

**CITY COUNCIL
MEETING**

FEBRUARY 21, 2023

PRESENTATIONS

**AFFORDABLE HOUSING
ORDINANCE**

ITEM #12

WS 23-004



Hayward Affordable Housing Ordinance

City Council Work Session

City of Hayward

February 21, 2023



Presentation overview

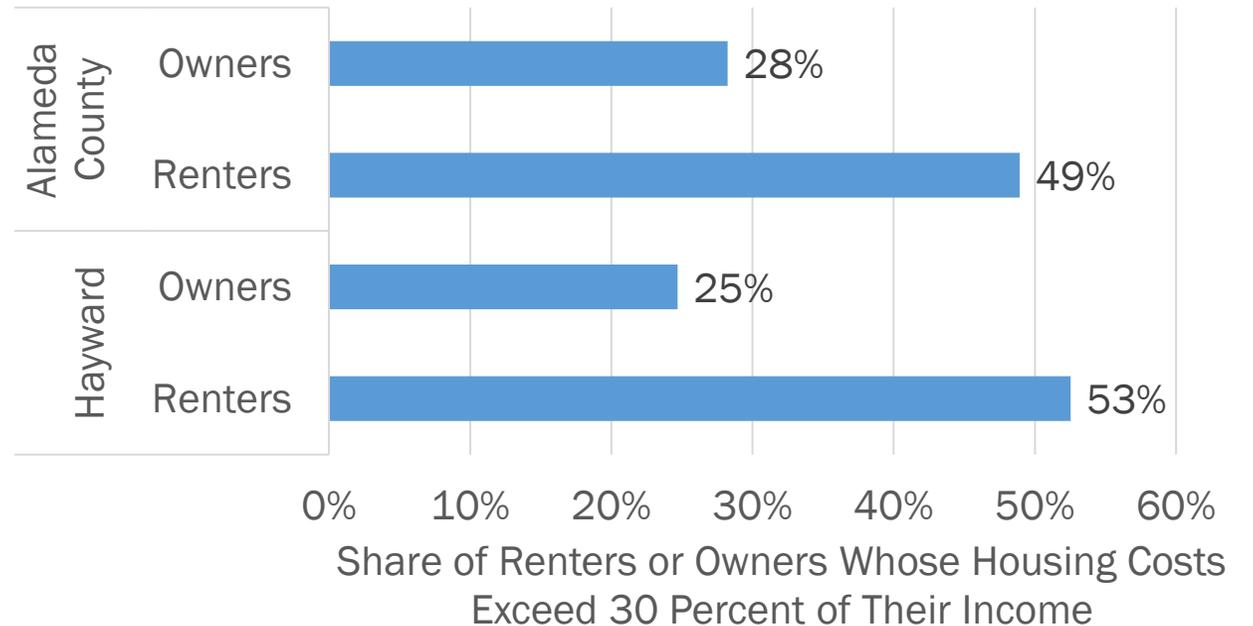
- Purpose of today's item:
 - Review findings and recommendations from the Affordable Housing Ordinance (AHO) policy analysis
 - Review proposed administrative changes intended to provide AHO implementation
- Today's presentation:
 - Introduction
 - Analysis findings
 - Recommended changes

Introduction

Over half of Hayward's renters are housing cost-burdened

- Housing costs are considered affordable when they are **30% or less of household income**
- Households are considered **cost-burdened** if they are paying more than 30% of their income

Share of Households That are Cost Burdened in Hayward and Alameda County, by Tenure, 2021



Source: American Community Survey, 1-YR, 2021; Strategic Economics, 2022.

The AHO policy leverages market rate housing production to produce affordable housing

- Applies to new market rate housing development projects
- Does not directly control the types of projects proposed
- AHO requires:
 - % on-site deed-restricted affordable housing units and affordability levels of those units (“inclusionary” requirement)
 - Other alternatives that produce affordable housing, or
 - Payment of In-lieu fees which subsidize the development of affordable housing
- Last updated in 2017
 - Increased in-lieu fees & applied the AHO to smaller projects
 - Increased flexibility for means of compliance

The AHO Study seeks to ensure affordable housing production

- Revise the inclusionary housing requirements and in-lieu fees
- Optimize the AHO's potential to produce affordable housing

The AHO Study incorporated technical analysis and stakeholder input

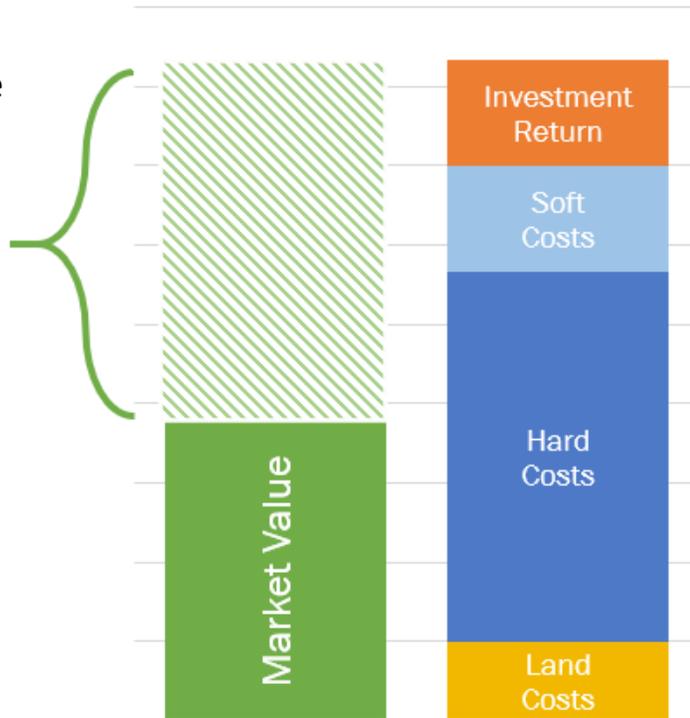
- Stakeholder and decisionmaker input:
 - Homelessness-Housing Task Force
 - Community surveys
 - Technical Advisory Committee (developers)
- Technical Analyses:
 - Financial feasibility analyses of AHO and alternatives
 - “Affordability gap” calculations to inform in-lieu fee amounts

Why Financial Feasibility Matters for Achieving the AHO Goals

There are two primary means of producing affordable housing

Tax Credit Projects: External Subsidy

100% Affordable projects face a funding gap challenge, primarily addressed through public subsidy



Strategic Economics, 2023.

Inclusionary Housing: Market Forces

Inclusionary projects generate less revenue than 100% market rate

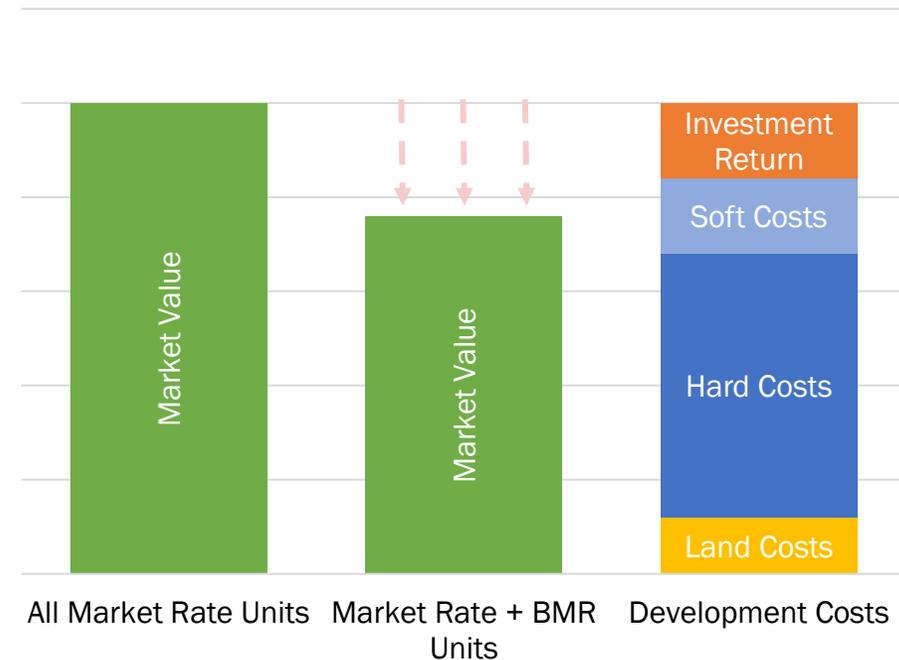


Strategic Economics, 2023.

Market rate housing projects must be financially feasible to produce inclusionary units / in-lieu revenues

- Development projects are **financially feasible** when revenues exceed project costs and investment return
- Developers only build when projects “pencil” (are financially feasible)
- Costs and revenues change and are largely outside of City control

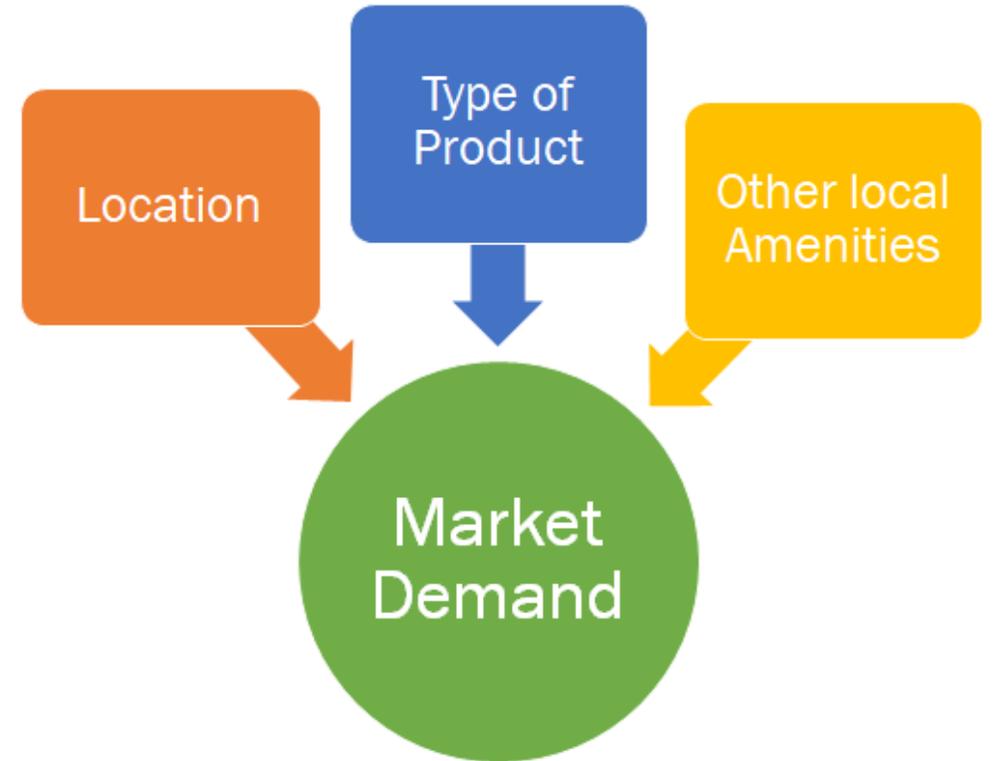
Potential Impact of Inclusionary Policies on Financial Feasibility



Strategic Economics, 2023.

Market Demand and Potential Revenue

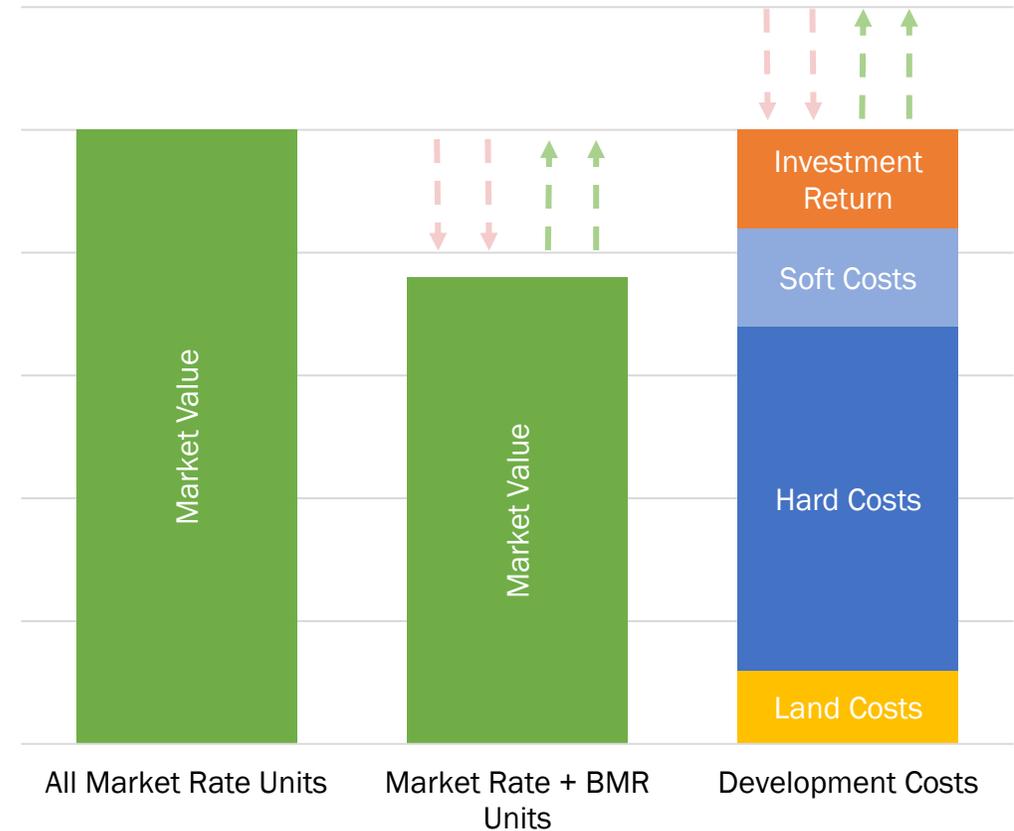
- **Market demand sets the “price”** that buyers and renters are willing or able to pay
 - This price is very local – often jurisdiction specific
- Demand is based on many factors including:
 - Location
 - Type of product
 - Other amenities in the area



Strategic Economics, 2023.

Policies & Incentives Can Impact Financial Feasibility

- Policies and incentives can make projects **more or less feasible** while not impacting unit affordability
- Example Policy Levers
 - Parking ratios
 - Density controls (FAR, height, etc.)
- Example Incentives
 - Reducing city fee requirements (reduces fee soft costs)
 - Density bonus (*potentially* increases value, but not always)
 - Streamlining of approvals (reduces financing/holding soft costs; greater certainty may also reduce investment return requirement)



Strategic Economics, 2023.

Current Hayward AHO – Outcomes and Comparison to “Peer Cities”

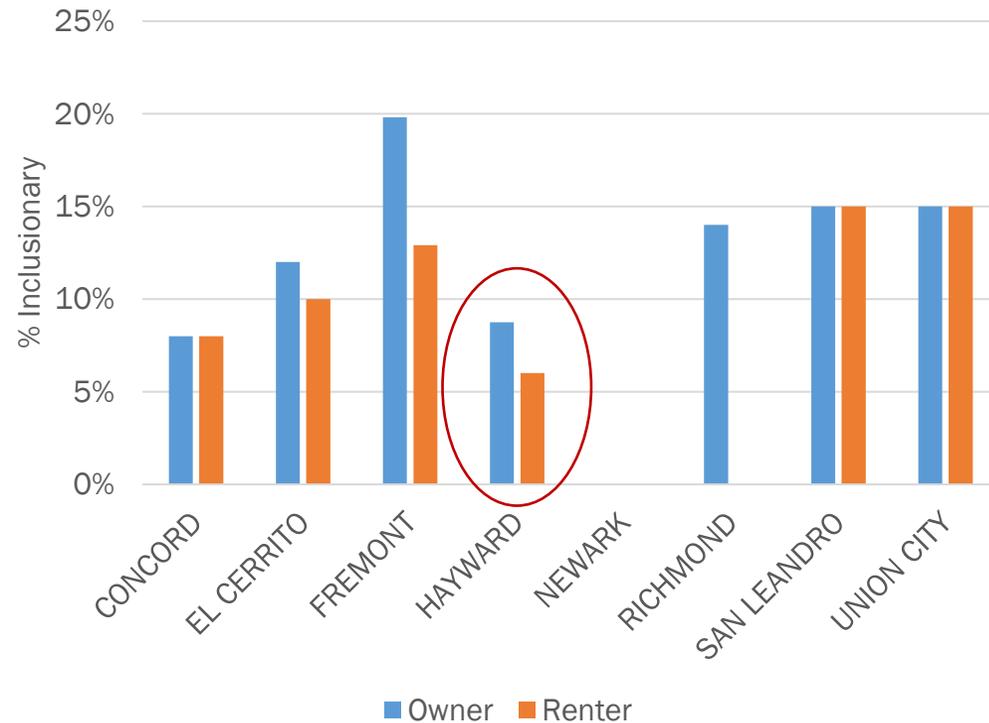
Current Hayward AHO Policy

Type of Housing Development Project	Required Affordability Level as a Share of Total Dwelling Units			Total Inclusionary Requirement
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	
Ownership Projects				
Less than 35 dwelling units per acre			10%	10%
35 or more dwelling units per acre			7.5%	7.5%
Rental Projects				
All densities	3%	3%		6%

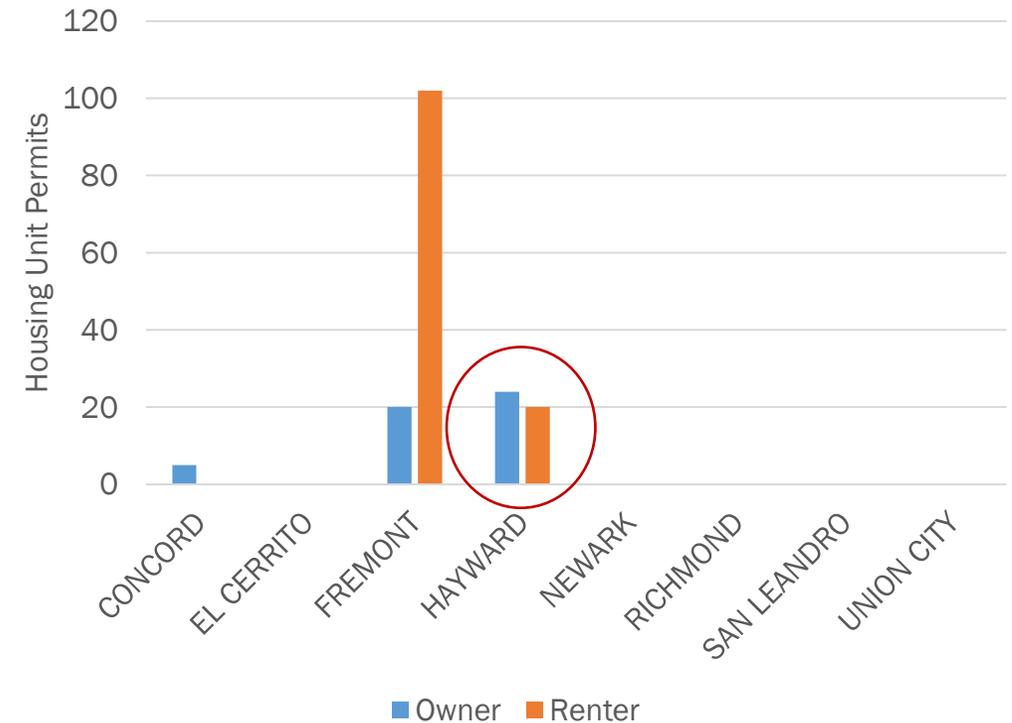
- Alternative means of compliance
 - In-lieu fees
 - Off-site construction of affordable units (if approved)
 - Alternate proposal for compliance (if approved)

Hayward is producing more inclusionary units than other communities, despite having lower requirements

On-Site % Requirement, by Tenure

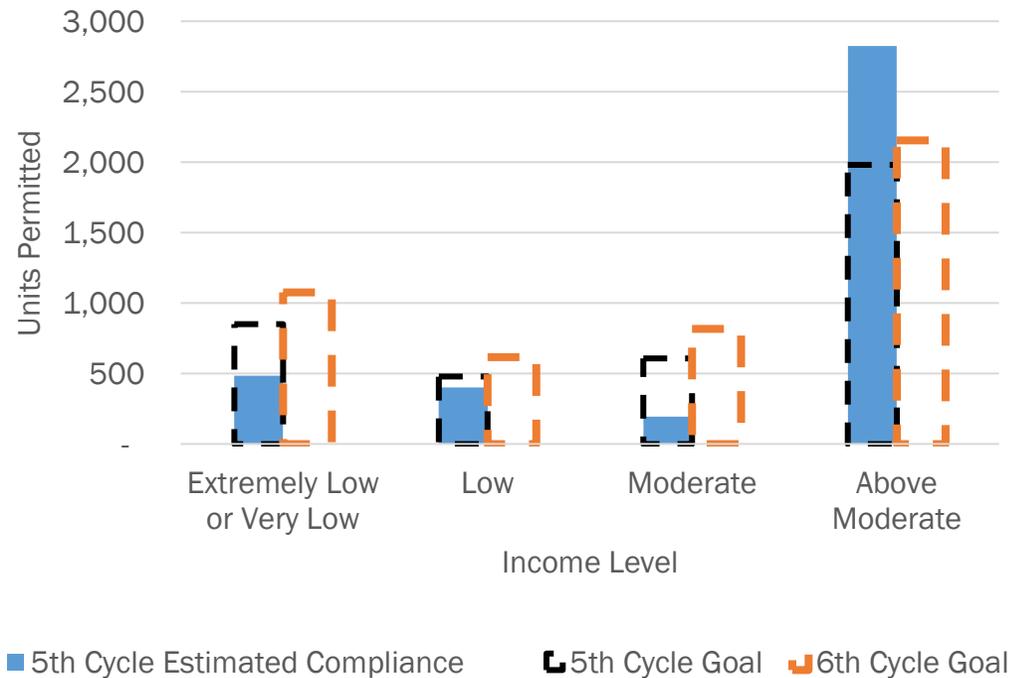


On-Site Units Permitted, 2018-2021

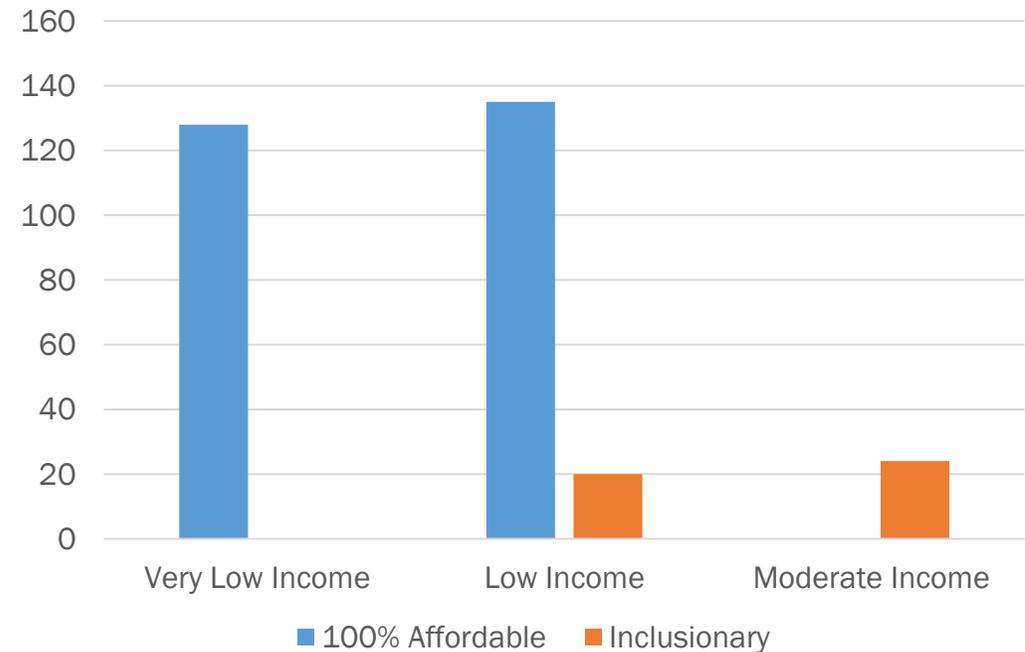


On-site inclusionary requirements are especially helpful for producing moderate-income housing

Hayward 5th and 6th Cycle Housing Needs and 5th Cycle Permitting Progress



Hayward Affordable Units Permitted from 2018-2021, by Income Level and Means of Delivery



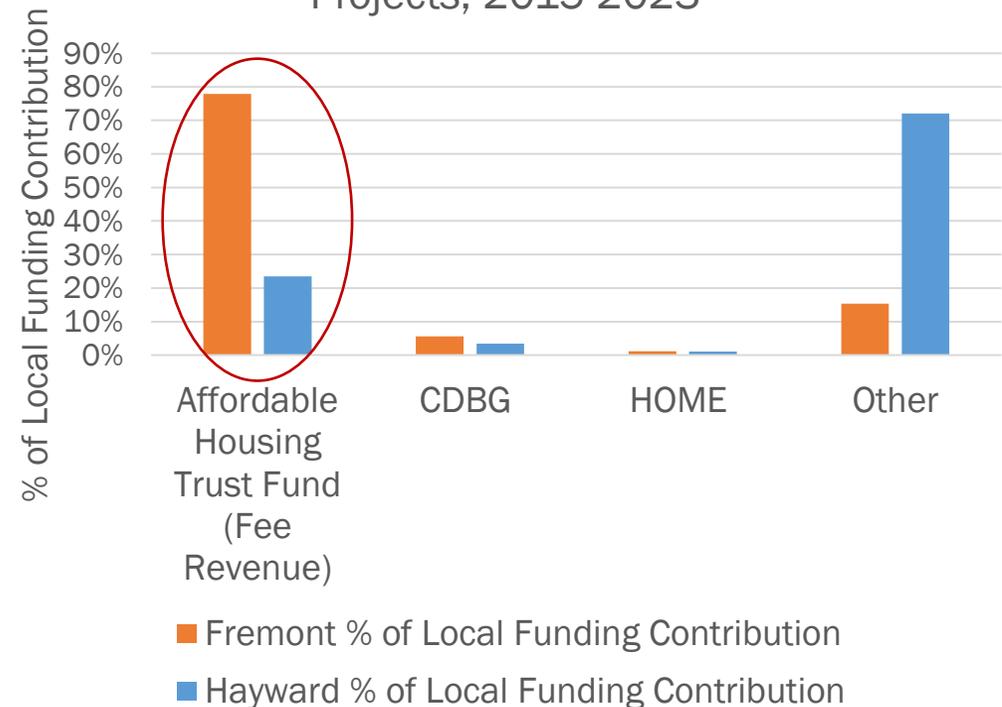
Source: California HCD, RHNA Annual Progress Report, 2022; Strategic Economics, 2022.

Source: City of Hayward, 2022.

In-lieu fee revenue provides a major source of local funding for 100% affordable housing projects

- Fee revenue is Hayward's second-largest and Fremont's largest source of local funding for affordable housing projects
- Hayward's largest "Other" sources were Alameda County Measure A1 bond revenue and public land contributions

Share of Local Funding by Source for Proposed and Entitled Affordable Housing Projects, 2015-2023



"Other" includes public land contributions, Alameda County Measure A1 revenues, and property tax "boomerang" funds from the dissolution of redevelopment agencies.

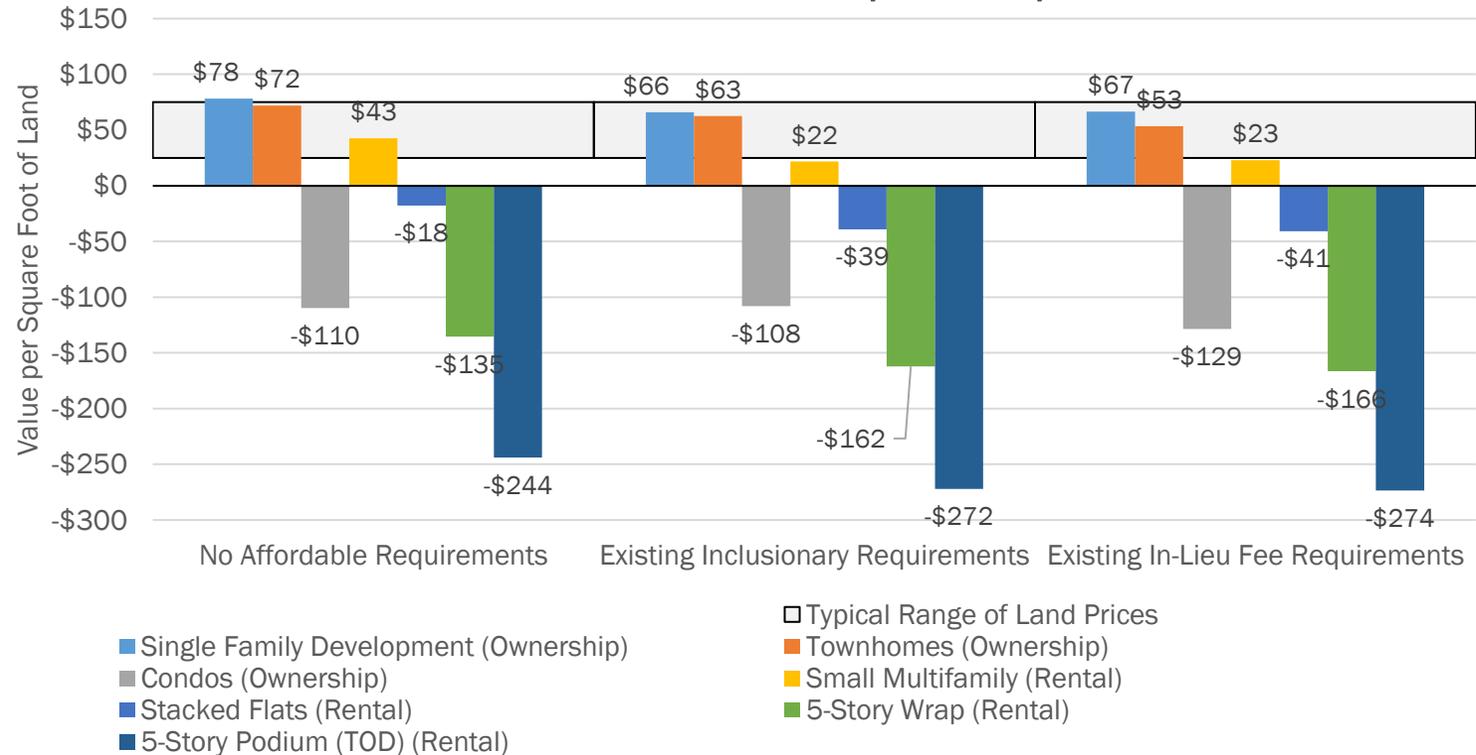
Source: City of Hayward, 2022; City of Fremont 2022; Strategic Economics, 2022.

Inclusionary Requirement: Analysis Findings and Recommendations

Only single-family homes and townhomes are consistently feasible under the current AHO requirements

- Single-family homes and townhomes can support current AHO requirements
- Smaller rental projects are largely infeasible under current AHO requirements
- Higher-density rental projects are infeasible even without the AHO requirements

Residual Land Value Results for “Tier Two” Market Conditions – With and Without Current AHO Compliance Options



Notes:

Prototypes are considered feasible if residual land value exceeds the assumed land price for its respective scenario. Each submarket is assumed to command higher rents and sales prices but is also associated with higher land prices.

Source: Strategic Economics, 2023.

The HHTF recommended increasing AHO requirements for lower-density ownership housing products

- Modestly increase inclusionary requirements for single-family homes and townhomes
 - Seek to maintain feasibility as market conditions evolve
- Maintain existing rental inclusionary requirement
- Maintain relatively limited inclusionary requirements for high-density ownership housing products
- Preference that larger projects provide on-site inclusionary units

Community input prioritized ownership housing and targeting specific incomes

- Gathered input at two Fair Housing Workshops and a Housing Fair
- 18 respondents
- Top priorities:
 - Ownership housing
 - Prioritize middle-income households
 - (\$171,350 annual income for 4-person household)
 - Prioritize extremely low-income households
 - (\$42,850 annual income for 4-person household)
 - Prioritize mixed income housing within new developments
 - Prioritize rental housing
 - 5 other options received fewer votes

Single-family & townhomes can support a 12% 50/50 low/mod income requirement

- Maximum 22% moderate income requirement
- Maximum 18% low/moderate income requirement
- Maximum 12% low/moderate income requirement *after accounting for modest shifts in development conditions*

Sensitivity Analysis of Single Family and Townhomes to Hard Cost Increases While Supporting a 12% Inclusionary Requirement (Tier 1 Submarket)

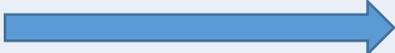
Scenario #	Current Costs	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5
Increase in Hard Costs of Construction	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%
Project Type						
Single Family Development	Feasible	Feasible	Feasible	Marginally Feasible	Marginally Feasible	Marginally Feasible
Townhomes	Marginally Feasible	Infeasible				

Source: Strategic Economics, 2023.

Recommend a 6% low-income & 6% moderate-income requirement for lower-density ownership products (12% total inclusionary)

- The low-income affordability level addresses HHTF and community priorities for meeting the needs of lower-income households
- The moderate-income affordability level recognizes the AHO's unique ability to provide ownership housing at this income level
- Feasibility analyses show that this is the highest requirement reasonably supportable by single-family homes and townhomes
- Higher-density ownership products and rental products cannot feasibly support higher inclusionary requirements

Recommendations: Inclusionary Requirements

Existing AHO		Recommended Revised AHO
<p><i>Rental:</i> 6% total inclusionary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3% Low income • 3% Very low income 		<p><i>Rental:</i> No changes</p>
<p><i>Ownership</i> 7.5% Moderate income if more than 35 du/acre</p>		<p><i>Ownership</i> No changes</p>
<p>10% Moderate income if less than 35 du/acre</p>		<p>12% if less than 35 du/acre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6% Low income • 6% Moderate income

In-Lieu Fee: Analysis Findings and Recommendations

Selecting in-lieu fees requires consideration of multiple factors

- Analytical Considerations:
 - **Affordability gap:** Gap between affordable revenues versus construction costs for a housing development project
 - **Development feasibility:** Ensuring homes can still be built
 - **Other communities' in-lieu fees:** Significantly exceeding fee levels in peer communities may discourage housing development in Hayward
- Policy Considerations:
 - Encouraging/discouraging in-lieu fee payment versus on-site inclusionary

Recommend increasing in-lieu fees for lower-density ownership products

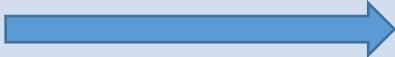
- Increasing lower-density ownership fees better aligns fees with adjusted inclusionary recommendations, peer city fee levels
- Maintaining other existing in-lieu fees acknowledges limited feasibility of these products, aligns with peer city fees
- TAC members emphasized importance of in-lieu fees for providing flexibility as market conditions evolve
- Fee revenues provide critical City funding for affordable housing production

Comparison of Fee/Amount per Square Foot: Affordability Gap Analysis, Peer City Requirements, and Current and Proposed Fees for Hayward



- Calculated Affordability Gap (Based on Recommended Inclusionary Requirements)
- Peer Cities: Maximum Fee
- Peer Cities: Median Fee
- Hayward: Current Fee Level
- Hayward: Recommended Fee

Recommendations: In-Lieu Fees

Existing AHO		Recommended Revised AHO
<i>Rental:</i> \$21.64 per square foot		<i>Rental:</i> Maintain \$21.64 per square foot
<i>Ownership</i> \$17.85 per square foot if more than 35 du/acre		<i>Ownership</i> Maintain \$17.85 per square foot if project built at 35 du/acre or greater
\$21.64 per square foot if less than 35 du/acre		\$26 per square foot for projects built at less than 35 du/acre

Administrative Recommendations

Administrative Amendments

Staff recommends the following amendments to improve implementation of the AHO:

- **Affordable Housing Cost:** Revise to make definition inclusive of all housing costs
- **Marketing Plan:** Revise to align with development process. Currently, plan is requested too early. Elaborate on requirements to affirmatively further fair housing and marketing in multiple languages
- **Approval of Affordable Unit Phasing Plan:** Revise to replace Council approval with approval by decision making body to streamline

Administrative Amendments-Continued

- **Priority Preference:** Add priority preference to people displaced by City activity in addition to live/work preference.
- **Maximum Resale Price:** Revise formula for calculated resale price to be consistent with existing city agreements that apply one of two indices instead of the lesser of the two indices.
- **Administrative Cost:** Increase the amount of in-lieu fees to be applied to administrative costs from 10% to 15%.
- Seven non substantive changes for clarification purpose only

Summary and Questions

Summary of Recommendations

- Maintain existing inclusionary requirement for rental products and higher-density ownership products
- Increase ownership inclusionary requirement for lower-density housing products to 6% low-income and 6% moderate-income
- Increase in-lieu fee for ownership products at less than 35 du/acre
- Maintain existing in-lieu fee for condos at 35 du/acre or higher

Questions

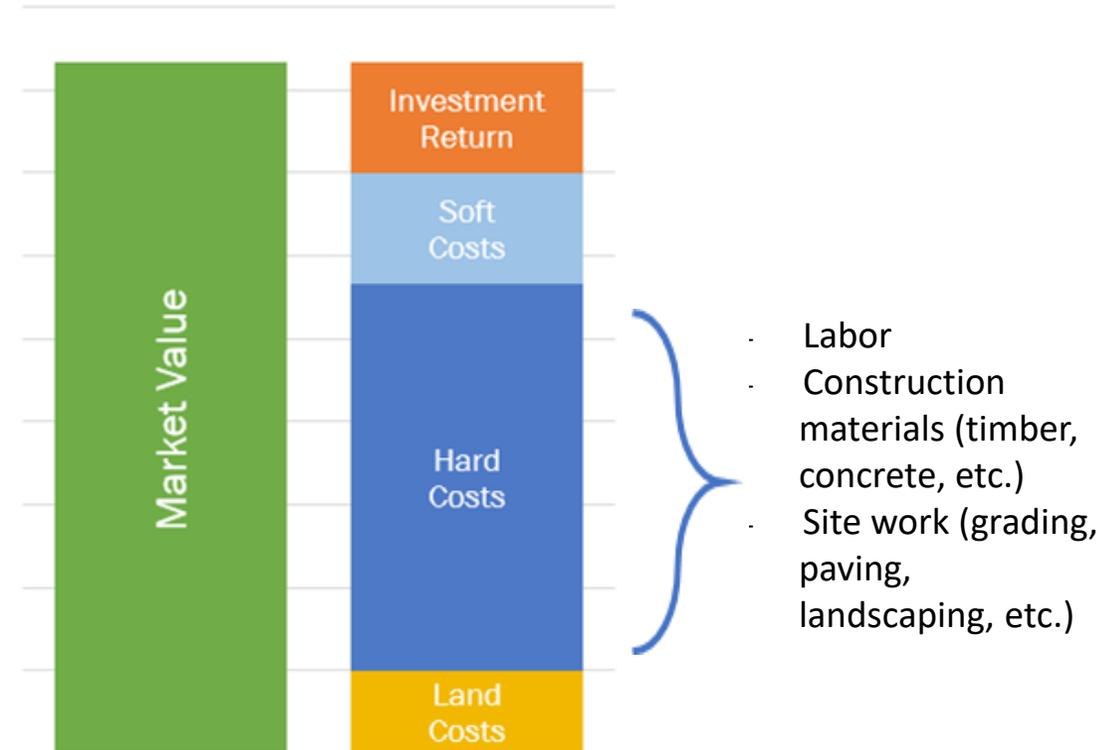
Do you support:

- Maintaining existing inclusionary requirement for rental products and higher-density ownership products;
- Increasing ownership inclusionary requirement for lower-density housing products to 6% low-income and 6% moderate-income;
- Increasing in-lieu fee for ownership products at less than 35 du/acre;
- Maintaining existing in-lieu fee for condos at 35 du/acre or higher;
- Making recommended administrative changes?

Appendix: Additional Feasibility Background and Analysis Assumption Details

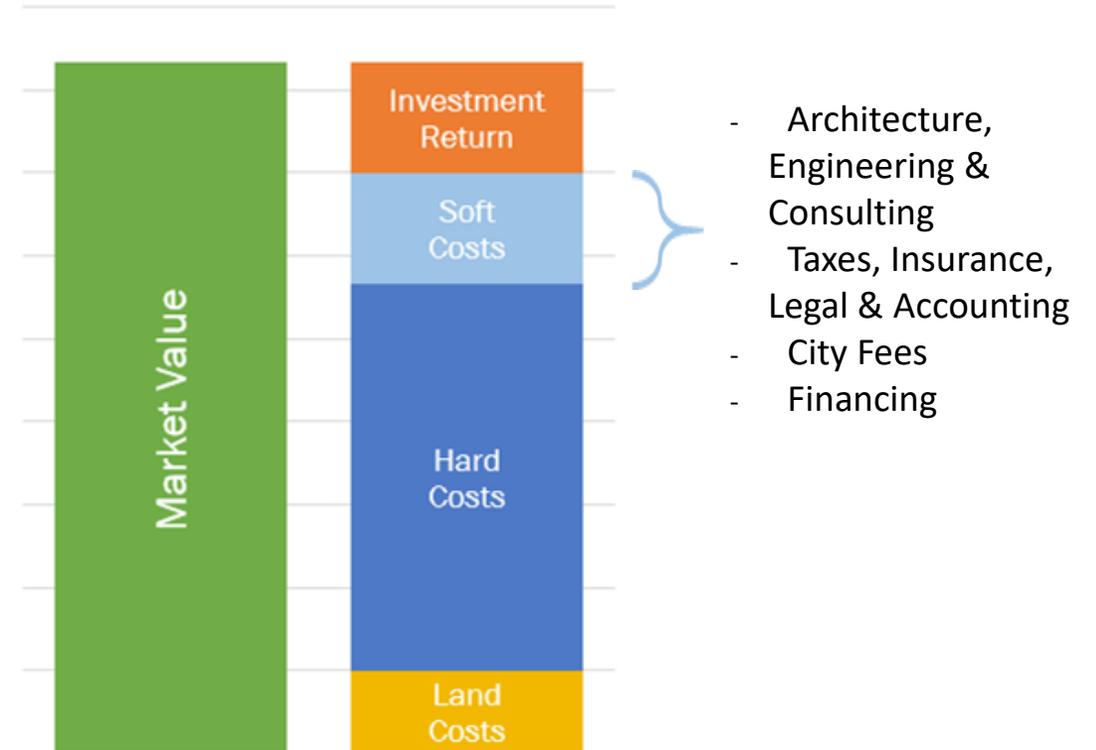
Project Costs: Hard Costs

- Hard costs are the **largest of project costs** and are associated with **physical construction**
- Includes construction of the building, parking, and other site improvements
- Construction material and labor costs have been increasing
- Construction costs vary by building type
- Construction costs are **“regional”**



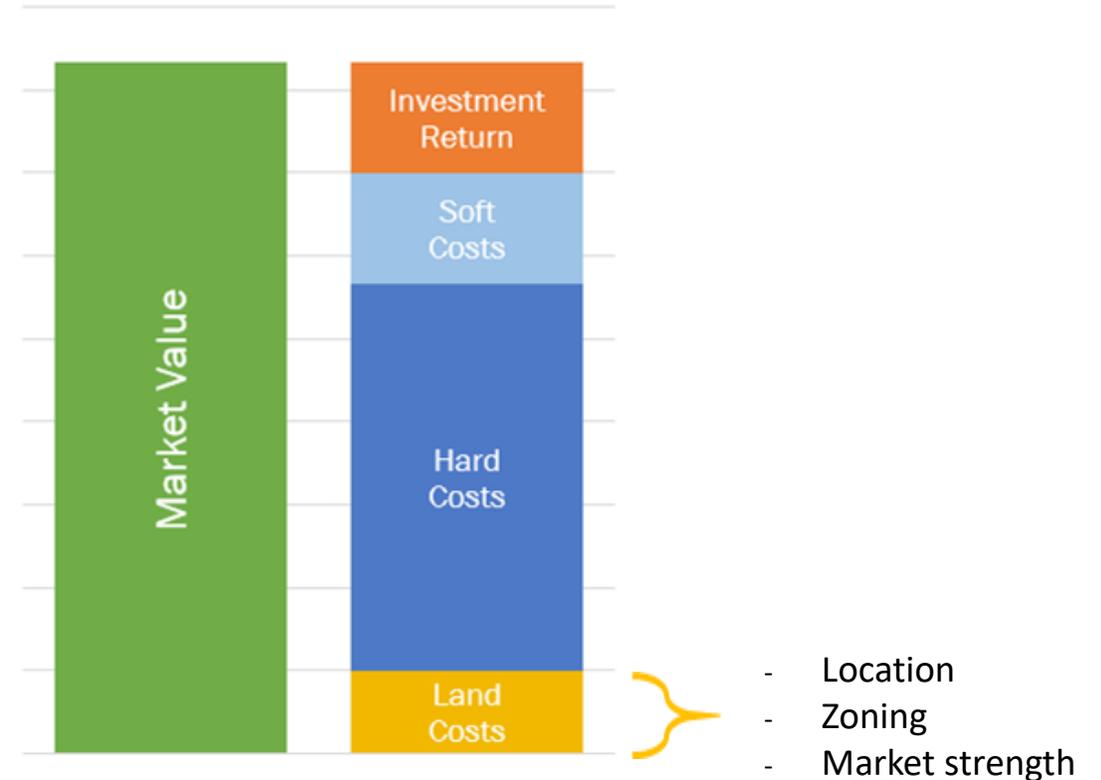
Project Costs: Soft Costs

- Soft costs are typically the next largest project costs
- Soft costs include costs associated with **design, implementation, and fees**



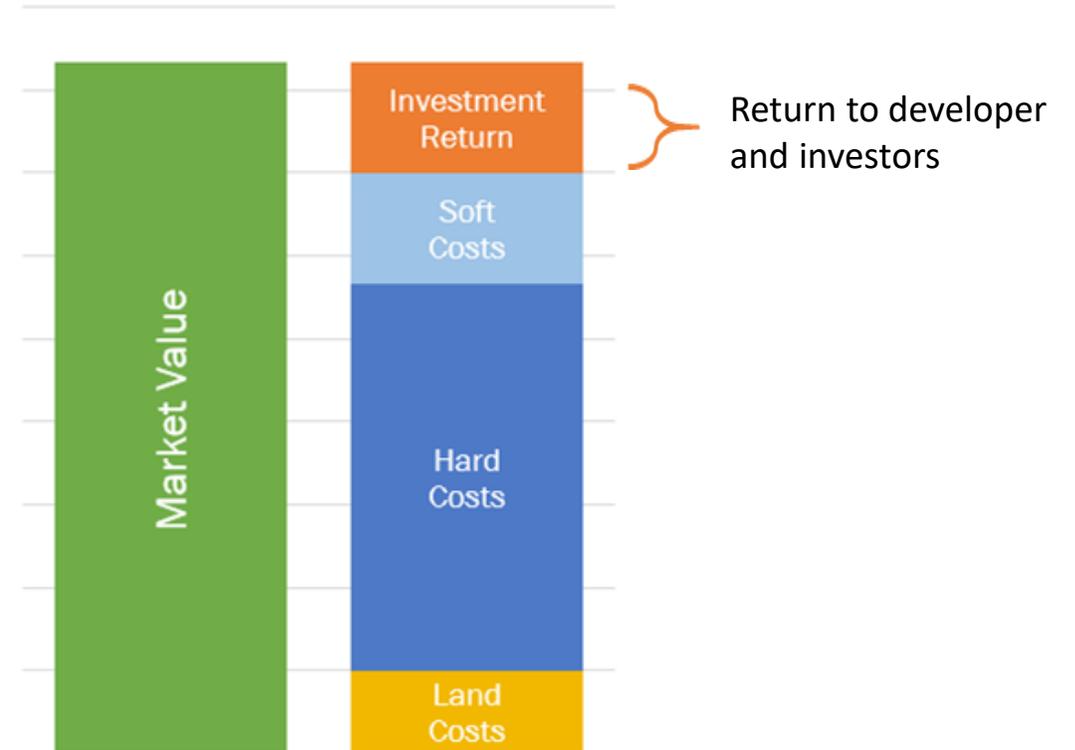
Project Costs: Land Costs

- Land costs are much more variable than other development costs
- Land costs vary depending on:
 - Location & zoning
 - Market strength
 - Infrastructure
 - Condition of the land (need for remediation, etc.)
- Land costs are “residual”
 - Value is based on what developers can afford to pay while delivering a feasible project within the site’s constraints and opportunities
 - Non-residential developers can potentially outbid housing developers



Project Costs: Investment Return

- Developers decide to build projects based on the **investment return**
- Developers cannot attract necessary project funding if investment return is not competitive
- Required investment return varies based on project risks
 - Greater certainty reduces risk



What is “Affordable Housing”?

- **Affordable housing** refers to units with deed-restrictions limited to households earning certain incomes
- Affordable housing units target households within select **income categories**, which are based on **area median income (AMI)** of a region

HCD Income Limits (Current AHO)

Income Category	AMI Level
Extremely Low-Income	0% to 30%
Very Low-Income	31% to 50%
Low-Income	51% to 76.8%
Moderate-Income	76.9% to 120%
Above Moderate-Income	>120%

TCAC Income Limits (LIHTC)

Income Category	AMI Level
Extremely Low-Income	0% to 30%
Very Low-Income	31% to 50%
Low-Income	51% to 80%
Moderate-Income	81% to 100%
Above Moderate-Income	>100%

Affordable Rents and Sales Prices

- Rents and sales prices are typically regulated to **below-market rates (BMR)** so that households pay no more than 30% of the targeted income level

Maximum Affordable Rent, Hayward (Effective 2022)

Bedroom Size	Studio	1-BR	2-BR	3-BR
Very Low	\$1,249	\$1,428	\$1,606	\$1,785
Low	\$1,499	\$1,714	\$1,928	\$2,142
Moderate	\$2,749	\$3,142	\$3,534	\$3,927

Sources: Alameda County Housing Authority, 2022; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2022; Strategic Economics, 2022.

Notes:

Describes maximum monthly rent, including all fees for housing services and a utility allowance. The maximum monthly cost for each unit type is associated with households that have one more person than bedroom. (Ex: Maximum costs for studios are associated with affordability for one-person households; One-bedroom costs are associated with 2-person households; Two-bedroom costs are associated with 3-person households).

“Peer City” Policies

	Set-Aside Requirement by Project Size		Minimum Size Threshold	Affordability Target		Date Enacted
	Rental	For-Sale		Rental	For-Sale	
Hayward	All projects: 6%	Projects > 35 du/ac: 7.5% Projects < 35 du/ac: 10%	2 units	Very-low and low-income	Moderate-income	2017
Concord	Either 10 percent at low income, or six percent at very low income	Either 10 percent at moderate income, or six percent at low income	5 units or more for all residential projects	Very-low, low and moderate income	Low and Moderate-income	2021
El Cerrito	10% of units	12% of units	Rental or Combo Rental/Sale: 9 units For Sale only: 10 units	Very-low and low-income	Moderate-income	2018
Fremont	All projects: 10%	15% of units: 5% or more to moderate income households. 10% or more to low income households.	2 units	Very-low and low-income	Low and Moderate-income	2021
Newark	(Impact fee only)	(Impact fee only)				
Richmond	In-lieu fee is default. Developer can provide on-site units. No % specified.	One of the following: Moderate: 17% Low Income: 15% Very Low Income: 10%	10 units	Very low, low, and moderate income	Very low, low, and moderate income	2020
San Leandro	Roughly 15% - rounded to the nearest unit.	Roughly 15% - rounded to the nearest unit	4 for rental, 2 for ownership	Very-low and low-income	Low and Moderate-income	2006
Union City	All projects: 15%	All projects: 15%	7	Very-low and low-income	Low and Moderate-income	2018

Source: Municipal Ordinances, 2022; Strategic Economics, 2021.

Development Prototypes Tested in Analysis

Prototype Characteristics	Units	Single Family Development	Townhomes	Small Multifamily	Stacked Flats	5-Story Wrap	5-Story Podium (TOD)
Parcel Square Feet	square feet	217,800	217,800	21,780	65,340	174,240	108,900
Building Characteristics							
Number of Stories	floors	2	3	3	4	5	5
Number of Units	dwelling units (du)	44	106	20	74	300	159
Gross Retail Area	square feet					7,500	
Residential Density	du/acre	9	21	40	49	75	62
Average Unit Size	square feet	2,580	1,695	950	900	800	900
Parking							
Parking Format		In-unit	In-unit	Surface	Podium + Surface	Wrap	Podium
Residential Parking Ratio	spaces/unit	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.33
Retail Parking Spaces	parking spaces	-	-	-	-	17	-

Development Prototype Example Images

Single-Family



Townhomes



Small Multifamily



Source: City of Hayward, 2022. Project renderings completed by D.R. Horton, KTGy, and LANDARC. Projects are shown as examples of what the prototype could look like, but do not reflect the exact prototypes.

Development Prototype Example Images

Condos & Stacked Flats



5-Story Wrap



5-Story Podium (TOD)



Source: City of Hayward, 2022. Project renderings completed by Taylor Morrison, Humphreys & Partners Architects, and BDE Architecture. Projects are shown as examples of what the prototype could look like, but do not reflect the exact prototypes.

Hayward Housing Submarket Tiers

Tiers

- Tier One Submarkets
- Tier Two Submarkets
- Tier Three Submarkets

Rents and Prices by Tier

Tier One

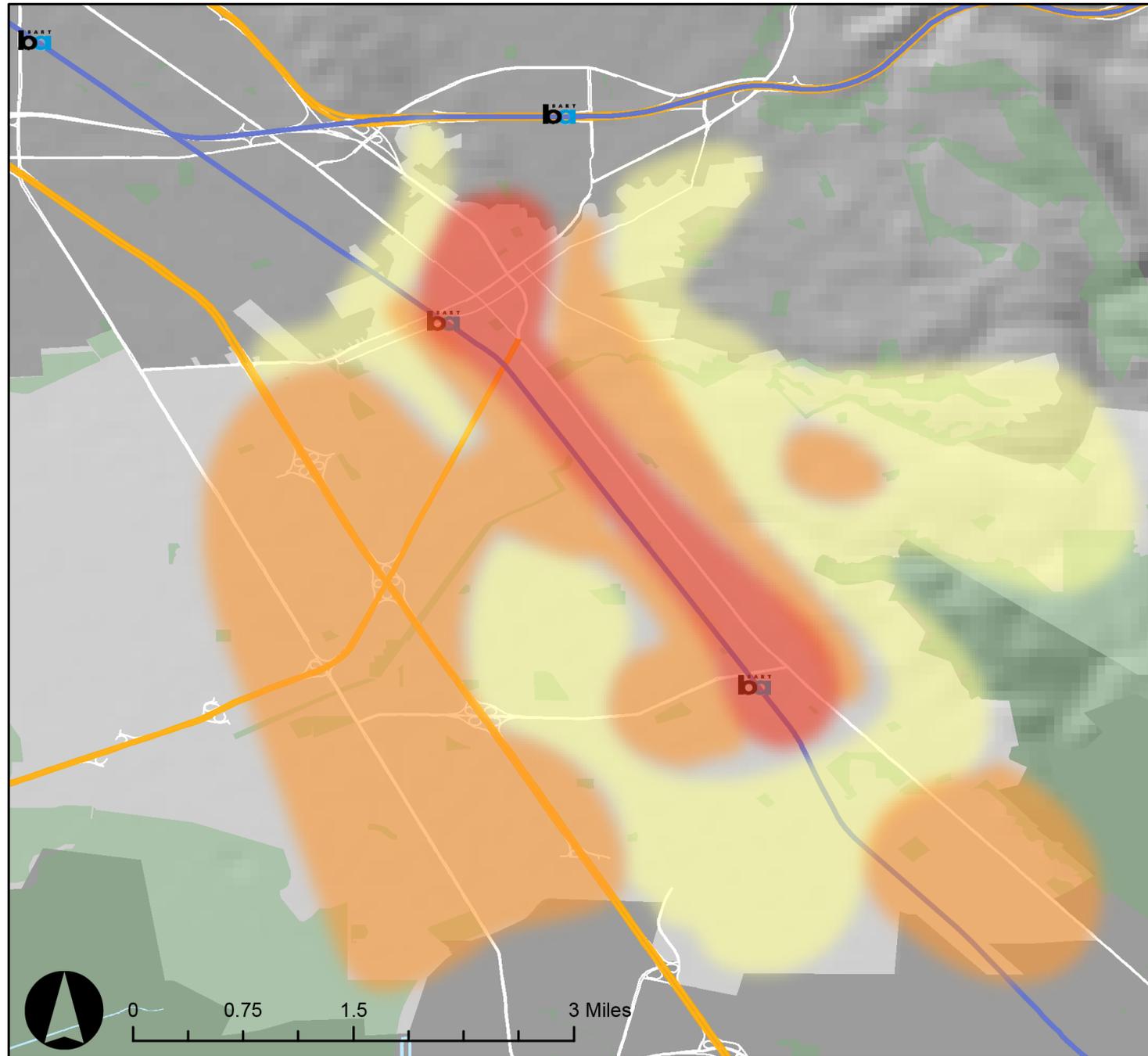
Rental: \$3.60 per SF
 Single Family: \$600 per SF
 Townhomes: \$530 per SF
 Condos: \$615 per SF

Tier Two

Rental: \$3.10 per SF
 Single Family: \$525 per SF
 Townhomes: \$480 per SF
 Condos: \$500 per SF

Tier Three

Rental: \$2.85 per SF
 Single Family: \$475 per SF
 Townhomes: \$450 per SF
 Condos: \$400 per SF



Sources: CoStar, 2022; Redfin, 2022; Strategic Economics 2022.



**POLICE DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT**

ITEM #13

WS 23-007

Hayward Police Department:

2022 Year End Report



Introduction

- UCR vs NIBRS
- Crime Trends
- Recruitment and Hiring
- Training
- CALEA
- Internal Investigations
- District Command
- Youth and Family Services
- AB 481
- FLOCK Safety ALPR

Changes to Crime Statistics - Differences Between UCR and NIBRS?

• UCR

- Consists of monthly aggregate crime counts for eight Index Crimes.
- Records one offense per incident as determined by hierarchy rule.
- Hierarchy rule suppresses counts of lesser offenses in multiple-offense incidents.
- Does not distinguish between attempted and completed crimes.
- Collects weapon information for murder, robbery, and aggravated assault.
- Provides counts on arrests for the eight Index crimes and 21 other offenses.

• NIBRS

- NIBRS collects data about victims, known offenders and relationships for offenses reported in 23 categories with 52 offenses. It also presents arrest data for those crimes, as well as ten additional categories for which only arrest data is collected.
- Records each offense occurring in an incident.
- Distinguishes between attempted and completed crimes.
- Collects weapon information for all violent offenses.

Differences in how crimes are reported

Crime	Reported Under UCR	Reported in NIBRS
A bank robbery followed by a vehicle pursuit and a hit and run collision	Robbery	Robbery Vehicle pursuit Hit and run collision
A domestic violence incident in which a phone is vandalized, and a purse is stolen	Domestic Violence	Domestic violence Vandalism Theft
A kidnapping followed by a vehicle theft	Kidnapping	Kidnapping Vehicle theft

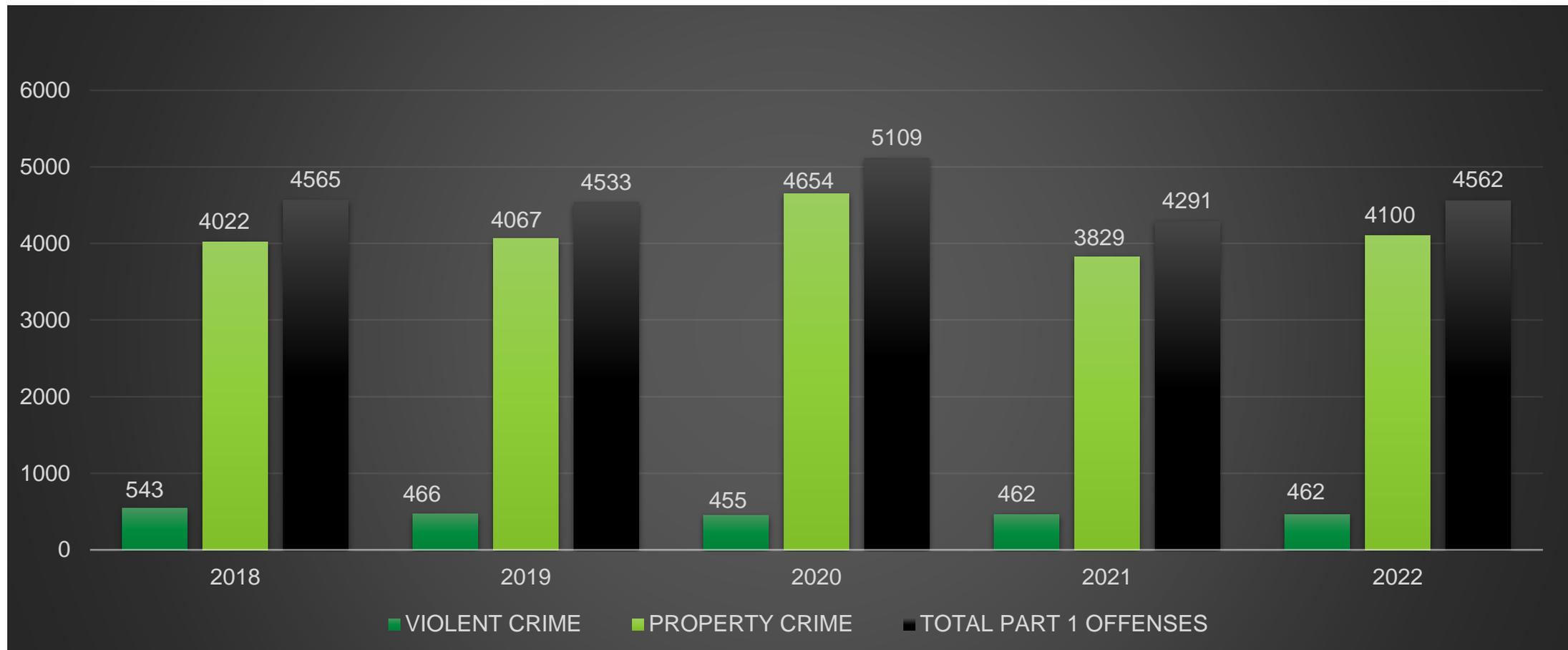
Part 1 Crimes Jan-Oct 2021 vs. 2022

	Jan – Oct 2021	Jan – Oct 2022	# Change	% Change
Murder	6	10**	4	40%
Forcible Rape	45	46	1	2%
Robbery	229	218	-11	-5%
Aggravated Assault	182	188	6	3%
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	462	462	0	0%
Residential Burglary	226	369	143	43%
Non-Residential Burglary	83	72	-11	-13%
TOTAL BURGLARY	309	441	132	63%
Larceny (Auto Burglary totals are included in Larceny)	2181	2164	-17	-1%
Larceny From Vehicle	1259	1178	-81	-6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1322	1474	152	11%
Arson	17	21	4	24%
PROPERTY CRIME TOTAL	3829	4100	271	7%
TOTAL PART 1 OFFENSES	4291	4562	271	6%
Domestic Violence*	467	471	4	1%
Hate Crimes*	2	3	1	50%

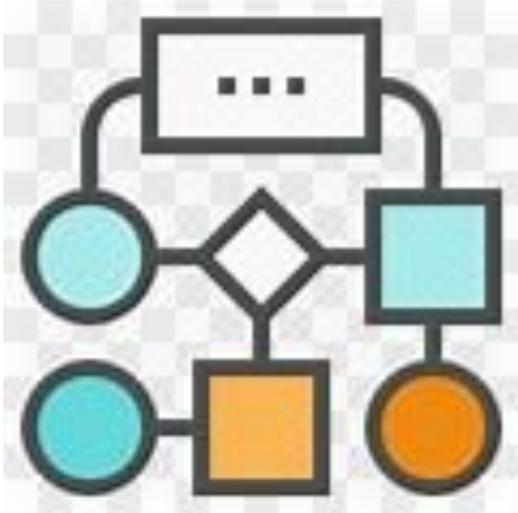
*DV and Hate Crimes, depending on Crime type, may or may not be included in Part 1 Offenses.

**For the calendar year 2022 there were 11 homicides, table above is data Jan-Oct due to NIBRS implementation Nov 2022.

Part 1 Crime Trends Jan-Oct 2018-2022



Recruitment and Hiring



Process Mapping



Incentive Referral

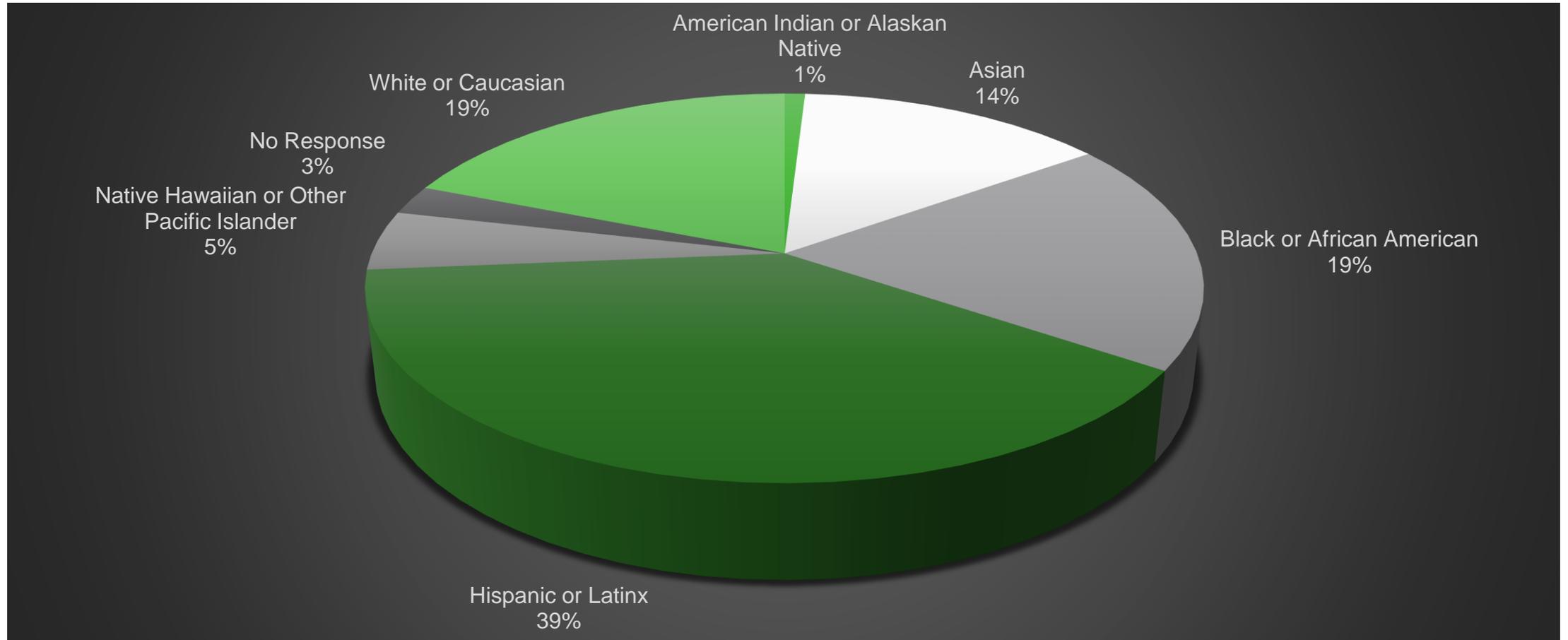


Recruiting Strategies

Sworn and Professional Staff Applications Received

Applications	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021 vs 2022
Sworn	1,768	1,164	585	821	29% Increase
Sworn Female	312	237	113	133	15% Increase
Sworn People of Color	1,329	859	447	669	33% Increase
Sworn No Response	27	19	13	17	24% Increase
Professional Staff	2,865	1,158	1,334	1,642	29% Increase

Sworn and Professional Staff Applications Received by Ethnicity



FY 2016-FY 2022 Sworn Officer Retention

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	7-yr average
Total (Prior FY)	180	183	190	178	178	180	170	179.9
Hired Current FY	13	15	9	15	20	15	8	13.6
Separated Current FY	10	8	21	15	18	25	20	16.7
Total (Current FY)	183	190	178	178	179	175	164	178.3
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	7-yr average
HPOA Employee Average	181.5	186.5	184	178	179	175	164	178.3
HPOA Turnover Rate	6%	4%	11%	8%	10%	15%	22%	9%
Retention Rate	94%	96%	89%	92%	90%	85%	78%	91%

Continued Professional Training

Classification of Classes	Discretionary	POST Mandated	Total Attendees
Professional Development	56	1	97
Technical Skills	32	6	234
Promotion/Assignment	71	21	35
Update	0	0	0
Total	159	28	366

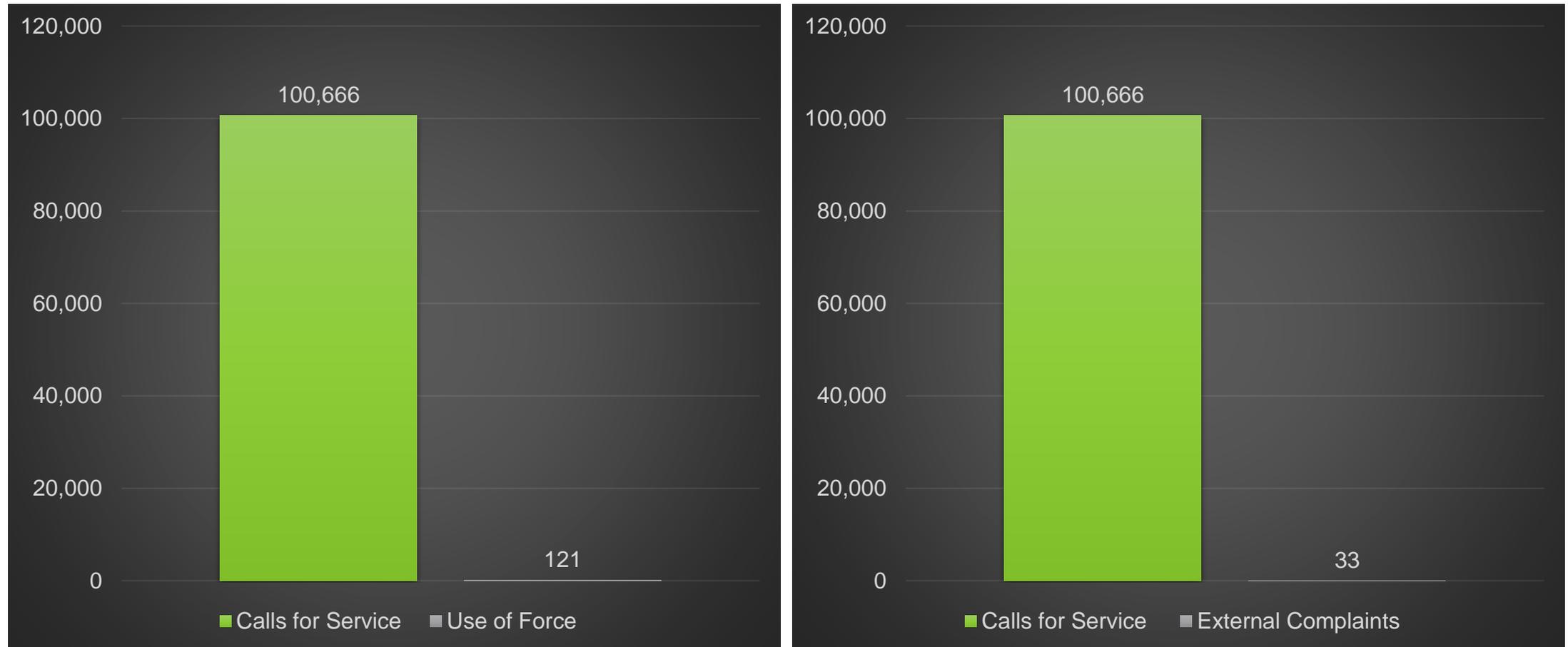
Classification of Classes	Discretionary Hours	POST Mandated Hours	Total Hours
Professional Development	1,679	72	1,751
Technical Skills	2,087	505	2,592
Promotion/Assignment	4,075	2,296	6,371
Update	0	0	0
Total	7,841	2,873	10,714

CALEA

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) is an independent accrediting body for law enforcement agencies. CALEA accreditation is recognized internationally as the premier standard in public safety. CALEA accreditation is a voluntary endeavor that requires compliance with approximately 490 professional standards.

The Police Department has maintained CALEA accreditation continuously since CY 2011. Reaccreditation occurs every 4 years. The Police Department's most recent reaccreditation award was achieved in March 2021 and the next is scheduled for March 2025. Within the 4-year span, compliance reviews are conducted annually to ensure the Police Department adheres to established CALEA standards. The Police Department successfully passed the CY 2022 review and is scheduled for an annual review in CY 2023.

Use of Force/External Complaints



District Command



**Hayward Mobile Evaluation
Team (HMET)**



**Homeless Outreach
Response (City Task Force)**



**Community Engagement
(Events, Academy, Activity)**

Youth and Family Services Bureau



Delinquency Prevention Network (Crisis intervention, counseling, case management, and diversion services)



Life Skills Education and Restorative Justice Group



Explorer Program

AB 481 (Military Equipment)

Deployment of AB 481 Equipment Totals	Field Use	Training Use
Robot	3	13
UAS	70	2
Armored Personnel Carrier	9	13
Command and Control Vehicle	3	4
Breaching Apparatus/Shotgun Slugs	0	0
Specialized Firearms and Ammunition	0	26
Noise Flash Diversionary Device	12	2
Chemical Agents "Tear Gas"	1	0
Pepper Powder Less Lethal Launcher	0	0
Specialty Impact Munitions Systems and Munitions	0	1
Total Deployments	361	61

FLOCK Safety ALPR

Below are the average daily plate reads and alerts received from October 2022 to January 2023.

Daily License Plate Reads	Daily Stolen Vehicle Alerts	Daily Lost / Stolen Plate Alerts	Daily Vehicles Associated with a Felony Crime Alerts	Daily Missing Person Alerts
33,901	17	175	5	2

The alerts received from the FLOCK Safety ALPR cameras have resulted in the following arrests and stolen vehicle recoveries.

Vehicle Theft Arrests	Car Jacking Arrests	Other Felony Crime Arrests	Unoccupied Stolen Vehicles Recovered
23	2	4	8

Questions

