Can		1	
Busch Lite	16 oz.	Can	6		
Busch Lite	24 oz.	Can	1		

Camo Black Ice	24 oz.	Can	5		Banned
Carlo Rossi merlot	1.5 liter	Glass		2	
Cerveza Sol	12 ox.	Glass	2		
Charles Shaw Shiraz	750 ml.	Glass		1	
Chivas Regal	50 ml.	Glass		1	
Christian Brothers brandy	375 ml.	Glass	2		
Christian Brothers brandy	50 ml.	Plastic	4	3	
Ciroc Vodka	750 ml.	Glass	1		
Cisco	375 ml.	Glass	2	2	Banned
Colt 45	24 oz.	Can	2	2	Banned
Columbia Winery Riesling	750 ml.	Glass		1	
Coors	12 oz.	Can	1		
Coors	24. oz.	Can	2		
Coors	12 oz.	Glass		1	
Coors Lite	12 oz.	Can	8	5	
Coors Lite	16 oz.	Can	1	2	
Coors Lite	24 oz.	Can	1		
Coors Lite	12 oz.	Glass	7	2	
Corbell Champagne	750 ml.	Glass		5	
Core Lager	24 oz.	Can	1		
Corona Extra	12 oz.	Can	1		
Corona Extra	12 oz.	Glass	22	6	
Corona Extra	24 oz	Glass	5		
Corona Lite	12 oz.	Glass	1		
Coronita	7 oz.	Glass	3		
Courvouisier	50 ml.	Glass	1	4	
Courvouisier	375 ml.	Glass	2	2	
Crown Royal	50 ml.	Plastic	1	1	
Cruzan Rum	50 ml.	Plastic		1	
Dekypers brandy	750 ml.	Glass	1		
Dekypers Peach Schnapps	375 ml.	Glass	1		
Dos Equis	12 oz.	Glass		1	
Earthquake HG Lager	24 oz.	Can		2	
EcoFriendly Vodka	50 ml.	Plastic	1		
Effen	50 ml.	Glass		4	
Evil Eye	16 oz.	Can	1		Banned
Fat Tire	12 oz.	Glass	2	1	
Fosters	25.4 oz.	Can	1		
Four Loco	23.5 oz.	Can	1	4	
Four Maxed	16 oz.	Can	2	1	
Fris Vodka	750 ml.	Glass		1	
Full Sail IPA	12 oz.	Glass	1		
Gallo Cabernet	187 ml.	Glass		1	
Gallo Chardonnay	187 ml.	Glass	8	10	
Gallo Pino Gris	187 ml.	Glass		3	
Gallo White Zinfandel	187 ml.	Glass	10	14	
Genesee	24 oz.	Can		8	
Genesee Ice	24 oz.	Can		1	

George Dickel Whiskey	50 ml.	Plastic		1	
Gordon's Dry Gin	50 ml.	Plastic	8	8	
Gordon's Vodka	50 ml.	Plastic		3	
Grey Goose Vodka	50 ml.	Glass		1	
Grey Goose Vodka	375 ml.	Glass	2		
Grey Goose Vodka	750 ml.	Glass		1	
Guinness	16 oz.	Glass		1	
Hairy Eyeball Ale	12 oz.	Glass	1		
Hard Wired	16 oz.	Can	1		
Heineken	12 oz.	Can	2	2	
Heineken	16 oz.	Can	1	5	
Heineken	12 oz.	Glass	8	10	
Heineken	22 oz.	Glass	2	1	
Heineken Light	16 oz.	Can	1		
Hennessey	50 ml.	Glass	1	2	
Hennessey	375 ml.	Glass	5	2	
Hennessey	750 ml.	Glass	1	1	
Henry Weinhardt	12 oz.	Glass	1	1	
Henry's Blue Boar	12 oz.	Glass		8	
Hornitos	50 ml.	Glass		1	
Hornsby's Cider	12 oz.	Glass	1		
Hurricane HG Lager	24 oz.	Can	2	1	
Icehouse	12 oz.	Can	15	1	Banned
Icehouse	16 oz.	Can	30	7	Banned
Icehouse	24 oz.	Can	27	2	Banned
Icehouse	12 oz.	Glass	2		Banned
Jack Daniel's whiskey	50 ml.	Plastic		1	
Jack Daniels downhome punch	16 oz.	Plastic	1	2	
Jack Daniels Lemon	16 oz.	Plastic	1		
Jim Beam	50 ml.	Plastic	1	1	
Joose	16 oz.	Can	3		Banned
Joose	23.5 oz.	Can	7		Banned
Jose Cuervo	50 ml.	Plastic	2	1	
Jose Cuervo	375 ml.	Glass		1	
Keystone	16 oz.	Can	3	1	
Keystone Lite	12 oz.	Can	2		
Keystone Lite	16. oz.	Can		1	
Keystone Lite	24 oz.	Can		14	
Late Harvest Autumn Ale	12 oz.	Glass	1		
Liquid Charge	16 oz.	Can	1		
Longhammer IPA	12 oz.	Glass	2		
Mad Dog 20/20	375 ml.	Glass		1	
Mad Dog 20/20	750 ml.	Glass	1		
MargaritaVille	50 ml.	Plastic	1		
Maxxed Four	16 oz.	Can	3		
McNaughton's	750 ml.	Plastic	1		
Mickey's Ice	24 oz.	Can	4	1	Banned
Mickey's Malt Liquor	12 oz.	Glass		1	Banned

Mickey's Malt Liquor	24 oz.	Can	5	1	Banned
Mickey's Malt Liquor	40 oz.	Glass	1	1	Banned
Mike's Cranberry Lemonade	16 oz.	Plastic	4		
Mike's Cranberry Lemonade	24 oz.	Glass	1		
Mike's Hard Lemonade	11.2 oz.	Glass	3	1	
Mike's Hard Lemonade	24 oz.	Glass		2	
Mike's Hard Lemonade	16 oz.	Plastic	1	2	
Mike's Mango	12 oz.	Glass		1	
Miller Chill	12 oz.	Glass		1	
Miller Genuine Draft	12 oz.	Can	4	4	
Miller Genuine Draft	16 oz.	Can	9	5	
Miller Genuine Draft	24 oz.	Can	5	3	
Miller Genuine Draft	12 oz.	Glass	4	5	
Miller Genuine Draft	24 oz.	Glass	2		
Miller High Life	12 oz.	Can	6	8	
Miller High Life	16 oz.	Can	12	6	
Miller High Life	24 oz.	Can	17	1	
Miller High Life	12 oz.	Glass		1	
Miller High Life	22 oz.	Glass		1	
Miller High Life	32 oz.	Glass	8	6	
Miller Lite	12 oz.	Can	1		
Miller Lite	16 oz.	Can	2		
Miller Lite	24 oz.	Can	2		
Miller Lite	12 oz.	Glass	1		
Milwaukee's Best	12 oz.	Can	2		
Milwaukee's Best	16 oz.	Can	8	10	
Milwaukee's Best	24 oz.	Can	17	14	
Milwaukee's Best Ice	16 oz.	Can	1	2	Banned
Milwaukee's Best Ice	24 oz.	Can	2		Banned
Milwaukee's Best Lite	12 oz.	Can	3		
Mirror Pond Pale Ale	22 oz.	Glass		1	
Modello Especial	12 oz.	Can	6	3	
Modello Especial	24 oz.	Can		3	
Monarch vodka	375 ml.	Plastic	1		
Moosehead	12 oz.	Can	1		
Mothership Wit Beer	12 oz.	Glass		1	
Natural Ice	12 oz.	Can		1	Banned
Natural Ice	16 oz.	Can	13		Banned
Natural Ice	24 oz.	Can	1		Banned
Natural Lite	12 oz.	Can		1	
Natural Lite	16 oz.	Can	2	3	
Natural Lite	24 oz.	Can	7	1	
Negro Modelo	12 oz.	Glass	1		
Newcastle Brown Ale	12 oz.	Glass	1		
Old English 800	16 oz.	Can	2	1	Banned
Old English 800	24 oz.	Can	14	7	Banned
Old English 800	40 oz.	Glass	3		Banned
Old English HG 800	24 oz.	Can	1	2	Banned

Olympia	12 oz	Can	1	2	
Olympia	16 oz.	Can		1	
Orval Trappist Ale	12 oz.	Glass		1	
Pabst Blue Ribbon	12 oz.	Can	20	11	
Pabst Blue Ribbon	16 oz.	Can	2	3	
Pabst Blue Ribbon	24 oz.	Can	7	5	
Pabst Blue Ribbon	40 oz.	Glass		4	
Paul Masson	375 ml.	Glass	2		
Pearl Vodka	750 ml.	Glass	1		
Petron tequila	50 ml.	Glass	1		
Pike's Naughty Nelly	12 oz.	Glass		1	
Pinnacle vodka	50 ml.	Glass	1		
Porter's Rum	187 ml.	Plastic	1		
Potter's Gin	750 ml.	Glass	1		
Potter's Vodka	375 ml.	Glass		1	
Potter's Vodka	750 ml.	Glass	1		
Potter's Vodka	375 ml.	Plastic	2	4	
Powder Hound Winter Ale	12 oz.	Glass	1		
Prince Alexis Vodka	375 ml.	Plastic		2	
R&R whiskey	375 ml.	Glass	1	1	
Rainier	12 oz.	Can	8	4	
Rainier	16 oz.	Can	3	2	
Rainier	24 oz.	Can	3	4	
Red Dog	24 oz.	Can	1		Banned
Redhook	12 oz.	Glass		1	
Red Stripe	16 oz.	Can		1	
Remy Martin VSOP	375 ml.	Glass	2		
Rolling Rock	16 oz.	Can		1	
Sapporo	12 oz.	Glass	1		
Schlitz high gravity	24 oz.	Can	6		
Schmidt	12 oz.	Can	2	3	
Seagram's Escapes	12 oz.	Glass	1	1	
Seagram's Gin	750 ml.	Glass	1		
Seagram's whiskey	50 ml.	Plastic		1	
Sierra Nevada Pale Ale	12 oz.	Glass	1	2	
Sineann Chardonnay	750ml.	Cans	1		
Skyy vodka	50 ml.	Plastic	2		
Smirnoff Ice	11.2 oz.	Glass	1	1	
Smirnoff Ice	22 oz.	Glass	5	1	
Smirnoff Ice	330 ml.	Glass	1		
Smirnoff vodka	50 ml.	Plastic	9	3	
Smirnoff vodka	750 ml.	Plastic		1	
Snowcap Seasonal Pyramid	12 oz.	Glass	1		
Sparks	12 oz.	Can		1	
Sparks	16 oz.	Can	6	6	
Sparks	24 oz.	Can	1		
Southern Comfort	50 ml.	Plastic		1	
Steel Reserve 211	12 oz.	Can	1	1	Banned

Steel Reserve 211	16 oz.	Can	3	1	Banned
Steel Reserve 211	24 oz.	Can	32	6	Banned
Steel Reserve 211	22 oz.	Glass	1		Banned
Stolichnaya vodka	375 ml.	Glass	1		
Stolichnaya vodka	750 ml.	Glass	2		
St. Pauli Girl	12 oz.	Glass		1	
Sutter Home	187 ml.	Plastic	2	5	
Sutter Home Chardonnay	187 ml.	Plastic		1	
Sutter Home Merlot	187 ml.	Plastic		1	
Tanqueray	750 ml.	Glass	1		
Tecate	12 oz.	Can	4	2	
Tecate	24 oz.	Can	1		
The Club Manhattan	200 ml.	Can	2		
Tilt 8.0	16 oz.	Can	44	9	Banned
Total Domination IPA	22 oz.	Glass		1	
Turning Leaf cabernet	187 ml.	Glass	1	1	
Vendage chardonnay	500 ml.	Plastic		1	
Vendage white zinfandel	500ml.	Plastic		1	
White Sand Rum	50 ml.	Glass		1	
VSOP	50 ml.	Glass	3		
Woodbridge Merlot	187 ml.	Glass		1	
Yukon Jack	50 ml.	Plastic	6		

**TOTAL PRODUCTS FOUND**

723

425

## Banned Products

226

48

31.26%

11.29%

**City of Seattle Community Litter Log Data Cont.  
Central Core AIA additional data - Scientology Environmental Task Force**

Product Name	Size	Material	July & Nov. 2009	Feb, July, Sept, Nov 2010
3 Star Vodka	375 ml	plastic		1
8 Seconds	50 ml			1
Absolut Vodka	50 ml.	Glass	1	1
Absolut Vodka	750 ml.	Glass	1	
Admiral Nelson's Rum	50 ml	plastic	1	
Admiral Nelson's Rum	750 ml	Glass		1
Aftershock	50 ml			1
Amstel White	12 oz	glass	1	
Bacardi	750 ml.	Glass	1	2
Bacardi	50 ml.	Plastic		4
Bacardi Gold	50 ml.	Plastic		7
Bacardi Limon	750 ml	Glass		1
Bacardi Mojito	12 oz	Glass		1

Baileys	50 ml	plastic	1	1
Barbarossa	750 ml	Glass		1
Barefoot	200 ml	Glass		1
Bass	568 ml	glass	1	
Beck's	12 oz.	Glass	1	
Blue Moon	12 oz	Glass	1	2
Bud Ice	24 oz.	Can	3	
Bud Light	12 oz.	Can	5	22
Bud Light	24 oz.	Can	1	3
Bud Light	12 oz.	Glass		10
Bud Light Lime	12 oz	can	1	
Budweiser	12 oz.	Can	8	18
Budweiser	16 oz.	Can	2	16
Budweiser	24 oz.	Can		3
Budweiser	12 oz.	Glass		1
Budweiser	48 oz	Glass		1
Busch	16 oz.	Can	2	14
Busch	40 oz	Glass	1	3
Busch Lite	12 oz.	Can	7	4
Busch Lite	16 oz.	Can		1
Canadian Alpine Whiskey	750 ml	Glass		1
Canadian Club	50 ml			1
Canadian Mist	375 ml	Plastic		1
Canadian Woods	375 ml	Plastic		1
Captain Morgan's Rum	750 ml.	Glass		2
Carlo Rossi	750 ml	Glass	1	1
Carta Blanca	12 oz	glass	1	
Castillo Gold Rum	40 oz	glass	1	
Coors	12 oz.	Glass		2
coors	24 oz	can	1	3
coors light	16 oz	can	1	3
Coors Lite	12 oz.	Can	7	14
Coors Lite	24 oz	Can		1
Core Lager	24 oz.	Can	2	
Corona Extra	12 oz.	Glass	7	16
Corona Extra	24 oz	Glass	1	
Corona Light	12 oz	Glass	2	
Cruzan	50 ml	Plastic		1
Double Dog	32 oz.	Glass	1	
Drifter Pale Ale	22 oz	glass	1	
E&J Vsop Brandy	375 ml	Glass		2
Earthquake	24 oz	Can		8
Effen Vodka	50 ml	Glass		1
Fat Tire	12 oz.	Glass		2
Firefly Raspberry	50 ml			1
Four Loko	24 oz	Can		8
Four Maxed	16 oz			1
Gallo Chardonnay	187 ml.	Glass		1



Genesee Beer	16 oz			1	
George Killians	12 oz	glass	2		
Gordon's Dry Gin	50 ml.	Plastic		2	
Gordon's Vodka	50 ml.	Plastic	2	3	
Grey Goose Vodka	50 ml	Glass		1	
Guinness	22 oz.	Glass	2		
Guinness	12 oz	glass	1		
Guinness	14.9 oz	Can		2	
Heineken	12 oz.	Can		1	
Heineken	12 oz.	Glass	2	5	
Heineken	22 oz.	Glass		1	
Heineken	16 oz	Can		1	
Hennessey	750 ml.	Glass	1	1	
Henry Reinhardt	12 oz.	Glass		6	
Henry Weinhardts	12 oz			1	
Hurricane HG Lager	24 oz.	Can	1		
Icehouse	12 oz.	Can		3	Banned
Icehouse	16 oz.	Can		10	Banned
Icehouse	24 oz.	Can		1	Banned
Inglebrook Chardonay				1	
Inversion	12 oz	Glass		1	
Jack Daniels	16 oz.	Plastic		1	
Jack Daniels	375 ml	Glass	1	1	
Jagermeister	50 ml			4	
Jim beam	50 ml	plastic	1		
Joose	22.5 oz.	Can		2	Banned
Jose Cuervo	50 ml.	Plastic		1	
Kahlua	50 ml.	Plastic		2	
Keystone	24 oz	can	1		
Keystone	16 oz	can	1	9	
Keystone Light	12 oz	can		5	
King Fish Cabernet	750 ml	Glass		1	
Kokanee	12 oz	glass	1	4	
Longboard	12 oz			1	
Makers Mark	50 ml	plastic	1		
Margaritaville Tequila				1	
Mickey's Malt Liquor	12 oz.	Glass		1	Banned
Mickey's Malt Liquor	24 oz.	Can		1	Banned
Mickey's Malt Liquor	22 oz.	Glass			
Mickey's Malt Liquor	40 oz.	Glass	1		Banned
Mike's Hard Lemonade	11.2 oz.	Glass	1	4	
Mike's Hard Lemonade	24 oz.	Glass	1	1	
Miller Genuine Draft	12 oz.	Can	2	2	
Miller Genuine Draft	16 oz.	Can		12	
Miller Genuine Draft	24 oz.	Can	1		
Miller Genuine Draft	12 oz.	Glass		2	
Miller High Life	12 oz.	Can		1	
Miller High Life	16 oz.	Can	10	2	

Miller High Life	24 oz.	Can	2	1	
Miller High Life	32 oz.	Glass		1	
Miller Light	16 oz	can	1	1	
Miller Light	12 oz	can		7	
Milwaukees	24 oz	can	3	3	
Milwaukees Best	16 oz	can	2	2	Banned
Mirror Pond	12 oz	glass	6		
Modello Especial	12 oz.	Glass	1	1	
Modello Especial	12 oz	Can		1	
Molson Golden	12 oz	Glass		2	
Molson Ice	24 oz	Can		2	
Monarch Vodka	375 ml			2	
Montego Bay	375 ml	plastic		1	
Natural Ice	12 oz.	Can	1		Banned
Natural Ice	16 oz	can	2	2	Banned
Natural Light	12 oz	Can	2	1	
Natural Light	24 oz	Can	2		
New Amsterdam Gin	50 ml			2	
New Amsterdam Gin	32 oz.	Glass	1		
New Castle	12 oz	Glass	1	1	
Nugan Estate	750 ml	Glass		1	
Old English 800	16 oz.	Can		1	Banned
Old English 800	24 oz.	Can	2	1	Banned
Old English 800	40 oz.	Glass			
Old English HG 800	24 oz.	Can	1		
Pabst Blue Ribbon	12 oz.	Can	3	21	
Pabst Blue Ribbon	16 oz.	Can	1	10	
Pabst Blue Ribbon	40 oz	Glass		5	
Pabst Blue Ribbon	24 oz	Can		6	
Paul Masson	12 oz	glass	1		
Peroni Nastro Azzuro	12 oz	Glass		1	
Pilsner Urqel	12 oz	Glass		1	
Pipeline	12 oz	Glass		1	
Pinnacle Vodka	500 ml	plastic	1		
Potter's Vodka	375 ml.	Glass	2	9	
Prince Alexis vodka	750 ml	glass	1		
Pyramid Fling	12 oz	Glass		2	
Rainier	24 oz	can	2	3	
Rainier	12 oz	can	3	3	
Rainier	16 oz	Can		2	
Red Hook	12 oz	glass	1	2	
Red Oval	12 oz			1	
Red Stag	50 ml	plastic		5	
Remy Martin Champagne	750 ml.	Glass		1	
Rivet Catcher	500 ml	glass	1		
Rolling Rock	12 oz	Can	1	2	
Ronno	750 ml	glass	1		
Rumple Minzel	50 ml	plastic		3	

Samuel Adams	40 oz	glass	1		
Sapporo	22 oz	Can		1	
Schlitz	24 oz			2	
Seagrams 7	50 ml	plastic	1		
Session	8 oz	glass	1		
Skyy Vodka	50 ml	Glass		1	
Smirnoff Citrus	16 oz.	Glass	1		
Smirnoff Ice	11.2 oz.	Glass	2	2	
Smirnoff Ice	22 oz.	Glass		1	
Smirnoff Vodka	50 ml.	Plastic	2	9	
Smirnoff Vodka	375 ml			2	
Smirnoff Xbt	16 oz	Can	1		
Snowcap Ale	24 oz	Glass		1	
Sol	355 ml	Glass		1	
Sparks	16 oz.	Can	1	4	
Sparks	13 oz			4	
St. Pauli Girl	12 oz.	Glass		1	
Steel Reserve 211	16 oz.	Can		3	Banned
Steel Reserve 211	24 oz.	Can	3	4	Banned
Steel Reserve 211	22 oz.	Glass		1	Banned
Stella Artois	12 oz			1	
Stolichnaya	50 ml	plastic	1	1	
Sutter Home	8 oz	Glass	1		
Sutter Home	187 ml.	Plastic		2	
Sutter Home	150 ml	Glass		1	
Syrah	750 ml	Glass		1	
Tanqueray	250 ml			1	
Tecate	12 oz.	Can		5	
The Club	200 ml	Can	1	1	
Thunderhead IPA - Pyramid	12 oz.	Glass		2	
Tilt 6.6	16 oz.	Can	6	5	Banned
Tilt 8.0	16 oz.	Can	4	2	Banned
Trumer Pils	12 oz			1	
Tuscany	750ml	Glass		1	
Twisted Tea	24 oz	can	2		
Widmer Brothers	12 oz	glass	4		
Wild Turkey	50 ml	plastic	1	1	
Woodridge Chardonnay	8 oz	glass	1	2	
Woodridge White	187 ml.	Glass		1	
Vendange	500 ml	plastic		2	
Yellow Tail	750 ml	Glass		1	
Yukon Jack	50 ml.	Plastic	4	11	
<b>TOTAL PRODUCTS FOUND</b>			<b>181</b>	<b>481</b>	
Banned Products			21 12%	39 8%	

**Activity Code Comparison Summary**  
**From Jan 01, 2008 thru Dec 31, 2008**  
**to Jan 01, 2010 thru Dec 31, 2010**  
 All Codes , All Ambassadors , All Sectors

<b>All Sectors</b>				
Activity Code	Description	1/1/08 thru 12/31/08	1/1/10 thru 12/31/10	Percent Change
101	911 Crime Report	120	142	18%
102	Drug Activity Observed	1410	1676	18%
103	Alcohol Activity Observed	2349	1653	-29%
104	Public Urination Observed	588	388	-34%
105	Trespass Observed	16704	20311	21%
106	Illegal Vendor Observed	247	270	9%
107	Merchant Request for Services	0	21	---%
109	Protest Support of SPD	6	9	50%
110	Pedestrian Interference / Sit & Lie Approach	11744	14477	23%
112	Panhandling Observed	5799	10703	84%
114	Alley Patrol	48161	43396	-9%
115	Move Along	1859	2468	32%
116	Narcotic Shake	1087	373	-65%
117	DOC Active	426	128	-69%
118	Narcotic Arrest	18	24	33%
119	Human Welfare Check	55	128	132%
120	Approach Sleeper	688	769	11%
121	Provide Presence	57	183	221%
122	Ride Through	1083	2074	91%
123	Felony DOC Arrest	400	88	-78%
201	Escort Provided	585	742	26%
202	Directions Inside MID	153240	198535	29%
204	Directions to Govt/Service	1	0	---%
205	Directions Outside MID	21240	30289	42%
212	Transit/Bus Information Provided	36076	57880	60%
301	Human Service Contact & Referral	4602	4343	-5%
302	Human Service Referral Provided	1	0	---%
303	911 Called for Sobering Unit Van	196	125	-36%
304	911 Called for Medical Assistance	110	103	-6%
305	Reunited with support group	3	20	566%
306	Sheltered	16	8	-50%
307	Employed	9	2	-77%
308	ID card/Birth Certificate	2	19	850%
309	Connected with Case Manager	9	5	-44%
310	Medical Treatment	10	4	-60%
311	Connected to VA Services	1	0	---%
312	Connected with Youth Outreach	1	12	1,100%
313	Completed housing referral screening	15	0	---%
314	Provided care bag/hygiene	0	32	---%
315	Connected with animal care svcs	0	8	---%

316	Partnership building	28	51	82%
401	Merchant Handout Delivered	87	72	-17%
402	Merchant Introduction of MID	22756	20030	-11%
404	Public Introduction of MID	41397	37117	-10%
501	DA Referral - for clean team	2045	1867	-8%
502	DA Referral - Graffiti on Public Property	0	1	---%
601	Graffiti Removal - Private Property	446	514	15%
602	Graffiti Removal - Public Property	19342	19688	1%
603	Trash Bucket Emptied	1061979	471147	-55%
604	Trash Can Top Off	10563	2	-99%
608	Alley Cleaning	727	814	11%
612	Human Waste Removal	6430	7956	23%
613	Illegal Dumping Reports	8287	4123	-50%
614	Pressure Washing	89	77	-13%
615	Leaf Pick-Up	212923	192442	-9%
620	Big Belly	5	275755,040%	
901	New Storefront Business	77	92	19%
902	Closed Storefront Business	47	72	53%
903	Empty Alcohol Container	5641	N/A	---%
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>1,701,787</b>	<b>1,150,230</b>	

## Alcohol Impact Area Community Testimonials and Support Letters

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

### **Belltown Community Council**

**To:** Dumpys, Christa

**From:** Elizabeth Campbell

**Sent:** Friday, June 24, 2011 4:36 PM

Bernie Agor Matsuno, Acting Director  
Seattle Department of Neighborhoods  
PO Box 94649  
Seattle, WA 98124-4649

Dear Ms. Matsuno:

I am writing today to represent the Belltown Community Council's support of the continuation of November 2006 Central Core and North Alcohol Impact Areas. Restrictions on the off-premises sales of low price, high-alcohol content beer and wine products help to keep the level of public intoxication and resultant violence from being overwhelming to our community's resources. Our high density living, the number of visitors and outreach agencies require a careful balance. Seattle police, agency case managers and dedicated residents work hard to keep litter and noise levels within a range that allows for quality of life for all.

Chronic Public Inebriates impact our neighborhood by creating loud and sometimes violent noise disruptions throughout the day and late at night, litter often includes cans and bottles purchased and drunk, broken glass and occasional spots where a drinker has become ill on our streets and sidewalks. Several community groups clean up our walkways: our resources for this activity are stretched, so, by continuing the existing restrictions on fortified alcohol, the City of Seattle will be helping us to keep our neighborhood as calm, peaceable and clean as possible.

Belltown Community Council represents the interests of those who work and live in Belltown, we work collaboratively with a number of smaller local organizations, and are happy to be of assistance in co-creating and maintaining a balanced, vibrant neighborhood. Any questions you have on this matter can be directed to me through our website Belltown CC. org or by telephone (206)240-1004.

Thank you,

Elizabeth Campbell,  
President, BCC

\*\*\*\*\*

Bernie Agor Matsuno, Acting Director  
Seattle Department of Neighborhoods  
PO Box 94649  
Seattle, WA 98124-4649

11 June 2011

Dear Ms. Agor Matsuno,

I am writing in vigorous support of the Alcohol Impact Area program, and to strongly advocate for its continuation and extension in the Central Core area (including Capitol Hill).

I have lived for the past six years in the lower Capitol Hill (Pike/Pine below Broadway) area. During that time, I've observed the ebb and flow of the neighborhood, including seeing mini-markets and bodegas come and go and change ownership. One thing has been constant: when mini-markets sell cheap tall boys (large, single cans of beer), they attract and retain chronic public inebriates.


In the past 6-8 months, one of the markets in our neighborhood has changed ownership. They have switched their product mix to aggressively serve the low end, including selling 91 cent tall boys of high-alcohol beer. Sure enough, they have attracted a crowd of chronic public inebriates (CPIs).

The CPIs do not tend to stray far from the market. In fact, they often sleep, both day and night, in the parking garages and doorways, or occasionally the sidewalks and in the bushes and landscaping, of a 1-2 block radius around the market. Multiple women living in my building have expressed to me that they feel unsafe as a result.

There are certain doorways and walkways that, by virtue of offering some seclusion, have been made into de facto campsites and toilets now in our neighborhood. I also have witnessed drug hand-to-hands and car prowls during daylight. The problem has gotten markedly worse in the past 6-8 months, coinciding with the change in ownership and product mix at our local mini-market.

Please, please keep the AIA program going and consider its extension to a broader list of beverages (or a legal definition that does not rely upon brand names). It is clear that the beverage producers or distributors are finding end-runs around the exclusion list.

Very truly yours,

  
Randall Lucas  
815 First Ave #191  
Seattle WA 98104

# **The Uptown Alliance**

**3227 13th Ave West, Seattle WA 98119 296.273-2049**

June 19, 2011

Bernie Agor Matsuno, Acting Director  
Seattle Department of Neighborhoods  
PO Box 94649  
Seattle, WA 98124-4649

At the July 14 meeting of The Uptown Alliance a motion was approved to send this letter of support for the Alcohol Impact Area Program in the Uptown Urban Center. We also support the continuation of the Central Core and the North AIA elements of this program.

Chronic public inebriates have in the past used local Uptown Urban Center food and alcohol markets to purchase the single servings of fortified alcoholic drinks. In 2005 the Uptown Alliance worked closely with the City and Washington State Liquor Control Board to survey/count discarded containers. Our members testified to City Council in support of the AIA and visited local retailers to inform them of the program. Chronic public inebriates create a negative atmosphere in our "Heart of Uptown" retail core visited annually by over 12 million guests of Seattle Center. The AIA program begun in 2005 helped mitigated that effect. In 2012 The Seattle Center's 50th anniversary celebration of the 1962 World's Fair deserves an inviting Uptown neighborhood. In this recessionary period it is important to continue this mitigation.

One unintended consequence of the successful AIA program in the Uptown Urban Center has been to shift the purchase by chronic inebriates of fortified drinks to the mini-market on Queen Anne Avenue North in the Queen Anne Residential Urban Village on Queen Anne Hill. We support the Queen Anne Community Council in their request to include that urban village in the AIA program.

The Uptown Alliance is working with the Greater Queen Anne Chamber of Commerce to mitigate urban blight indications in Queen Anne's retail districts. We regard the AIA program as necessary part of our efforts to prepare the Uptown Urban Center for success in 21<sup>st</sup> century retail.

While the loss of our Magnolia/Queen Anne Neighborhood Service Center makes it more difficult for the Alliance and other local groups to organize support for DON programs, we are committed to helping DON make the AIA program a continuing success. For our volunteers to be effective we request: 1. provide us with the current product list of banned beverages, 2. confirm the hours during which the AIA applies, and 3. provide us with the name and contact information for the City staff

**A steward of the Queen Anne Plan**



person managing the AIA program. Please support us by continuing our Alcohol Impact Area program which has produced good benefits for our “heart of Uptown” retail core.

The Uptown Alliance is the civic organization for the Uptown Urban Center. The Alliance has recently brought its membership up to 40 plus residents and stakeholders.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Coney". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

John Coney, Co-President

cc: Christa Dumpys, District Coordinator

Robert Nellams, Director, Seattle Center

Mary Chapman, Greater Queen Anne Chamber of Commerce

Ellen Monrad, President, Queen Anne Community Council

619 5<sup>th</sup> Ave West Unit 303  
Seattle WA 98119  
June 18, 2011

Bernie Matsuno  
Acting Director, Dept of Neighborhoods  
P O Box 94649  
Seattle WA 98124-4649

Dear Bernie,


I am Secretary of the Uptown Alliance and just completed the official letter of support for the AIA program in the Uptown Urban Center. While drafting the letter approved by the members of the Alliance, I have come up with my own personal observations that I need to provide to you. From my personal files on the AIA since 2003, I found "Report on Alcohol Impact Areas in Uptown Urban Center dated January 24, 2008. I'm attaching a copy of that report.

In addition I want to repeat that I find the small, plastic "airplane" size serving of liquor very frequently littering Uptown. It seems inconsistent for the City and State Liquor Control Board to allow sales of these single serving sources of high alcohol content, but to ban those products on the list. Please put this on your list for future discussions with WLCB.

I need to have an up to date statement of authority on the hours during which the banned items can be sold. I will be visiting local retailers and need the hours, plus the most current list of products. Am I correct that the ban applies only to the single serve cans of all products? Anyone, at any time can buy a six pack of the banned products.

Since the initial implementation of AIA, the introduction and marketing of "juice" drinks and "energy" drinks containing alcohol have increased. Perhaps the higher price for these products keeps them out of reach of one segment of our population, but those who can afford them are also often chronic public inebriates. I am aware that other agencies are tracking the impact of these beverages. I urge DON and the City to pay attention to these products.

Sincerely,



Jean Sundborg

Report on Alcohol Impact Area in Uptown Urban Center  
To Whom It May Concern:

This is from Jean and Pierre Sundborg residents of 619 5th Ave West, Seattle.

For the past 15 years we have both walked daily through out Uptown. Prior to the initiation of AIA, we saw, counted, and picked up too many discarded aluminum beer cans, liquor bottles, mini-bottles, and a few "juice cans.". We also encountered obviously intoxicated "street" people morning, afternoon, and evening. We have made reports from the Uptown Alliance via the Queen Anne Neighborhood Service Center staff, that provided photographs, container counts, and summary of visits to local retailers.

As of January 2008, we are pleased to report many fewer intoxicated people during the daylight hours. We still find discarded aluminum beer cans of the "blue and silver" design that are usually "Ice House" or a similar brand, sold as singles at local retailers. One significant change is the greatly increased number of "juice drink cans that contain, for example, 6% alcohol. The cans are often black with bright orange and green lettering. We believe a new product has appeared on market since AIA was in place. This product is not on the banned list that I've been working with, and therefore, is purchased for the 6% content by all ages and stages of alcoholism.

I rarely see a discarded hard liquor container, such as a vodka bottle, but still see a few of the mini-bottles sold by our WA State store on First Ave North.

When I last checked the Mercer Mini Mart to see what brand names are for sale in their locked cooler, none of the banned products was available. (The juice with alcohol products were available.)

On about December 1, 2007, Christa Dumpys, QA/Magnolia Neighborhood Service Coordinator, and I and observed an unusual number of empty alcohol containers in the plantings surrounding 157 Roy Street where our Uptown Neighborhood Center was located. I had been cleaning up alcohol trash for the past five years during the time the Uptown Alliance was co-located at 157 Roy Street. She agreed to take photographs to be submitted to AIA decision makers.

I understand that the City prefers a break down by first half of year and second half, but I am not able to make that separation. I personally invested so many volunteer hours testifying in favor of AIA, writing letters and emails, collecting and counting cans that I am no longer willing to do this exacting type of observation. I also admit a very personally painful negative attitude toward all alcohol products because our own dearly beloved, functioning late *stage* ~~stage~~ alcoholic daughter died on August 5, 2007.

I conclude by saying, YES, the AIA has made significant improvements in the safety, cleanliness, and aesthetics of Uptown. It is imperative that the AIA be kept in place, and that the City continue to assign a staff person to be the contact person for citizen activists such as Pierre and I. Since Jordan Royer departed for his job at the Port of Seattle, I've never been informed, nor read who is the AIA contact. Neighborhood volunteers who are willing to be the eyes-on-the-street work must know whom to report to at City. Christa Dumpys has done a fine job of relaying information between City and citizens, but I personally like to know "where the buck stops" on matters such as the AIA.

Thank you for this opportunity to report on the AIA in the Uptown Urban Center.  
Jean Sundborg, Vice President for Outreach of the Uptown Alliance. The Uptown Alliance is a neighborhood plan stewardship organization.

June 22, 2011



Seattle Chinatown  
International District  
Preservation and  
Development Authority

Bernie Agor Matsuno  
Seattle Department of Neighborhoods  
PO Box 94649  
Seattle, WA 98124-4649

Re: Retention of Alcohol Impact Areas (AIAs).

Dear Ms. Matsuno:

I am writing to support the retention of the Alcohol Impact Areas (AIA). In 1995, Seattle Chinatown International District Preservation and Development Authority (SCIDpda) sponsored the Community Action Partnership (CAP), a unique partnership between the Seattle Police Department and the Chinatown International District community. CAP implemented some of the early voluntary "good neighbor agreements" with businesses selling fortified wine and other high-alcohol content products. The 2006 creation of AIAs was the result of several neighborhoods, the City of Seattle and the State of Washington collaborating to combat problematic businesses selling high-alcohol content products.

In 1991, it was a daily and common occurrence for our staff to see chronic public inebriates in and around Hing Hay Park. They dominated the landscape of the park through their presence and behavior. The AIA provided a sustainable change that is apparent today. It is now very uncommon to find someone passed out in a park. We can also see and smell the positive impact of the AIA. Cans and bottle litter and public urination are no longer the common clean-up throughout the neighborhood. More importantly, the absence of negative behavior gave way to the opportunity for positive activity. Hing Hay Park and Children's Park are now more actively used by residents and visitors. It is a more common occurrence to see people enjoying music or eating their lunch in the parks.

I urge you to strengthen the language of the AIA. The AIAs restrict off-premises sales of some 34 brands of high-alcohol content, low price beer and wine products. The specificity of the AIA created loop holes for manufacturers and distributors.

SCIDpda's mission is to preserve, promote and develop the Chinatown International District as a vibrant community and unique ethnic neighborhood. I urge you to retain the AIAs and revise its language so it continues to be a strong tool for our community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Maiko", with a large, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Maiko K. Winkler-Chin  
Executive Director

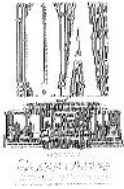
P 206.624.8929  
F 206.467.6376

409 Maynard Ave S  
Suite 200  
Seattle, WA 98104

P.O. Box 3302  
Seattle, WA 98114

[www.SCIDpda.org](http://www.SCIDpda.org)





*Greater Queen Anne Chamber of Commerce*  
*In the heart of Seattle*

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June 22, 2011

Bernie Agor Matsuno, Acting Director  
Seattle Department of Neighborhoods  
P.O. Box 94649  
Seattle, WA 98124-4649

RE: Alcohol Impact Area Program

Dear Mr. Matsuno:

The Board of the Greater Queen Anne Chamber of Commerce supports the continuation of the Alcohol Impact Area Program in the Central Core and North Alcohol Impacts Areas (AIAs).

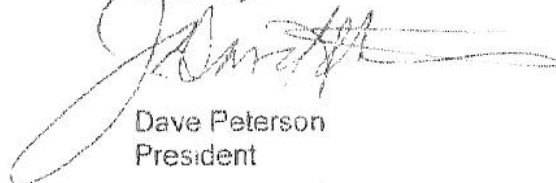
For years our Chamber has worked with local organizations such as the Uptown Alliance and the Church of Scientology Environmental Task Force to mitigate situations in Queen Anne's retail areas such as graffiti, litter control and the problems associated with chronic inebriates. We've appreciated the AIA program and have seen its positive effects in our community.

We also support the Queen Anne Community Council's request to extend the AIA program to include the Queen Anne Residential Urban Village and hope you will seriously consider this.

Christa Dumpys, our DON Neighborhood Coordinator, has played a key role over the years in ensuring that we are well briefed on the AIA program, that collection of alcohol litter data is done routinely and that we know the benefits of the program as well.

The Greater Queen Anne Chamber of Commerce is a group of business people working together to make the Queen Anne area a safer, better and more prosperous community through cooperation, communication and representation.

Sincerely,



Dave Peterson  
President

DP/ap

---

100 Crockett St. Seattle, WA 98109 206.283.6876  
qachamber.org contact@qachamber.org

June 23, 2011

Bernie Agor Matsuno, Acting Director  
Seattle Department of Neighborhoods  
PO Box 94649  
Seattle, WA 98124-4649

Dear Director Matsuno,

As a member of the Colman Neighborhood Association, I am writing to you in support of the Seattle Central Core Alcohol Impact Area. Our neighborhood, which is located on the east side of Judkins Park and north of the old Colman School, began petitioning the city for alcohol sales restrictions in March 2003. The implementation of the AIA in 2007 went a long way toward reducing the problem behavior we experienced in this neighborhood, but as new alcoholic products are introduced, the problems escalate again. That is why many of many neighbors and I are supportive of retaining the AIA restrictions and updating the excluded products list regularly, along with enforcement.

Problems we witness that are directly attributed to the sale of these alcohol products include: litter, broken glass, discarded cans, public drinking, trespassing, unsanitary public urination and defecation, aggressive panhandling, attraction of prostitution and drug dealing (both are constant on my block), illegal drug use, speeding and erratic driving, motor vehicle accidents, car prowls, theft and burglary, domestic disputes, noise complaints, fights, and drunks passed out in our garden.

Indirectly, these problems contribute to a neighborhood blight that is difficult to measure but affects us every day: gang activity such as shootings and assaults, muggings, graffiti, noise disturbances, vandalism, empty lots that attract criminal activity but which developers shun because of the lack of safety, and residents who barricade themselves in their homes and lose contact with neighbors, which destroys a sense of community.

In the last few years, with the assistance of the AIA, dozens of neighbors in our community have banded together to combat crime with projects such as planting street trees, landscaping parking strips and traffic circles and conducting monthly litter patrols. We have reclaimed some sense of community safety, and we even have young families with children moving here now. We are very proud of our accomplishments, but we need help to make any further progress in improving our quality of life.

We don't pick up nearly as many glass alcohol containers as we have in the past, but the volume of malt liquor cans discarded on the street by chronic public inebriates is growing again with the availability of new products at our neighborhood stores. Our regular monthly inventory of alcohol products collected during litter patrols confirms this problem. The drug dealing and prostitution is escalating at the same time, and I still regularly witness drunks tossing beer cans out of their cars and chronic public inebriates urinating behind my house.

I understand that the AIA is not the answer by itself, but making access to alcohol inconvenient does provide some leverage to start moving those who need help toward reducing their consumption, as well as reducing the undesirable behavior and criminal activity that is attracted by the magnet of cheap, high-alcohol-content products.

Thank you for your review of the AIA. We hope you will continue to support this valuable tool for improving public safety and quality of life in our neighborhood.

Sincerely,

Grace Reamer  
Colman Neighborhood Association  
803 24th Ave. S.  
Seattle, WA 98144  
(206) 296-0331 work  
(206) 324-2657 home  
[gvreamer@aol.com](mailto:gvreamer@aol.com)

June 24, 2011

Bernie Matsuno, Director  
Seattle Department of Neighborhoods  
PO Box 94649  
Seattle, WA 98124-4649

Re: Support for Alcohol Impact Area

Dear Ms. Matsuno:

On behalf of the *Central Seattle Drug Free Communities Coalition*, I am writing to strongly support the current Alcohol Impact Areas. With many of our members living in the Central Core AIA, we know first-hand the significant role this policy has played in decreasing chronic inebriation and the associated negative impact on our public resources and community.

The *Central Seattle Drug Free communities Coalition* serves as a catalyst for multi-sector participation to reduce local substance abuse problems. The two main goals of the Coalition are to: 1) reduce substance abuse among youth and, over time, among adults by addressing the factors in a community that increase the risk of substance abuse and promoting the factors that minimize the risk of substance abuse, and 2) establish and strengthen collaboration among communities, private non-profit agencies, and federal, state, local, and tribal governments to support the efforts of community organizations to prevent and reduce substance use among youth.

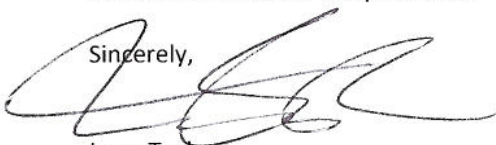
Easy access to high-alcohol, low-price beer and wine products to chronic inebriates is as destructive to the individuals as it is to the surrounding community. Chronic inebriation gives rise to nuisance and criminal behavior, including loitering, trespassing, assaults and theft, with the inebriate just as likely to be a victim as an offender. That, plus the cast off bottles, cans and related trash contributes to an unwelcoming, neglected or unsafe neighborhood.

Since the AIA took effect in November 2006, we have noticed a difference in the number of chronic inebriates in our community. While other City services played a role, there is little doubt that the AIA's limiting access was significant. Further, having conducted area cleanups and reported on alcohol-related trash (using the AIA trash logs), we know that there is less garbage strewn about in areas that previously were frequented by chronic inebriates. The net effect of these changes is positive for our community, although there is still more to be done.

The Coalition is concerned because self reported student survey data from Garfield High School indicates as many as 54% of the seniors have drunk alcohol within the past 30 days; 11.9% drink at or close to school. The youth indicate that 36.1% obtain alcohol from adults or older youth who buy or give alcohol to youth, and 20.8% say they obtain alcohol from buying directly at the store. Self reported access also indicates 71.7% of Garfield youth obtain alcohol at someone's home during a party or gathering of youth where adults/parents are not present; 46.9% indicate this is the most common source of access.

Now is absolutely not the time to restrict or limit in any way the AIA. Our public resources, police and EMS are all stretched to the breaking point and need every tool available to minimize chronic inebriation in Seattle. The EPCPC, a community group dedicated to creating and sustaining safe neighborhoods, counts on the AIA to help us achieve our mission. Keep the AIA.

Sincerely,



Isom Taylor  
Central Seattle Drug Free Communities Coalition, Chairperson



**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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*East Precinct Operations Lieutenant*

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*Assistant City Attorney*  
*East Precinct Liaison*

**STAFF**

**Edward Prince**  
*East Program Coordinator, Seattle Neighborhood Group*

**C/O Seattle Neighborhood Group**  
1810 E Yesler Way  
Seattle, WA 98122  
Phone: 206.323.9666  
Fax: 206.322.1161

**EPCPC**

East Precinct Crime Prevention Coalition



**MISSION STATEMENT:**  
To provide a forum for residents, law enforcement, community-based organizations and stakeholders to evaluate, advocate and facilitate strategies that create and sustain safe neighborhoods

June 24, 2011

Bernie Matsuno, Director  
Seattle Department of Neighborhoods  
PO Box 94649  
Seattle, WA 98124 4649

Re: Support for Alcohol Impact Area

Dear Ms. Matsuno:

On behalf of the East Precinct Crime Prevention Coalition, I am writing to strongly support the current Alcohol Impact Areas. With many of our members living in the Central Core AIA, we know first-hand the significant role this policy has played in decreasing chronic inebriation and the associated negative impact on our public resources and community.

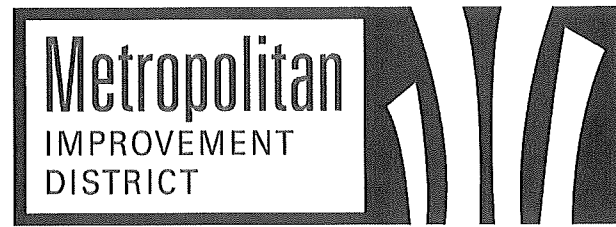
Easy access to high-alcohol, low-price beer and wine products to chronic inebriates is as destructive to the individuals as to the surrounding community. Chronic inebriation gives rise to nuisance and criminal behavior, including loitering, trespassing, assaults and theft, with the inebriate just as likely to be a victim as an offender. That, plus the cast off bottles, cans and related trash contributes to an unwelcoming, neglected or unsafe neighborhood.

Since the AIA took effect in November 2006, we have noticed a difference in the number of chronic inebriates in our community. While other City services played a role, there is little doubt that the AIA's limiting access was significant. Further, having conducted area cleanups and reported on alcohol-related trash (using the AIA trash logs), we know that there is less garbage strewn about in areas that previously were frequented by chronic inebriates. The net effect of these changes is positive for our community, although there is still more to be done.

Now is absolutely not the time to restrict or limit in any way the AIA. Our public resources, police and EMS are all stretched to the breaking point and need every tool available to minimize chronic inebriation in Seattle. The EPCPC, a community group dedicated to creating and sustaining safe neighborhoods, counts on the AIA to help us achieve our mission. Keep the AIA.

Very truly yours,

Stephanie Tschida  
EPCPC Board President and Chair



***Founded by Downtown Seattle Association***

June 30, 2011

Bernie Matsuno, Director  
Seattle Department of Neighborhoods  
PO Box 94649  
Seattle, WA 98124-4649

Dear Ms. Matsuno:

The Metropolitan Improvement District (MID) and the Downtown Seattle Association (DSA) are in many stewards of Downtown's public realm. We not only provide cleaning and concierge service to ratepayers and advocate for services that improve our Downtown core, but we track valuable data about the state of litter, human services needs and other safety and aesthetic issues Downtown.

Perhaps more than any other Center City organization, the purpose of both the MID and DSA is to champion a Downtown that is safe, friendly and clean for residents, workers and visitors. And, in tracking a number of statistics that help benchmark these goals, our data show that since 2006 when the Alcohol Impact Area (AIA) was expanded, we have seen significant improvements in both the volume of high-alcohol content drink containers found and reported cases of public inebriation. Without doubt, the AIA legislation has been a cornerstone in the improved vibrancy that Downtown has enjoyed in the past few years, both by reducing the number of drunkenness incidents as well as lowering the number of empty containers found on the streets.

Certainly, chronic public inebriation contributes not only to immediate negative and aggressive behavior, but also to other social ills such as loitering, trespassing and theft. Indeed, an inebriate may very well be a victim of crime at other times, resulting in a destructive, perpetuating cycle. We know that the City of Seattle does not have the resources in these difficult economic times to contact, treat and house all of those in need; on this issue we have long been partners with the City in seeking creative ways to initiate and/or expand critical services in Downtown. But hard data show that this AIA legislation has been a powerful deterrent for negative conduct, and has been successful in marking Downtown as a place where aggressive, inebriated behavior is not welcome.

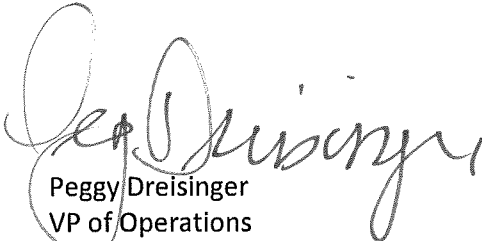
We urge your support in **preserving and renewing the Alcohol Impacts Area** another year in Downtown, and we will continue to partner with the City of Seattle to support legislation and programs

that both discourage public drunkenness and help move those in need to transitional housing or services.

Sincerely,



Kate Joncas  
President  
Downtown Seattle Association



Peggy Dreisinger  
VP of Operations  
Metropolitan Improvement District

Bernie Matsuno, Director  
Seattle Department of Neighborhoods | PO Box 94649  
Seattle, WA 98124-4649

Re: Alcohol Impact Area - (AIA) - Letter of Support

Dear Ms. Matsuno:

The Downtown District Council, (DDC), is comprised of volunteer representatives from the Chinatown/International District, Pioneer Square, Belltown, Downtown Commercial Core and Denny Triangle neighborhoods. DDC members have a long history of being actively engaged in various Center City initiatives including tracking public safety issues. The DDC is aware of the negative impacts created by the chronic public inebriate population and members have worked with multiple city departments and agencies over the years to address the problems associated with this behavior. Additionally, there are significant risks to individuals who have ready access to low priced, high volume alcohol products.

Many DDC members supported the efforts of the City to work with the WSLCB to designate Pioneer Square as Seattle's first Alcohol Impact Area which became effective by Resolution on September 15, 2003. Once designated, the Pioneer Square neighborhood saw a reduction of this type of behavior and negative impacts, including litter and other issues, early on.

Other citizens concerned with the negative impacts of chronic public inebriation beyond the Pioneer Square AIA boundary, requested AIA restrictions resulting in the August 30, 2006 expansion of the AIA boundaries to Seattle's Central Core and a North AIA in the University District. As a result of the success of this policy measure, there has been widespread community support for the implementation of and ongoing renewal of Seattle AIA's over the past decade. DDC members are very supportive of the AIA and want to highlight the need for this policy measure to remain in effect and be renewed as a tool to further reduce chronic inebriation and the associated negative impact on public resources and our communities.

Chronic, public inebriation contributes to the increase of nuisance and criminal behavior as well as loitering, trespassing, assaults and theft, with the inebriate just as likely to be a victim as an offender. The related litter of bottles and cans adds to the perceptions that impacted communities are neglected or are unsafe neighborhoods. The AIA policy measure has helped to reduce the number of chronic inebriates in communities within the identified boundaries. Other City services and agencies have played a role, however restricting access to low priced, high volume alcohol products has been significant. There is less litter in areas that previously were frequented by chronic inebriates and a reduction in panhandling has occurred. The net effect of these changes is positive for Seattle neighborhoods. However, more work must still be done to continue to alleviate these problems.

**It is imperative that the current AIA designated areas not be restricted, be extended (where appropriate) and renewed.** Seattle public resources, (police and EMS) are significantly impacted – every tool available must be used in order to minimize chronic inebriation in Seattle. Preserve and renew the AIA's.

Sincerely,



Laine Ross, Chair | Downtown District Council | 206.499.9914 | PO Box 4426 | Seattle, WA 98194



CHURCH OF  
**SCIENTOLOGY**  
OF WASHINGTON STATE

300 W. Harrison St., Seattle, WA 98119 206-284-0604 [www.Scientology.org](http://www.Scientology.org)

June 29, 2011

Bernie Agor Matsuno, Acting Director  
Seattle Department of Neighborhoods  
P.O. Box 94649  
Seattle, WA 98124-4649

RE: Alcohol Impact Area Program

Dear Ms. Matsuno:

For a number of years, the Church of Scientology Environmental Task Force has been participating in the collection and inventorying of alcohol litter in coordination with Christa Dumpys, our Neighborhood District Coordinator.

We have routinely turned in our findings to Christa and have made clear our strong support for the continuation of the Alcohol Impact Area Program in the Central Core and North Alcohol Impact Areas.

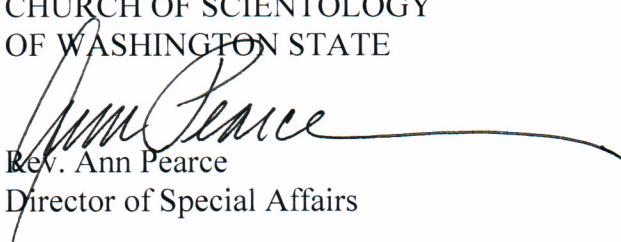
Our church has also worked with other community organizations such as the Greater Queen Anne Chamber of Commerce and the Uptown Alliance on litter control and various public safety issues. I'm a vice president with both the Chamber and the Uptown Alliance and understand the importance of organizations working together to mitigate these problems.

The Church of Scientology of Washington State is the regional headquarters for the Scientology faith in the Northwest. Our Scientology Environmental Task Force has been in existence for 2 decades and works regularly in the community on litter control, anti-graffiti work and beautification projects.

Please feel free to contact me at 206-284-0604 if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY  
OF WASHINGTON STATE

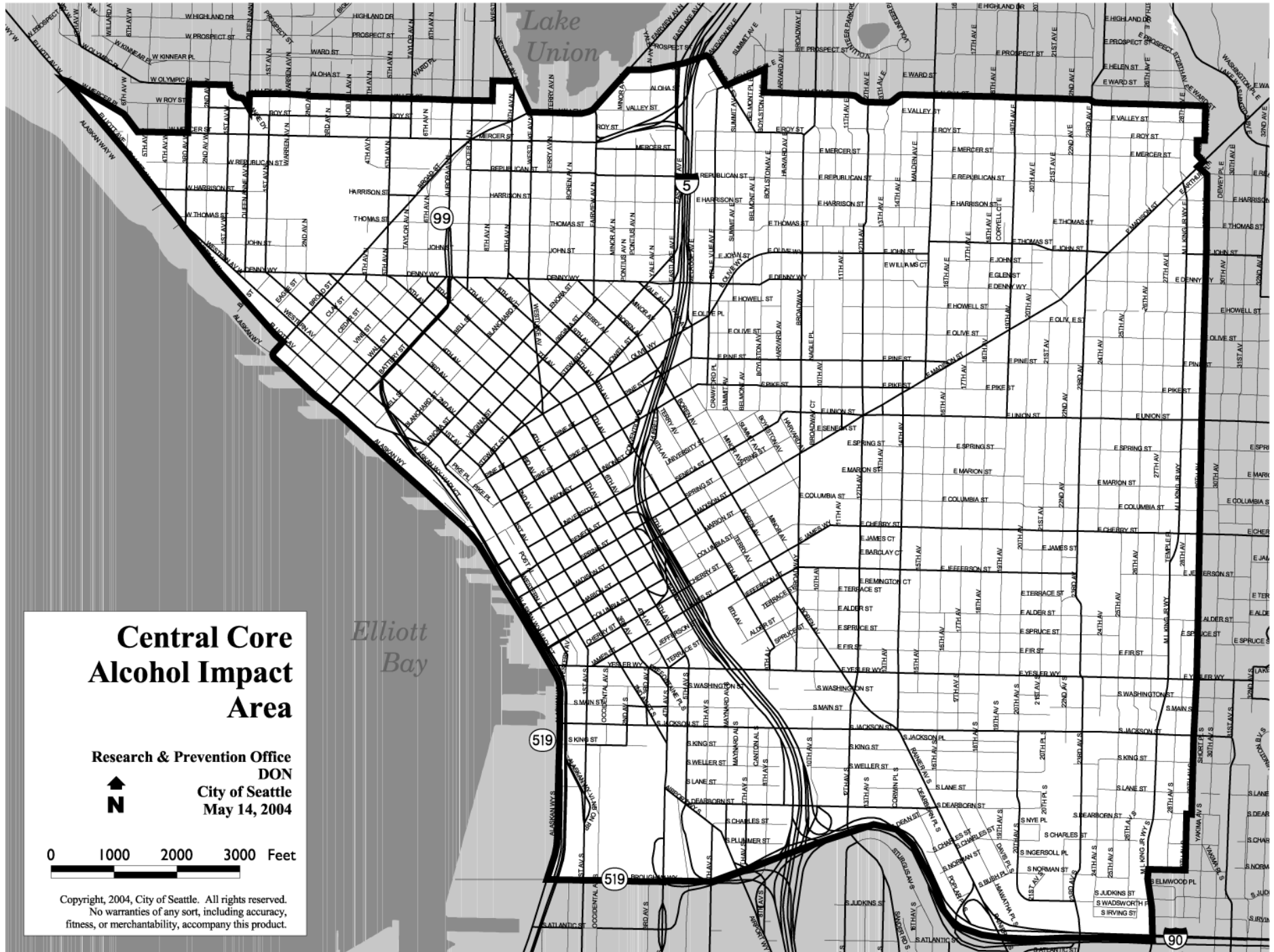
  
Rev. Ann Pearce  
Director of Special Affairs

AP/sb

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*SCIENTOLOGY is an applied religious philosophy.*

# APPENDIX 1 - AIA Designated Area Maps



**Central Core  
Alcohol Impact  
Area**

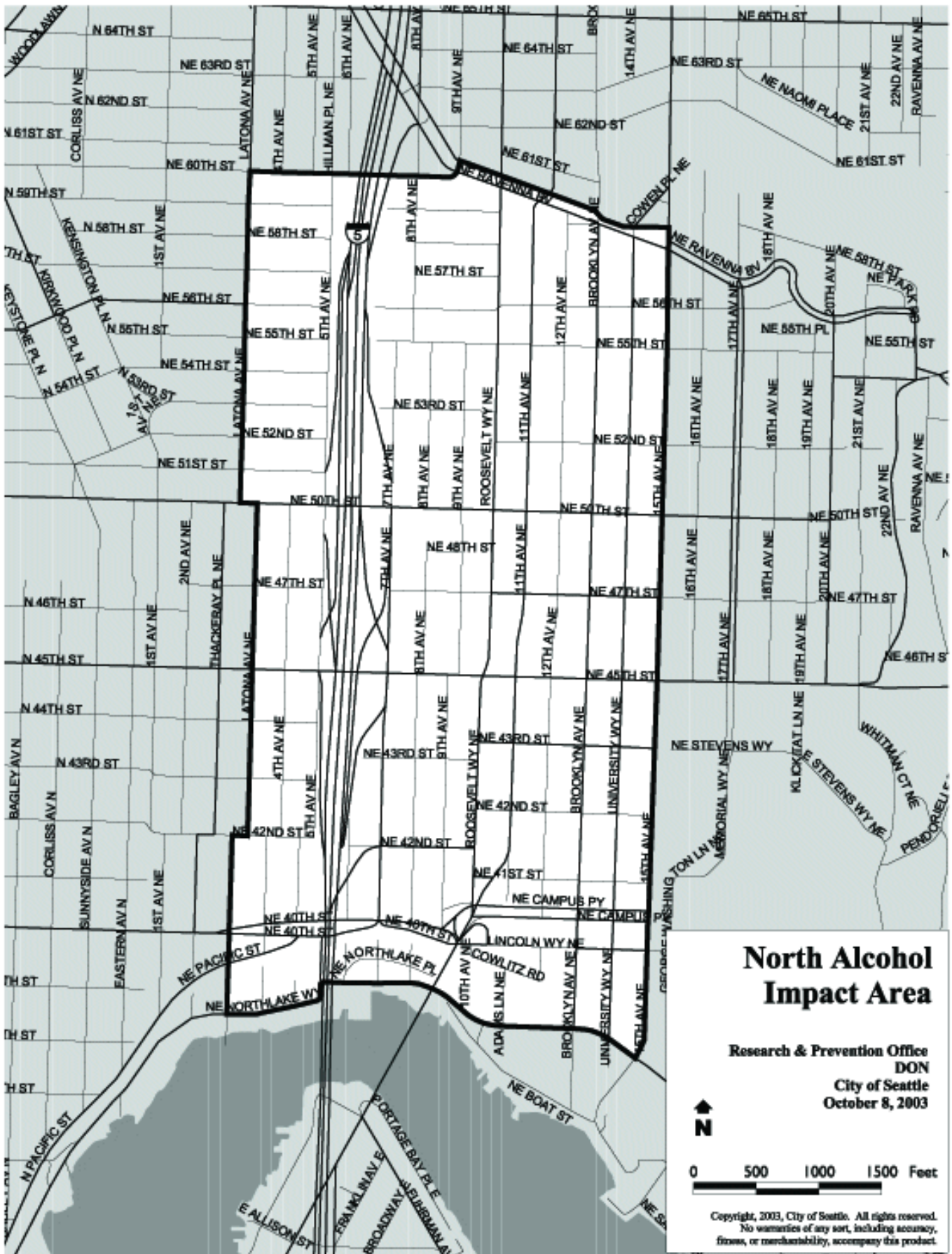
Research & Prevention Office  
DON  
City of Seattle  
May 14, 2004

  
**N**

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MAP A



MAP B