

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM

CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON

AGENDA TITLE: Adoption of Proposed Ordinance No. 688 – Stay out of Drug Area (SODA)

DEPARTMENT: Shoreline Police Department
City Attorney's Office

PRESENTED BY: Shawn Ledford, Shoreline Police Chief
Scott Strathy, Shoreline Police Captain
Chad Devore, Shoreline Police Sergeant
Julie Ainsworth-Taylor, Assistant City Attorney

ACTION: ☒ Ordinance ☐ Resolution ☐ Motion
 ☐ Discussion ☐ Public Hearing

PROBLEM/ISSUE STATEMENT:

Currently, the City does not have regulations in place that authorize the Prosecuting Attorney's Office, in consultation with Shoreline Police, to request that the court prohibit individuals (pre-trial or post-trial) from congregating in designated areas known for drug use and sales or other types of related criminal activity. Several cities in the region have adopted Stay-Out-of-Drug Area (SODA) regulations that provide this authority in their jurisdictions. If adopted, proposed Ordinance No. 688 would provide these regulations in Shoreline and provide the court with specific delineated areas of the City known for drug-related activities to utilize for this purpose.

Shoreline Police and City staff have made several presentations to the Council on proposed SODA regulations. On January 27, 2014, the Shoreline Police's Special Emphasis Team (SET) gave a presentation to the Council at a dinner meeting which included a video of narcotics transactions occurring along Aurora Avenue North. On April 21, 2014, Police and City staff gave a joint presentation introducing a draft SODA ordinance. The ordinance reflected, based on Police experiences, a recommendation for the areas to be delineated for SODA designation and establishment of enforcement regulations.

RESOURCE/FINANCIAL IMPACT:

There is a nominal financial impact related to the use of SODA regulations. Shoreline Police Officers will have the discretion to physically book an individual subject to a court-issued SODA Order into jail for a violation of that Order, which would incur a cost for jail time. In some cases, this cost will be avoided, as the responding Officer can choose to cite and release that individual instead of book them into jail. Irrespective of this issue however, SODA regulations will help prevent individuals or groups of individuals, specifically drug users and dealers, from congregating in the designated SODA area to engage in narcotics transactions and other illegal activity. This type of

congregation often leads to other criminal acts supporting a drug habit, such as burglary, car prowling, shoplifting, and other crimes. By restricting individuals and reducing associated illegal activity, Police resources (and costs) will be conserved.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that Council adopt proposed Ordinance No. 688 establishing designated SODA areas and establishing regulations for the enforcement of these areas.

Approved By: City Manager ***DT*** City Attorney ***IS***

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Currently, the City does not have regulations in place that authorize the Prosecuting Attorney's Office, in consultation with Shoreline Police, to request that the court prohibit drug users and dealers from congregating in designated areas known for drug use, sales and other criminal activity. Both police experience with problem areas and detailed crime analysis support the fact that there are certain areas associated with high narcotics activity. For Shoreline, these include locations along Aurora Avenue North, the Interurban Trail, the Aurora Village Transit Center, and Echo Lake Park. If adopted, proposed Ordinance No. 688, which is attached to this staff report at Attachment A, would provide these regulations in Shoreline and provide the court with specific delineated areas of the City known for drug-related activities to utilize for this purpose.

On January 27, 2014, at the Council's dinner meeting, the Police Special Emphasis Team (SET) advised the Council on the need for SODA regulations. This Council discussion included a video of narcotics transactions occurring along Aurora Avenue North. At the April 21, 2014 Council meeting, Shoreline Police and City staff presented the draft SODA ordinance along with supporting crime data maps. The staff report and attachments for this April 21 Council discussion can be viewed at: <http://cosweb.ci.shoreline.wa.us/uploads/attachments/cck/council/staffreports/2014/staffreport042114-8b.pdf>.

DISCUSSION

In response to the April 21 staff report and presentation, Council raised the following questions and concerns regarding the proposed SODA ordinance. The responses to these questions and concerns are provided in italics below.

Size of the Designated SODA Area and Nexus to Criminal Activity

Council raised a concern about the size of the SODA area. Specifically, Council questioned if there was a sufficient nexus with criminal activity occurring in the SODA area versus activity that was occurring elsewhere in the City.

Staff does not believe the size of the SODA, in and of itself, raises a legal issue. The area proposed for SODA designation encompasses the full length of Aurora Avenue North, from the City's southern border at 145th to its northern border at 205th. This area includes the City's primary commercial core (extending a block off Aurora in either direction), the Aurora Village Transit Center, and Echo Lake Park. This generally mirrors Shoreline's existing Stay-out-of-Prostitution Area (SOAP), SMC 9.10.560(D).. All of these areas are known for concentrated criminal activity.

The proposed SODA area, which is attached to this staff report as Attachment B, encompasses 0.66 square miles, which represents 5.7% of the total area of the City of Shoreline. Attachment C, Drug Charge and Vice Activity Maps, demonstrates the linkage between criminal activity in Shoreline and the boundaries of the SODA. While Police and staff are recommending designation of this entire area, the court retains ultimate discretion in issuing a SODA order and can customize the SODA order to ensure the required nexus based on the facts and circumstances of the individual subject to that order.

Stakeholder Outreach

Council asked whether the Police and/or City staff have spoken with prosecutors and defense attorneys about the pros and cons of SODA ordinances.

Staff spoke with City of Shoreline Prosecuting Attorney Sarah Roberts about the proposed SODA ordinance, and Ms. Roberts explained that she did not have prior direct involvement with SODA orders, so had little to offer on how SODA orders function best. However, she did state that she sees similar orders in domestic violence cases and that these orders are issued both pre-trial and as part of sentencing. Staff also sent requests to the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys and the Washington Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers for information of their members' experience with SODA. Neither organization responded to this request. Staff also contacted Professor Katherine Beckett, a criminal/sociology professor at the University of Washington who has authored publications on the use of exclusionary orders, including SODA and SOAP orders. Information related to Beckett's research is included in staff's response to statistical data below.

In addition, staff was forwarded a response received by Councilmember Roberts from the ACLU of Washington. The ACLU opposes such regulations, asserting they are "ineffective, expensive, and waste precious tax resources that could be invested instead in intervention strategies that address the underlying behavior more effectively." The ACLU provided two examples of alternative programs – Seattle's Clean Dreams pre-arrest diversion program and the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion program (LEAD). Clean Dreams was limited to the Rainier Beach area (renamed C.U.R.B.) and focused on peer counseling (in conjunction with assisting with jobs, housing, treatment, and education) and pre-arrest diversion for low-level street crimes, meaning that police can offer arrestees a choice between going to jail or signing up with Clean Dreams. A 2009 study by UW Assistant Sociology Professor Alexes Harris found that entering clients average 7.7 prior convictions, but that when they left Clean Dreams, only 18% reoffended (compared to a statewide recidivism rate of 62%). The LEAD program is a pilot pre-booking program to address low-level drug and prostitution crimes in Belltown and Skyway. The program diverts offenders into treatment and support services instead of processing them through the traditional criminal justice systems. LEAD has been operating as a pilot program since October 2011, and plans to run until 2015; the overall effectiveness of the program has not been reviewed. Staff's research did show that these diversion programs do have a lower cost than traditional incarceration but the City would need to either contract for such services or establish a program of its own.

Statistical Data

Council asked several questions in regards to statistical data, including the number of arrests for drug related activity and the types of arrests, the amount of individuals who would be banished at any given time, the effectiveness of other jurisdiction's SODA ordinances, a statistical comparison to the City's SOAP ordinance, and jail cost data.

While staff was able to compile some of this statistical data, compiling other data was not always possible. Some of the requested information, such as court activity for SODA issuance, was simply not available. Despite this, Police and staff attempted to provide as much information as possible to assist the Council in its decision-making process.

- The number of arrests for drug related activity between 2009-2014, the types of arrests, and a map detailing this information.

Attachment C provides the requested map. Drug Charges are broken into three categories – felonies, misdemeanors, and investigations. Totals are as follows:

Drug Charge Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5-year Total	Annual Avg.
<i>Felony</i>	79	48	28	39	46	240	48
<i>Investigation</i>	59	47	40	28	32	206	41
<i>Misdemeanor</i>	44	78	36	48	18	224	45
<i>Unclassified</i>	2	0	0	5	0	7	1
Total	184	173	104	120	96	677	135

- If every individual arrested with drug-related crime was subject to a SODA order, how many individuals would be restricted from entering the SODA at any given time?

Utilizing the above data, the amounts shown in the total row would represent how many individuals would be restricted from the SODA area per year if a judge issued a SODA order for every arrest. In putting this information together, the Data Analyst attempted to eliminate multiple charges for a single individual in order to accurately answer the question raised by Council. Council requested that this data be refined to those arrests that resulted in successful prosecutions but this information is not available.

- Data about the effectiveness of Seattle's SODA; specifically Seattle's experience with its SODA ordinance in relationship to Aurora Avenue.

Data specific to Aurora Avenue was not located. Data that was available is from 2006 to 2009 and is based on annual reports issued by the Seattle City Attorney's Office. These reports state that the City of Seattle has limited jurisdiction over drug violations, as most are felonies falling under King County jurisdiction. However, in 2006 the City Attorney, in cooperation with the King County Prosecutor, started an incentive-based program to address possession of trace amounts of controlled substances. Under this program, arrested individuals are charged with an Attempted Violation of Uniform Substance Control Act (VUSCA) – a gross misdemeanor – and given two choices – their case will be dismissed in four months so long as the violator stays out of the SODA in which he/she was arrested or be charged with felony VUSCA. The 2007 annual reports states that 79% of defendants that opted for the first choice (SODA compliance) did not violate the SODA order and 83% did not commit another Attempted VUSCA. The 2009 Annual Report shows figures from March 2006 to Dec 2009, in which the percentage of defendants not violating the SODA rose to 83% but the percent of defendants not committing another Attempted VUSCA fell to 58%. Subsequent reports don't address this program and Seattle/King County now appears to be utilizing L.E.A.D. for low-level offenders. But, what these reports do show is that a vast majority of those subject to a SODA, at least low-level offenders, do not violate the SODA when incentives are attached.

In addition, in the Katherine Beckett 2010 article, Ms. Beckett speaks to Seattle's SODA and SOAP orders being imposed on those arrested but not convicted as part of deferred prosecution. The article notes that from 2001 to 2005, the proportion of sentenced felony drug offenders with a SODA went from about 7% to about 30% (presumably because the County decided to start seeking them) but, it could be inferred from this data that these orders are sought/granted for about 30% of offenders.

- Data relating to Shoreline's SOAP ordinance; specifically how many individuals have been arrested for violating a SOAP order since the ordinance's adoption and how many individuals are subject to such an order each year.

The City's SOAP ordinance has been around since the City's incorporation. As staff was not able to obtain all of the data going back that far, the following information represents the number of individuals between 2009 and 2013 who have an underlying arrest of pimping or prostitution and the number of individuals that have violated a SOAP order. Unfortunately, staff was not able to obtain the data for the number of individuals who were issued a SOAP order for these years.

Vice Activity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5-year Total	Annual Avg.
<i>Prostitution/Pimping Arrests</i>	52	38	68	44	25	227	45
<i>SOAP Order Violations</i>	0	1	9	2	1	13	3

- Costs of jailing individuals for SODA violations; specifically the costs of jailing individuals who violated a SOAP order and whether that might increase if the SODA was adopted.

Using the statistics from 2013 as an example, if all of the individuals arrested for a drug-related offense that the City is responsible for incarcerating (misdemeanant, investigation, and unclassified) were issued a SODA order, then 50 individuals would be impacted. However, using Seattle's statistics for compliance (83% don't violate the order); only nine (9) individuals could have been subsequently arrested in 2013 and jailed for a SODA violation. Jail time probably would have been no more than a day or two for each SODA violation arrest. Using the City's current King County Jail bed rate of \$141.88 per bed day and an average of two jail days per defendant, enforcement of SODA violations resulting in jail time would potentially cost around \$2,500 per year.

Pre-Trial versus Post-Trial Issuance of SODA orders

Council questioned both the use and the penalty for violation of a SODA order – a gross misdemeanor - for pre-trial SODA orders given that the individual had not been convicted of the underlying crime.

As proposed, the SODA regulations may be utilized by the court to impose restrictions pre-trial or as part of a convicted individual's sentence. A "knowing violation" of a SODA order is a gross misdemeanor. Various cities allow for the use of SODA orders for pre-

trial and post-trial purposes (e.g. Everett, Tacoma, and Marysville). RCW 10.66.020(4) and .020(5) allow for a Potential Area of Drug Trafficking (PADT) exclusion order in either the pre-trial or post-trial setting; RCW 10.66.090 makes a knowing violation a gross misdemeanor. Washington court rules, CrR 3.2 and CrRLJ 3.2 both permit a judge to impose restrictions on travel or prohibitions on entering certain geographical areas as a condition of pre-trial release. Thus, since it is within the powers of the court even without SODA regulations, staff does not see a concern with including pre-trial SODA orders within the regulations. In addition, Shoreline Police experience demonstrates the usefulness of pre-trial SODA orders in deterring arrestees from immediately returning to the area; which is a common occurrence. Therefore, Shoreline Police and staff continue to recommend the ability to request the court to issue a SODA order either pre-trial or as part of sentencing.

As to the penalty, staff recognizes that a SODA order is, in essence, a court order and, therefore, subject to a finding of contempt when it is violated. Contempt of court violations result in remedial and/or punitive penalties as provided in RCW 7.21; this statute does not expressly provide for criminal charges and also does not restrict the remedial or punitive methods the court can utilize. Looking at other jurisdictions, the penalty for violations of SODA orders runs from re-arrest (Everett) to misdemeanor (Tacoma) to gross misdemeanor (Marysville). The City's gross misdemeanor penalty is patterned after RCW 10.66.090. It is within the discretion of the Council to select the appropriate penalty for a knowing violation of a SODA order. However, Police and staff are recommending the charge of gross misdemeanor for both pre- and post-trial orders to provide a strong deterrent to violating the order.

First Amendment/Constitutional Rights

Council raised concerns about the constitutionality of the SODA order in regards to restriction on travel and First Amendment free speech.

As noted in the original staff report for the April 21 Council meeting, court cases have upheld the use of these types of exclusionary orders with specific reference to restriction on travel. See, e.g. State v. McBride, 74 Wn. App. 460 (1994) (upholding RCW 10.66 PADT, stating that persons convicted of felonies may be deprived of some of their constitutionally guaranteed liberties and, therefore, reasonable restrictions on travel during community supervision do not violate a person's constitutional right to travel); State v. Schimelpfenig, 128 Wn. App. 224 (2005) (recognizing the ability to infringe upon a right to travel and analyzing banishment orders for constitutional limitations but noting that well-defined boundaries [such as the SODA boundaries] fosters the uniform enforcement of such a restriction).

As to free speech, Council's concern was that by restricting the right to enter the SODA, that the City would be infringing upon other rights, such as free speech. Specifically if that person wished to participate in some activity within the restricted area, such as a political demonstration. The only case providing any insight on this question was the McBride court case which, within its analysis of "overbreadth," concluded that RCW 10.66 did not reach constitutionally protected speech. Thus, given the cases involving PADT orders and SODA orders that were cited in the April 21 staff report, staff believes that it is unlikely such exclusionary orders would rise to a level of violating

constitutionally protected rights so long as the issuing court ensures that there is a relationship between the crime and the restricting condition.

ALTERNATIVES

Based on the Council's previous discussion and concerns, Shoreline Police and City staff see the following alternatives for the Council's consideration:

SODA Delineation

The SODA boundaries are based on criminal activity documented over the past five years. Police and City staff believe that these boundaries, which run the full length of Aurora Avenue North and incorporate the Aurora Transit Center and Echo Lake Park, adequately delineate areas of concern and Council should accept them. However, if Council believes the designated SODA should be modified, then staff recommends that Council provide necessary direction for establishing the boundary and return for future adoption.

SODA Violation

Police and City staff believe by setting the penalty at a gross misdemeanor for both pre-trial and post-trial violations, a SODA violation provides not only a strong deterrent, but uniformity in administration of the regulation. If Council believes the penalty should be modified, staff recommends that Council provide necessary direction and/or propose amendatory language that would allow the ordinance to be adopted.

RESOURCE/FINANCIAL IMPACT

There is a nominal financial impact related to the use of SODA regulations. Shoreline Police Officers will have the discretion to physically book an individual subject to a court-issued SODA Order into jail for a violation of that Order, which would incur a cost for jail time. In some cases, this cost will be avoided, as the arresting Officer can choose to cite and release that individual instead of book them into jail. Irrespective of this issue however, SODA regulations will help prevent individuals or groups of individuals, specifically drug users and dealers, from congregating in the designated SODA area to engage in narcotics transactions and other illegal activity. This type of congregation often leads to other criminal acts supporting a drug habit, such as burglary, car prowling, shoplifting, and other crimes. By restricting individuals and reducing associated illegal activity, Police resources (and costs) will be conserved.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that Council adopt proposed Ordinance No. 688 establishing designated SODA areas and establishing regulations for the enforcement of these areas.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Proposed Ordinance No. 688, including Exhibit A
Attachment B: Proposed SODA Map
Attachment C: Drug Charge and Vice Activity Maps

ORDINANCE NO. 688

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON, ADDING A SECTION TO CHAPTER 9.10 CRIMINAL CODE OF THE SHORELINE MUNICIPAL CODE DESIGNATING “STAY OUT OF DRUG AREAS” (SODA) AND ESTABLISHING REGULATIONS FOR THE ISSUANCE AND ENFORCEMENT OF COURT-ISSUED SODA ORDERS.

WHEREAS, the Shoreline Municipal Code, Chapter 9.10, provides for the prosecution of various criminal offenses within the City of Shoreline; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that local businesses, property owners, and the Shoreline Police Department have reported an increase of criminal activity in certain areas of the City which seriously impacts the quality of life and the standard of commercial activity within the City; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that the increase in criminal activity is directly linked to the illegal sale, possession, and use of drugs controlled by Washington’s Uniform Substance Control Act, 69.50 RCW; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that because this Ordinance will assist the criminal justice system in dealing with drug-related criminal activity, it would be in the best interests of the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the City of Shoreline to place geographic restrictions on certain violators with respect to illegal drug-related activity; and

WHEREAS, the City Council wishes to designate limited geographic areas of the City as “Stay Out of Drug Areas” (SODAs), recognizing that, in addition to the predetermined SODA areas, superior and district court judges may, on a case-by-case basis, issue orders with prohibited areas for defendants that are different than the legislatively-determined SODAs; and

WHEREAS, in conjunction with these designations, the City Council deems it appropriate to adopt regulations for the enforcement of SODAs and penalties for violations of court-issued SODA orders;

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Amendment to Chapter 9.10 Criminal Code.

Section 9.10.220, Definitions, is amended and a new section, Section 9.10.285, Stay Out of Drug Areas (SODA), is added to Title 9, Chapter 9.10, Criminal Code, as set forth in Exhibit A to this Ordinance.

Section 2. Severability.

If any portion of this chapter is found to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, such finding shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any other chapter or any other section of this chapter.

Section 3. Effective Date and Publication.

A summary of this ordinance consisting of its title shall be published in the official newspaper of the City. The ordinance shall take effect and be in full force on July 1, 2014.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL ON JUNE 2, 2014.

Mayor Shari Winstead

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Jessica Simulcik Smith
City Clerk

Ian Sievers
City Attorney

Publication Date:
Effective Date: July 1, 2014

Shoreline Municipal Code

Title 9 – Public Peace, Morals, and Welfare; Section 9.10 Criminal Code
Amendments to SMC 9.10.220; New Section, SMC 9.10.285

Stay Out of Drug Areas (SODA)

Amendment to SMC 9.10.220 – Controlled substances – Definitions

- D. “Stay Out of Drug Area” (SODA) means any specifically described area, public or private, identified and designated by the City as an anti-drug activity emphasis area based on repeat incidents of narcotics-related activity occurring therein.
- E. “SODA Order” means an order issued by a superior, or district court which prohibits or restricts a person from entering or remaining in a designated SODA.

New Section, SMC 9.10.285 - STAY OUT OF DRUG AREAS

A. Purpose.

A court may issue an order prohibiting a person from entering or remaining in a designated “Stay Out of Drug Area” (SODA). This prohibition is one means of addressing illegal drug activity; activity that the City finds is threatening the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Shoreline. By designating specific areas, public or private, within the City of Shoreline as a SODA, the City, in conjunction with the court, is working towards eliminating illegal drug possession, use, sales and other criminal activity associated with these activities.

B. Designation of Stay Out of Drug Areas.

1. Certain areas of the City are designated and identified as SODAs based on repeat, high-level incidents of narcotics-related activities occurring within the area. The perimeters of a SODA may be defined using street names or numbers and shall include all real property contained therein, where drug sales, possession of drugs, pedestrian or vehicular traffic attendant to drug activity, or other activity associated with drug offenses confirms a pattern associated with illegal drug trafficking and use. The area shall include the full width of streets, alleys, and sidewalks on the perimeter, common areas, planting strips, parks and parking areas within the area described using the streets as boundaries.
2. The following described areas are identified and designated as a SODA:
 - a. Aurora Avenue North from North 145th Street to North 205th Street, including one block east and west of Aurora Avenue;
 - b. Aurora Transit Center, located at 1524 North 200th Street;
 - c. Echo Lake City Park located at 1521 North 200th Street;
 - d. Interurban Trail corridor, located between North 145th Street and North 205th Street.

The boundaries of the designated SODA identified by this section shall be shown and delineated on the “*Stay Out of Drug Area (SODA)*” map accompanying the ordinance codified in this section and hereby incorporated by reference. The SODA map shall be maintained as such and will be on file at City Hall.

3. Designated SODAs shall be reviewed every two (2) years by the City Attorney and the Chief of Police to ensure their continued effectiveness. Recommendations for de-designation or modification of an existing SODA or for the designation of a new SODA shall be subject to approval by the City Council.

C. Issuance of SODA Order.

1. The City Attorney, after consultation with the Chief of Police, may seek a SODA Order from the court as a condition of pre-trial release or a condition of sentence, deferral, or suspension for any person.
2. A court may enter a SODA Order prohibiting a person from entering or remaining in a designated SODA for up to one year. The SODA Order shall be in writing and shall bear the following language:

“Violation of this court order is a criminal offense under SMC 9.10.285 and shall constitute a separate criminal offense. Violators will be subject to arrest.”

3. The court in its discretion may allow a person subject to a SODA order to enter a SODA under certain conditional exceptions. Exceptions to the SODA order may include travel to and from and/or remaining in the following locations so long as these locations apply to or are used by the person who is subject of the SODA order:
 - a. Place of residence;
 - b. Court/government offices (while open to the public);
 - c. Social services provider or treatment center;
 - d. Place of employment;
 - e. School;
 - f. Attorney’s office; or
 - g. Medical services.

If the court allows for exceptions in the SODA order, the person subject to that order is required to have a copy of the order on his/her person whenever he/she is traveling through a restricted designated SODA(s). Failure to present this order upon request by law enforcement is a violation of the SODA order and subject to the penalties set forth in this chapter. For the purpose of this section, travel is defined as movement on foot or in a vehicle from one point to another without delay.

4. Upon entering a SODA order, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order to the City of Shoreline Police Department on or before the next judicial day following issuance of the order. Upon receipt, the Shoreline Police shall enter

the order into the appropriate law enforcement information system, noting the expiration date of the SODA order.

D. Notice of SODA Order.

A person is deemed to have notice of the SODA order when:

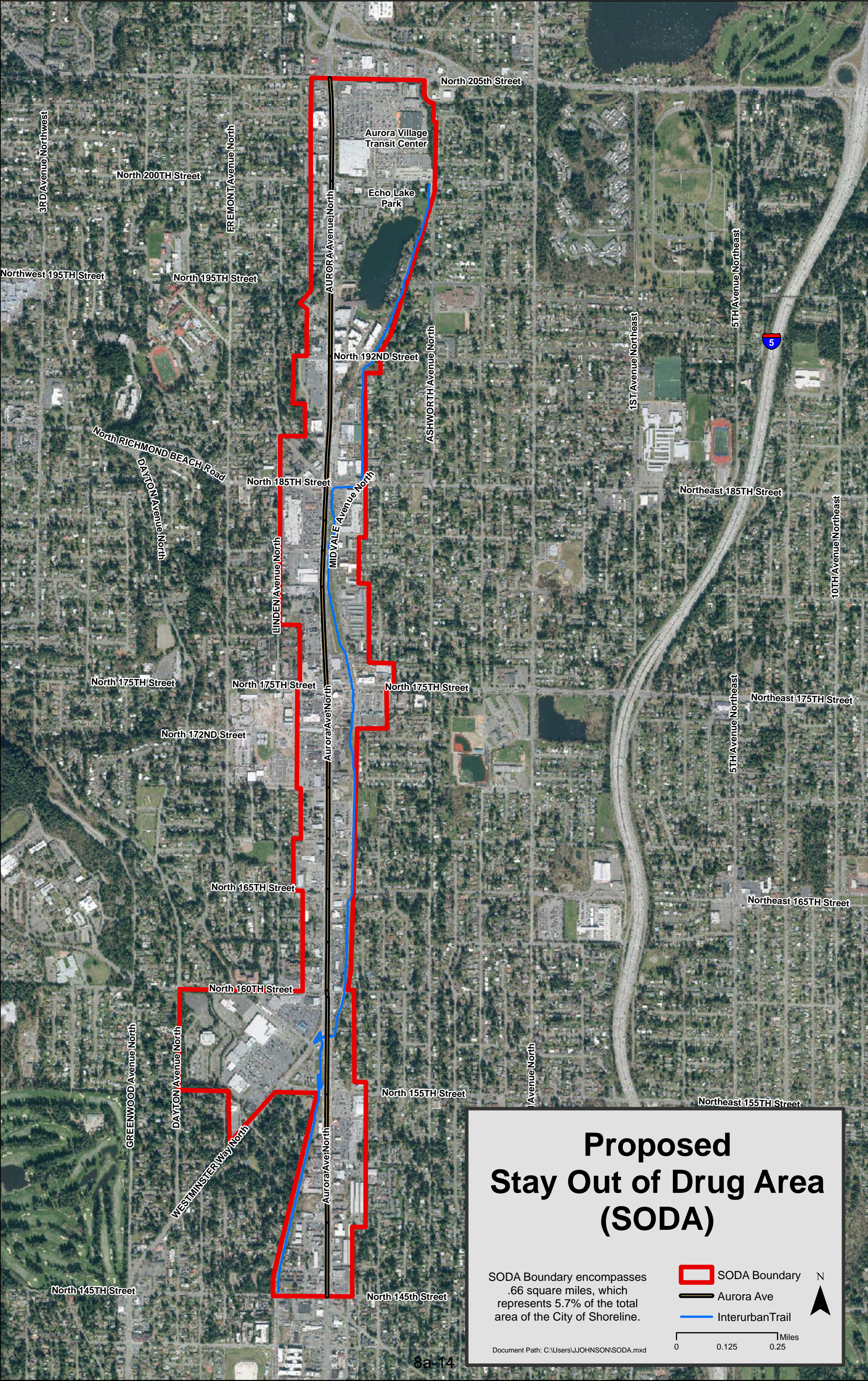
1. The signature of the person prohibited in the order is affixed to the bottom of the order, acknowledging receipt of the order; or
2. The order otherwise indicates that either the person or the person's attorney received a copy of the order.

E. Enforcement Procedure.

1. If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a person subject to a SODA order is knowingly violating that order, such person may be apprehended and arrested without the necessity for any warrant or additional court order.
2. The Chief of Police, in consultation with the City Attorney, shall have the authority to promulgate procedures for the administration of this chapter.


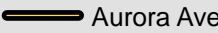

F. Penalties.

1. Any person who knowingly disobeys a SODA order shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
2. Any person who knowingly disobeys a SODA order may also be found in contempt of court.



Proposed Stay Out of Drug Area (SODA)

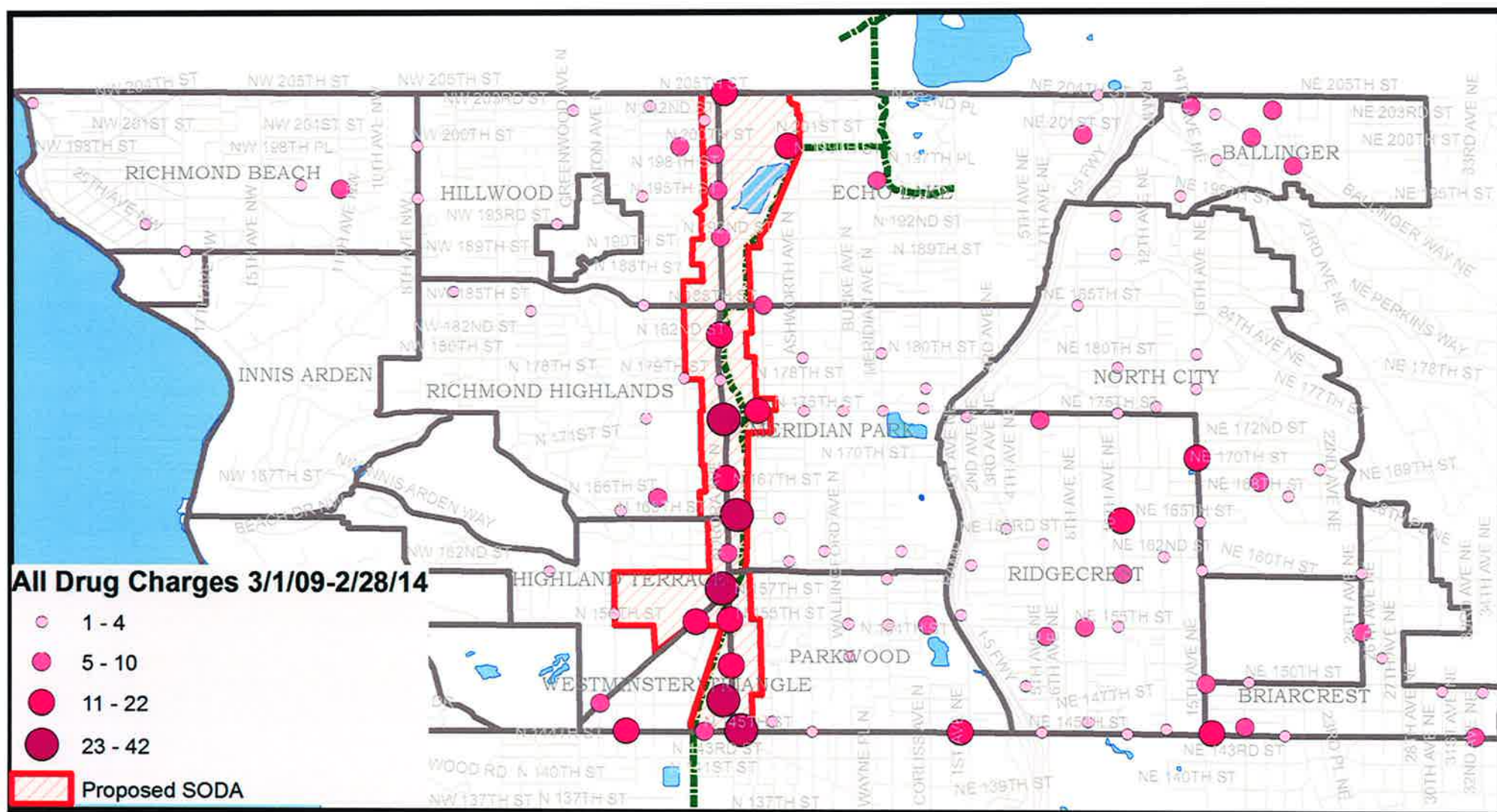
SODA Boundary encompasses .66 square miles, which represents 5.7% of the total area of the City of Shoreline.

-  SODA Boundary
-  Aurora Ave
-  Interurban Trail

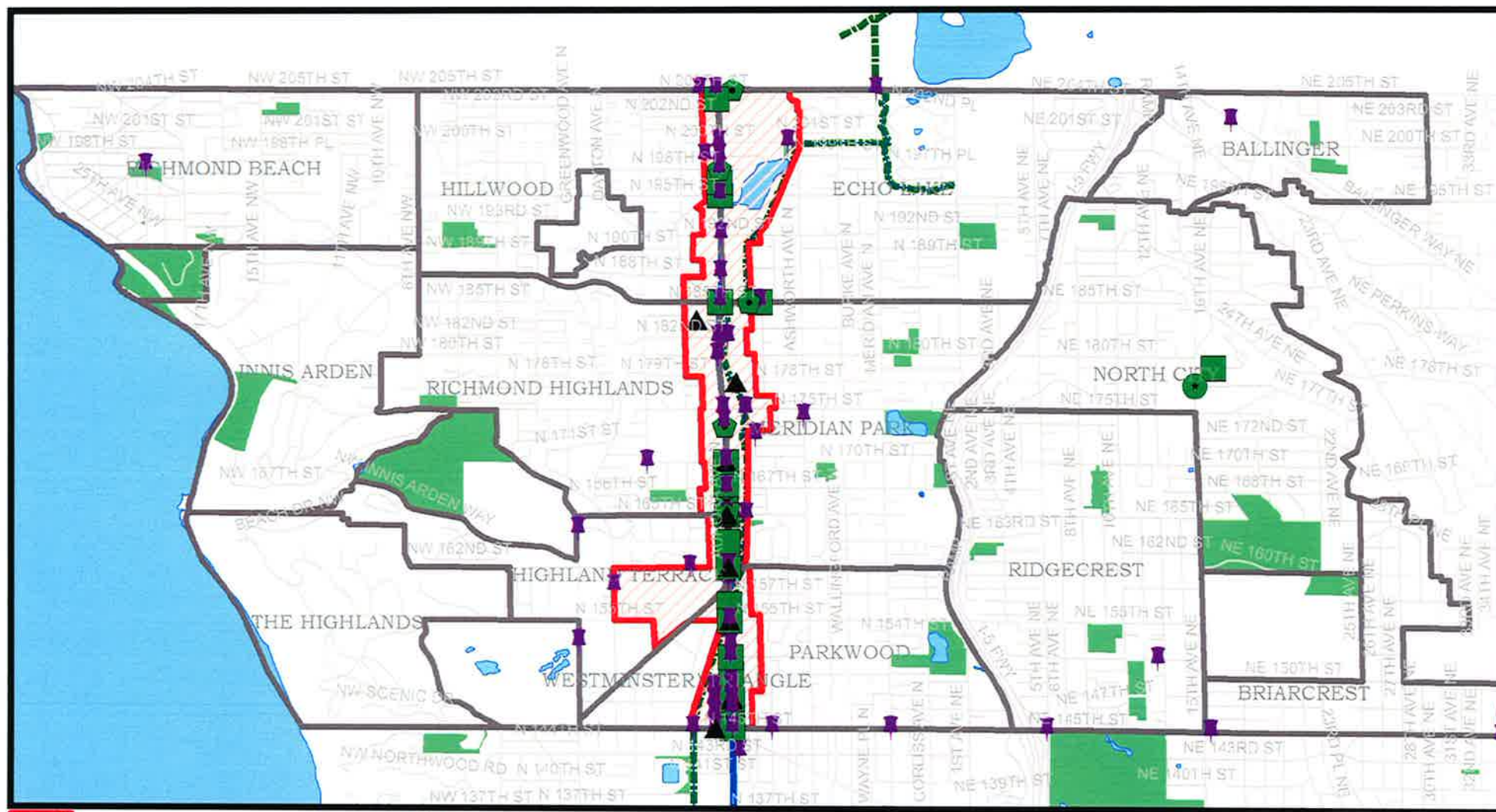


0 0.125 0.25 Miles

All Drug Charges in Shoreline March 1, 2009 - February 28, 2014



All Vice Activity in Shoreline March 1, 2009 - February 28, 2014



- | | |
|--|---|
|  Proposed SODA |  GAMBLING |
| Vice Activity 03/01/09-02/28/14 |  PROSTITUTION- PIMPING |
| Description |  SOAP ENFORCEMENT |
|  COMMERCIAL VICE |  VICE- ALL OTHER |