



BURBANK HOMELESSNESS PLAN

Actions and Strategies to Prevent and Combat Homelessness

2018-2021



Exhibit C-1

City of Burbank Homelessness Plan

Executive Summary

Homelessness in Burbank

- Burbank takes a holistic, humane approach in dealing with homelessness.
- Varying homeless circumstances require a variety of answers. There is no easy solution.
- The Burbank Street Outreach Team, on a daily basis visits Burbank's homeless offering services.
- If an illegal act is committed, enforcement will occur.

Homelessness is one of the most pervasive challenges facing cities throughout the State of California. It has no jurisdictional boundaries and can rapidly increase in communities like Burbank despite substantial efforts being made by municipalities, nonprofits, and community organizations.

Homelessness is an extremely complex social dilemma that impacts the quality of life in our community, both for the homeless and non-homeless residents. Much public dialogue and perception about homelessness relates to visible cases, which include people living in or near parks, taking up space with their belongings in libraries and recreation centers, blocking sidewalks in business districts, or living out of cars in residential areas. The City of Burbank's (City) response to these complex situations has been addressed with enforcement as necessary along with direct outreach to the homeless, but that

alone will not resolve the on-going, systemic cause of homelessness.

Overall, homelessness in the greater Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley region has increased. Burbank's homelessness population follows that trend. Point-in-time homeless counts reveal that this is a growing challenge (*Exhibit 1.1/Exhibit 1.2*).

Homeless Population Increase		
	2017	Percent Increase from 2016
Los Angeles County	57,794	23%
Burbank	229	37%

Exhibit 1.1. Source: LAHSA

Burbank Homelessness By The Numbers	
2017 Unsheltered Population (living on the street)	188
2017 Sheltered Population	41
Total Homeless for Burbank	229
Police Calls (July 2016-October 2016)	1,188

Exhibit 1.2, Source: LAHSA and City of Burbank

The City's total homeless population for 2017 is 229, an increase of 37 percent from 2016.

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In August 2015, in response to the growing number of homeless, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (BOS) launched the Homeless Initiative to combat homelessness, which established 47 homeless strategies. The BOS advocated for ongoing funding to support the strategies, which resulted in a county-wide homeless revenue measure being placed on the ballot known as Measure H (a quarter-cent special sales tax capable of generating \$355 million a year during the next 10 years). On March 7, 2017, the voters in the County passed Measure H, providing a steady and stable source of annual revenue to fund supportive services. While the money should assist County-wide homelessness, cities are not entitled to receive any direct Measure H allocation based on homeless residents or actions to reduce homelessness. Even though Burbank's annual contribution toward Measure H funding is expected to be approximately \$8 million through sales tax revenue allocations, the City will have to compete for the local program funding through grant applications.

Cities will play a vital role in reducing homelessness in the region. By working in tandem with our Los Angeles County and city partners, Burbank can expand and create new systems of care and deliver programs to individuals and families who experience homelessness regardless of jurisdictional boundaries. As the homeless totals have increased, so has the need to coordinate a response from cities, counties, and community partners throughout the region. Burbank will be among the few cities that have a Homelessness Plan in place. A Homelessness Plan is relevant when seeking new partnerships, funding (including Measure H), and leveraging of resources.

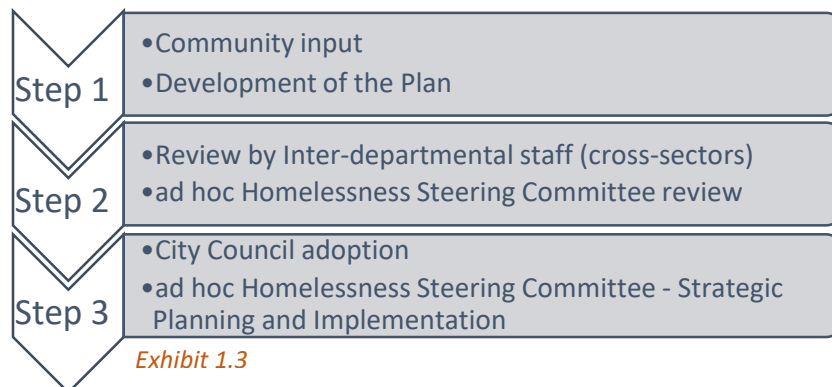
The City held a total of four community meetings during the months of May – August 2017 with 174 participants in the meetings. The meetings were advertised on the City's website, social media, emailing nonprofits, Burbank libraries, homeless service organizations, community centers, and faith-based groups. A summary of the four meetings can be viewed on the City's Homelessness webpage: <http://www.burbankca.gov/residents/homelessness-in-burbank> (*Appendix 11 – Meetings with Residents, Businesses, and Community Members*).

The topic of homelessness and its challenges can be quite polarizing; however, the growing needs of the homeless, challenges with traditional-service models, and public response to the growing number has caused us to rethink how Burbank can address homelessness. This has given Burbank an opportunity to find effective solutions through an organized approach to reduce homelessness. This plan focuses on a three-year period.

The Executive Summary provides an overview of seven core homelessness strategies that have an influence on addressing public health and safety, quality of life, and systemic causes of homelessness. As illustrated in the graph below, solving homelessness will take a multitude of fully engaged organizers to build a system of care and comprehensive homeless strategies for Burbank (*Exhibit 1.3*). It will take time, political will, funding, and expertise. All of these will be important to have the real impact the City seeks. To assist the City in the development of the strategies identified in the Homelessness Plan, community input from residents, businesses,

community partners, public and private entities, faith based groups, and other interested parties are reflected in the plan.

Homelessness Plan Process



Each of the Homelessness strategies will require an extensive implementation plan along with funding.

Strategy 1 – Developing Storage Facilities and Transportation



Storage facilities would provide homeless individuals with the ability to store their personal belongings for a limited amount of time, typically 90 days. People experiencing homelessness carry personal items such as clothing, blankets, perishables, and vital records. Often, vital records, medications, and clothing are lost when left unattended. The issue of unattended items is exacerbated when items are left in the City's right-of-way or in City and privately-

owned property. Adequate storage facilities would assist with the enforcement of public health and safety laws, the obstruction of the public right-of-ways, and removal of unattended items in public/private landscape. A storage facility can effectively reduce this activity and provide the homeless a safe place to store their items. A well-managed storage facility would require an experienced operator for the removal, transportation, and storage of items.

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Placement of a storage facility should be well thought out, including placement in a location that is easily accessible. Factors to consider would be the proximity to a day-service center or shelter, access to public transportation corridors, and other crucial services in the area. Transportation to and from the storage facilities would be needed as part of a well-managed storage facility.



Funding will be needed to achieve this strategy. Possible funding sources could include: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); Measure H; Emergency Solutions Grant(ESG); and/or Emergency Housing Assistance Program (EHAP).

Strategy 2 – Enhancing the Quality of Life, Mental Health, and Healthcare Awareness

According to the 2017 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, the City of Burbank has a total of 229 homeless at any given time. The total represents an increase of 37 percent compared to the 2016 homeless count (168). Many of the homeless can have a direct impact to public health, safety, and public service expenditures. Often, the fiscal impact creates expenditures that are unsustainable as they involve administrative and other costs that are unappropriated, but are a critical component of serving the homeless. In an effort to alleviate these costs, there is a need and advantage to proactively engaging and assisting homeless individuals who are high frequent users of public services including emergency rooms, and county programs. Effective collaboration with Providence St. Joseph Medical Center, the LA County Mental Health and Public Health Departments can alleviate the frequent use of such facilities. As a result, this can increase the supply of resources and staff time available to assist others in need.

To help increase quality of life and healthcare awareness, the City should also consider implementing a ‘Whole Person Care Initiative Pilot’ (WPC). This is the coordination of health, behavioral health, and social services in a patient-centered manner to help improve beneficiary health and well-being. Through collaborative leadership and coordination among public and private entities, WPC Pilot entities will identify target populations, share data between systems, coordinate real-time care, and evaluate individual and population progress. The goal is to provide comprehensive care for the homeless person resulting in better health outcomes.

Other diversion programs may include ongoing Homeless Service Connection Day events and an expanded Homeless Outreach Program (a Multi-Disciplinary Homeless Outreach Team) that has stronger partnerships with the Department of Public Social Services, Social Security Administration benefits, and/or Affordable Care Act programs. A Multi-Disciplinary Homeless Outreach Team would not only connect people experiencing homelessness with proper resources and intensive healthcare management, but also perform health assessments, provide treatment, and apply psychiatric holds as appropriate. The Homeless Service Connection Day has already been implemented and CDBG funding has been given to coordinate more frequent Service Connection Day events in partnership with the Salvation Army.



Funding will be needed to achieve this strategy. Possible funding sources could include: CDBG; Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority; CalWORKS; Whole Person Care Pilots; Measure H; and/or Mental Health Services Act Funded Mental Health Services.

Strategy 3 – Building Temporary Housing



Temporary housing such as shelters, transitional housing, and motel vouchers can serve homeless individuals, youth, and families by transitioning them from the streets and places not meant for human habitation into long-term housing. Temporary housing can be an access point for the delivery of services and coordination of services among community partners, and a means to get the homeless into more permanent housing.

While temporary housing options do exist near Burbank, there are not enough shelter beds to support the City's existing homeless population, much less meet LA County's demands. The challenges arise in finding more suitable locations, funding, and community support.

A motel voucher program also provides a safe and decent place to sleep for individuals and families experiencing homelessness who have exhausted all their resources. The current structure of the motel voucher program, has presented struggles of finding motels to accept persons or families experiencing homelessness. A successful program would target and prioritize homeless persons with minor children, the employed, or persons transitioning into permanent

housing. Recruitment of motel/hotel establishments would require their accessibility to our BPD/Mental Health Evaluation Team and the City's Homeless Services Liaison.

Funding will be needed to achieve this strategy. Possible funding sources could include: CDBG; Measure H; Emergency Solutions Grant; Homeless Prevention Incentive; Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority; and/or Emergency Housing Assistance Program.

Strategy 4 – Creating Affordable Housing

Affordable housing is an ongoing challenge for Burbank and throughout Southern California. The lack of affordable housing for many low to moderate income households places them at-risk of homelessness. Burbank can increase the number of affordable units through short and long-term subsidies, landlord incentives, building more housing in general through land use policy, conversions, and new funding opportunities.

Land use and zoning restrictions are often a hindering factor when creating more affordable housing units. The City must continuously plan for the future thoughtfully and meet future demand, especially on affordable housing. As an example, it can be accomplished through mixed-use projects and requiring a larger allocation of micro unit dwellings similar to the conditions of the recently approved First Street Village mixed use project. The Burbank Housing Study detailed this in greater depth and is described in Exhibit B-2.

Funding will be needed to achieve this strategy. Possible funding sources could include: CDBG; Measure H; No Place Like Home Program; Low-Income Housing Tax Credit; and/or Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority.

Strategy 5 – Continuing Outreach, Coordinated Care System, and Community Awareness

Social services are essential in addressing significant challenges that impact people experiencing homelessness. Social service components include prevention, street outreach, case management, counseling, and housing among others. Given that people experiencing homelessness may need an array of services, coordination is vital. Maximizing the efficiency of services is captured through a Coordinated Entry System (CES). CES is a process developed to ensure that all people experiencing homelessness have fair and equal access to assistance based on their needs. As a grant recipient of the Continuum of Care Permanent Supportive Housing Program, the City utilizes the CES. More understanding of CES will need to be provided to first responders and other organizations assisting the homeless.

A key component to addressing homelessness will involve building community support and relationships. A mode in accomplishing this effort is through ongoing community engagement. This can be met through the use of public informational videos and social media to share compelling stories of overcoming homelessness, releasing public health announcements, and

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sharing social service campaigns. Staff has repeatedly found that even though members of the community have expressed their sincere concern and frustration regarding Burbank's homeless challenges, they are also generally compassionate about the need to help people experiencing homelessness.

Funding will be needed to achieve this strategy. Possible funding sources could include: CDBG; Measure H; LA County Homeless Prevention Initiative; and/or Department of Social Services Funding Advocacy Programs.

Strategy 6 – Increasing Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing

In addition to helping people experiencing homelessness move into permanent housing, preventing homelessness is just as important. An effective strategy to reduce the number of new families and individuals from becoming homeless is to provide homeless prevention assistance. This can be accomplished by building a Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Program, similar to Long Beach and Pasadena who have used this strategy to lower their homeless counts



(Appendix 7-6 – Success with Neighboring Cities:What is Working?). Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Programs can divert families and individuals from falling into a homeless crisis. Assistance under this program is temporary and prioritization for services is based on the greatest potential to stay housed after the expiration of the short-term assistance.

Best practices and strategies for homeless prevention/rapid rehousing include programs and services with rental/housing subsidies, case

management, employment services, legal services, develop/enhance Discharge Planning Guidelines among healthcare, jail and correction system, and connecting with the U.S. Veterans Administration to prevent individuals from being homeless upon discharge, etc.

Funding will be needed to fully achieve this strategy. Possible funding sources could include: CDBG; Housing Support Program and Family Stabilization Program; Family Unification Program; and/or Emergency Assistance to Prevent Eviction for CalWORKs Welfare-to-Work.

Strategy 7 – Enforcing Public Health & Safety and Ordinances

The City should review the current public health and safety ordinances to ensure that they target illegal behaviors and not the criminalization of homelessness status. Currently, the City's ability to enforce certain public health and safety ordinances is limited due to a lack of available services that may be offered to those in need. In order to move forward with enforcement efforts and implementation of new ordinances, the City will first need to identify areas where services may be lacking and determine how new (or additional) services can be provided. Once services are

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made available, some new ordinances that may be considered include removal and storage of private property left in public spaces, as well as restricting certain types of encroachments in public spaces without a permit.

Funding will be needed to achieve this strategy. Possible funding sources could include: CDBG; Measure H; Medi-Cal; and General Fund.

**To be determined with assistance from Homelessness Steering Committee*

Strategy #1 – Developing Storage Facilities & Transportation

Narrative: Storage facilities & related transportation to those facilities will provide the homeless a place to store personal items.				
Recommended Actions by Priority	Tentative Starting Implementation Timeline*	Challenges to Implementation	Success Measurement*	Appendix Reference
1. Seek a storage facility for belongings		Land Use, site control, recruiting a willing partner & funding		Appendix 7-3 Pg. 41 Appendix 7-4 Pg 41 -42
2. Develop policies for the use of the storage facility, including available transportation options to the facility		Fundng and recruiting an experienced operator		Appendix 7-5 Pg 42 -43
3. Develop an ordinance and procedures for the removal and storage of unattended property on City-property		Staffing		
4. Promote the City’s policy/ordinance on the removal and disposal of unattended property with the homeless and service providers		Coordinating and Staffing		
Challenges Being Addressed				
Ability for enforcement and the removal of items in the public right-of-way				
Address public health and safety concerns				
Promote alternatives to hoarding, leaving items unattended, and living in unsanitary conditions				
Provides a safe storage place when overnight shelters may not allow personal belongings to be brought inside				
Possible Collaborating Entities			Possible Funding Sources	
Salvation Army			Emergency Solutions Grant	
Metro Bus Service			Emergency Housing Assistance Program	
Burbank Police and the Mental Health Evaluation Team			Homeless Prevention Incentive	
Ascencia			Community Development Block Grant	
Los Angeles County Mental Health, Public Health, Department of Public Social Services			Measure H	

Strategies

City of Burbank

Draft 3-Year Homelessness Plan

Strategy #2 – Enhancing the Quality of Life, Mental Health, and Healthcare Awareness

Narrative: Collaborate with community partners to improve the health and safety of the homeless, while remaining responsive to residents and businesses. Inform and direct the homeless to the Affordable Care Act, Medi-Cal eligibility, and addressing the broader health care needs of the homeless.

Recommended Actions by Priority	Tentative Starting Implementation Timeline*	Challenge to Implementation	Success Measurement*	Appendix Reference
1. Expand City's participation with Multidisciplinary Street Outreach Engagement Teams	In Progress and Ongoing	County resources impacted, implementation strategies insufficient, jurisdictional boundaries delay services		Appendix 3 Pg. 16
2. Improve coordination of hospital discharge planning		Funding, shortage of recuperative care beds, and lack of housing options		
3. Connect the homeless to Medi-Cal, Social Security Disability benefits, Affordable Care Act		County resources impacted, implementation strategies insufficient, jurisdictional boundaries delay services		Appendix 5 Pg. 22
4. Integrate physical health, mental health, and substance use disorder services at Homeless Connect Day Events	In Progress and Ongoing	Funding, outreach, and Siting		Appendix 5 Pg. 22
5. Promote the Whole Person Care Initiative Pilot Program		Funding, health and social service commitments, removing jurisdictional boundaries		Appendix 3 Pg. 16
6. Develop new partnerships for recuperative care facility beds				Appendix 5 Pg. 22

Challenges Being Addressed

Add LA County resources in Burbank with social workers and care providers to provide proper mental health services to those in need

Educate and inform all homeless individuals of available services

Possible Collaborating Entities	Possible Funding Sources
Providence St. Joseph Medical Center	Mental Health Services Act Funded Mental Health Services
All Inclusive Health Clinic	Medi-Cal
Burbank Police Mental Health Evaluation Team	Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority
Ascencia	CalWORKS
Northeast Valley Health Corporations	Whole Person Care Pilots
Los Angeles County Mental Health, Public Health, & Public Social Services	Community Development Block Grant

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Strategy #3 – Building Temporary Housing

Narrative: Temporary housing programs are a starting point to transition the homeless to bridge housing, transitional housing, and then permanent housing. Emergency shelters & transitional housing units will provide individuals, families, and youth with a safe place to stay in the short-term.

Recommended Actions by Priority	Tentative Starting Implementation Timeline*	Challenge to Implementation	Success Measurement*	Appendix Reference
1. Support the winter shelters	In Progress and Ongoing	Site control, funding, permanent housing choices, experienced operator, community support		Appendix 6-4 Pg. 29
2. Develop a 90 day shelter/bridge housing for homeless individuals				Appendix 6-5 Pg. 29-30
3. Develop transitional housing units for families		Site control, adequate funding, supportive services, partnerships		Appendix 6-7 Pg. 36
4. Develop an animal care and control policy for accommodating pets		Administrative costs		
5. Create a motel voucher program for homeless individuals and families awaiting a transitional or permanent housing unit		Motel owner, participation, funding, and staffing costs for outreach, preventing damage to motel units.		Appendix 6-6 Pg. 36

Challenges Being Addressed

Address housing needs for those fleeing from a domestic violence situation

Creating a diversion from sleeping in the street, City-owned land, and other places not meant for human habitation

Address the shortage of beds throughout Los Angeles County

Possible Collaborating Entities	Possible Funding Sources
Providence St. Joseph Medical Center	Emergency Solutions Grant
All Inclusive Health Clinic	Emergency Housing Assistance Program
Burbank Police Mental Health Evaluation Team	Homeless Prevention Incentive
Ascencia	Community Development Block Grant
Northeast Valley Health Corporations	Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority
Los Angeles County Mental Health, Public Health, Department of Public Social Services	Measure H
Burbank motel/hotel owners	
Non-profits	

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Strategy #4 – Creating Affordable Housing

Narrative: Increase the availability of both affordable and homeless housing through a combination of land use policy changes and subsidies for housing development. There are possible opportunities for use of public land for affordable housing.

Recommended Actions by Priority	Tentative Starting Implementation Timeline*	Challenges to Implementation	Success Measurement*	Appendix Reference
1. Develop landlord incentive programs and increase marketability of housing vouchers		Willing owners, marketing, supply and demand		Appendix 6-2 Pg. 25
2. Establish a universal “homeless preference” for use by private developers, owners, and operators of affordable housing		Willing owners, fair housing, accessible housing (ADA), staffing for monitoring		Appendix 6-3 Pg. 26
3. Re-evaluate current zoning and land use restrictions to allow more flexibility		Community concerns, amendments to zoning codes, zoning regulations		Appendix 7-5 Pg. 42
4. Provide a multi-dwelling residential rehabilitation program and restrict 25% of the units for at-risk homeless		Funding, marketing, relocation costs, staffing for monitoring		Appendix 6-2 Pg. 25
5. Apply for subsidized tenant or project based affordable housing vouchers		Site control, funding, partnerships, and rehabilitation & relocations costs		Appendix 6-2, 6-3 Pg. 25-26 Appendix 9 Pg. 48-50
6. Develop new permanent affordable housing for special needs populations		Funding, experienced operator, rehabilitation and relocation costs, availability of sites		Appendix 6-2 Pg. 25
7. Motel conversion into affordable housing units				

Challenges Being Addressed

Create a stable living environment for individuals, families, and youth

Meet annual Regional Housing Needs Assessment target goals

Expand the inventory of affordable housing units throughout the City and provide long-term affordable housing

Reduce encampments, tents, makeshift shelters

Create flexibility in current land use and zoning requirements

Possible Collaborating Entities

Possible Funding Sources

Public Housing Authorities

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

Owners and Landlords

No Place Like Home Program

City of Burbank, Planning Division

Mental Health Services Act Housing Loan Program

Homeless Service Operators

Measure H

Non-profit Affordable Housing Developers

Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority

Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office

Community Development Block Grant

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Strategy #5 – Continuing Outreach, Community Awareness & Coordinated Care System

Narrative: Provide community outreach and awareness to share how to communicate with the homeless, create additional understanding of the causes and attributes, as well as addressing personal homeless person needs for services.

Recommended Actions by Priority	Tentative Starting Implementation Timeline*	Challenges to Implementation	Success Measurement*	Appendix Reference
1. First Responders Training to the Coordinated Entry System		n/a		Appendix 7-6 Pg. 44 Appendix 9 Pg. 48
2. Coordinate Quarterly Homeless Connect Day Events		Funding, siting, and outreach efforts		Appendix 3 Pg. 16 Appendix 5 Pg. 22
3. Assist homeless with access to vital records		Staffing & quality assurance controls		Appendix 7-6 Pg. 44
4. Promote criminal record clearing clinics & expungements		Coordination, jurisdictional boundaries, legal authority		
5. Promote homeless education in the community		n/a		Appendix 3 Pg. 16 Appendix 4 Pg. 21 Appendix 11 Pg. 54

Challenges Being Addressed

Improve the Los Angeles region coordinated entry system

Educate on the complexity of homelessness

Promote individuals in becoming self-sufficient

Expand opportunities for the homeless in obtaining government aid

Possible Collaborating Entities

Possible Funding Sources

Law Enforcement

Community Development Block Grant

Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority

Dept. of Social Services Funding Advocacy Programs

Los Angeles Family Housing

AB 109

Non-Profits

LA County Homeless Prevention Initiative

DMV & Registrar Recorder

Measure H

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Strategy #6 – Increasing Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing

Narrative: Helping households maintain their housing is less costly and more effective than helping households obtain housing after they become homeless. Reducing homelessness requires effective strategies to decrease the number of families and individuals who lose their housing and become homeless.				
Recommended Actions by Priority	Tentative Starting Implementation Timeline*	Challenges to Implementation	Success Measurement*	Appendix Reference
1. Prevent evictions by providing short-term rental assistance for person(s) on a fixed income		Limited funding		Appendix 3 Pg. 16 Appendix 6-3 Pg. 26
2. Expand vocational and job training for the homeless and at risk- of homelessness		Potential challenges with client work history, resumes, and experience, client motivation, experienced job developer/recruiter		Appendix 7-7 Pg. 46 Appendix 9 Pg. 48
3. Provide a long-term rental subsidy program for individuals on a path to gainful employment		Limited funding, supply and demand of housing units		Appendix 9 Pg. 48
4. Expand the residential utility assistance and security deposit programs		Limited funding, recurring events		
5. Provide an array of homeless prevention services for homeless families				Appendix 4 Pg. 21
Challenges Being Addressed				
Make person more self-reliant by increasing earning potential				
Stabilize households prior to them becoming homeless				
Promote individuals in becoming self-sufficient				
Reduce evictions for those unable to sustain a rent increase				
Possible Collaborating Entities		Possible Funding Sources		
Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office		Housing Support Program and Family Stabilization Program		
Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority		Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention		
Public Housing Authorities		Emergency Assistance to Prevent Eviction for CalWORKs Welfare-to-Work		
Non-Profits		Family Unification Program		
Department of Social Services		Community Development Block Grant		

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Strategy #7 – Enforcing Public Health & Safety, and Ordinances

Narrative: The public health and safety for the community requires a comprehensive approach to finding solutions for homeless individuals who live in areas not meant for human habitation, as well as preventing unlawful activity that affects all members of the public. Addressing these conditions requires a three prong approach that involves educating the homeless and providing access to resources, as well as uniform enforcement against unlawful activities.

Recommended Actions by Priority	Tentative Starting Implementation Timeline*	Challenges to Implementation	Success Measurement*	Appendix Reference
1. Review existing City ordinances to identify possible areas for improved enforcement		Potential constitutional challenges to enforcement; lack of available service options; staff resources		Appendix 7-2 Pg. 39
2. Study and identify new laws that may assist in reducing unlawful criminal activity, including related services that must be made available to potentially alleviate certain related activities		Potential constitutional challenges to enforcement; lack of funding to provide for increased service options		Appendix 7-3; 7-4, 7-5 Pg. 41 – 42

Challenges Being Addressed

Address unlawful activity within the City of Burbank

Reduce daily reports to law enforcement regarding property crimes, safety threats, public intoxication, and public urination/defecation

Restore City owned properties, parks, and community facilities to proper use as intended

Encourages partnerships with additional regional, state, and federal resources to increase available services

Possible Collaborating Entities

Possible Funding Sources

Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office

Medi-Cal

Los Angeles County Mental Health and Public Health

Community Development Block Grant

Law Enforcement

Measure H

City of Burbank, Public Works

City of Burbank, Park, Recreation, and Community Services

Health Providers

Faith Based Organizations and Congregations

Homeless Service Providers

Burbank City Attorney's Office

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