

2020-2024



Consolidated Plan & First Year Annual Action Plan

Burlington County Community
Development Block Grant & Home
Investment Partnership Programs

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Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

In accordance with Title I of the National Affordable Housing Act requirement that local governments, applying for direct assistance under particular federal programs, prepare and adopt a Consolidated Plan according to regulations and guidelines promulgated by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Burlington County has prepared the 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan.

Burlington County is comprised of 40 municipalities and is the largest county in New Jersey by area, spanning from the Delaware River to the Atlantic Ocean. The largest area of the County is rural, comprised of farms and pinelands covering most of the eastern portion. The western part of the County borders the Delaware River and includes the most densely populated residential areas and the other industrial and commercial areas. Most of the communities in the riverfront corridor are fully developed with very limited potential for growth.

The middle region of the County has experienced considerable change in the last few decades, going from rural farmland and scattered residential, to increased residential and commercial development. The New Jersey Turnpike and Route 295, connecting major cities, run through this region, which has experienced the majority of the County's population growth and accompanying commercial and residential development. Commercial expansion has been primarily in the service and technology industries resulting in an increase in blue and white-collar jobs.

Three separate military bases merged to become Joint Base Dix-McGuire-Lakehurst on October 1, 2009. The former Army Post Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base occupied more than 31,065 acres of land within Burlington County. The former Lakehurst Naval Station and a portion of the former Fort Dix are in Ocean County. The Joint Base is the largest employer in both counties.

The County's Consolidated Plan responds to national goals established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development:

- Provide decent housing;
- Establishing and maintaining a suitable living environment; and
- Expanding economic opportunities particularly for moderate-, low- and extremely low-income residents.

The Consolidated Plan is intended to coordinate the County's Community Development activities with those of other public agencies, private non-profit affordable housing providers, and non-housing providers and establishes a unified, coordinated vision for Community Development actions for the next five years.

This Plan was drafted during the initial 30-days of Governor Murphy's Executive Order 107 mandating New Jersey residents to stay at home to help flatten the curve of the COVID-19 virus. While still very early days on the overall impact, the pandemic has already had a catastrophic impact on the world and local economies fueled by job losses due to non-essential business being closed. In essence, the world economy has stalled. Stock markets have seen their worst days for almost 100 years. US unemployment is at an all-time high with more than 10 million seeking unemployment benefits to date. This is likely to dramatically weaken the real estate market and increase the housing instability of tens of millions of Americans. As a Five-Year Plan that is tasked with serving Burlington County residents through 2024, it will be imperative that the County continue to monitor the impacts of the COVID-19 virus and update various sections of this Plan to address gaps in public assistance as well as help improve the infrastructure to address the spread of future novel virus strains. This Plan will also be updated periodically to accommodate additional CDBG funds that will be made available by the US Department of Housing & Urban Development specifically to address COVID-19 prevention, treatment as well as the economic, housing and social service impacts of the virus.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The Strategic Plan outlines major priority needs based on the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis. These include:

- Public Facilities and Improvements - Support the use of CDBG funding for public facilities and improvements. This includes, but is not limited to, road improvements, removal of architectural barriers at public facilities, and water/sewer improvements.
- Public Services - Non Homeless and Homeless - Support the use of CDBG Public Service funds for activities that benefit and address the issues of housing, homelessness, and homeless prevention, transportation for seniors and disabled, and supportive services that provide long term meaningful change for their participants through education and training.
- Housing Rehabilitation and Emergency Assistance – Provide housing rehabilitation assistance for low /income homeowners living in substandard housing and provide assistance that addresses emergency housing issues affecting immediate health and safety for low/moderate income homeowners.
- Affordable Housing – Increase and improve housing affordability through the development and/or rehabilitation of new rental and/or homeowner affordable housing and assistance to first time homebuyers.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Burlington County Community Development and Housing establishes its goals and activities intended to address identified community needs and gaps in services as established during its citizen participation and local consultation process. Activities and projects which are consistent with the goals and objectives

of the Consolidated Plan are chosen according to community needs and along with an evaluation of past performance and implementation capacity of grant/loan recipients.

Burlington County Community Development and Housing annually publishes a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The CAPER evaluates and provides details on performance of the prior year and of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. Burlington County has, for the most part, been successful at meeting its stated goals and objectives.

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The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

| Agency Role | Name | Department/Agency |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| CDBG Administrator | BURLINGTON COUNTY | Community Development and Housing |
| HOME Administrator | BURLINGTON COUNTY | Community Development and Housing |

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

Burlington County conducted significant consultation with citizens, municipal officials, nonprofit agencies, public housing agencies, private developers, governmental agencies, and the Continuum of Care in preparing this plan. The County held a kickoff meeting and two public meetings while developing this Plan. Additionally, a survey was widely distributed to the community to assist in determining priorities to be addressed during the five-year period of the Plan.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction’s activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

The County of Burlington is committed to addressing the needs of homeless citizens in relation to both physical and mental/behavioral health needs. Burlington County staff from the Human Services Department, including the Division of Community Development and Housing has taken the lead in Burlington County’s Continuum of Care (CoC) and facilitates the process for the CoC and provides direction on planning and policy issues that impact the homeless population. Burlington County also provides assistance to local applicants in the development of applications for Super NOFA funding for programming designed to serve the homeless and special needs populations with Burlington County. The CoC is comprised of public and assisted housing providers, private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies providing services in Burlington County. This collaboration enables Burlington County to provide human services to the homeless and identify and address gaps in services across the County. The Human Services Department works with over 20 providers through the CoC and consolidated planning process.

Current and recent initiatives include:

1. An on-going assessment of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to improve electronic and data monitoring by tracking and monitoring performance and enhancing access to HMIS.
2. More structured collaboration with mental health planning partners, mental health board, residential health care facilities, and transportation assessment.
3. System-wide coordination including Veterans Services coordination, restructuring of CoC into a performance management and oversight group, and exploration of opportunities for regional coordination and integration.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

Coordination of Burlington County's homeless strategy is coordinated through the CoC and is made up of several private non-profit organizations that directly contract with HUD for Continuum of Care funding. The agencies that make up the Continuum work as part of the CoC, which has made considerable gains over the past year in its advocacy toward developing a network system to prevent institutional discharge of persons resulting in homelessness.

Outreach, intake, and assessment includes services designed to identify those in need of services and shelter, to gather basic client information, and to achieve a comprehensive view of the client's situation and to facilitate client access to all appropriate community services.

Legacy Treatment Services addresses the special needs of youth in the state foster care system who are in need of specialized behavioral residential services, and those youth who are "aging-out" of the foster care system. Legacy also provides clinical case management services specifically for individuals who are mentally ill and homeless or imminently homeless. Legacy, Oaks Integrated Care, and Catholic Charities Delaware House all provide supportive housing, enhanced supportive housing, and medically enhanced supportive housing services for individuals who are ready for discharge from state psychiatric hospitals. Oaks Integrated Care also provides ICMS for all consumers discharged from the state, county, and psychiatric short-term care facilities in Burlington County. Psychiatric screening outreach staff go to the jails weekly to screen inmates for eligibility for community base mental health services and housing opportunities to prevent homelessness, relapse of substance abuse, disruption of mental health services, increase in psychiatric symptoms, and criminal recidivism.

CONTACT of Burlington County provides a 24-hour telephone referral service linking callers with any needed service in or around the County. Emergency Services maintains a help-line connection with CONTACT to receive referrals of residents needing emergency service after regular business hours. The New Jersey State 211 system provides 24/7, multilingual referral services for health and human services, community resources, government assistance. Providence House, the County's domestic violence shelter also maintains a 24-hour help line.

Special outreach linkages have been established by agencies that service special needs populations among the homeless. CoC staff work collaboratively with the Mental Health Board, the Board of Social Services, and applicant agencies to ensure that resources are available for individuals discharged from local area hospitals.

In order to accomplish the goals of ending homelessness and reduce the use of hotel/motel placements for emergency shelter services, Emergency Shelters will be located throughout the County to service specific target populations and serve as a "front door" to the homeless delivery system.

Vendors have been identified to provide and improve sheltering options that track quickly to permanent housing and will be instrumental in implementing an approved pilot program that target individuals receiving emergency assistance to provide intensive case management services and be responsible for the development of self-sufficiency plans, quick transition to permanent housing, job training support, improved access to disabilities benefits, and income growth.

Coordination with the homeless service providers and Work First staff will divert new applicants, and increase diversion to training programs and on-the-job training opportunities. Veteran Services work with veterans and their families to identify VA benefits and additional public benefit opportunities such as housing counseling, health care, child care, educational, legal, transportation, financial planning, and daily living services, and temporary financial assistance.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

The County of Burlington has not received ESG funding in decades and is not expected to receive those funds in the future.

The CoC collaborates with the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (HMFA) for the management of services using HMIS. HFA, the State Department of Community Affairs (DCA), and the Departments of Human Services and Children and Families also coordinate planning for service funding to individuals with disabilities and homeless youth. Through the efforts of the New Jersey Coalition to End Homelessness, the Association of State Human Services Directors, and the County Welfare Association Directors, leaders of the Burlington County 's teams are informed of and informing state representatives of opportunities for improved coordination.

The CoC works closely with the HMIS lead agency to assess data quality, The HMIS staff regional coordinator meets with the CoC monthly and attends all of the CoC meetings. The HMIS staff works in collaborations with the CoC staff in reviewing agency reports whenever needed in addition to these monthly meetings. Training is offered quarterly. When data quality issues are a concern for an agency, the agency is notified in writing by our HMIS lead agency and the CoC staff person is copied, follow up training is then scheduled to remediate the problem.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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| 1 | Agency/Group/Organization | CATHOLIC CHARITIES, DIOCESE OF TRENTON, NJ - PROVIDENCE HOUSE |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Victims of Domestic Violence |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Organization was consulted through CoC discussions and survey participation in the areas of needs assessment and homeless strategy relating to those facing who are homeless as victims of domestic violence. A broader understanding of those needs is expected to lead to creating greater housing opportunities. |
| 2 | Agency/Group/Organization | CATHOLIC CHARITIES, DIOCESE OF TRENTON, EMERGENCY SERVICES |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Housing Services-homeless |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Organization was consulted through CoC discussions and survey participation in the areas of needs assessment and homeless strategy relating to those facing homelessness. A broader understanding of those needs is expected to lead to joint participation in a rapid re-housing program and creating greater housing opportunities. |
| 3 | Agency/Group/Organization | Burlington County Board of Social Services |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | PHA |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Organization was consulted through CoC discussions, bi-weekly meetings, and survey participation in the areas of needs assessment and homeless strategy relating to those facing homelessness. A broader understanding of those needs is expected to lead to creating a new homeless strategy that is focused on rapid re-housing. |
| 4 | Agency/Group/Organization | BURLINGTON COUNTY CAP |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Organization was consulted through CoC discussions and survey participation in the areas of needs assessment and homeless strategy relating to those facing homelessness. As the Community Action agency, it is expected that a better coordination of service is to be expected to lead to creating greater housing opportunities. |
| 5 | Agency/Group/Organization | Burlington County Continuum of Care |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Planning organization Continuum of Care |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Organization was consulted through group discussions and survey participation in the areas of needs assessment and homeless strategy relating to those facing homelessness. A broader understanding of those needs is expected to lead to creating greater housing opportunities, better coordination of service and strategies. |

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| 6 | Agency/Group/Organization | CONTACT of Burlington County |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Organization completed surveys and was consulted to discuss issues relating to needs assessment and homeless strategy relating to those facing homelessness as victims of domestic violence. A broader understanding of those needs is expected to lead to creating greater housing opportunities. |
| 7 | Agency/Group/Organization | MOORESTOWN ECUMENICAL NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT (MEND) |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Non-profit CHDO consulted as member representative of General Advisory Committee providing input on housing issues relating to individuals and families in the region, especially those affecting elderly and market conditions. |
| 8 | Agency/Group/Organization | BURLINGTON COUNTY OFFICE ON AGING |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | County department aided in distributing and submitting completed surveys and was consulted to discuss issues relating to needs assessment and homeless strategy relating to senior citizen population and their needs. A broader understanding of those needs is expected to lead to creating greater understanding of elderly priorities. |
| 9 | Agency/Group/Organization | Burlington County Health Department |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | County department aided in distributing and submitting completed surveys and was consulted to discuss issues relating to needs assessment and lead-based paint issues, along with needs assessment for those with special health needs. A broader understanding of those needs is expected to lead to developing programs and actions that contribute to healthy communities. |
| 10 | Agency/Group/Organization | Burlington County Veterans Affairs |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Other government - County |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Homelessness Needs - Veterans |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | County department aided in distributing and submitting surveys and was consulted for needs assessment and homeless strategy. A greater understanding of veterans needs is expected. |
| 11 | Agency/Group/Organization | Servicios Latinos |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Hispanic services |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Minority housing |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Organization completed surveys and was consulted to discuss issues relating to needs assessment and homeless strategy relating to those facing homelessness as the Hispanic community. A broader understanding of those needs is expected to lead to creating greater housing opportunities. |
| 12 | Agency/Group/Organization | Habitat for Humanity Burlington County |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Housing |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Discussions with housing agency devoted to providing homeownership opportunities to low and moderate income households consulted for market analysis and housing needs assessment. Discussions intended to lead towards understanding homeownership issues |
| 13 | Agency/Group/Organization | Monarch Housing Associates |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Planning organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency integral in annual Point-in-time count for Burlington County and provided analysis on homelessness within the county. |
| 14 | Agency/Group/Organization | Burlington City Housing Authority |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | PHA |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Public Housing Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Housing authority consulted to discuss status of public housing facilities and future plans. Better coordination of service is expected. |

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| 15 | Agency/Group/Organization | Beverly City Housing Authority |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | PHA |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Public Housing Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Housing authority consulted to discuss status of public housing facilities and future plans. Better coordination of service is expected. |
| 16 | Agency/Group/Organization | Florence Housing Authority |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | PHA |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Public Housing Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Housing authority consulted to discuss status of public housing facilities and future plans. Better coordination of service is expected. |
| 17 | Agency/Group/Organization | Faith Based Roundtable |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Religious based advocacy |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Attendance at regularly scheduled roundtable. |
| 18 | Agency/Group/Organization | Christian Caring Center |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-homeless |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Non-profit agency consulted for the needs assessment and homeless strategy, particularly with the rural homeless. A better understanding of the issues and services that can be provided facing both rural and suburban homeless is expected. |
| 19 | Agency/Group/Organization | Burlington County Mental Health Board |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Health Planning organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Special needs-mental health |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Participation in regularly scheduled meeting of Mental Health Board to discuss issues relating to special needs population in the county. Coordination between various boards, county departments, and private providers is expected. |
| 20 | Agency/Group/Organization | St Vincent de Paul |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Regional organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Non-profit, religious based organization consulted to discuss issues with which their organization addresses on daily basis to assist in needs assessment. |
| 21 | Agency/Group/Organization | Burlington County General Advisory Committee |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Planning organization Business and Civic Leaders |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Community Development non-housing |

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| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | General Advisory Committee comprised of representatives from each of the participating municipalities (there are 32 CDBG, and 40 HOME municipalities this year), Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst and 17 Freeholder appointments from the housing industry, financial institutions, real estate, community action organization, and citizens at large. Provide consultation and approval of actions to be included in Annual Plan. |
| 22 | Agency/Group/Organization | Oaks Integrated Care |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Organization participated in agency survey to assist in needs assessment. |
| 23 | Agency/Group/Organization | Legacy Treatment Services |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Organization participated in agency survey to assist in needs assessment. |
| 24 | Agency/Group/Organization | United Way of Greater Philadelphia and Southern New Jersey |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Regional organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs |

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|---|---|
| <p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p> | <p>Organization participated in agency survey to assist in needs assessment. Community Development staff serve on impact council for housing leading to a diverse information exchange.</p> |
|---|---|

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

| Name of Plan | Lead Organization | How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan? |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Continuum of Care | Burlington County Human Services Department | Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing goals, strategies, and actions to be taken |

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(I))

The principal organization for planning and programmatic consultations is the Community Development General Advisory Committee. This 60 member citizens’ advisory committee was established at the inception of Burlington County’s CDBG Program in 1977 to study the County’s housing and community development needs, develop program priorities and recommend activities for funding. The Advisory Committee has a broad base of expertise and comprehensively represents community interests. Representation on the Committee includes:

Mayor/official from each municipality, Housing Industry, County Office on Aging, Labor Unions, County Department of Health, Community Action Program, County Work Force Investment Board, Banks and Mortgage Companies, County Job Training Program, Environmental Community, County Planning Board, Realtors, Municipal Managers, Five (5) Citizens-at-Large, Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst.

The Advisory Committee holds a series of meetings on an annual schedule to consider the components of the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan and make recommendations to the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

**1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation
Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting**

To engage the public at large in the consultation process, County sponsored public hearings were conducted. During the early stages of the Plan's development (October 24, 2019), a public hearing was held. To make the opportunity to be heard accessible to the greatest number of people, the draft plan was placed on the County's website and two additional public hearings (April 7, 22, 2020) took place during the evening in the Human Services facility and during the Public Meeting session of the Freeholder Board meeting prior to their adopting the Consolidated Plan during the 30-day public comment period. A notice of the Plan's availability for review and comment, including a brief summary of the Plan and specified locations where it could be reviewed, was published in the Burlington County Times. All Public meetings were held in handicapped accessible facilities. Public meetings were also held at the municipal level by those municipalities submitting proposals for the 2020 Program Year.

To broaden citizen participation in the planning process, a public opinion survey combining questions designed to assess areas of need was distributed to many public service agencies including all of the County's Public Housing Authorities in addition to all 40 municipalities. The survey gathered opinions on housing, community development and human service needs. One survey was prepared for service providers and another for their clients and the general population.

Citizen Participation Outreach

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL (if applicable) |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | 6 in attendance | No Comments received | No action required | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL (if applicable) |
|------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 2 | Newspaper Ad | Non-targeted/broad community | No response | No comments | No action required | |
| 3 | Internet Outreach | Non-targeted/broad community | No response | No comments received | | |
| 4 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | 0 in attendance | No comments received | | |
| 5 | Public Hearing | Non-targeted/broad community | 3 | No comments received | No action required | |
| 6 | Public Survey | Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing | 332 surveys returned | Survey results attached as Appendix | No action required | |

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

In order to undertake a complete and detailed needs assessment covering housing needs, homeless needs, non-homeless special needs and non-housing Community Development needs, Burlington County has utilized the data provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This data derived from the American Community Survey (ACS) data and Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data created by the Census Bureau for the HUD and generated through HUD's eCon Planning Suite, a collection of new online tools to help with the Consolidated Planning process. The econ Planning Suite pre-populates the most up-to-date housing and economic data available to assist in identifying funding priorities.

To assist in understanding the data provided, the terms are defined as follows:

HUD Income Limits - Determines the eligibility of applicants for HUD's assisted housing programs.

HAMFI – HUD Area Median Family Income

Housing Conditions:

- Standard Condition - a housing unit that meets the standards set forth in the Section 8 Program for Housing Quality Standards (HQS) (24 CFR 982.401) and all state and local codes and zoning ordinances.
- Substandard – a dwelling unit that is either dilapidated or unsafe, thus endangering the health and safety of the occupant, or that does not have adequate plumbing or heating facilities.
- Substandard suitable for rehabilitation - a housing unit that is both economically and structurally viable. To be considered a viable housing unit the estimated costs of completing the rehabilitation required does not exceed 50% of the property equity.

Cost Burden - 30% cost-burden or “cost-burden”: Household spends more than 30% of their gross household income on housing costs. 50% cost-burden or “severe cost-burden”: Household spends more than 50% of their gross household income on housing costs.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The Housing Needs Assessment will allow Burlington County to estimate the housing needs for the upcoming five-year period. These needs will be described according to the HUD-prescribed categories, including income level, tenure, and household type, and by housing problems. Housing problems, according to HUD, include the lack of a complete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden greater than 30% of household income, and overcrowding.

The following identifies the areas of cost burden, severe cost burden, substandard housing and overcrowding problems experienced by the County's extremely low-, low-, moderate- and middle-income household populations. The area of disproportionate needs of racial/ethnic groups is also examined and assessed.

| Demographics | Base Year: 2009 | Most Recent Year: 2015 | % Change |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Population | 448,734 | 383,115 | -15% |
| Households | 165,336 | 139,440 | -16% |
| Median Income | \$75,383.00 | \$78,621.00 | 4% |

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

| | 0-30% HAMFI | >30-50% HAMFI | >50-80% HAMFI | >80-100% HAMFI | >100% HAMFI |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Total Households | 10,413 | 12,430 | 20,520 | 13,339 | 82,725 |
| Small Family Households | 2,716 | 3,265 | 7,154 | 5,103 | 46,435 |
| Large Family Households | 352 | 800 | 1,723 | 1,313 | 8,783 |
| Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age | 2,105 | 3,135 | 4,888 | 3,053 | 16,971 |
| Household contains at least one person age 75 or older | 2,749 | 3,837 | 4,382 | 2,067 | 5,713 |
| Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger | 1,126 | 1,516 | 2,683 | 2,034 | 8,176 |

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities | 125 | 134 | 34 | 55 | 348 | 28 | 22 | 8 | 49 | 107 |
| Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing) | 80 | 89 | 10 | 55 | 234 | 10 | 0 | 49 | 15 | 74 |
| Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems) | 190 | 125 | 194 | 170 | 679 | 14 | 34 | 117 | 63 | 228 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems) | 3,271 | 2,219 | 928 | 54 | 6,472 | 4,536 | 3,607 | 3,168 | 916 | 12,227 |

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems) | 414 | 1,579 | 3,419 | 965 | 6,377 | 413 | 2,875 | 5,219 | 3,506 | 12,013 |
| Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems) | 244 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 244 | 452 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 452 |

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Having 1 or more of four housing problems | 3,651 | 2,566 | 1,178 | 335 | 7,730 | 4,591 | 3,662 | 3,337 | 1,042 | 12,632 |
| Having none of four housing problems | 835 | 2,217 | 5,519 | 3,351 | 11,922 | 632 | 3,970 | 10,479 | 8,635 | 23,716 |
| Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems | 244 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 244 | 452 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 452 |

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Small Related | 1,261 | 1,632 | 1,995 | 4,888 | 1,121 | 1,289 | 3,058 | 5,468 |
| Large Related | 58 | 347 | 367 | 772 | 207 | 366 | 871 | 1,444 |
| Elderly | 1,454 | 1,147 | 760 | 3,361 | 2,610 | 4,163 | 3,350 | 10,123 |
| Other | 1,218 | 935 | 1,376 | 3,529 | 1,043 | 674 | 1,159 | 2,876 |
| Total need by income | 3,991 | 4,061 | 4,498 | 12,550 | 4,981 | 6,492 | 8,438 | 19,911 |

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Small Related | 1,131 | 1,026 | 378 | 2,535 | 1,041 | 1,025 | 1,392 | 3,458 |
| Large Related | 54 | 193 | 68 | 315 | 189 | 282 | 220 | 691 |
| Elderly | 1,255 | 663 | 314 | 2,232 | 2,309 | 1,939 | 1,062 | 5,310 |
| Other | 1,083 | 427 | 203 | 1,713 | 1,023 | 377 | 475 | 1,875 |
| Total need by income | 3,523 | 2,309 | 963 | 6,795 | 4,562 | 3,623 | 3,149 | 11,334 |

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single family households | 225 | 184 | 204 | 210 | 823 | 28 | 10 | 146 | 44 | 228 |
| Multiple, unrelated family households | 45 | 45 | 0 | 15 | 105 | 10 | 24 | 19 | 34 | 87 |

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| Other, non-family households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total need by income | 270 | 229 | 204 | 225 | 928 | 38 | 34 | 165 | 78 | 315 |

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| Households with Children Present | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

Data was not available to provide a reasonable estimate for the need for assistance among single-family households in Burlington County.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

According to the 2014-2018 American Community Survey, there are 6,323 individuals in Burlington County with a disability living in poverty.

According to the most recent New Jersey State Police Domestic Violence Report (2016), Burlington County’s reported offenses and arrests included 1,100 assault offenses, 83 terroristic threats, 12 sexual assaults, 221 criminal mischief offenses, 24 criminal trespass offenses, 2,348 harassments, 8 stalkings, 30 burglaries and 4 homicides. These numbers do not tell the whole story however, since approximately 75% of all physical assaults against women by intimates go unreported to police (US Department of Justice 2000 report).

This Plan was drafted during the initial 30-days of Governor Murphy’s Executive Order 107 mandating New Jersey residents to stay at home to help flatten the curve of the COVID-19 virus. The impact of job loss, isolation and anxiety over the pandemic are expected to drive a dramatic increase the incidence of domestic violence. In a normal year, local domestic violence agencies estimate approximately 275

victims of domestic violence will either seek shelter or housing information and referral during a one year period. The County will continue to monitor this and other emerging needs as a result of the COVID-19 virus and update this as appropriate.

What are the most common housing problems?

Cost burden is the most pressing housing problem in Burlington County. According to the 2014-18 American Community Survey, there were 37,046 homeowners and 19,190 renters with a housing cost burden of over 30%. The other three (3) housing problems (substandard housing and overcrowding) does affect some households, the numbers are not significant. The 2014-18 ACS reported only 245 households lacked complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. Table 7 above based on the 2011-15 CHAS reports just 228 households reported an overcrowded condition.

Households paying more than 50% of their income for housing are also notable with a cost burden for 3,149 homeowners and 6,795 renters for a total of 11,334 households.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

In reviewing the CHAS data, it is noted that Renters experiencing a cost burden greater than 50%, the largest percentage (51.8%) of the households fall within 0-30% AMI. However, Renters between 50-80% AMI experience a cost burden greater than 34.0%.

For Owners, the percentages are more evenly spread among the income levels for those experiencing a cost burden greater than 50% with households at 0-30% AMI representing 40.2% of cost burdened owners, with 30%-50% AMI households at 32.0% and 50%-80% AMI households at 27.8%. For those Homeowners with a housing cost burden greater than 30%, the greatest percentage (42.4%) of households falls in the 50-80% AMI, closely followed by 30%-50% AMI households at 32.6%.

Both Renters and Owners in small related households and elderly households experience the highest percentage of cost burden greater than 50%.

Overall, the highest incidence of overcrowding, owner cost burden and severe cost burden is found at the extremely low-income level. Large related households are experiencing housing problems, most likely overcrowding considering the lack of affordable housing available to households needing three or more bedrooms. Significant levels of cost burdens and severe cost burden are also found in all types of households (elderly and other) at low-income level and among other owners at the moderate income (50%-80% AMI) level.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the

needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

A combination of financial factors including a high rate of housing cost burden, the high cost of child care and/or transportation, low wages, and medical costs contribute to the imminent risk of families residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered. As with many of those people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless, additional contributing issues commonly include domestic violence, history of mental health or chemical dependency, difficulty in navigating systems to access public benefits or community base services, and overcrowded housing.

Statistics from American Community Survey (ACS) for Burlington County indicate that in those households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months, female householders with no husband present represent 45.45% of the total. This statistic illustrates the vulnerability of this particular sub-set.

Agencies providing rapid rehousing services are in constant pursuit of funding and partnerships to provide additional wrap around support services for their individuals and families in these programs. The long-term success of the model is dependent on the availability of support services for these individuals and families.

[Has the CoC converted any RRH vouchers to tenant based via Moving On?]

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

Burlington County has no methodology to provide an estimate of the at-risk population.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

Any discussion of particular housing characteristics linked with an increased risk of homelessness starts with the lack of affordable housing for lower income households.

Other factors include:

- Unemployment with a resulting loss of income available for housing;
- Insufficient resources available for rental security deposits;
- Mental health and substance abuse issues leading to displacement from private housing increasing the pressure on homeless facilities or resulting in people being unsheltered;
- Scarcity of subsidized housing; and
- Insufficient public transportation.

Relative to the demographic factors of household income, poverty, and risk of housing loss, a mapping analysis reveals that there are some visible limitations in access to available housing. Certain communities where there was relatively low household income, relatively high poverty and/or high risk of housing loss were consistently underrepresented in the inventory of available housing. The areas of Southampton, Pemberton, and Wrightstown stood out as having a lack of available housing relative to their need. Discussions with service providers and developers of affordable housing have stated their belief that the challenges of the lack of public transportation and access to public resources are the dominant factors.

Discussion

DRAFT

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater number of housing problems by a racial or ethnic group as when a group experiences housing problems at a rate more than 10% greater than the income group as a whole. Housing problems, in this context, include the lack of a complete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden great than 30% of household income, and overcrowding.

The data summarizes the percentage of each minority group experiencing any of four housing problems: cost burden (paying more than 30% of income for housing); overcrowding (more than one person per room); and lacking complete kitchen facilities or complete plumbing facilities (substandard housing).

0%-30% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 9,068 | 638 | 696 |
| White | 6,399 | 524 | 507 |
| Black / African American | 1,541 | 34 | 140 |
| Asian | 263 | 69 | 28 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 426 | 20 | 25 |

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 10,702 | 1,731 | 0 |
| White | 7,752 | 1,396 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 1,712 | 192 | 0 |
| Asian | 289 | 44 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 594 | 63 | 0 |

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 13,131 | 7,376 | 0 |
| White | 8,762 | 5,563 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 2,680 | 1,175 | 0 |
| Asian | 380 | 169 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 966 | 347 | 0 |

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 5,853 | 7,522 | 0 |
| White | 4,081 | 5,363 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 1,025 | 1,286 | 0 |
| Asian | 211 | 172 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 396 | 465 | 0 |

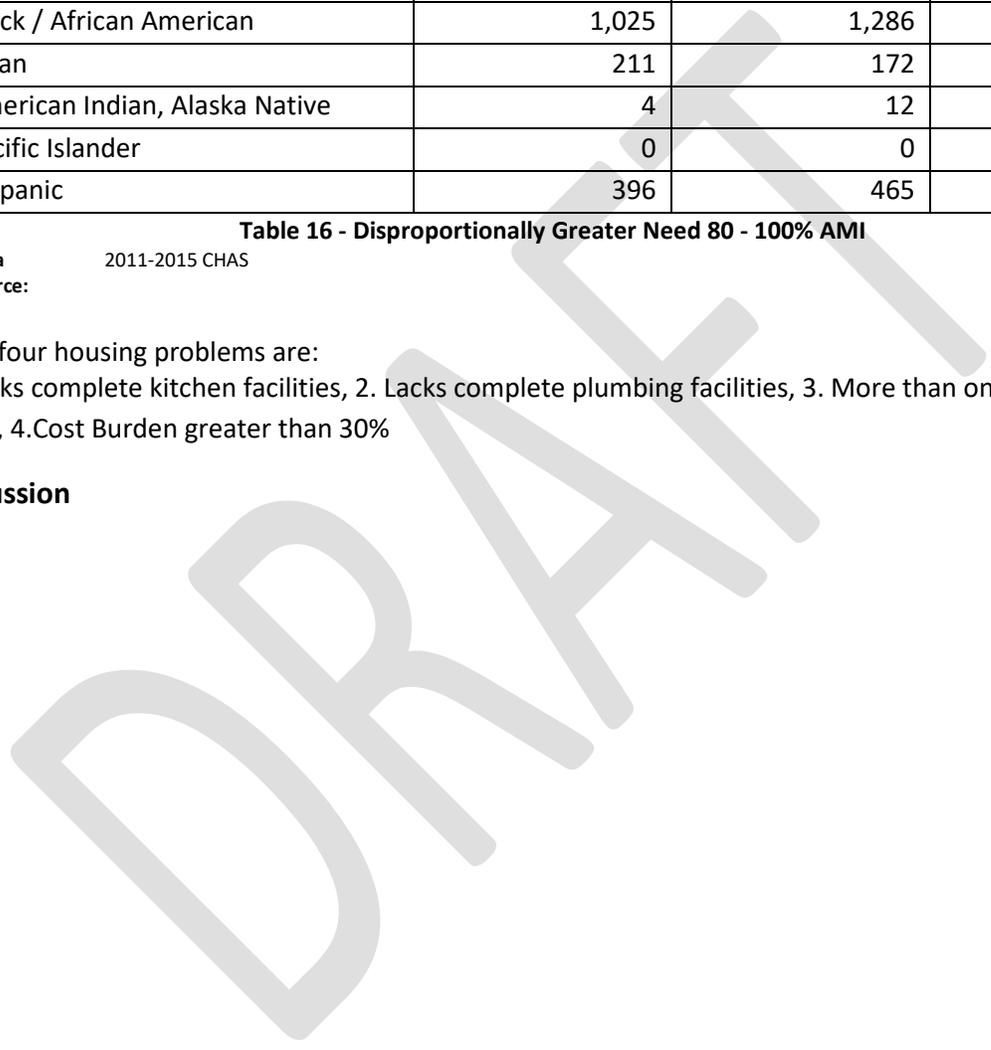
Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion



NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate than the income level as a whole of the population.

Severe housing problems for occupied units indicate the physical condition or lack of necessary living standards per household. The data that follows summarizes the percentage of each minority group experiencing any of four severe housing problems: cost burden (paying more than 50% of income for housing); overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room); and lacking complete kitchen facilities or complete plumbing facilities (sub-standard housing).

0%-30% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 8,242 | 1,467 | 696 |
| White | 5,814 | 1,110 | 507 |
| Black / African American | 1,381 | 194 | 140 |
| Asian | 238 | 94 | 28 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 412 | 32 | 25 |

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 6,228 | 6,187 | 0 |
| White | 4,388 | 4,754 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 1,186 | 701 | 0 |
| Asian | 221 | 106 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 225 | 432 | 0 |

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 4,515 | 15,998 | 0 |
| White | 2,941 | 11,412 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 985 | 2,858 | 0 |
| Asian | 201 | 347 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 302 | 1,016 | 0 |

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,377 | 11,986 | 0 |
| White | 861 | 8,592 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 269 | 2,037 | 0 |
| Asian | 108 | 271 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 130 | 733 | 0 |

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

The disproportionate greater need for severe housing problems indicates that the Asian (63%) and Black/African American (68%) households in the 31%-50% AMI category have a disproportionately greater need than the average household (50%). In the 51%-80% AMI category, only Asian households have a disproportional need (37%) than the average household (22%). In the 81%-100% AMI category only Asian households (28%) have a disproportionately greater need than the average household (10%).

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group experience a Housing Cost Burden at a great rate (10% or more) than the households as a whole for those experiencing Housing Cost Burdens.

HUD defines Housing Cost Burden as Housing Cost to Income Ratio. Therefore, the table below shows:

- No Cost Burden – Housing Cost to Income Ratio is less than 30%;
- Cost Burden – Housing Cost to Income Ratio is from 30.1% to 50%; and,
- Severe Cost Burden – Housing Cost to Income Ratio is greater than 50.1%.

Cost burden is the most pressing housing problem in Burlington County with 90,454 households reporting a cost burden greater than 30%. Substandard housing and overcrowding is present in the County, but are not significant issues when compared to cost burden.

Housing Cost Burden

| Housing Cost Burden | <=30% | 30-50% | >50% | No / negative income (not computed) |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 90,454 | 28,026 | 20,116 | 757 |
| White | 69,970 | 20,073 | 14,269 | 566 |
| Black / African American | 10,892 | 4,469 | 3,689 | 140 |
| Asian | 4,261 | 960 | 670 | 28 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 81 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 3,821 | 1,845 | 865 | 25 |

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)**Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?**

When analyzing the data for those households experiencing a Housing Cost Burden, the most significant issue for Burlington County residents, there are no groups showing a disproportionate need. No statistically significant racial or ethnic category of households exceeds the average household by more than 10% in moderate (30%-50% of income toward housing expense) or severe (more than 50% of income on housing expense).

However, as noted in prior sections and in NA-10 there are cost burden problems for elderly owners and small household renters, but these are not broken down into racial/ethnic groups.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

No disproportionate needs exist at this time.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

No disproportionate needs exist at this time.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The New Jersey Department of Community Affairs administers a Housing Choice Voucher Program only (no Public Housing).

Totals in Use

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| # of units vouchers in use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 586 | 0 | 586 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | |
| Average Annual Income | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,611 | 0 | 13,611 | 0 | 0 | |
| Average length of stay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | |
| Average Household size | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |

| | Program Type | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program |
| # Homeless at admission | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of Elderly Program Participants (>62) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118 | 0 | 118 | 0 | 0 |
| # of Disabled Families | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| # of Families requesting accessibility features | 0 | 0 | 0 | 586 | 0 | 586 | 0 | 0 |
| # of HIV/AIDS program participants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of DV victims | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

| Race | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| White | 0 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 0 | 172 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Black/African American | 0 | 0 | 0 | 407 | 0 | 407 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Program Type | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Race | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

| Program Type | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Ethnicity | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not Hispanic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 551 | 0 | 551 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

Burlington County does not directly own or operate any HUD Public Housing units and therefore, does not have a waiting list for accessible units.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

The New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, acting in their capacity as a Public Housing Agency, administers a County-wide Section 8 Tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCV). This Program is funded to serve 586 households. Assistance is limited to households with incomes at or below 50% MFI and is targeted to serve at least 439 (75% of households) with incomes at or below 30% AMI.

The Burlington County Board of Social Services maintains one waiting list for Section 8 tenant based assistance. Applications, which are accepted by mail, available at the main administrative offices, the BCBS website, and at other physical locations, are made available during a limited time period. BCBS has four (4) HUD approved local admission preferences: Burlington County resident, who is a homeless U.S. Veteran, Burlington County resident who is a homeless non U.S. Veteran or a domestic violence victim, Burlington County resident who has a disability as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Burlington County resident who is 62 years of age or older.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

The housing needs for those with Housing Choice Vouchers are comparable to the population at large. The strategic objectives of the County are to:

- Expand opportunities for decent, safe, sanitary and affordable housing for low and very low income households;
- Improve the quantity and quality of housing available to the low income population and special needs households;
- Reduce the numbers of homeless persons in Burlington County;
- Promote self-sufficiency;
- Assure that all housing occupied by children under the age of six are free of lead paint hazards;
- De-concentrate assistance in poverty areas;
- Improve substandard housing

Discussion

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The following section provides a general assessment of Burlington County’s homeless population and its needs. The data is taken from the Annual Point-In-Time Count of the Homeless, part of NJ Counts coordinated by New Jersey’s Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (NJHMFA). The count was primarily taken from New Jersey’s Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), while the count for the unsheltered and those sheltered by non-HMIS programs was conducted using a revised Paper Survey tool, personal interviews, and agency client records.

Homeless Needs Assessment

| Population | Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night | | Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year | Estimate the # becoming homeless each year | Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year | Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|---|--|
| | Sheltered | Unsheltered | | | | |
| Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren) | 1,660 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Children | 1,017 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Adults | 629 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | 157 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Families | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterans | 17 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unaccompanied Child | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons with HIV | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Data from Point-in-time count

Indicate if the homeless population is: Partially Rural Homeless

Rural Homeless Needs Assessment

| Population | Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night | | Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year | Estimate the # becoming homeless each year | Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year | Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|---|--|
| | Sheltered | Unsheltered | | | | |
| Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren) | 415 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Children | 254 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Adults | 157 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | 39 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Families | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterans | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unaccompanied Youth | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons with HIV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Data from Point-in-time count

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction:

Burlington County has large areas that are rural and includes State Forests. A determination of the extent of homelessness within the rural areas is problematic. One homeless provider, the Christian Caring Center's Rural Homeless Program, finds and assists the homeless living in the fields and woods and manages a five (5) person men's shelter.

The vast expanse of rural areas make the determination of the extent of homelessness difficult,; however, the social service provider estimates are based on historical data and several years of participation in the Point-in-time count.

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

DRAFT

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

| Race: | Sheltered: | Unsheltered (optional) |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| White | 608 | 0 |
| Black or African American | 982 | 0 |
| Asian | 6 | 0 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 5 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 |
| Ethnicity: | Sheltered: | Unsheltered (optional) |
| Hispanic | 1,515 | 0 |
| Not Hispanic | 78 | 0 |

Data Source

Comments:

2014 Point-in-Time count

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Discussion:

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

In describing the Non-Homeless Special Needs, a review of the sub-populations who are not homeless but have specific housing needs and/or services must be examined. These sub-populations include:

- Elderly
- Frail elderly
- Persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental)
- Victims of domestic violence
- Persons with alcohol or other drug addiction
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

Special Needs individuals often have elderly caregivers, limited income, transportation for both medical and social needs, supportive but limited family involvement, limited social interactions.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly (people aged 62 and older)

The 2014-18 American Community Survey 4-year estimate 446,367 people in Burlington County, of which 72,612 are Elderly (65+). In addition, some 22,599 over age 65 have a disability.

The difficulties faced by both the elderly and frail elderly include:

- A physical disability that prevents them from performing daily living activities
- Loneliness
- Transportation to accomplish daily living activities
- Income for necessities
- Proper nutrition

Persons with Disabilities

An individual with a disability has a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. This may mean a physiological disorder, disease, mental or psychological disorder that limits or impairs their ability for self-care, manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning or working.

According to the 2014-18 ACS 4-Year Estimate, there are approximately 50,570 persons with one or more disabilities in Burlington County.

Data from the 2014-18 American Community Survey 4-Year Estimate found that 25,524 individuals residing in Burlington County that have mobility issues, while 9,425 have self-care difficulties. Since there are varying degrees of physical disabilities, accessibility requirements differ among the physically disabled. For individuals with mobility limitations, accessibility is an important issue.

Persons with Alcohol or Drug Addiction

Every four years, each of the 21 counties in New Jersey prepares a County Comprehensive Plan for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Services (CCP). The CCP documents the county's current and emergent drug use trends as well as both the availability and organization of substance abuse services across the county's continuum of prevention, early intervention, treatment and recovery support.

The New Jersey Chartbook of Substance Abuse Related Social Indicators published in 2016 shows that there were a total of 2,686 persons admissions for treatment in Burlington County, 650 for alcohol, 1,123 for Heroin and other opiates, 129 for Cocaine, 335 for Marijuana, and 234 for other drugs. These admissions represent a sharp increase in in treatment for "other drugs" which captures opioid abuse.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Many elderly are on a fixed income, which makes finding affordable housing and/or keeping their existing homes in good repair. They may also have mobility, or another type of impairment which interferes with their meeting their basic and social needs. The identified problems of the elderly include: 1) a physical disability that prevents them from performing daily living activities; 2) loneliness; 3) transportation to accomplish daily living activities; 4) having money for necessities; and 5) eating nutritious foods.

The service priorities for the elderly include home care services, medical treatment services, protective services, mental health treatment services, day care services, assessment/case management, alternative living arrangements, and emergency basic needs services. The frail elderly are over the age of 65 and have one or more limitations to activities of daily living and need assistance to perform routine actions. This population's housing and non-housing needs will be the same as those of the elderly, but at a much more intensive level. Case management and services that will be provided to the frail elderly population will be through assisted living facilities or intensive in-home care.

Disabled-Mental

The growing number of those diagnosed with some aspect of mental illness has resulted in an increased need for housing options. A recent Burlington County Mental Health Plan cites the problem of insufficient housing/residential options for seriously mentally ill adults as the number one goal to be addressed. The non-housing needs of this population are intensive case management, personal care, medical care, job training, and transportation.

Developmentally Disabled

The developmentally disabled may require basic life skills education, alternative living arrangements, transportation services, mental health treatment services, alternative education, employment/vocational training services, socialization/group support services, counseling services, information and referral services, and protective services.

Physically Disabled

Since there are varying degrees of physical disabilities, accessibility requirements differ among the physically disabled. For individuals with mobility limitations, accessibility is an important issue. Stairs present a barrier to many disabled individuals, including those with heart conditions, lung diseases, arthritis, etc., as well as those using walkers and wheelchairs. For wheelchair users, hallways, entrances, bathrooms, and kitchens must allow sufficient space for the chair to get in and turning radius to get out again. Handrails, especially in the bathroom, and showers that can accommodate a shower chair are essential.

It is expected that persons who have mobility and self-care issues will need to modify their housing units to make them more accessible or to create an area for care or a caretaker and will face different issues depending upon their housing tenure. For renters, modifying their housing to meet their accessibility needs may be less dependent upon financial issues and more dependent upon relational issues with their landlords. Owners may find it easier to make modifications; however, funding often becomes the main impediment.

People with disabilities need a variety of suitable housing options that facilitate independent, community-based living arrangements. The housing must be affordable and suit the level of care required by the disabled members of the household. Disabled people should have access to an array of services that included: personal attendance services, transportation, home modification, and other in-home supportive services.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

Discussion:

Victims of Domestic Violence

In addition to immediate sheltering options for those subjected to domestic violence, residential housing that is affordable and located in an area safe from their abusers subsequent to a domestic violence shelter stay is needed.

In most abusive relationships, victims are isolated from friends and family, and they lack the finances to leave the home on their own. According to the research (American Civil Liberties Union, Women's Rights Project), one third to one half of homeless women became homeless due to domestic abuse. Many individuals fleeing domestic abuse do not identify with the common characteristics and conditions of other homeless individuals. Many abused individuals seeking to flee the abusive situation do not have the necessary financial resources because they are, and have been for years, economically dependent on those who abuse them. Because abusers often threaten victims' family or friends, many victims cannot live with or gain assistance from these vital networks that could provide the most immediate support.

Needed services for victims of domestic violence include counseling for the abused and their children, housing information, referral, and advocacy to help victims go from victim to survivor, self-depreciation to self-sufficiency, and homelessness to housed.

Persons with Alcohol or Drug Addiction

While there would be no need for permanent supportive housing for those with alcohol or drug addictions, transitional, supportive housing would be beneficial in transitioning this population back into the community particularly if the transitional housing is located outside of an area that is similar to the one they just left, i.e., high crime, low income, etc.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

Special housing needs and service needs of this population differ depending on the stage of the person's disease. As the disease progresses, affordable housing and access to medical treatment services becomes particularly important as a person's health deteriorates and they come to rely on SSI or SSD as a sole, fixed means of income.

New Jersey Medicaid offers the ACCA Program (AIDS Community Care Alternatives) to provide community based services for individuals who are in need of long-term institutional care. The purpose of the program is to help persons with HIV/AIDS to remain in the community rather than being cared for in a nursing facility or hospital setting. In addition to access to medical treatment services, case management, private-duty nursing, medical day care, personal care assistant services, and hospice care are other supportive services that will allow a person with HIV/AIDS to remain living independently in the community.

The following needs were identified by service providers and the general public through Community Development's Housing and Community Development Needs Survey:

- Affordable low-income housing
- Lack of specialized transportation
- Affordable medical and mental health care
- Lack of affordable child care
- Rental assistance
- Supportive services
- Homebuyer education
- More assistive technology for lifetime care needs

DRAFT

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Burlington County's need for Public Facilities is diverse due to Burlington County's size and mix of urban, suburban, and rural settings. Burlington County is the largest county in New Jersey by area, covering 529,351 acres of which 524,160 are land and 5,191 are water. The New Jersey's Pinelands, which is the country's first national reserve managed by the New Jersey Pinelands Commission, covers the central and eastern two-thirds of Burlington County. Agriculture remains an important industry in the northern, central, and eastern two-thirds of the County, with the majority of suburban and urban communities occupying the remaining one-third.

The facility needs reflect the diversity of the area which includes historic neighborhoods and recent development. Burlington City served as the Capital of England's province of West New Jersey in the early 18th century and resulted in the development of communities along the Delaware River and Rancocas Creek when river navigation was the major driving force behind development. Subsequent to World War II, suburbanization occurred in communities adjacent to the Route 130, including the development of Levitt and Sons historic development. The 1960s to the 1980s saw another wave a suburbanization where large expanses of farmland were converted in tract housing developments along new state routes and the interstate highway.

With an abundance of natural and manmade resources, local and county efforts are intended to reflect its desire to preserve farmland, open space and historic sites and neighborhoods. Providing a decent place in which to live, work, and raise a family drives the needs and goals.

The towns and villages that dot Burlington County include hubs of commerce and community facilities and community focal points, such as a civic building. These areas have stated their goals of providing adequate public facilities. This would include preservation and enhancement of areas with historic, cultural, scenic, open space and recreational value

How were these needs determined?

The Community Development Department determines the priority of public facilities through the citizen participation plan process, as well as what funding applications are received each fiscal year. Priority will be given to those who apply for funding in areas that are either lacking adequate public facilities.

Public facility needs were listed on the Burlington County Consolidated Plan Public Survey and ranked in accordance with the responses. The responses to the survey helped to determine priorities and underserved needs.

Not all categories of eligible activities are expected to be funded during the five year period covered by this plan due to funding constraints. However, the jurisdiction will encourage and support applications to other funding sources for projects that meet the highest priority needs.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

As discussed in the previous section regarding the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities, the Public Improvement needs are dictated by the diversity of the area which includes historic neighborhoods and recent development.

The neighborhoods that are long established and may have experienced a decline in its tax base not surprisingly show a wide range of deterioration of their physical infrastructure. Reconstruction of streets, sidewalks, drainage, water and sewer lines are not uncommon needs for those communities. At the same time, the newer communities and neighborhoods have public improvement demands that have not been able to keep pace with the development. The rural areas within Burlington County still, in some instances, require the most basic of infrastructure improvements since in many case, these areas lack public water, sewer, or even paved residential streets.

Accessibility needs throughout Burlington County for adults with disabilities are in great demand. Changes in accessibility guidelines have made many of Burlington County municipalities eager to insure that they are in compliance.

Neighborhood parks and recreational facilities provide a much needed community socialization opportunities.

How were these needs determined?

In addition to the Consolidated Plan Public Survey that solicited responses as to infrastructure needs, Burlington County requires that the municipalities submitting applications for assistance hold their own public meetings to solicit input on those needs. It is recognized that each municipality has its own unique problems and is best suited to creatively solve those problems in partnership and consultation with the County's Community Development and Housing office. This relationship between the municipalities and the County allows for the solutions to problems with each municipality to be developed in such a way that they help meet the community development needs for the entire county.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The Public Services need in Burlington County generally exceeds the amount of funds that can be allocated. Support for Providence House, the local shelter for victims of domestic violence and their children, and for the 24-hour emergency housing service provider bring leveraged resources to these vital community wide services. The need for housing counseling and supportive housing services for the homeless also present a critical need in Burlington County.

As mentioned previously, Burlington County is the largest county in New Jersey by area. This brings unique challenges in providing public transportation so that the elderly and disabled may access public, social and human services throughout the county.

How were these needs determined?

Burlington County’s Public Services needs was based on input secured through community meetings and the Consolidated Plan Public Survey. The Consolidated Plan Agency Survey also assisted in solidifying the County’s priorities as viewed by those social and governmental agencies on the “front lines” of service to the community.

DRAFT

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

During the period starting in 2007, Burlington County saw a decline in residential housing construction that mirrored the financial lending market decline, unemployment rate increase, and housing foreclosure increase. Within the last two years there has been slow, but steady improvement in the housing market.

While Burlington County was not impacted to the same extent as other areas within New Jersey, many households continue to be priced out of the market and are faced with an increasing proportion of income that must be set aside for housing. Additionally, tighter underwriting standards, the reticence of lenders to lend, the decline in resources available to subsidize rents, and homeownership costs coupled with the challenges low income households face in retaining their jobs and maintaining their income contribute to the housing market limitations.

As is the situation in many New Jersey jurisdictions, Burlington County's housing market runs the gamut from million dollar estates to areas in need of redevelopment. While housing opportunities can be limited by household income and purchasing power, the lack of affordable housing options can result in significant hardship for low-income households, resulting in less available resources for other basic needs. In order to purchase a home, significant financial resources are necessary resulting in many low- and moderate-income households choosing to rent.

According to the American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate, there were 165,000 households in Burlington County., with the average household size of 2.7 people. There were 177,000 housing units, 7% of which were vacant. Of the total housing units, 78% were in single-unit structures, 20% were in multi-unit structures, and 2% were mobile homes. 25% of the housing units were built since 1990.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

The Housing Supply analysis provides an estimate of the American Community Survey estimates. This section examines the existing housing inventory, including the type and size by tenure (owners/renters). The American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates reflect increased numbers of housing units; however, the percentages are within the same range.

All residential properties by number of units

| Property Type | Number | % |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1-unit detached structure | 98,360 | 66% |
| 1-unit, attached structure | 21,361 | 14% |
| 2-4 units | 6,764 | 5% |
| 5-19 units | 13,933 | 9% |
| 20 or more units | 6,955 | 5% |
| Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc | 1,635 | 1% |
| Total | 149,008 | 100% |

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

| | Owners | | Renters | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| No bedroom | 172 | 0% | 797 | 3% |
| 1 bedroom | 1,693 | 2% | 10,430 | 34% |
| 2 bedrooms | 18,684 | 17% | 10,552 | 35% |
| 3 or more bedrooms | 88,535 | 81% | 8,524 | 28% |
| Total | 109,084 | 100% | 30,303 | 100% |

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

Burlington County is predominately comprised of single family detached housing with 97,853 units accounting for over two-thirds of the entire Burlington County housing stock. The total number of single family detached units has increased slightly over the last few years (per ACS 1-year Estimate), but the percentage has stayed constant.

With the preponderance of single family dwellings, Burlington County has chosen to focus Community Development Block Grant Program funding resources on efforts to improve owner occupied homes with its Home Improvement Loan Program, Emergency Home Repair Program, and Emergency Heater Replacement Program for its low- and moderate- income households. It is anticipated that over the course of time covering this 5-year Plan, the County will assist approximately 150 homeowners with one of these programs.

At the same time, HOME funds are planned to leverage other funding (state and local) to develop affordable housing for both rental properties and homeowners during the five years covered by the Plan. Approximately 125 first time homebuyers are expected to be assisted with down payment and closing costs, while funds to affordable housing developers are expected to generate 150 rental units. Those units directly assisted with HOME funds are to be targeted to assist those with a household income of less than 50% AMI.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

The County expects to lose a minimal number of units of affordable housing units that were assisted with HOME funds. Thirty-seven (37) unit's affordability periods will expire during the next five years; however, Burlington County's policy is to forgive the loans made to those developers in exchange for an additional affordability period equal to the initial affordability period. It is expected that all of the 37 units will have their affordability period extended. Twelve (12) units will end their second affordability period during this time frame.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

In order to determine if the availability of housing units meets the needs of the population, a determination of the relative demand and supply of the real estate market must be made. Assessing the existing and future housing demand is more complicated than outlining the existing housing supply.

Demographics alone will not provide adequate information on demand. Additional factors such as income, price of housing, costs and availability of credit, consumer preference, and investor preference while the supply of housing is dictated by available land and political will.

New Jersey's attempts to mandating affordable housing goals for each municipality has had mixed success, with multiple legal cases on this matter throughout recent years. Some communities have adopted inclusionary zoning designed to assist the development of affordable housing.

The likelihood is that the percentage of households being priced out of the market will continue. Household income when adjusted for inflation in many communities within Burlington County have declined or held at about the same. At the same time, housing prices have risen from \$134,000 in 2000

to \$266,200 in 2011, while rents have increased from \$672 to \$962 during the same time period. This means that households have not increased their purchasing power to keep pace with housing costs.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

While there may be sufficient housing options for those households with income above 80% of median income, there is a deficiency in the number of affordable units for the low- and moderate- income households. This need is especially evident in those households with even more limited resources. In 2012 (ACS, 1-Year estimate), 5% of all families and 18% of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level. These households will typically encounter difficulties in obtaining decent affordable housing without some form of assistance.

Discussion

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MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

Data provided from the American Community Survey reflect the costs of both owner and renter housing in Burlington County.

Cost of Housing

| | Base Year: 2009 | Most Recent Year: 2015 | % Change |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Median Home Value | 264,100 | 245,000 | (7%) |
| Median Contract Rent | 902 | 1,058 | 17% |

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

| Rent Paid | Number | % |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Less than \$500 | 2,473 | 8.1% |
| \$500-999 | 10,626 | 35.0% |
| \$1,000-1,499 | 10,963 | 36.1% |
| \$1,500-1,999 | 4,126 | 13.6% |
| \$2,000 or more | 2,179 | 7.2% |
| Total | 30,367 | 100.1% |

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

| % Units affordable to Households earning | Renter | Owner |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| 30% HAMFI | 947 | No Data |
| 50% HAMFI | 3,223 | 3,652 |
| 80% HAMFI | 13,553 | 17,519 |
| 100% HAMFI | No Data | 29,715 |
| Total | 17,723 | 50,886 |

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

| Monthly Rent (\$) | Efficiency (no bedroom) | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Fair Market Rent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Monthly Rent (\$) | Efficiency (no bedroom) | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| High HOME Rent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Low HOME Rent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The homeowner vacancy rate according to ACS 1-Year Estimate was 1.4% and rental vacancy rate was 6.4%. Of the total 127,368 owner occupied housing units, only 30% are affordable, while of the 34,877 rental units, only 43% were affordable.

According to the Nation Low Income Housing Coalition “Out of Reach 2014” a Burlington County renter would need to earn \$21.83 per hour to be able to afford a 2 bedroom rental unit at Fair Market Rate and would require 2.6 full-time jobs at minimum wage. The affordable rent for a household at 30% AMI affordable rent would be \$744 a month.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

Housing affordability is most problematic for those households at 30% AMI and not much better for those households at 50% AMI. With a vacancy rate of only 1.4% for homeowners and 6.4% for renters, sufficient housing for those households under 50% AMI would prove to be insufficient.

The lack of affordable housing creates a situation where the percentage of household income to support household expenses becomes a larger burden for the household creating a need for the production of additional affordable units. Unsubsidized and homeless families will be priced out of the market.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

Over the last ten (10) years, the median home value has risen 99% while the median rents have increased 43%. Housing prices have begun to increase at rates faster than household incomes. With the improvement in the local economy, it is expected that this trend will continue, making housing affordability a continuing burden.

As noted above, housing purchase and rental values have increased disproportionately to income and therefore more and more families will either have to pay more for housing, or double up and/or move to communities which have lower housing prices. Clearly, it will not affect anyone receiving a rental subsidy or a housing purchase subsidy.

In addition many homeowners have lost their homes through foreclosure and some rental properties have been lost to conversion to for-sale use.

Although home prices and interest rates have declined in the last 3-4 years, incomes have also declined. Moreover, tougher underwriting standards have made it more difficult for low income households to purchase housing.

HOME rents are set at affordable rates, but are still at a level that HOME units are attractive to developers and affordable to tenants with a low-to-moderate income and requiring a moderate HOME subsidy. The area median rent for Burlington County is at \$962 falls between the rent for one and two bedroom fair market rent and rent limits set by HUD.

Discussion

DRAFT

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The following tables and narrative describe the condition of Burlington County’s housing stock and various needs for housing rehabilitation and preservation programs.

Definitions

The definitions for "conditions" included in the table below include lack of indoor plumbing, overcrowding and severe overcrowding. Burlington County follows the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code and HUD's Housing Quality Standards for safe decent housing.

Substandard conditions include: units lacking heat, water, electricity, and/or plumbing or waste disposal. Units found to be unsanitary, unfit or inappropriate for safe human occupancy are also deemed substandard if they pose a direct or potential health or safety risk. Such conditions can arise due to an emergency such as flood or fire; breakdown of equipment or materials; or lack of structural or unit maintenance. Unless the structure is damaged beyond repair, many of these units may be rehabilitated although costs often exceed long term returns.

Substandard condition: a property having major housing violations (usually uninhabitable).

Substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation: a property that is in livable condition, but not up to current code, established property standards, or minimum housing standards

Condition of Units

| Condition of Units | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| With one selected Condition | 34,304 | 31% | 14,212 | 47% |
| With two selected Conditions | 280 | 0% | 802 | 3% |
| With three selected Conditions | 33 | 0% | 50 | 0% |
| With four selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| No selected Conditions | 74,463 | 68% | 15,285 | 50% |
| Total | 109,080 | 99% | 30,349 | 100% |

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

| Year Unit Built | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| 2000 or later | 14,077 | 13% | 4,939 | 16% |

| Year Unit Built | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| 1980-1999 | 36,299 | 33% | 7,866 | 26% |
| 1950-1979 | 47,484 | 44% | 14,458 | 48% |
| Before 1950 | 11,267 | 10% | 3,079 | 10% |
| Total | 109,127 | 100% | 30,342 | 100% |

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

| Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|---|----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| Total Number of Units Built Before 1980 | 58,751 | 54% | 17,537 | 58% |
| Housing Units build before 1980 with children present | 9,557 | 9% | 7,117 | 23% |

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

| | Suitable for Rehabilitation | Not Suitable for Rehabilitation | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Vacant Units | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Abandoned Vacant Units | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| REO Properties | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Abandoned REO Properties | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The age of Burlington County's housing stock can be used to determine relative rehabilitation needs. Approximately 89% of the housing stock (89% of owner occupied and 90% renter) consists of units constructed prior to 2000. Of those housing units, 57% of owner occupied and 67% of rental units were constructed prior to 1980. As housing ages, maintenance costs rise, which can present significant costs for low- and moderate-income homeowners. These older homes may be more affordable; however, they tend to experience more housing condition related problems.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Lead-based paint was banned from use in residential structures after 1978, however older homes still have the potential to contain lead paint hazards. HUD defines lead-based paint as paint or other surface

coatings that contain lead equal to or exceeding 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight or 5,000 parts per million (ppm) by weight. Lead is a highly toxic metal that may cause a range of health problems, especially in young children. When lead is absorbed into the body, it can cause damage to the brain and other vital organs, like the kidneys, nerves and blood.

With 57% of owner occupied and 67% rental units older than 1980, the potential for the presence of lead based paint housing is high. The incidence of those units housing families with children is much lower (approximately 7%). It could be estimated that a large percentage of those household might be occupied by low- and moderate-income families since older housing units tend to be more affordable.

There are 39,214 households or 30% of all households with incomes below 80% AMI. Utilizing the figures of those units built prior to 1980 and making the assumption that 30% of those units would be occupied by low and moderate income households, approximately 24,755 units could be estimated to have lead based paint hazards.

Discussion

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

This section provides a summary of the public and assisted housing available throughout Burlington County. HUD requires that this section focus on Public Housing and Housing Choice Vouchers. The independent Housing Authorities in Florence Township, Beverly City, and Burlington City do not participate in the County’s HUD funded programs. For referential purposes, their units are included in this section.

Totals Number of Units

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|---|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project -based | Tenant -based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * | |
| # of units vouchers available | | | | 627 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of accessible units | | | | | | | | | |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

- Florence Township PHA – The Maplewood Homes are managed by the Florence Township Public Housing Authority
- Beverly City PHA – Delacove Homes are managed by the Beverly City Public Housing Authority
- Burlington City PHA – Stone Villa is managed by the Burlington City Housing Authority

These Housing Authorities provide a total of 211 housing units in properties that are owned and managed by the authorities to provide affordable housing. There are no sub-standard units in any of the three housing authorities, all of which are high performing.

Each of the three housing authorities maintains a waiting list as follows:

- Florence PHA – 169
- Beverly City PHA- 160
- Burlington City PHA - 40
- Florence Township - 50 units of housing (8-1 bedroom, 20-2 bedroom, 16-3 bedroom, 6-4 bedroom). All eight (8) of the one (1) bedroom units are handicapped accessible.
- Beverly City – 71 units (14 – 1 bedroom, 14-2 bedroom, 43-3 bedroom), with one (1) handicapped accessible unit
- Burlington City – 90 units (34 – 1 bedroom, 35 – 2 bedroom, 20 – 3 bedroom, 1 – 4 bedroom). There are no handicapped accessible units. The four (4) bedroom unit will be converted to a one (1) bedroom unit when the current occupants move out.

Public Housing Condition

| Public Housing Development | Average Inspection Score |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Beverly City PHA | 80.76 |
| Burlington City PHA | 97.9 |
| Florence PHA | 66.66 |

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

All three of the housing authorities have plans to make improvements to the physical conditions of their units as it becomes necessary. The Beverly City Housing Authority has recently contracted for the installation of new heaters for their units. The Burlington City Housing Authority plans of converting some of the three and the four bedroom units to two and three bedroom respectively since they are functionally obsolete.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

In order to improve the overall quality of life for the residents of all three of the public housing authorities and the surrounding neighborhood, the PHA's will implement measures that will promote a deconcentrating of poverty by filling vacancies with "higher income/working" households whenever possible.

Discussion:

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

This section provides a summary of the homeless facilities and services provided in Burlington County. It was completed by the Burlington County Human Services Department, as the lead agency of the Burlington County Continuum of Care.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

| | Emergency Shelter Beds | | Transitional Housing Beds | Permanent Supportive Housing Beds | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Year Round Beds (Current & New) | Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds | Current & New | Current & New | Under Development |
| Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren) | 531 | 528 | 38 | 131 | 0 |
| Households with Only Adults | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Veterans | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Unaccompanied Youth | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Data taken from Burlington County Grant Inventory Worksheet March 2015

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

Health services are available through several sources.

- The Southern Jersey Family Medical Centers (SJFMC) New Lisbon provides primary and preventive health care services to Burlington County residents, including those who are uninsured. SJFMC has two Burlington County locations (Pemberton Township and Burlington City). SJFMC provides a wide range of services including:

Providing timely immunizations and well-baby examinations with a focus on the child's physical development and common childhood illnesses.

Adults receive annual physical examinations, ongoing treatment for chronic diseases and diseases resulting from HIV infections. Annual flu shots and pneumonia vaccinations, as well as referrals for x-rays and specialty consultations, are also provided.

Women's health services are among the most frequently used services at SJFMC, especially among women of child bearing years.

Primary and preventive dental services include the assessment and treatment of tooth decay and gum disease.

- The Burlington County Health Department provides a number of services including:

Screening and testing clinics for certain communicable diseases, along with immunizations to eligible children and adults. Communicable diseases include HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis case management services.

Nutritional counseling and supplemental foods to pregnant, postpartum, and nursing women and their children through age 5 through the WIC Program. Eligibility is based on income and nutritional need. Prenatal Clinics are held in cooperation with area hospitals. Services include prenatal care, education, and social service referrals.

Mental Health Services

The System Review Committee of the Mental Health Board works to ensure that resources are available for the homeless. Legacy Treatment Centers manages a Crisis House, which provides housing support and short term residential programs and support services for mentally ill adults, along with a case management program for mentally ill adults who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

Legacy also operates the Therapeutic Foster Care Program which addresses the special needs of youth in the state foster care system who are in need of specialized behavioral residential services and for those

youth who are ‘aging out’ of the foster care system. The PATH Program provides clinical case management services specifically for individuals who are mentally ill and homeless or imminently homeless.

Legacy, Twin Oaks, and Catholic Charities Delaware House all provide supportive housing, enhanced supportive housing, and medically enhanced supportive housing services for individuals who are ready for discharge from state psychiatric hospitals. Twin Oaks also provides ICMS (Integrated Case Management Services) for all consumers discharged from the state, county, and psychiatric short-term facilities in Burlington County.

Employment Services

Employment Services are provided through the Burlington County American Job Center. The American Job Center is a “One Stop” employment center offering job search assistance and a variety of employment related classes by providing services that assist with obtaining employment or the training to meet the demands of the present workforce.

Homeless Benefits

Benefits are available to the homeless through the Burlington County Board of Social Services and include SNAP (formerly called Food Stamps), TANF, and Medicaid. Homeless and low income households are referred to apply for these assistance programs to provide a “safety net” of food, income, housing, and healthcare assistance and/or to supplement in cases where household income is very low.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

Emergency Shelters

Emergency Shelters for homeless persons are available principally through five (5) private providers in Burlington County: Belmont Homes, Christian Caring Center, Extended Hand Ministries, Interfaith Hospitality Network, and Transitional Housing Services. Providence House provides shelter for victims of domestic violence and their children.

Additionally, Burlington County declares “Code Blue” when winter conditions pose a threat of serious harm or death to individuals without shelter and provides for short-term emergency sheltering options at three (3) Code Blue Shelters.

Transitional Housing

Burlington County Community Action Program (BCCAP), Transitional Housing Services, and Twin Oaks are providers for Transitional Housing in Burlington County. The majority of the transitional, scattered site housing is reserved for families with children, although there are options for singles, as well.

Permanent Supportive Housing

As previously cited, Legacy Treatment Centers provides permanent supportive housing for those with mental health issues. Additionally, Transitional Housing Services, Inc. provides permanent supportive housing, while Catholic Charities provides Shelter Plus Care services.

Rapid Rehousing

Burlington County does not receive Emergency Solutions Grants funds; however, Burlington County has begun the development of its Rapid Rehousing initiative. Funding from the New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development and United Way will be utilized to move those persons experiencing homelessness to permanent housing coupled with intensive case management. Agencies have been qualified as being able to provide the comprehensive services needed for this program.

Other

Legacy Treatment Centers are SOAR (SSI/SSDI, Outreach, Access, and Recovery) trained and are able to assist clients in applying for disability benefits. Discussions are underway to make available to Burlington County personnel and other non-profits SOAR training to be able to provide services to assist homeless persons and person at risk of being homeless in making application for Social Security Disability benefits. The SOAR process, which can “fast track” applicants through the system so that disability income is received in a shorter period of time, can assist chronically homeless persons to access disability income which can be used to assist them in securing more permanent housing.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

Housing needs are not limited to the homeless. Various sub-populations, who are not homeless, but have specific housing needs include: elderly, frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, substance abusers, and persons with HIV/AIDs.

There is no single source of funds adequate enough to provide the necessary facilities and services for the special needs population. It is, therefore, critical to seek out and form public and private relationships and programs to provide the necessary components.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Supportive housing needs for the above reference sub-populations vary widely from minimum support to housing coupled with intensive case management. Some persons with disabilities (mental and developmental) have an array of supportive housing needs. These needs can range from weekly contact, daily contact, daily monitoring and 24-hour-per-day monitoring in order to maintain stable housing outside of an institution.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

The elderly and frail elderly population may have mobility, or another type of impairment which may interfere with satisfying their basic needs. The supportive housing needs may include home care services, day care services, assessment/case management, alternative living arrangements, and emergency basic needs services.

The frail elderly population supportive housing needs mirror some of the needs of the elderly; however, the level of service would be at a more intensive level. It is anticipated that case management and services will be through intensive in-home care or assisted living.

Disabled

The developmentally disabled may require alternative living arrangements which would include transportation services, mental health treatment, alternative education, employment/vocational training, socialization/group support services, counseling, and protective services.

People with disabilities need a variety of suitable housing options and services that facilitate independent, community-based living arrangements. The housing should be both affordable and suit the level of care required by the disabled members of the household. Additionally, access to services such as personal attendance services, transportation, home modification, and other in-home supportive services must be available.

Persons with Alcohol or Drug Addiction

Supportive housing would be beneficial in transitioning those with alcohol or drug addictions back into the community. Access to continued counseling services along with housing that distances itself from the physical and socio-economic areas from which these persons originated is instrumental in achieving success in their sobriety.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

Access to medical treatment services, case management, private duty nursing, medical day care, personal care assistant services, and hospice care are required for those persons with HIV/AIDS so that they are able to remain living independently in the community.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

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PLAN_SECTION_ID=[1350402000]>

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

It is Burlington County 's goal to create livable communities for all residents, including people who are not homeless but have special needs. This would include:

- Support of the development of family rental housing in conjunction with low income housing tax credits to serve those with physical and non-physical special needs.
- Support of the development of rental housing for the elderly and frail elderly.
- Support of owner occupied home repair through zero interest loans to the elderly and non-elderly with disabilities to provide suitable living conditions.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

The County plans to continue to work with local non-profit, social service, governmental entities, and the CoC to provide services to the special needs populations. Those activities will include, but are not limited to housing rehabilitation efforts for the elderly, frail elderly and physically disabled, funding support for a domestic violence shelter, a housing counseling agency, and a homeless prevention case management service.

Burlington County will continue to support development of affordable housing units through its HOME program that provide mental/behavioral health services.

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MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Not unexpectedly, Burlington County's greatest obstacles to serving those most in need of housing are cost and availability. Housing development cost, whether rehabilitation or new construction, continues to increase. Developable land in a densely populated area becomes ever scarcer. HOME Developer Program funds will be used for in-fill housing and new construction as well as rehabilitation of units for rent and for sale. The First Time Homebuyer Program will directly assist low and moderate income homebuyers. The two programs, with their two different approaches, will be used together to increase housing opportunities within the consortium.

The uncertainty of the status of affordable housing obligations in New Jersey coupled with the lack of housing trust funds has seriously impacted affordable housing production. This coincides with the dramatic reduction in the HOME allocation to Burlington County that has been instrumental in providing much needed gap financing for affordable housing production.

Recently the New Jersey Supreme court issued its latest affordable housing ruling, ordering state judges to take charge of deciding if towns are providing enough low- and moderate- income housing. This ruling removes regulatory control from the Council on Affordable Housing due to its repeated failures to create adequate rules and quotas for how many low income homes and apartments towns must build or rehabilitate. This decision follows multiple decisions dating back to the 1970s and 1980s that found that municipalities have a constitutional obligation to provide adequate housing for low- and moderate-income residents (Mount Laurel I and II decisions).

The barriers to affordable housing are summarized as:

- Zoning and land use controls limiting the development of affordable housing
- Lack of a dedicated source of local, state, and/or federal funding for the development of affordable housing
- Cost of land and development
- Growth control measures designed to protect open space which limits available land and increases the cost for affordable housing

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

This Plan was drafted during the initial 30-days of Governor Murphy’s Executive Order 107 mandating New Jersey residents to stay at home to help flatten the curve of the COVID-19 virus. While it is still very early to accurately assess the overall impact, the pandemic has already had a catastrophic impact on the world and local economies fueled by job losses due to non-essential business being closed. In essence, the world economy has stalled. Stock markets have seen their worst days for almost 100 years. US unemployment is at an all-time high with more than 10 million seeking unemployment benefits to date. As the impacts of the COVID-19 virus become more clear in the weeks and months ahead, this Plan will be updated.

The tables and narratives presented below and on the following pages describe the Burlington County’s labor force and economy.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

| Business by Sector | Number of Workers | Number of Jobs | Share of Workers % | Share of Jobs % | Jobs less workers % |
|---|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction | 507 | 483 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations | 15,683 | 15,328 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Construction | 7,266 | 7,189 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Education and Health Care Services | 33,916 | 27,179 | 23 | 18 | -5 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 13,633 | 18,800 | 9 | 12 | 3 |
| Information | 3,860 | 3,338 | 3 | 2 | -1 |
| Manufacturing | 11,901 | 14,895 | 8 | 10 | 2 |
| Other Services | 5,987 | 5,683 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Professional, Scientific, Management Services | 19,417 | 16,404 | 13 | 11 | -2 |
| Public Administration | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 21,767 | 24,186 | 14 | 16 | 2 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 6,344 | 5,921 | 4 | 4 | 0 |

| Business by Sector | Number of Workers | Number of Jobs | Share of Workers % | Share of Jobs % | Jobs less workers % |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Wholesale Trade | 10,198 | 12,139 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| Total | 150,479 | 151,545 | -- | -- | -- |

Table 41 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

DRAFT

Labor Force

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force | 207,405 |
| Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over | 190,805 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.98 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24 | 22.54 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65 | 5.42 |

Table 42 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

| Occupations by Sector | Number of People |
|--|------------------|
| Management, business and financial | 55,600 |
| Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations | 8,328 |
| Service | 15,068 |
| Sales and office | 49,059 |
| Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair | 12,016 |
| Production, transportation and material moving | 8,016 |

Table 43 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

| Travel Time | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| < 30 Minutes | 104,300 | 57% |
| 30-59 Minutes | 56,241 | 31% |
| 60 or More Minutes | 21,024 | 12% |
| Total | 181,565 | 100% |

Table 44 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

| Educational Attainment | In Labor Force | | Not in Labor Force |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Civilian Employed | Unemployed | |
| Less than high school graduate | 4,768 | 842 | 3,991 |

| Educational Attainment | In Labor Force | | Not in Labor Force |
|---|-------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Civilian Employed | Unemployed | |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 35,700 | 3,690 | 12,207 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 44,540 | 3,467 | 10,044 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 73,470 | 3,267 | 9,160 |

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

| | Age | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 18–24 yrs | 25–34 yrs | 35–44 yrs | 45–65 yrs | 65+ yrs |
| Less than 9th grade | 190 | 843 | 859 | 1,369 | 2,615 |
| 9th to 12th grade, no diploma | 3,259 | 1,446 | 1,574 | 3,502 | 5,096 |
| High school graduate, GED, or alternative | 10,693 | 10,320 | 10,145 | 31,319 | 22,553 |
| Some college, no degree | 11,456 | 9,708 | 8,849 | 21,846 | 9,852 |
| Associate's degree | 1,757 | 3,866 | 4,445 | 10,267 | 2,821 |
| Bachelor's degree | 4,283 | 13,508 | 15,518 | 27,902 | 9,947 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 316 | 4,981 | 7,882 | 16,837 | 6,341 |

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

| Educational Attainment | Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Less than high school graduate | 1,028,876 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 1,629,942 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 1,782,354 |
| Bachelor's degree | 2,554,336 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 3,265,489 |

Table 47 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

Burlington County's proximity to Philadelphia and New York City coupled with an educated population and skilled population are significant drivers of the County's business activity.

- Health Care has seen a massive expansion in Burlington County with the development of many new rehabilitation, long term care, and hospital facilities. As one of New Jersey's largest health care systems, the Virtua Health System has opened several new facilities including a wellness facility and state of the art hospital facility in the area. These new facilities have created an offspring of specialty physician practices, urgent care centers, and other out-patient services in the area.
- Transportation hubs have expanded around the New Jersey Turnpike interchange (Exit 6) resulting in large distribution facilities for companies such as Bed, Bath, and Beyond (tallest distribution warehouse in the state), Burlington Coat Factory (new state of the art facility), along with many other distribution facilities.
- Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate sectors continue to be major employers in Burlington County. Annual average wages for workers in the finance sector have increased 10.2% during the period 2007-2013. Banking/Credit intermediation and related activities had an estimated annual wage of \$67,550 and insurance carriers and related activities enjoyed an average annual wage of \$104,132. It is noted that the financial services industry has enjoyed a significantly lower turnover rate.
- The Professional, Scientific, and Management opportunities in Burlington County have been driven by the population increase over the last decade coupled with the large pool of highly educated and trained workforce.
- Manufacturing has seen a recent up-tick after losses seen during the recession. A new 110,000 sq. ft. facility with a 15,000 sq. ft. state-of-the-art repair center and a 35,000 sq. ft. inventory space has recently been completed while an international corporation (SeaBox International) has headquartered within the county. The facility specializes in the design, custom modification, and manufacturing of ISO shipping and storage containers, refrigerated containers, containerized shelters, modular building systems, and related parts and accessories, while employing over 200 in fields ranging from engineering to fabrication and production.
- Agriculture and Agriculture Business Technology continue their growth trend in Burlington County. Cranberry and blueberry production facilities are located in the northern part of the county. Burlington County College offers an Agricultural Business Technology program to prepare students for careers in a variety of businesses involved with the agricultural industry. Careers range from growing and marketing produce, livestock and field crops, to marketing products and providing services needed in farm production. The Agricultural Business Technology Program curriculum emphasizes effective management and business skills along with providing a solid background in soil science, plant protection, and plant propagation.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Customized training is an integral part of success for local businesses. Corporate reports show that companies reap many benefits from investing in training for employees, by improving performance, quality, quantity, speed, safety, problem solving, attitude, ethics, motivation, leadership, and

communication. Training also contributes to the profit bottom line. Additionally, adding credentials of new skills to the unemployed is critical.

In improving the employment and training system in the State of New Jersey and its local areas, partnerships between the private and public sectors will play a significant role. These partnerships require candid input and feedback from each partner, an education of responsibilities and contributions from all involved to assure success. The end result will be an increase in trust through setting common goals and the establishment of open communication.

An improved workforce investment system will help reduce dependency on public assistance; provide individuals with marketable skills; connect qualified applicants with employers; and provide the youth of our community with the developmental and educational opportunities they need to be successful. This investment in human capital will attract business to the community, which in turn will increase economic development within the county and the state.

Burlington County residents and businesses must have the knowledge and skills necessary to succeed in a rapidly changing economy. The needs and aspirations of job seekers and employers will drive the delivery of workforce development programs and services. This commitment will allow workforce information and services to be delivered in a seamless way that produces tangible, measurable results for job seekers, businesses, employees and the community at large.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

Burlington Center mall has recently been acquired by Moonbeam Capital Investments and a total rehabilitation and re-gentrification of the facility was expected to begin in 2015. The \$230 million proposal by the mall's new owner will focus on the Retail and Hospitality markets and is expected to create hundreds of new jobs. At the same time, this revitalization effort will create a need for significant improvements to the surrounding road infrastructure to prevent stacking and traffic problems. Training for customer service, retail management, and positions within the food/restaurant industry to include management, culinary, and service staff will be required.

Transportation, distribution, and logistics opportunities are anticipated to continue to grow around both the New Jersey Turnpike hubs (Exits 4, 5, and 6). Highway infrastructure improvements will become increasingly vital to the growth in this area. Employment needs will center on computerized inventory control to forklift certified staff.

Burlington County is actively involved with the County's Economic Development and Regional Development office small business development, business attraction and retention, and assistance in business growth and opportunities. A newly created initiative "Shop Burlington County First" is

intended to assist small businesses along many of Burlington County's Main Streets. This "Buy Local" initiative hopes to encourage residents to think local and buy local. Promoting in-county business will strengthen Burlington County's economy and improve conditions needed to spur job growth. In keeping with these efforts, small business loans are available to qualifying businesses, including gap financing, direct loan, tax-exempt bonds and pass-through financing. Future planning efforts must include more collaboration of public and private sectors, coordinating agencies and recommendations to foster continued economic development implementation, along with a "Growth Company Development" for larger companies with quality, timely, and useful information to make informed decisions, and an "Economic Gardening" initiative for assisting second stage companies to improve their competitiveness and grow.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

The Burlington County Workforce Investment Board (WIB) is committed to building and maintaining a workforce of the highest quality to help businesses grow or retain their workforce. The WIB strives to implement a workforce system of services that are a resource for local business to access quality employees they need, and training individuals to be successfully employed.

The primary responsibility of the WIB is to serve as an alliance of the public and private sector for the purpose of coordinating planning, policy guidance and oversight of employment and training activities in Burlington County. In partnership with the Board of Chosen Freeholders, the overall goal is to develop and sustain a unified labor market-driven system that can deliver needed services to job seekers and employers in an effective and cost efficient manner.

The WIB does not actually operate programs, but works to influence the management of workforce development activities by analyzing local needs and coordinating Federal, State and local resources. Much of the Board's work is done through its committees and sub-committees, which include the Executive Committee, the Literacy Committee, the One-Stop Committee and their sub-committees, the Communications/Marketing Committee, the Youth Investment Council and the Economic Development Committee.

The WIB is led by representatives from the private sector and includes membership from education, organized labor, employment and training, human services and community based organizations.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

The Business Solutions Team was created to bolster the County's efforts in meeting the needs of our Business Community and Team consists of the key economic development, workforce development and educational partner agencies that can address expansion and retention needs.

It is the goal of the Burlington County Business Services Team to make it as easy as possible for businesses to find well-trained, qualified employees. Time and money is saved by listing jobs in the job bank, pre-screening of applicants based on specifications, and assistance with special financial incentives for hiring unemployed individuals.

Business Services Specialists help companies tackle some of their most difficult workforce problems, offering solutions that are tailor-made to meet your specific business needs. Services are available at no fee and include assistance in:

- Analyzing hard-to-fill positions
- Determining competitive salaries
- Finding qualified workers
- Assistance in obtaining tax credits for new hires
- Layoff aversion assistance
- Locating available financial incentives
- Review of bonding information
- Writing effective job postings

Trainings include:

- Computer skills: AutoCad, Desktop Publishing, electronic spreadsheets (Excel, Lotus, etc.), internet literacy, networking, PowerPoint, Word, C++, XML, and SharePoint
- Customer Relations
- Employee Communication
- English as a Second Language
- Management and Leadership
- Marketing and Sales Techniques
- Quality Control
- Team Building
- Total Quality management
- CDL
- CNA

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Discussion

DRAFT

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

There are no specific areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated. There are areas where the need may be greater, such as low income census tracts and older neighborhoods but for the purposes of this plan, while Burlington County Community Development and Housing looks at concentration of housing problems in general, it does not rely on these when approving proposed projects for the use of HOME funds. It may use them from time to time in choosing between otherwise "equal" proposals. A review of statistics for each of the forty (40) municipalities in Burlington County (Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey Estimate) show that there is no specific municipality in which the housing problems are concentrated (the percentage of those housing units without complete plumbing and complete kitchen facilities.)

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

HUD defines areas of racial or ethnic concentration as geographic areas where the percentage of a specific minority or ethnic group is 10 percentage points higher than the county's overall percentage.

Of the forty municipalities in Burlington County, the ACS 5-year estimates indicate that Burlington City, Burlington Township, Mount Holly, and Willingboro have a higher concentration of Black or African American persons than the county's overall percentage. Wrightstown Borough and New Hanover Township have a Hispanic ethnicity higher than the county's overall percentage.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

Typically, distressed neighborhoods have an older housing stock, higher vacancy rates, and are areas of low and moderate income concentration, as well as minority concentration. These communities also often have higher crime rates and quality of life issues like poor lawn maintenance and litter.

The median home value for owner-occupied housing units in Burlington County is \$252,500, while the median home value for Burlington City, Mount Holly, and Willingboro are significantly lower (\$172,200, \$192,700, and \$169,500 respectively). The other municipalities with a racial and/or ethnic concentration reflect median home values within range of the county median.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Mount Holly Township is the seat of the Burlington County government. Availability of services is readily available. Both Mount Holly and Burlington City are historic towns that boast active efforts to promote their history and tourism opportunities.

Willingboro Township was built as a Levitt development in the 1950's and is noted for its desegregation efforts, leading to a vibrant, integrated community. Willingboro is also the site of the confidential safe house for battered women and their children.

Wrightstown Borough is adjacent to both Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force bases.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Homes in these municipalities tend to have a purchase price lower than other towns within Burlington County, making home ownership more accessible. The towns also have a greater number of rental opportunities, with older vacant buildings being repurposed for affordable rental housing.

DRAFT

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

DRAFT

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

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Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan outlined in the following sections provides comprehensive procedures for how Burlington County will continue to maintain compliance in managing its federal grant funds received by addressing market conditions, geographic distribution of needs and priorities in the County, the resources expected to be available to meet community needs, the structure in place for delivering services, goals, barriers to meeting the goals, and how those barriers may be overcome.

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SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

There are no Geographic Priority Areas Identified in this Consolidated Plan.

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

There are forty (40) municipalities in Burlington County, with eight (8) of those choosing not to participate in Burlington County's Urban County (beginning 2020-2024 three-year Co-operation Agreement). Each year the Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholders, through the Community Development and Housing Division of the Human Services Department, offers half of the County's participating municipalities and interested non-profit organizations the opportunity to apply for Community Development Block Grant Program funding for projects that are important to the municipality. Municipalities and non-profit organizations with names beginning with letters in the upper half of the alphabet are eligible to apply on odd numbered years, the bottom half on even numbered years. The Community Development and Housing division provides technical assistance to the potential applicants to help them identify community needs and design activities to meet those needs. The applications are reviewed by the Community Development and Housing staff for eligibility and appropriateness in meeting the identified need and a funding recommendation is made to the Community Development General Advisory Committee. The General Advisory Committee reviews the staff recommendations and makes a formal recommendation to the County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders reviews the General Advisory Committee's recommendations and either adopts, modifies, or rejects the recommendations. Upon adoption by the Board of Chosen Freeholders, the recommendations are used to develop the annual action plan and are submitted to HUD for final approval.

The process as described above was developed in such a way that it allows for a fair distribution of funding throughout the jurisdiction. It is recognized and acknowledged that each municipality has its own unique problems and is best suited to creatively solve those problems in partnership and consultation with the County's Community Development and Housing office. The relationship between the municipalities and the County allows for the solutions to problems within each municipality to be developed in such a way that they help meet the Community Development needs for the entire County.

In order to prevent redundancy, it is the policy of the Community Development Program to provide funding for housing projects through the HOME Investments Partnerships Program thereby reserving Community Development Block Grant Program funding for non-housing project such as infrastructure,

capital improvements, handicapped accessibility, administration and housing related projects not eligible under the HOME regulations or HOME Program policy.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

HOME Investment Partnerships Program funding is distributed through two programs, the HOME Affordable Housing Developer Program (Developer Program) and the First-time Homebuyer Program. The Developer Program provides funding to non-profit and for-profit affordable housing organizations to develop various types of affordable housing – rental, age restricted, special needs, and homebuyer. The First-time Homebuyer Program provides funding directly to low- and moderate-income first time homebuyers to offset their costs by providing down payment assistance and closing cost assistance.

All forty municipalities in Burlington County participate in Burlington County’s HOME Consortium, thereby permitting those municipalities that choose to submit Community Development Block Grant Program funding applications to the New Jersey Small Cities Program to take advantage of the HOME Program funding through the Community Development and Housing office.

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SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

| | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Priority Need Name | Construction of affordable rental housing |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Affordable rental housing creation |
| | Description | Construction of affordable rental housing to serve households with incomes between 20% - 50% AMI |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>Basis for Relative Priority</p> | <p>As identified by service providers and the general public through the Community development Housing and Community Development Needs Survey and through consultations, creation of affordable housing options ranked as either very important or important.</p> <p>According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition “Out of Reach 2019” a Burlington County renter would need to earn \$23.08 per hour to be able to afford a 2 bedroom rental unit at Fair Market Rate and would require 3.0 full-time jobs at minimum wage. The affordable rent for a household at 30% AMI affordable rent would be \$676 a month.</p> <p>Housing affordability is most problematic for those households at 30% AMI and not much better for those households at 50% AMI. With a vacancy rate of only 1.4% for homeowners and 6.4% for renters, sufficient housing for those households under 50% AMI would prove to be insufficient.</p> <p>Housing options for those with disabilities (mental, physical, or developmental) along with housing for the elderly that will be affordable remain limited.</p> <p>The lack of affordable housing creates a situation where the percentage of household income to support household expenses becomes a larger burden for the household creating a need for the production of additional affordable units. Unsubsidized and homeless families will be priced out of the market.</p> |
| <p>2</p> | <p>Priority Need Name</p> | <p>Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes</p> |
| <p>Priority Level</p> | <p>High</p> | |
| <p>Population</p> | <p>Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Individuals Families with Children veterans Elderly</p> | |
| <p>Geographic Areas Affected</p> | | |

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Associated Goals | Emergency heater replacement Emergency home repair Housing rehabilitation |
| | Description | Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes to make repairs to their homes to eliminate health and safety hazards, make them more energy efficient, and bring them up to code standards |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | The survey results show that over 73% of respondents place providing assistance for low and moderate income homeowners to maintain safe, healthy and affordable housing as very important or important. Burlington County has a preponderance of single family dwellings and neighborhoods that are older and in need of refurbishing. |
| 3 | Priority Need Name | Rehabilitation of affordable rental housing |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Affordable rental housing creation |
| | Description | Rehabilitation of affordable rental housing to serve households with incomes between 20% - 50% AMI. |
| | | |

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|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Basis for Relative Priority | <p>This priority need works in tandem with the priority need previously addressed for the construction of affordable rental housing by addressing the lack of affordable housing options for varied populations and for those with incomes between 20%-50% AMI.</p> <p>According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition “Out of Reach 2019” a Burlington County renter would need to earn \$23.08 per hour to be able to afford a 2 bedroom rental unit at Fair Market Rate and would require 3.0 full-time jobs at minimum wage. The affordable rent for a household at 30% AMI affordable rent would be \$676 a month.</p> <p>Housing affordability is most problematic for those households at 30% AMI and not much better for those households at 50% AMI. With a vacancy rate of only 1.4% for homeowners and 6.4% for renters, sufficient housing for those households under 50% AMI would prove to be insufficient.</p> <p>The lack of affordable housing creates a situation where the percentage of household income to support household expenses becomes a larger burden for the household creating a need for the production of additional affordable units. Unsubsidized and homeless families will be priced out of the market.</p> |
| 4 | Priority Need Name | First time homebuyer assistance |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Low Moderate Middle Individuals Families with Children |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Affordable homeowner housing - homebuyer |
| | Description | Provide direct assistance to First time homebuyers for households with incomes below 80% AMI by assisting with closing costs and down payment assistance. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | <p>Although home prices and interest rates have declined in the last 3-4 years, incomes have also declined. Moreover, tougher underwriting standards have made it more difficult for low income households to purchase housing. Assistance provided will enable those individuals/families to enter the housing market and sustain stable housing.</p> |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| 5 | Priority Need Name | Homelessness assistance and prevention services |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Individuals Families with Children Persons with HIV/AIDS Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Emergency services hotline Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing Housing counseling |
| | Description | Assistance for operating costs for programs that provide services for homeless/AIDS clients. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | As a result of several years of monthly reports on the number of households seeking assistance for this service, along with input from stakeholders indicate that the services provided for those homeless households seeking assistance is a high priority. 73.46% of the survey respondents ranked providing more resources for community-based development groups to provide housing and social service programs as either very important or important. |
| 6 | Priority Need Name | Emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence |
| | Priority Level | High |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence Victims of Domestic Violence |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence |
| | Description | Assistance to be provided to emergency shelter and support services for victims of domestic violence and their children |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | As identified by service providers and the general public through the Community Development Housing Consolidated Plan Public Needs Survey and through consultations, results show that over 90% of respondents place providing programs for victims of domestic violence as very important or important. |
| 7 | Priority Need Name | Infrastructure improvements |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Infrastructure improvements |

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Description | Assistance provided to make infrastructure improvements to benefit low and moderate income households or that serve a low/moderate income areas |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Infrastructure improvements ranked as the top priority for Burlington County to undertake as identified by service providers and the general public through the Community Development Housing Consolidated Plan Public Needs Survey and through consultations. |
| 8 | Priority Need Name | Public facility improvements |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Public facility improvements |
| | Description | Assistance for improvements to public facilities that benefit low and moderate income households or serving a low /moderate income area |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Discussions with residents and stakeholders, along with respondents to the Community Development Housing Consolidated Plan Public Needs Survey and through consultations, public facility improvements ranked as the third most important priority for Burlington County to undertake. |
| 9 | Priority Need Name | Senior center creation and/or improvements |
| | Priority Level | Low |
| | Population | Moderate Elderly Elderly Non-housing Community Development |

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Senior centers |
| | Description | Assistance for the creation and/or improvement to centers intended to serve senior citizens |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Although a relative need for senior centers has been identified by stakeholders, many of the communities within Burlington County have either established or improved senior centers in previous years making this a relatively low priority. However, should the need arise, consideration will be given to supporting that effort. |
| 10 | Priority Need Name | Creation and/or improvement of handicapped center |
| | Priority Level | Low |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Elderly Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Handicapped center creation and/or rehabilitation |
| | Description | Assistance for the creation and/or improvement to handicapped center |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | As identified by service providers and the general public through the Community Development Housing Consolidated Plan Public Needs Survey and through consultations, over 77% of respondents indicated that they or members of their household were disabled and placed a relatively low priority for this need. |
| 11 | Priority Need Name | Special needs transportation services |
| | Priority Level | High |

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Transportation services |
| | Description | Assistance for special transportation services for senior citizens and disabled residents of Burlington County |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Transportation issues for Burlington County rank high in the responses from service providers and the general public as indicated by the Community Development Housing Consolidated Plan Public Needs Survey and through consultations. Almost 81% of respondents place an importance on increasing the availability of public transportation. The large geographic area of the County (827 square miles) and relative lack of public transportation in a majority of the county makes this a high priority. |
| 12 | Priority Need Name | Health facility creation |
| | Priority Level | Low |

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|
| | Population | <p>Extremely Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Persons with HIV/AIDS Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families</p> |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Health facility creation |
| | Description | Assistance to be provided for the creation or operations at a health facility |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | <p>Burlington County's Health Department provides a variety of public health services including screening and testing clinics for certain communicable diseases, immunizations to eligible children and adults, communicable diseases include HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis case management services.</p> <p>The Southern Jersey Family Medical Centers (SJFMC) New Lisbon provides primary and preventive health care services to Burlington County residents, including those who are uninsured. SJFMC has two Burlington County locations (Pemberton Township and Burlington City). SJFMC provides a wide range of services.</p> <p>Assistance for these health centers is provided through other funding sources making this a relatively low priority.</p> |
| 13 | Priority Need Name | Substance abuse services |

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Priority Level | Low |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Chronic Substance Abuse Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Substance Abuse Services |
| | Description | Assistance for non-profits that provide substance abuse services and/or treatment |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Public service allocation of 15% of total CDBG grant limits the number of public service activities able to be assisted in any given year. Although there is a growing need for assistance for those with substance abuse issues, it is not anticipated that CDBG will fund this activity unless the allocation is increased. |
| 14 | Priority Need Name | Fair housing services |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Housing counseling |

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Description | Assistance to be provided to Fair Housing Counseling services |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | After broad community and stakeholder outreach, Burlington County narrowed its focus to goals that are supported through qualitative feedback collected through the community survey, community forums, stakeholder meeting, and public hearings, and substantiated by quantitative data reported in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis. Fair housing activities were identified as a continuing need and high priority. |
| 15 | Priority Need Name | Micro Enterprise Assistance |
| | Priority Level | Low |
| | Population | Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Micro Enterprise Assistance |
| | Description | Economic development and assistance for micro enterprises |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | The Burlington County Economic Development and Regional Planning office administers several business loan products supported through other funding sources making this a relatively low priority. This activity has previously been supported with CDBG funds; however, the state of the economy has not encourage new small business creation. It is anticipated that by the end of the Five-Year Plan period, a micro enterprise program may be developed. |
| 16 | Priority Need Name | Administration of CDBG Program |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|
| | Associated Goals | Administration - CDBG |
| | Description | Administration of CDBG program to carry out goals and objectives of five year plan |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Administration and monitoring of the activities and priorities of the Community Development and Block Grant Program are not only necessary but of high priority in order to continue to provide an effective program. |
| 17 | Priority Need Name | Administration of HOME Program |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Administration - HOME |
| | Description | Administration associated with goals and objectives of the HOME program |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Administration and monitoring of the activities and priorities of the HOME Program are not only necessary but of high priority in order to continue to provide an effective program. |
| 18 | Priority Need Name | Affordable housing production - homeowner |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Affordable homeowner housing - homebuyer Affordable homeowner units - developer Housing rehabilitation |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | Description | Construction and/or rehabilitation of housing units by developer for purchase by low/moderate income homebuyer |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | <p>Production of affordable housing is an especially high priority in Burlington County due to high cost of housing.</p> <p>As identified by service providers and the general public through the Community Development Housing Consolidated Plan Public Needs Survey and through consultations, creation of affordable housing options ranked as either very important or important.</p> <p>The lack of affordable housing creates a situation where the percentage of household income to support household expenses becomes a larger burden for the household creating a need for the production of additional affordable units. Unsubsidized and homeless families will be priced out of the market.</p> |

Narrative (Optional)

Housing

Burlington County places housing activities as a High priority for its residents. The activities in this priority include the following:

- Construction of affordable rental housing to serve households with incomes between 20% - 50% AMI
- Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes to make repairs to their homes to eliminate health and safety hazards, make them more energy efficient and bring them up to code standards
- Provide direct assistance to First-time homebuyer assistance for households with incomes below 80% AMI
- Provide funding for housing counseling services to resolve housing problems related to unfair housing practices, foreclosures, evictions, and/or unsafe or unhealthy living conditions
- Rehabilitation of affordable rental housing to serve households with incomes between 20% - 50% AMI

Homeless

With the adoption of the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, Burlington County has designated Homelessness as a High priority and developed a Homelessness Prevention Plan that includes the following:

- Establish a single Point of Entry

- Continue transition to Rapid-Re-housing model
- Improve sheltering options by providing emergency shelter leading to permanent housing
- Provide intensive case management services to maximize self-sufficiency
- Provide employment and job placement services

Special Needs Populations

The Special Needs Populations have been identified as a High priority and includes the following:

- Provide accessibility home repairs to special needs households
- Prioritize funding for construction of affordable rental housing units for special needs individuals, including the elderly, frail elderly and persons with disabilities
- Continue collaboration with Behavioral Health Division of the Human Services Department to address needs of those services

Community Development

The Community Development priorities are listed below:

- Provide road, storm drainage, and sidewalk improvements to low and moderate income eligible areas
- Improve and make accessible public facilities
- Provide transportation services to low and moderate income persons, particularly elderly and disabled
- Provide funding for the operation of emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

| Affordable Housing Type | Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) | Continued uptick in rental housing costs might trigger the use of TBRA. TBRA use would be linked to Burlington County's Rapid Re-housing initiative whereby intensive case management would lead to economic self-sufficiency. |
| TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs | The increase in rental housing costs might trigger the use of TBRA; however, the limited amount of funds available make this option unlikely |
| New Unit Production | The costs of new unit production of rental housing has led to reliance upon use of Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) or deep subsidies that require input of local financial support in order to qualify for funding |
| Rehabilitation | The increased costs of the creation of housing and maintenance of the aging housing stock and higher rents have made the use of funding for rehabilitation of existing housing a priority. |
| Acquisition, including preservation | Acquisition is especially favorable to First time Homebuyers due to market conditions of low interest rates and a soft housing market. As the market conditions change, the supply/demand will adjust accordingly. |

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Although it is difficult to predict all sources of leveraged funds over a 5 year period for a 40 community consortium, there are several sources of funds that have consistently or historically been leveraged to accomplish goals and objectives under our five year consolidated plan and annual action plans.

The following table provides the anticipated resources that the Burlington County anticipates having available during the 2020-2024 period covered by this Consolidated Plan. It is followed by narratives about other resources these funds may leverage.

Anticipated Resources

| Program | Source of Funds | Uses of Funds | Expected Amount Available Year 1 | | | | Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$ | Narrative Description |
|---------|------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| | | | Annual Allocation: \$ | Program Income: \$ | Prior Year Resources: \$ | Total: \$ | | |
| CDBG | public - federal | Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services | 1,489,504 | 200,000 | 0 | 1,689,504 | 5,985,016 | Municipalities receiving funds must pay for architectural/engineering and many couple state funds to ensure project adequately funded. Non-profits receive funds from state grants, private donations, and casino revenue |

| Program | Source of Funds | Uses of Funds | Expected Amount Available Year 1 | | | | Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$ | Narrative Description |
|--|------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|---|--|
| | | | Annual Allocation: \$ | Program Income: \$ | Prior Year Resources: \$ | Total: \$ | | |
| HOME | public - federal | Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA | 879,435 | 50,000 | 0 | 929,435 | 3,517,740 | First time homebuyers are required to contribute at least 3% of the purchase price. Affordable housing developers combine use of LIHTC, municipal contributions, and other loan vehicles |
| Competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act | public - federal | Other | 578,628 | 0 | 0 | 578,628 | 2,200,000 | Additional resources include state funding, agency fund raising, and private grants |
| General Fund | public - local | Housing | 70,000 | 0 | 0 | 70,000 | 280,000 | Homelessness prevention |
| LIHTC | private | Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab | 11,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 11,000,000 | 22,000,000 | Leverage funds may include private mortgage, housing trust funds, historic tax credits, federal home loan bank, and deferred developer fees |

| Program | Source of Funds | Uses of Funds | Expected Amount Available Year 1 | | | | Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$ | Narrative Description |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| | | | Annual Allocation: \$ | Program Income: \$ | Prior Year Resources: \$ | Total: \$ | | |
| Section 8 | public - federal | Housing Other | 5,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 5,000,000 | 20,000,000 | Housing choice vouchers require contribution from recipient depending upon income |
| Other | private | Public Services Other | 800,000 | 0 | 0 | 800,000 | 3,200,000 | Funding from Casino revenue to support senior and disabled population and are provided and part of overall funding package including CDBG and other state funding for transportation services |
| Other | public - federal | Housing Other | 200,000 | 0 | 0 | 200,000 | 800,000 | Additional funding from other federal, state, local, agency, and donations |
| Other | public - state | Housing | 1,176,200 | 0 | 0 | 1,176,200 | 4,129,800 | Funding through State. Leverages funds from other federal, state, and local funding sources along with agency support and donations |
| Other | public - state | Housing Other | 535,645 | 0 | 0 | 535,645 | 2,140,000 | Additional funding for activities assisted with these funds are from private donations and fund raising, FEMA, and federal grants |
| Other | public - local | Public Improvements | 271,365 | 0 | 0 | 271,365 | 1,100,000 | Leveraged funds from CDBG program and state funding for public improvements |

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

In addition to the funds enumerated above that have often times been leveraged as a result of the availability of federal funds, CDBG and HOME funds are intended to leverage other funding sources. The CDBG grants sub-granted to municipalities require that each municipality provide some funding for their individual activity by at the least, providing the funding to cover engineering/architectural fees. The non-profit agencies receiving the limited funding all secure additional funding from state, federal, and local programs. The Burlington County First Time Homebuyers Program requires that each first time homebuyer contribute 3% of their own funds towards the purchase of the home. The HOME developer program mandates that each activity funded meet the minimum threshold of 25% match; however, in most cases, Burlington County's HOME loan is a minor, but necessary part of the total funding package. The match contributions are in the form of land donations, deferral of taxes and fees, cash investments, and private and state or local sources, and below market rate loan.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

Not applicable

Discussion

All recipients for assistance under the Community Development Block Grant Program and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program are expected to share the burden of costs for their respective activities. The funding sources utilized to support that cost share come from a variety of local, state, federal, and private sources.

Private Financial institutions are essential resources for housing developments. The Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, Thrift Institutions Community Investment Corp. of NJ (TICIC), Casino Reinvestment Development Authority (CRDA), and Community Loan Funds of New Jersey have invested in housing development activities undertaken by non-profit developers in Burlington County in previous years. It is expected that developers and businesses applying for assistance using HOME and CDBG funding will also seek funds from these institutions and from local financial institutions.

To meet Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) requirements, local financial institutions make low interest rate opportunities available to low income homebuyers. Reduced interest rates and grants are also made available through CRA programs to assist disabled people with handicap modifications to their dwelling units. Opportunities for these funding sources have greatly diminished.

DRAFT

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

| Responsible Entity | Responsible Entity Type | Role | Geographic Area Served |
|---|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| BURLINGTON COUNTY | Government | Economic Development Homelessness Planning | Jurisdiction |
| Burlington County Board of Social Services | PHA | Homelessness | Jurisdiction |
| BURLINGTON COUNTY CAP | Non-profit organizations | Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services | Jurisdiction |
| Christian Caring Center | Community/Faith-based organization | Homelessness | Jurisdiction |
| CONTACT of Burlington County | Non-profit organizations | Homelessness | Jurisdiction |
| THE SALT AND LIGHT COMPANY, INC. | Developer | Homelessness Ownership Rental | Region |
| Servicios Latinos | Non-profit organizations | Homelessness | Region |
| CATHOLIC CHARITIES, DIOCESE OF TRENTON, NJ - PROVIDENCE HOUSE | Community/Faith-based organization | Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services | Region |
| CATHOLIC CHARITIES EMERGENCY SERVICES | Community/Faith-based organization | Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services | Region |
| United Way of Greater Philadelphia and Southern New Jersey | Non-profit organizations | Homelessness Planning | Region |
| THE SALVATION ARMY | Community/Faith-based organization | Homelessness | State |

| Responsible Entity | Responsible Entity Type | Role | Geographic Area Served |
|---|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Interfaith Hospitality Network | Community/Faith-based organization | Homelessness | Jurisdiction |
| Habitat for Humanity Burlington County | | | |
| PROJECT FREEDOM, INC. | Developer | Rental | State |
| Oaks Integrated Care | | Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Rental public services | Region |
| THE LESTER A DRENK BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER | | Homelessness | Region |
| MOORESTOWN ECUMENICAL NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT (MEND) | Non-profit organizations | Rental | Region |
| Ingerman | Developer | Rental | State |
| Belmont Homes | Non-profit organizations | Homelessness Rental | Jurisdiction |
| Extended Hand Ministries | Community/Faith-based organization | Homelessness | Jurisdiction |
| Bass River Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Bordentown Township | Government | neighborhood improvements public facilities | |
| City of Bordentown | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |

| Responsible Entity | Responsible Entity Type | Role | Geographic Area Served |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| BEVERLY CITY | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| BURLINGTON CITY | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Burlington Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Cinnaminson Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Delanco Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Delran Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |

| Responsible Entity | Responsible Entity Type | Role | Geographic Area Served |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Edgewater Park Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Evesham Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Borough of Fieldsboro | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Florence Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Hainesport Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Lumberton Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |

| Responsible Entity | Responsible Entity Type | Role | Geographic Area Served |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Mansfield Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Maple Shade Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| MEDFORD TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs public facilities | Other |
| Medford Lakes Borough | Government | Non-homeless special needs public facilities | Other |
| MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Mount Holly Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |

| Responsible Entity | Responsible Entity Type | Role | Geographic Area Served |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| PALMYRA BOROUGH | Government | Non-homeless special needs public facilities | Other |
| Pemberton Borough | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Borough of Riverton | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| Shamong Township | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |

| Responsible Entity | Responsible Entity Type | Role | Geographic Area Served |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| WOODLAND TOWNSHIP | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |
| WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH | Government | Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities | Other |

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The County of Burlington serves as the lead entity in carrying out the consolidated plan, and is primarily responsible for planning, administration and oversight of all related funding through the Department of

Human Services, Division of Community Development & Housing. In 2013, the County reorganized the Department of Human Services, and merged homeless planning and community development together under the umbrella of this Division. Through this structure, the Division is responsible for all activities under the Consolidated Plan as well as lead entity for the County's Continuum of Care, with oversight of all homeless planning activities and resources that come through the County. This has greatly increased coordination in targeting resources toward the development of permanent housing and homelessness prevention, and in the utilization of existing HUD resources by those who are experiencing homelessness. The new Department of Human Services also encompasses the Division of Employment and Training. Through a close working relationship between these Divisions, we have an integrated planning for jobs access, and education about resources through the American Job Center into all housing stability planning.

An additional strength of our institutional delivery system is that the coordinated planning processes that take place through the Division of Community Development & Housing includes a broad spectrum of partners and resources. Involved entities include the following: Service provider agencies, local municipalities, mental health agencies, the County Health Department, faith-based community leaders, housing developers and law enforcement.

Gaps in the institutional delivery system are the following: Challenges in planning for populations that do not fall into defined service categories (in particular, individuals experiencing homelessness whose income is too high to qualify for programs funded by the Board of Social Services) and the need for greater coordination for service delivery. Many of these gaps have begun to be addressed through increased coordination and collaboration with the Board of Social Services and affordable housing developers for placement. The Continuum of Care has established a coordinated assessment committee that is addressing the issue of coordination, and mental health and drug and alcohol planning committees have begun meeting together regularly on some shared planning initiatives. While these changes have begun, a significant objective for the five year period is to fully implement them and to realize the success of these efforts.

Lastly, the lack of permanent affordable housing remains a significant gap that will be addressed through the five year plan, with the prioritization of funding for new HOME projects that service homeless individuals and those at risk of housing loss through a Rapid Rehousing initiative.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

| Homelessness Prevention Services | Available in the Community | Targeted to Homeless | Targeted to People with HIV |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Homelessness Prevention Services | | | |
| Counseling/Advocacy | X | X | |
| Legal Assistance | X | X | |
| Mortgage Assistance | X | | |

| Homelessness Prevention Services | Available in the Community | Targeted to Homeless | Targeted to People with HIV |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Homelessness Prevention Services | | | |
| Rental Assistance | X | X | |
| Utilities Assistance | X | X | |
| Street Outreach Services | | | |
| Law Enforcement | X | X | |
| Mobile Clinics | X | X | X |
| Other Street Outreach Services | X | X | |
| Supportive Services | | | |
| Alcohol & Drug Abuse | X | X | |
| Child Care | X | X | |
| Education | X | X | X |
| Employment and Employment Training | X | X | |
| Healthcare | X | X | X |
| HIV/AIDS | X | X | X |
| Life Skills | X | X | |
| Mental Health Counseling | X | X | |
| Transportation | X | | |
| Other | | | |
| | | | |

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The service delivery system in Burlington County consists of a network of community and Faith-based providers, board of social services and mental health providers who conduct outreach and ongoing services. The services are coordinated and organized through the Continuum of care, which is staffed by Dept. of Human Services. Homeless Services include emergency, transitional, and permanent housing operation, street outreach, and Code Blue emergency sheltering in the winter months.

Community Partners who are critical to efforts to end homelessness are the following.

- Mental Health Providers: Catholic Charities, Crossroads Programs, Legacy Treatment Services, Oaks Integrated Care. These providers serve homeless individuals with disabilities through extensive and varied contracts for supportive housing in the community. Legacy Treatment Services also provides a street outreach for individuals who are homeless and mentally ill through the Program in Assertive Treatment for the Homeless.
- Homeless Providers: Affordable Homes Group, BCCAP, Belmont Homes, Soldier On. These agencies are responsible for many of the transitional housing programs for families and

individuals. BCCAP provides transitional housing for veterans families, and Soldier On provides short-term case management and assistance with securing long term benefits for veterans.

- Faith-Based Providers: Christian Caring Center, Interfaith Hospitality Network, The Extended Hand Ministry, Abraham Seed Ministry . Faith Based providers are critical to our winter code blue sheltering operations. The Christian Caring center also conducts outreach to unsheltered communities in rural areas of our county.
- Intergovernmental Partners: Board of Social Services, NJHMFA, Monarch Housing, HUD/Abt Associates are vital to planning efforts and work to track the needs of the population across our system of care.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

Mental Health Providers: Catholic Charities, Crossroads Programs, Legacy Treatment Services, Oaks Integrated Care. These providers serve homeless individuals with disabilities through extensive and varied contracts for supportive housing in the community. Legacy Treatment Services also provides a street outreach for individuals who are homeless and mentally ill through the Program in Assertive Treatment for the Homeless.

The mental health providers in our system have utilized a wide range of resources to develop permanent supportive housing options In Burlington County. Together, they range from group homes, scattered-site supportive housing, and clusters of housing and services that are located within larger Affordable Housing developments. They have developed a strong Housing First approach, and coordinate services to meet the needs of individuals with disabilities wherever they access services.

One of the gaps of the service delivery system is an access and knowledge of the resources that are available. Many of the supportive housing units are targeted to individuals transitioning into the system from periods of hospitalization. Over the past two years there has been an increase in State-funded services for individuals who are at risk of hospitalization, but the resources are still often driven by the Mental Health Service System. Access for families and for individuals who are not familiar with the mental health service system still remains limited.

Geographic Access in a County that has some very rural areas, and limited public transportation is another gap. Available housing may not be accessible to transportation, or to job opportunities for those who are seeking services.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

Burlington County's plan to end homelessness calls for the reduction of the use of emergency shelters and transitional housing, and an increase in rapid rehousing and supportive services to support

individuals who are experiencing homelessness. Our immediate goals to this end are: 1) Increasing permanent housing, 2) Integration of services, and 3) Restructuring the system restructure and improved use of data systems

In order to increase the stock of permanent affordable housing, the Community Development and Housing Division committed **HOME funds to 44 new beds of permanent housing in the County in 2013**. These units are under development and will leverage additional funding to yield a total of 214 new units of housing. An analysis of available housing in Burlington County, as it relates to the needs of residents, shows that there exist areas of high need that are underserved with housing resources. By mapping shelters in relation to the areas that show low-income, high poverty, or high risk of housing loss areas were identified that were underserved. These maps will be used, updated, and fine-tuned as we move forward to determine areas to focus the development of a network of round-the-clock accessible housing for individuals who are experiencing homelessness. This will be supported by some of the changes to Emergency housing structures as advocated for under the Rapid Rehousing Pilot.

To better integrate Services, the County Human Services Department has systems in place for evaluating homeless services coordination, and coordination with the mental health and other institutional discharge planning. These take place through committees of the **Mental Health Board, including the System Review Committee, the Jail Diversion Team, and the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) initiatives**. We have committed to working toward shared planning of these groups in order to streamline the funding that is received for mental health services, drug & alcohol services and homeless services to work toward the goal of ending homelessness. **The CIT program is a collaboration with local law enforcement staff to train** personnel on recognizing mental health issues in the course of their work and responding with appropriate treatment and placement resources throughout the continuum. **There are four of these workshops planned for 2020**. Further changes include joint collaborative meetings of community partners from the Drug & Alcohol planning, mental health board, and homeless planning groups.

System Restructuring and Data Monitoring goals are being carried out through the development of new bed and service capacity. The goal is to establish immediate placement beds strategically located throughout the county, to serve as points of entry for specific populations that are in need of housing. Because of the unique transportation needs and geographic diversity of housing in Burlington County, the plan calls for multiple physical points of entry, with a uniform system of tracking to serve as a front door.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|---|-----------------|--|--|---|
| 1 | Affordable homeowner housing - homebuyer | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | | Affordable housing production - homeowner First time homebuyer assistance | HOME: \$750,000 | Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 84 Households Assisted |
| 2 | Housing rehabilitation | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | | Affordable housing production - homeowner Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes | CDBG: \$800,000 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 40 Household Housing Unit |
| 3 | Affordable rental housing creation | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs | | Construction of affordable rental housing Rehabilitation of affordable rental housing | HOME: \$1,867,174 LIHTC: \$33,000,000 | Rental units constructed: 150 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|--|---|--|
| 4 | Housing counseling | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | | Fair housing services Homelessness assistance and prevention services | CDBG: \$110,000 | Homelessness Prevention: 5000 Persons Assisted |
| 5 | Emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence | 2020 | 2024 | Homeless | | Emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence | CDBG: \$140,000 Community Service Block Grant: \$525,000 FEMA: \$175,000 Social Services Block Grant: \$1,687,500 Social Services for the Homeless: \$750,000 | Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 750 Persons Assisted |
| 6 | Emergency services hotline | 2020 | 2024 | Homeless | | Homelessness assistance and prevention services | CDBG: \$140,000 Community Service Block Grant: \$745,000 FEMA: \$300,000 Social Services Block Grant: \$1,618,500 Social Services for the Homeless: \$600,000 | Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 5500 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 5000 Persons Assisted |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|------------------------------|------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|---|---|
| 7 | Infrastructure improvements | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Infrastructure improvements | CDBG: \$1,812,000 Municipal funds: \$683,855 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 31405 Households Assisted |
| 8 | Public facility improvements | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Public facility improvements | CDBG: \$1,875,000 Municipal funds: \$687,500 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 30000 Persons Assisted |
| 9 | Senior centers | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Senior center creation and/or improvements | CDBG: \$130,000 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted |
| 10 | Transportation services | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Special needs transportation services | CDBG: \$625,000 Casino revenue: \$4,000,000 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1500 Persons Assisted |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|--|
| 11 | Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing | 2020 | 2024 | Homeless | | Homelessness assistance and prevention services | Competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act: \$2,778,628 General Fund: \$350,000 Section 8: \$25,000,000 Community Service Block Grant: \$730,000 FEMA: \$525,000 Social Services for the Homeless: \$1,325,645 | Homelessness Prevention: 125 Persons Assisted |
| 12 | Emergency home repair | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | | Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes | CDBG: \$225,000 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit |
| 13 | Emergency heater replacement | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | | Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes | CDBG: \$225,000 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit |
| 14 | Administration - CDBG | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Administration of CDBG Program | CDBG: \$1,375,000 | Other: 1 Other |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|---|------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|
| 15 | Administration - HOME | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | | Administration of HOME Program | HOME: \$250,000 | Other: 1 Other |
| 16 | Handicapped center creation and/or rehabilitation | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Homeless Special Needs | | Creation and/or improvement of handicapped center | CDBG: \$65,000 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted |
| 17 | Health facility creation | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Health facility creation | CDBG: \$65,000 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 625 Persons Assisted |
| 18 | Affordable homeowner units - developer | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | | Affordable housing production - homeowner | HOME: \$150,000 | Homeowner Housing Added: 4 Household Housing Unit |
| 19 | Substance Abuse Services | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Substance abuse services | CDBG: \$8,000 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25 Persons Assisted |
| 20 | Micro Enterprise Assistance | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Micro Enterprise Assistance | CDBG: \$30,000 | Businesses assisted: 3 Businesses Assisted |

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Goal Name | Affordable homeowner housing - homebuyer |
| | Goal Description | Provide direct assistance to low and moderate income first time homebuyers for the purchase of their first home by providing closing costs and down payment assistance. |
| 2 | Goal Name | Housing rehabilitation |
| | Goal Description | Preservation and enhancement of existing housing stock through home rehabilitation by providing direct assistance to owner occupied dwellings to make repairs to the home to eliminate health and safety hazards, make them more energy efficient and bring them up to code standards. |
| 3 | Goal Name | Affordable rental housing creation |
| | Goal Description | Construction of new and/or rehabilitation of existing rental housing to increase the availability of affordable rental housing for very low, low income households |
| 4 | Goal Name | Housing counseling |
| | Goal Description | Provide housing counseling services to resolve housing problems related to unfair housing practices, foreclosures, evictions, and/or unsafe or unhealthy conditions. Services include assistance in resolving tenant/landlord disputes and filing discrimination complaints. |
| 5 | Goal Name | Emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence |
| | Goal Description | Provide funding for costs associated with the operation of an emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence and their children including provision of shelter, food, clothing, personal care items, and case management services. |
| 6 | Goal Name | Emergency services hotline |
| | Goal Description | Funding for costs associated with operation of a 24-hour emergency housing hotline to provide access and placement for homeless households for assessment, placement, and case management. |

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 7 | Goal Name | Infrastructure improvements |
| | Goal Description | Funding provided for infrastructure improvements to improve availability and accessibility for low and moderate income people. Includes removal of architectural barriers, flood drainage improvements, street improvements, and sidewalk improvements. |
| 8 | Goal Name | Public facility improvements |
| | Goal Description | Provide funding for improvements of public facilities to improve accessibility and availability. Includes improvements of removal of architectural barriers, improvements to parks and recreational facilities, and community centers |
| 9 | Goal Name | Senior centers |
| | Goal Description | Funding for senior center creation and/or improvements |
| 10 | Goal Name | Transportation services |
| | Goal Description | Funding for special transportation services for senior citizens and disabled residents. |
| 11 | Goal Name | Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing |
| | Goal Description | Establish and support sheltering options that will transition into permanent housing and reduce reliance on motels |
| 12 | Goal Name | Emergency home repair |
| | Goal Description | Correct conditions in owner-occupied homes that pose immediate threat to health or safety of occupants. Repairs are available to low and moderate income, owner occupied (not income producing) dwellings located in participating municipalities |
| 13 | Goal Name | Emergency heater replacement |
| | Goal Description | Replacement of heating systems of owner occupied dwellings with energy efficient systems |

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 14 | Goal Name | Administration - CDBG |
| | Goal Description | Costs related to the administration of the Community Development Block Group Program |
| 15 | Goal Name | Administration - HOME |
| | Goal Description | Costs related to continuing administration of the HOME Investment Partnerships Program |
| 16 | Goal Name | Handicapped center creation and/or rehabilitation |
| | Goal Description | The County anticipates providing funding for the creation or rehabilitation of at least one (1) handicaps center during the five years covered by this Plan. |
| 17 | Goal Name | Health facility creation |
| | Goal Description | Support for the creation of a health facility designed to assist low and moderate income households |
| 18 | Goal Name | Affordable homeowner units - developer |
| | Goal Description | Provide assistance to developer to construct and/or rehabilitate housing for purchase by low/moderate income homebuyer |
| 19 | Goal Name | Substance Abuse Services |
| | Goal Description | Costs associated with substance abuse treatment for those receiving treatment in service centers located in Burlington County. |
| 20 | Goal Name | Micro Enterprise Assistance |
| | Goal Description | Financial assistance provided to micro enterprise business to benefit either low income business owner or low income employees |

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

Although HOME funding allocated to Burlington County has been decreased significantly the past few years, it is estimated that the following number of affordable units will be produced within the jurisdiction over the next five years of this Plan: Home Ownership affordable units primarily through the First Time Homebuyer Program estimate that approximately four (4) Extremely Low Income; sixty-six (66) Low Income; and five (5) Moderate Income homeowners will be assisted. Burlington County has committed to supporting rental housing projects that support Burlington County's Rapid Re-housing initiative by housing homeless persons referred through the Rapid Re-housing Program with priority given to those applications that support the (1) Family housing; (2) Special needs housing; (3) Location to demonstrate de-concentration of poverty; (4) Access to public transportation. Rental Units supported with HOME funds are estimated to provide rental housing for approximately forty-four (44) Extremely Low Income; ninety (90) Low Income; and no Moderate Income households assisted.

DRAFT

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

Not applicable – no Public Housing units

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

N/A

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

DRAFT

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Not unexpectedly, Burlington County's greatest obstacles to serving those most in need of housing are cost and availability. Housing development cost, whether rehabilitation or new construction, continues to increase. Developable land in a densely populated area becomes ever scarcer. HOME Developer Program funds will be used for in-fill housing and new construction as well as rehabilitation of units for rent and for sale. The First Time Homebuyer Program will directly assist low and moderate income homebuyers. The two programs, with their two different approaches, will be used together to increase housing opportunities within the consortium.

In 2017, the New Jersey Supreme court issued its latest affordable housing ruling, ordering state judges to take charge of deciding if towns are providing enough low- and moderate- income housing. This ruling removes regulatory control from the Council on Affordable Housing due to its repeated failures to create adequate rules and quotas for how many low income homes and apartments towns must build or rehabilitate. This decision follows multiple decisions dating back to the 1970s and 1980s that found that municipalities have a constitutional obligation to provide adequate housing for low- and moderate-income residents (Mount Laurel I and II decisions).

The barriers to affordable housing are summarized as:

- Zoning and land use controls limiting the development of affordable housing
- Lack of a dedicated source of local, state, and/or federal funding for the development of affordable housing
- Cost of land and development
- Growth control measures designed to protect open space which limits available land and increases the cost for affordable housing

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

HOME Developer Program funds will be used for in-fill housing and new construction as well as rehabilitation of units for rent and for sale. The First Time Homebuyer Program will directly assist low and moderate income homebuyers. The two programs, with their two different approaches, will be used together to increase housing opportunities within the consortium.

The Community Development office will continue its education/outreach efforts by providing municipalities with assistance in identifying their options for addressing their "fair share" housing obligations. Additionally, the CoC committee will continue to educate local officials on affordable housing issues in an effort to change misconceptions identified by service providers.

Burlington County's Human Services Advisory Council (HSAC) and CoC committees, working with the United Way and with agencies and interested parties, developed Burlington County's 10-Year Plan to

End Homelessness that was adopted by the Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholders. With the adoption of this plan, activities to address the homeless population through an interim housing situation and/or through more permanent affordable housing options is being pursued.

Utilizing Community Development Block Grant Program funds, the Burlington County's Home Improvement Loan Program, Emergency Heater Replacement Program, and Emergency Home Repair Program seeks to improve and sustain the stock of affordable housing.

DRAFT

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The Jurisdiction reaches out to homeless persons directly through the annual Point in Time (PIT) count. This process is used once a year to document the extent of the presence and the needs of homeless individuals throughout the county. This process, along with a community analysis and extensive collaborative planning, led to the development a plan to end homelessness with the following goals.

1. Establishing a Single Point of Entry into a uniform system
2. Improving Sheltering Options that quickly track to Permanent Housing
3. System Coordination
4. Integrating Services
5. Improved Electronic and Data Monitoring
6. Establish a task force to monitor progress and prioritize subcomponent goals along with those larger goals

The Burlington County Continuum of Care has been established as the oversight body to monitor progress and establish more specific goals

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons will be addressed by reducing the use of hotel/motels, and better integrating services to track people rapidly to permanent housing.

In order to reduce the use of hotels/motels, we are in the process of setting up a rapid rehousing pilot and developing a network of emergency housing shelters that will provide short-term, accessible housing to individuals in need. Through the restructure proposed for the Rapid Rehousing Initiative, Emergency Assistance will be partnered with funding for case management services. All sources of funding are being reassessed to support case management services under a housing first approach.

We fund and coordinate the homeless prevention services using the following resources, in partnership with numerous community agencies, and are looking for system solutions that develop alternative uses for the resources we have, wherever permitted:

- County Prevention dollars - \$125,000
- HUD HOME/CDBG - \$1,942,466
- HUD McKinney-Vento funds –\$635,641
- State Social Services for the Homeless - \$478,271
- SSH – Sandy funds - \$1,624,200

BCBSS Administered:

- TANF & GA Emergency Assistance funds - \$11, 657,760
- Section 8 Rental Assistance Program - \$6,016,583

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

The primary means of helping homeless persons to make the transition to permanent housing and independent living is through the Rapid Rehousing Initiative. This initiative consists of two pilot programs through which the continuum will serve a total of 74 individuals per year, providing targeted case management to individuals experiencing homelessness.

The first component of the program utilizes state grant funds to work toward eliminating long term hotel placements as a solution to family homelessness. This program serves fourteen (14) households with intensive case management services that are partnered with short-term rent subsidies, housing search services and employment & training assistance. The second program has similar objectives, but is focused on enhancing existing emergency assistance programs through the Board of Social Services with case management services. This pilot program will serve 60 individuals who receive emergency assistance housing, beginning in 2015.

In both cases, an agency will be responsible for development of self-sufficiency plans, quick transition to permanent housing and increasing income, developing job training support, and improving access to disabilities benefits.

The Department of Human Services is also taking steps internally to improve long-term self-sufficiency. A Homeless Services Liaison has been established in the Division of Employment & Training. This individual is responsible for coordinating with homeless providers, working with the staff of the Board of Social services to divert new applicants, and increase diversion to training and on-the-job training opportunities for all new recipients of services.

For those who are disabled, the Department of Human Services and the Continuum of Care are working closely with a lead agency, Legacy Treatment services to establish a county-wide SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) initiative. This program will target planning for individuals with disabilities to facilitate access to long-term benefits. Drug and alcohol, mental health, and homeless planning groups have begun meeting jointly to facilitate resource sharing and coordination.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Plans to end homelessness have been driven by the belief that the most effective way to reduce homelessness is to prevent the loss of housing whenever possible. The Department of Human Services and the Continuum of Care have worked to prevent loss of housing through prevention subsidies and improved system coordination. The Mental Health Board has worked closely on discharge planning through the System review committee, and includes representatives from the corrections facility, health care facilities and the homeless and mental health provider network.

County resources, Social Services for the Homeless funds, and United Way dollars all fund homelessness prevention activities which help to prevent loss of homelessness through short-term or one-time support to help with back rent or utilities payments. By partnering these resources with improved coordination of a front door, the Continuum strives to improve long-term case management and supports for job-training.

For individuals who are disabled further support and coordination will be established through the SOAR initiative, which will target planning for individuals with disabilities to facilitate access to long-term benefits. Drug and alcohol, mental health, and homeless planning groups have begun meeting jointly to facilitate resource sharing and coordination.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

All housing projects funded through the County's Community Development programs will be screened for lead-based paint hazards and, if such hazards are identified, they will be eliminated prior to project completion/occupancy. In addition, the Rental Assistance program (Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher) has modeled its inspection program to duplicate the policies and procedures established by the Community Development program.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X) identifies six lead-based paint hazards known to produce lead exposures that can poison children:

- Any peeling, chipping, flaking, chalking, or otherwise deteriorated lead-based paint on any exterior or interior surface.
- Any lead-based paint on friction surfaces, such as floors, windows, railings, etc.
- Any lead-based paint on accessible surfaces which a child could chew or mouth such as windowsills.
- Any dust containing lead levels in excess of the Federal standard on surfaces such as floors, interior windowsills or window wells.
- Any bare soil containing excessive amounts of lead and any lead-based paint on any surface which is disturbed as a result of renovation or remodeling activity.

Using the defined criteria, it is estimated that approximately 100,248, or 70% of Burlington County's housing stock of 143,236 units was built prior to 1980 and, therefore, may be contaminated with lead-based paint. Twenty-four thousand six hundred twenty three (24,623) low and moderate-income households occupy pre-1980 housing units. Of this total, 10,671 are renter households and 13,952 are owner occupied. An estimated 18,494, or 75% of the low and moderate-income households occupying pre-1980 housing, 7,907 renter and 10,587 owner occupied households are at risk of lead-based paint hazards. These units are distributed throughout the County, but are heavily concentrated along the Delaware River, where the River Route and Northern Burlington County regional strategic plans prioritize housing production, rehabilitation and redevelopment to meet modern safe and safety standards.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

The Community Development Office and the County Health Department interact frequently regarding their joint efforts to eliminate lead-based paint hazards. Data concerning the location of properties containing lead-based paint hazards, the incidence of poisoning affecting children and the coordination

of efforts to address these issues is exchanged on a regular basis. The Office's purchase of and training with the XFR lead paint analyzer has made this task a bit easier.

Housing inspectors/cost estimators on the staff of the County's Community Development program and Health Department have been trained and certified in the identification and amelioration of lead-based paint hazards. The Office has purchased and trained staff with an XFR lead paint analyzer.

In addition, written information on lead-based paint hazards is provided to all assisted homeowners involved and landlords and clients participating in the Housing Choice Voucher program in an effort to identify rental properties built before 1978 that have not been tested.

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SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

According to the 2014-18 ACS 4-Year Estimate, there were 28,151 persons below the poverty level in Burlington County. This accounts for approximately 6.48% of the County's total population.

To combat poverty and its effects, Burlington County will promote employment opportunities, the availability of housing, childcare, transportation, health and human services for lower income residents. To achieve this objective, the County will direct its resources to the following areas:

- Affordable housing production activities with priorities for assistance to very low- and extremely low-income households.
- Expand employment opportunities through job creation for low income people. Expand or retain existing businesses especially in revitalization areas. Involve local businesses and service organizations to create an American Job Center to provide job opportunities and training along with transportation and childcare.
- Enhance Rental Assistance Programs to link assistance to services and other resources, which will promote self-sufficiency. Provide incentives to discourage rental patterns that contribute to geographic concentrations of poverty.
- Continue financial support for transportation services for the disabled and seniors to access needed services that may include medical appointments, job training and employment sites.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

Coordination of housing programs with other services and programs available in the community may assist in reducing the number of families in poverty. Coordination will be facilitated through membership in organizations and on committees such as the CoC and by taking part in planning activities with the County's Economic Development and Regional Planning Office. The American Job Center coordinates training, job readiness, job search and employment enhancing services at one location.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

DRAFT

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Although it is difficult to predict all sources of leveraged funds over a 5 year period for a 39 community consortium, there are several sources of funds that have consistently or historically been leveraged to accomplish goals and objectives under our five year consolidated plan and annual action plans.

The following table provides the anticipated resources that the Burlington County anticipates having available during the 2020-2024 period covered by this Consolidated Plan. It is followed by narratives about other resources these funds may leverage.

Anticipated Resources

| Program | Source of Funds | Uses of Funds | Expected Amount Available Year 1 | | | | Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$ | Narrative Description |
|---------|------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| | | | Annual Allocation: \$ | Program Income: \$ | Prior Year Resources: \$ | Total: \$ | | |
| CDBG | public - federal | Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services | 1,489,504 | 200,000 | 0 | 1,689,504 | 5,985,016 | Municipalities receiving funds must pay for architectural/engineering and many couple state funds to ensure project adequately funded. Non-profits receive funds from state grants, private donations, and casino revenue |

| Program | Source of Funds | Uses of Funds | Expected Amount Available Year 1 | | | | Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$ | Narrative Description |
|--|------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|--|
| | | | Annual Allocation: \$ | Program Income: \$ | Prior Year Resources: \$ | Total: \$ | | |
| HOME | public - federal | Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA | 879,435 | 50,000 | 0 | 929,435 | 3,517,740 | First time homebuyers are required to contribute at least 3% of the purchase price. Affordable housing developers combine use of LIHTC, municipal contributions, and other loan vehicles |
| Competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act | public - federal | Other | 578,628 | 0 | 0 | 578,628 | 2,200,000 | Additional resources include state funding, agency fund raising, and private grants |
| General Fund | public - local | Housing | 70,000 | 0 | 0 | 70,000 | 280,000 | Homelessness prevention |

| Program | Source of Funds | Uses of Funds | Expected Amount Available Year 1 | | | | Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$ | Narrative Description |
|-----------|------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|---|---|
| | | | Annual Allocation: \$ | Program Income: \$ | Prior Year Resources: \$ | Total: \$ | | |
| LIHTC | private | Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab | 11,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 11,000,000 | 22,000,000 | Leverage funds may include private mortgage, housing trust funds, historic tax credits, federal home loan bank, and deferred developer fees |
| Section 8 | public - federal | Housing Other | 5,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 5,000,000 | 20,000,000 | Housing choice vouchers require contribution from recipient depending upon income |
| Other | private | Public Services Other | 800,000 | 0 | 0 | 800,000 | 3,200,000 | Funding from Casino revenue to support senior and disabled population and are provided are part of overall funding package including CDBG and other state funding for transportation services |
| Other | public - federal | Housing Other | 200,000 | 0 | 0 | 200,000 | 800,000 | Additional funding from other federal, state, local, agency, and donations |
| Other | public - state | Housing | 1,176,200 | 0 | 0 | 1,176,200 | 4,129,800 | Funding through State. Leverages funds from other federal, state, and local funding sources along with agency support and donations |

| Program | Source of Funds | Uses of Funds | Expected Amount Available Year 1 | | | | Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$ | Narrative Description |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| | | | Annual Allocation: \$ | Program Income: \$ | Prior Year Resources: \$ | Total: \$ | | |
| Other | public - state | Housing Other | 535,645 | 0 | 0 | 535,645 | 2,140,000 | Additional funding for activities assisted with these funds are from private donations and fund raising, FEMA, and federal grants |
| Other | public - local | Public Improvements | 271,365 | 0 | 0 | 271,365 | 1,100,000 | Leveraged funds from CDBG program and state funding for public improvements |

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

In addition to the funds enumerated above that have often times been leveraged as a result of the availability of federal funds, CDBG and HOME funds are intended to leverage other funding sources. The CDBG grants sub-granted to municipalities require that each municipality provide some funding for their individual activity by at the least, providing the funding to cover engineering/architectural fees. The non-profit agencies receiving the limited funding all secure additional funding from state, federal, and local programs. The Burlington County First Time Homebuyers Program requires that each first-time homebuyer contribute 3% of their own funds towards the purchase of the home. The HOME developer program mandates that each activity funded meet the minimum threshold of 25% match; however, in most cases, Burlington County’s HOME loan is a minor, but necessary part of the total funding package. The match contributions are in the form of land donations, deferral of taxes and fees, cash investments, and private and state or local sources, and below market rate loan.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

Not applicable

Discussion

All recipients for assistance under the Community Development Block Grant Program and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program are expected to share the burden of costs for their respective activities. The funding sources utilized to support that cost share come from a variety of local, state, federal, and private sources.

Private Financial institutions are essential resources for housing developments. The Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, Thrift Institutions Community Investment Corp. of NJ (TICIC), Casino Reinvestment Development Authority (CRDA), and Community Loan Funds of New Jersey have invested in housing development activities undertaken by non-profit developers in Burlington County in previous years. It is expected that developers and businesses applying for assistance using HOME and CDBG funding will also seek funds from these institutions and from local financial institutions.

To meet Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) requirements, local financial institutions make low interest rate opportunities available to low income homebuyers. Reduced interest rates and grants are also made available through CRA programs to assist disabled people with handicap modifications to their dwelling units. Opportunities for these funding sources have greatly diminished.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|---|-----------------|--|--|---|
| 1 | Affordable homeowner housing - homebuyer | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | | First time homebuyer assistance | HOME: \$125,000 | Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 17 Households Assisted |
| 2 | Housing rehabilitation | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | | Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes | CDBG: \$160,000 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit |
| 3 | Affordable rental housing creation | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs | | Construction of affordable rental housing Rehabilitation of affordable rental housing | CDBG: \$50,000 HOME: \$413,457 LIHTC: \$11,000,000 | Rental units constructed: 40 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 4 Household Housing Unit |
| 4 | Housing counseling | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | | Fair housing services Homelessness assistance and prevention services | CDBG: \$22,000 | Homelessness Prevention: 1000 Persons Assisted |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 5 | Emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence | 2020 | 2024 | Homeless | | Emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence | CDBG: \$28,600 Community Service Block Grant: \$337,000 FEMA: \$10,000 Social Services Block Grant: \$337,500 Social Services for the Homeless: \$35,790 | Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 150 Persons Assisted |
| 6 | Emergency services hotline | 2020 | 2024 | Homeless | | Homelessness assistance and prevention services | CDBG: \$28,600 FEMA: \$8,000 Social Services Block Grant: \$115,000 Social Services for the Homeless: \$14,000 | Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 113 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 1202 Persons Assisted |
| 7 | Infrastructure improvements | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Infrastructure improvements | CDBG: \$659,150 Municipal funds: \$11,000 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1050 Persons Assisted |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---|--|--|
| 8 | Public facility improvements | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Public facility improvements | CDBG: \$259,350 Municipal funds: \$1,100 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6000 Persons Assisted |
| 9 | Transportation services | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Special needs transportation services | CDBG: \$128,000 Casino revenue: \$983,445 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 Persons Assisted |
| 10 | Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing | 2020 | 2024 | Homeless | | Homelessness assistance and prevention services | General Fund: \$70,000 Social Services for the Homeless: \$68,000 | Homelessness Prevention: 25 Persons Assisted |
| 11 | Emergency home repair | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | | Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes | CDBG: \$45,000 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit |
| 12 | Emergency heater replacement | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | | Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes | CDBG: \$45,000 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit |
| 13 | Administration - CDBG | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Administration of CDBG Program | CDBG: \$283,090 | Other: 1 Other |
| 14 | Administration - HOME | 2020 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | | Administration of HOME Program | HOME: \$56,717 | Other: 1 Other |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|----------------|------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------|--|
| 15 | Senior centers | 2020 | 2024 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Senior center creation and/or improvements | CDBG: \$24,600 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6118 Persons Assisted |

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Goal Name | Affordable homeowner housing - homebuyer |
| | Goal Description | Provide assistance to low and moderate income first time homebuyers for the purchase of their first home by providing closing costs and down payment assistance in the purchase of a home. |
| 2 | Goal Name | Housing rehabilitation |
| | Goal Description | Preservation and enhancement of existing housing stock through home rehabilitation by providing direct assistance to owner occupied dwellings to make repairs to the home to eliminate health and safety hazards, make them more energy efficient and bring them up to code standards. |
| 3 | Goal Name | Affordable rental housing creation |
| | Goal Description | Construction of new and/or rehabilitation of existing rental housing to increase the availability of affordable rental housing for very low, and low income households |

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 4 | Goal Name | Housing counseling |
| | Goal Description | Provide housing counseling services to resolve housing problems related to unfair housing practices, foreclosures, evictions, and/or unsafe or unhealthy conditions. Services include assistance in resolving tenant/landlord disputes and filing discrimination complaints. |
| 5 | Goal Name | Emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence |
| | Goal Description | Costs associated with the operation of an emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence and their children including provision of shelter, food, clothing, personal care items, and case management services. |
| 6 | Goal Name | Emergency services hotline |
| | Goal Description | Costs associated with operation of a 24-hour emergency housing hotline to provide access for homeless households for assessment, placement, and case management. |
| 7 | Goal Name | Infrastructure improvements |
| | Goal Description | Infrastructure improvements will improve availability and accessibility for low and moderate income people by removal of architectural barriers, flood drainage improvements, street improvements, and sidewalk improvements |
| 8 | Goal Name | Public facility improvements |
| | Goal Description | Improvements to public facilities to improve accessibility and availability by removal of architectural barriers, improvements to parks and recreational facilities, and community centers |
| 9 | Goal Name | Transportation services |
| | Goal Description | Special transportation services for senior citizens and disabled residents |
| 10 | Goal Name | Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing |
| | Goal Description | Establish sheltering options that will transition into permanent housing and reduce reliance on motels including intensive case management |

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 11 | Goal Name | Emergency home repair |
| | Goal Description | Correct conditions in owner-occupied homes that pose immediate threat to health or safety of occupants. Repairs are available to low and moderate income, owner occupied (not income producing) dwellings located in participating municipalities |
| 12 | Goal Name | Emergency heater replacement |
| | Goal Description | Replacement of heating systems of owner occupied dwellings with energy efficient systems. |
| 13 | Goal Name | Administration - CDBG |
| | Goal Description | Costs related to the administration of the Community Development Block Grant Program |
| 14 | Goal Name | Administration - HOME |
| | Goal Description | Costs related to continuing administration of the HOME Investment Partnerships Program |
| 15 | Goal Name | Senior centers |
| | Goal Description | Create or make improvements to senior center |

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The process for developing the Program Year 2020 Annual Plan included review and approval by the General Advisory Committee, public hearings to solicit comments, and review and approval by the Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholders

Projects

| # | Project Name |
|----|--|
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| | Zurbrugg |
| 17 | Legacy Treatment Services |
| 18 | BCCAP - Housing Counseling |
| 19 | Catholic Charities/Emergency Services |
| 20 | Providence House Catholic Charities |
| 21 | SEN-HAN Transit |
| 22 | Home Improvement Loan Program |
| 23 | Heater Replacement Program |
| 24 | Emergency Home Repair |
| 25 | Rehabilitation Services |
| 26 | Housing Services |
| 27 | Administration - CDBG |
| 28 | Administration - HOME |
| 29 | Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing |

| # | Project Name |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 30 | First time homebuyer program |
| 31 | Affordable rental housing creation |

Table 56 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

Each year the Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholders, through the Community Development and Housing Program offers half of the County’s participating municipalities and interested non-profit organizations the opportunity to apply for Community Development Block Grant Program funding for projects that are important to the municipalities. The amount of funding available under the Community Development Block Grant Program has led to the implementation of a funding/application process. Municipalities and non-profit organizations with names beginning with letters in the upper half of the alphabet are eligible to apply on odd numbered years, the bottom half on even numbered years. The Community Development and Housing office provides technical assistance to the potential applicants to help them identify community needs and design projects to meet those needs. The applications are reviewed by Community Development Program staff for eligibility and appropriateness in meeting the identified needs and a funding recommendation is made to the Community Development General Advisory Committee. The General Advisory Committee reviews the staff recommendations and makes a formal recommendation to the County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

The process as described was developed so that it allows for a fair distribution of funding throughout the jurisdiction. It is recognized that each municipality has its own unique problems and is best suited to creatively solve those problems in partnership and consultation with the County’s Community Development office. This relationship between the municipalities and the County allows for the solutions to problems within each municipality to be developed in such a way that they help meet the community development needs for the entire county.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

| Project # | Sub-grantee | Project Description | Funding Source | Budget Request | CPD Eligibility/ National Objective | Census Tract | Block Group | Percent Benefit | Funded Amount |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|----------------|----------------|--|--------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Mount Laurel Township | Mill and Overlay of bituminous surface of Pecan Court and Peppergrass Drive South. | CDBG | \$75,000 | 570.201(c) | 702908 | 1 | 46.42% Low/Mod | \$75,000 |
| | | | Agency | 53,340 | | | | | |
| | | | Other | 0 | | | | | |
| | | | TOTAL | \$128,340 | | | | | |
| | New Hanover Township | Replacement of HVAC units. | CDBG | \$98,000 | 570.201(c) | 9821.11 | 1 | 50% Low/Mod | \$78,000 |
| | | Installation of bollard lights. | Agency | \$14,700 | 570.202(c) | 7048.02 | 3 | | |
| | | Architectural Barrier Removal: Provide handicapped parking stalls and installation of ADA compliant handicapped ramp and ADA compliant handicapped push button doors. | Other | 0 | | | | 50% Disabled adults and seniors | |
| | | ADA compliant handicapped interior improvements to the Senior Center congregate area. | TOTAL | \$112,700 | | | | | |

| Project # | Sub-grantee | Project Description | Funding Source | Budget Request | CPD Eligibility/ National Objective | Census Tract | Block Group | Percent Benefit | Funded Amount |
|-----------|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------|--|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tabernacle Township | Architectural Barrier Removal: replacement and installation of ADA compliant handicapped wheel chair lift, and ADA compliant handicapped bathroom improvements within the Municipality building. | CDBG Agency Other TOTAL | \$101,310 \$9,210 0 \$110,520 | 570.201(c) 570.208(a)(2)(ii)) | 7036 | 1 2 3 4 | 22% Low/Mod 100% Disabled adults | \$78,000 |
| | Willingboro Township | Architectural Barrier Removal: installation of ADA compliant ramps to the lower level of the Kennedy Center and ADA compliant handicapped bathrooms improvements (men and women) of the lower level of the Kennedy Center. | CDBG Agency Other TOTAL | \$75,000 \$124,952.50 0 \$199,952.50 | 570.208(c) 570.201(c) | 7028.06 7028.02 1028.05 7028.04 7028.07 7028.09 | 2 1 | 29% Low/Mod 100% Disabled adults | \$75,000 |
| | SEN-HAN Transit | Provides specialized door-to-door transportation service for Senior Citizens and Disabled residents | CDBG Agency | \$130,000 0 | 570.201(e) 570.208(a)(1)(2) (A) | N/A | N/A | 85% Disabled adults and Seniors | \$120,000 |

| Project # | Sub-grantee | Project Description | Funding Source | Budget Request | CPD Eligibility/ National Objective | Census Tract | Block Group | Percent Benefit | Funded Amount |
|-----------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|--|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | throughout Burlington County | Other TOTAL | \$881,399 \$1,011,399 | | | | | |
| | Consumer Credit Counseling Service of Delaware Valley d/b/a Clarifi | Proposing to provide comprehensive foreclosure prevention and housing counseling for low-to-moderate income individuals for Burlington County. Majority of services will be provided at Cherry Hill Office, looking for a Burlington County org. to partner with for additional locations to serve clients. Projected to counsel 350 individuals. Anticipate 20% will report positive outcomes and another 50% will report they are still in their homes, working towards permanent solution. | CDBG Agency Other TOTAL | \$20,000 \$23,000 \$11,000 \$56,000 | 570.201(e) 570.208(a)(1) | N/A | N/A | 88% Low/Mod | \$20,000 |
| | Providence House Domestic Violence Services of | Will assist a minimum of 150 victims of domestic abuse and their children with emergency shelter, includes provision of food, clothing, and personal care items. | CDBG Agency Other | \$30,000 \$187,008 \$454,465 | 570.201(e) 570.208(a)(1)(b) | N/A | N/A | 100% Domestic violence victims | \$30,000 |

| Project # | Sub-grantee | Project Description | Funding Source | Budget Request | CPD Eligibility/ National Objective | Census Tract | Block Group | Percent Benefit | Funded Amount |
|-----------|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Catholic Charities | Provide supportive services; housing info., referral, and advocacy for 125 victims of domestic abuse and their children. Report outputs monthly. Use of Self-report client satisfaction surveys for quarterly reports. 24-hour emergency response through emergency shelter and 24-hour hotline; help develop safety plans; assist in obtaining restraining orders as needed. Help to assist in obtaining long-term housing by case management services and counseling. | TOTAL | \$740,478 | | | | | |
| | Zurbrugg Mansion | Fund for a social worker on premise to assist with the 30 senior low/moderate income residents | CDBG Agency Other TOTAL | \$36,000 0 0 \$36,000 | 570.208(a) | 7108.00 | | 100% Low/Mod Senior citizens | \$36,000 |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 19 | Project Name | Home Improvement Loan Program |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Housing rehabilitation |
| | Needs Addressed | Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$180,000 |
| | Description | Provide up to \$20,000 deferred payment loan to homeowners to correct substandard conditions in their owner occupied (not income producing) homes |
| | Target Date | |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | |
| | Location Description | |
| | Planned Activities | |
| 20 | Project Name | Heater Replacement Program |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Emergency heater replacement |
| | Needs Addressed | Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$85,000 |
| | Description | Replacement of heating systems of owner occupied dwellings with energy efficient systems |
| | Target Date | |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | |
| | Location Description | |
| | Planned Activities | |
| 21 | Project Name | Emergency Home Repair |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Housing rehabilitation |
| | Needs Addressed | Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes |

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| | Funding | CDBG: \$65,000 |
| | Description | Correct conditions in owner-occupied homes that pose immediate threat to health or safety of occupants. Repairs are available to low and moderate income, owner occupied (not income producing) dwellings located in participating municipalities |
| | Target Date | |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | |
| | Location Description | |
| | Planned Activities | |
| 22 | Project Name | Rehabilitation Services |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Housing rehabilitation Emergency home repair Emergency heater replacement |
| | Needs Addressed | Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$149,000 |
| | Description | Services related to the Home Improvement Loan Program, Emergency Home Repair, and Emergency Heater Replacement programs |
| | Target Date | |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | |
| | Location Description | |
| | Planned Activities | |
| 23 | Project Name | Housing Services |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Affordable homeowner housing - homebuyer Affordable rental housing creation |

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| | Needs Addressed | Construction of affordable rental housing Rehabilitation of affordable rental housing First time homebuyer assistance |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$125,603 |
| | Description | Services in support of affordable housing project assisted by the HOME Program. Services are related to assisting owner, tenants, contractors, and other entities participating or wishing to participate in the HOME Program |
| | Target Date | |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | |
| | Location Description | |
| | Planned Activities | |
| 24 | Project Name | Administration - CDBG |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Administration - CDBG |
| | Needs Addressed | Administration of CDBG Program |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$297,901 |
| | Description | Costs related to continuing administration of the CDBG Program |
| | Target Date | |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | |
| | Location Description | |
| | Planned Activities | |
| 25 | Project Name | Administration - HOME |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Administration - HOME |
| | Needs Addressed | Administration of HOME Program |
| | Funding | HOME: \$87,944 |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| | Description | Costs related to continuing administration of the HOME Investment Partnerships Program |
| | Target Date | |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | |
| | Location Description | |
| | Planned Activities | |
| 26 | Project Name | Code Blue |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing |
| | Needs Addressed | Homelessness assistance and prevention services |
| | Funding | Community Service Block Grant: \$75,000 |
| | Description | Establish a drop in center during extreme weather for the homeless. |
| | Target Date | |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | |
| | Location Description | |
| | Planned Activities | |
| 27 | Project Name | First time homebuyer program |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Affordable homeowner housing - homebuyer |
| | Needs Addressed | First time homebuyer assistance |
| | Funding | HOME: \$189,435 |
| | Description | Provide assistance to low and moderate income first time homebuyers for the purchase of their first home by providing closing cost assistance and down payment assistance |
| | Target Date | |

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | |
| | Location Description | |
| | Planned Activities | |
| 28 | Project Name | Affordable rental housing creation |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Housing rehabilitation Affordable rental housing creation Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing |
| | Needs Addressed | Construction of affordable rental housing Rehabilitation of affordable rental housing |
| | Funding | HOME: \$500,000 LIHTC: \$11,000,000 |
| | Description | Construction of new and/or rehabilitation of existing rental housing to increase the availability of affordable rental housing for very low, and low income households |
| | Target Date | |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | |
| | Location Description | |
| | Planned Activities | |

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

As in previous years, the 2020 CDBG funding is directed geographically to assist the greatest number of people in need of housing and services and to support activities that will improve low income areas. Thirty-two (32) of the forty (40) municipalities in Burlington County's jurisdiction have elected to participate with the County in its Housing and Community Development Programs. The non-participating municipalities are the boroughs of Palmyra, Pemberton, and Wrightstown; the Cities of Beverly and Burlington; and the Townships of Mount Holly, Pemberton, and Riverside. All eight (8) of the non-participating municipalities plan to seek participation in the State administered Small Cities Program as an alternative to the County's CDBG Program. Funding under this plan for property improvements or municipal services is not made available to serve areas or residents in non-participating municipalities. However, public service activities that are designed to provide benefits on a county-wide basis do not exclude residents of these communities. All of the forty (40) municipalities have joined the HOME Consortium.

Geographic Distribution

| Target Area | Percentage of Funds |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Willingboro Township | |

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The process as described was developed so that it allows for a fair distribution of funding throughout the jurisdiction. It is recognized that each municipality has its own unique problems and is best suited to creatively solve those problems in partnership and consultation with the County's Community Development and Housing Office.

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The production of affordable housing is a high priority; however, with limited funding available through the HOME Program and heavy competition for Low Income Housing Tax Credits support and reluctance of local jurisdictions to welcome affordable housing, the number of units produced may vary significantly from year to year.

The development of affordable housing involves combining complicated funding sources and property development which usually will take two to three years to complete the project.

| One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported | |
|--|-----|
| Homeless | 10 |
| Non-Homeless | 134 |
| Special-Needs | 0 |
| Total | 144 |

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

| One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through | |
|--|-----|
| Rental Assistance | 0 |
| The Production of New Units | 134 |
| Rehab of Existing Units | 0 |
| Acquisition of Existing Units | 24 |
| Total | 158 |

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

It is anticipated that 134 units of affordable housing will be created during the 2020 Program Year supported with HOME funds.

Assistance to First Time Homebuyers for the purchase of their first home is expected to be provided to 24 first time homebuyers.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

There are no Public Housing units supported by Burlington County Housing Authority - Housing Choice Vouchers are provided in lieu of public housing units

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

Not applicable

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

Not applicable

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

Not Applicable

Discussion

Not Applicable

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AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

The Burlington County Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness codified the goals and objectives of the County to make significant strides in tackling its homeless population and included the following objectives:

1. Create a Single Point of Entry using a No Wrong Door by utilizing Coordinated Entry
2. Improve sheltering options that quickly track to permanent housing
3. Establish system coordination
4. Integrate services
5. Improve electronic and data monitoring
6. Monitor progress and prioritize subcomponent goals along with those large goals

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

As in the previous year, Burlington County's Continuum of Care has renewed its goals and efforts as follows:

1. Continue the established Rapid Rehousing initiatives
2. Directly fund at least 10 units of permanent housing dedicated to the Rapid Rehousing initiative
3. Identify and link at least 45 individuals to mainstream resources through our mental health homeless outreach services.
4. Utilize more effectively the network of short-term, emergency shelter provider agencies

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The CoC identified those agencies that provide emergency shelter housing access for those individuals experiencing homelessness. Those housing providers are an integral part of the Coordinated

Assessment process.

These short-term, time-limited emergency housing beds would continue to be used for emergency placements and assessment. Following a brief transition period, the households transition to permanent housing using the Rapid Rehousing model that has proven to be an effective tool.

Priority of commitment of HOME funds is given to developers of rental housing that agree to set aside at least five (5) units for Rapid Rehousing Clients.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The County will continue to contract for services for through its Rapid Rehousing initiative. In addition, the County will identify and transition individuals/households who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness into employment training for a sustainable, in-demand occupation.

There are currently two (2) components to the Rapid Rehousing initiative:

1. Social Services for the Homeless - The restructure contract with Catholic Charities and with Christian Caring Center allocates funding to provide a Rapid Rehousing program for approximately 15 households per agency per year and will be renewed for Program Year 2019. To date, this program has been effective and successful in transitioning homeless individuals and families into permanent housing and steady income through intensive case management services.
2. Intensive Case Management Program administered by Oaks Integrated Care takes referrals from the Board of Social Services and successfully place individuals and households into permanent housing by facilitating income stability.

Utilizing qualified case management teams allows the County to work closely with the provider to develop a system of accountability and a permanent housing transition process that will improve monitoring of success in attaining permanent, sustainable housing and increasing income over the course of the program.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving

assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Plans to end homelessness have been driven by the belief that the most effective way to reduce homelessness is to prevent the loss of housing whenever possible. The Department of Human Services and the Continuum of Care have worked to prevent loss of housing through prevention subsidies and improved system coordination. The Mental Health Board has worked closely on discharge planning through the System review committee, and includes representatives from the corrections facility, health care facilities and the homeless and mental health provider network.

County resources, Social Services for the Homeless funds, and United Way dollars all fund homelessness prevention activities which help to prevent loss of homelessness through short-term or one-time support to help with back rent or utilities payments. By partnering these resources with improved coordination of a front door, the Continuum strives to improve long-term case management and supports for job-training.

For individuals who are disabled further support and coordination will be established through the SOAR initiative, which will target planning for individuals with disabilities to facilitate access to long-term benefits. Drug and alcohol, mental health, and homeless planning groups have begun meeting jointly to facilitate resource sharing and coordination.

In 2019-2020, the focus of these coordinated efforts will be the following:

1. Improving access to and understanding of addiction treatment resources;
2. Providing education on access to mental health and suicide prevention resources;
3. Heroin addiction treatment and prevention.
4. Increasing access to the Crisis Intervention Team trainings
5. Creating integrated Youth Employment Services Drop in Center for comprehensive job training for young adults, especially disconnected youth ages 16-24, to prevent the cycle of underemployment and poverty before it becomes routine.

Discussion

Program Year 2020 focus of coordinated efforts will include the previous year's efforts as follows:

1. Improving access to and understanding of addiction treatment resources
2. Providing education on access to mental health and suicide prevention resources
3. Heroin addiction treatment and prevention including Narcan training
4. Increasing access to the crisis Intervention Team trainings

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

Not unexpectedly, Burlington County's greatest obstacles to serving those most in need of housing are cost and availability. Housing development cost, whether rehabilitation or new construction, continues to increase. Developable land in a densely populated area becomes ever scarcer.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

The Community Development and Housing Office will continue its education/outreach efforts by providing municipalities with assistance in identifying their options for addressing their "fair share" housing obligations.

Additionally, Burlington County's CoC continues to educate local officials on affordable housing issues in an effort to change misconceptions identified by service providers.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Burlington County has specified as a priority goal the expansion and/or improvement of the stock of affordable housing, both rental and owner occupied. In order to achieve this, strategies will be utilized as described further below.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Rehabilitation of existing units to bring them up to HQS. The County's Home Improvement Loan Program, a zero interest, deferred payment loan, will assist existing homeowners to bring their homes up to code. The program is funded with Community Development funds.

This program is administered by the Community Development and Housing staff. This Program provides funds to correct conditions in owner occupied homes that pose immediate threat to health or safety of the occupants.

Energy efficiency and its relationship to affordability will also be prioritized. The County intends to continue its funding of an emergency heater replacement program for low and moderate income homeowners. This program requires installation of energy efficient, "energy star" heating systems.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

HOME Program funds will continue to be utilized to assist low and moderate income households in the purchase of a home by providing closing cost and down payment assistance to first time homebuyers.

Funding under the HOME Program will be directed to activities that will increase the stock of affordable housing in the County with special priority given to locating housing options in low minority concentrated municipalities.

A balanced mix of affordable housing within non-low income or minority concentrated areas has been identified as one of the objectives in Burlington County's Fair Housing Plan in order to provide alternative housing opportunities for those residing in concentrated low income areas. An additional objective in support of investments to improve housing within low income and minority areas is to improve the quality of life and revitalize neighborhoods. Investment of HOME funds will be directed to achieve both objectives to the extent practicable.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Lead-based Paint Hazard requirements are integrated into programs and projects administered or funded by the Housing and Community Development Office. The following activities are planned during

FY 2020 to ensure continued compliance:

Continue interaction with the County's Health Department to increase enforcement and reduce the duplication of efforts to reduce lead hazards in housing.

Evaluate program procedures related to lead-based paint regulations. Determine if adjustments are needed to maintain effective delivery of services and implement changes as needed.

Continue training of inspection staff as needed to maintain one full-time risk assessor.

Continue distribution of information on lead-based paint requirements to housing developers and construction contractors.

Continue to sponsor and distribute information on training programs to expand the inventory of certified "Safe Work Practices" and "Abatement" contractors.

Continue education for the public, particularly residents living in high risk housing about lead-based paint hazards and hazard prevention.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The Burlington County Community Development, in collaboration with the Continuum of Care, the Burlington County Board of Social Services, and other Human Service Department Divisions including but not limited to Behavioral Health, Employment and Training, and Veteran's Services, will continue to coordinate with homeless providers and mainstream housing and service programs to provide case management, including counseling, addiction rehabilitation programs, and other life skills training. One goal of these programs is to increase program participants' ability to find and keep employment, allowing them to maintain housing and move from poverty to sustainable housing and income.

The Department of Human Services is taking steps to improve long-term self-sufficiency by creating a Homeless Services Liaison responsible for coordinating with homeless providers, working with the staff of the Board of Social services to divert new applicants, and increase diversion to training and on-the-job training opportunities for all new recipients of services.

For those who are disabled, the Department of Human Services and the Continuum of Care are working closely with a lead agency, Legacy Treatment services to establish a county-wide SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) initiative. This program will target planning for individuals with disabilities to facilitate access to long-term benefits. Drug and alcohol, mental health, and homeless planning groups have begun meeting jointly to facilitate resource sharing and coordination.

The Community Development office will continue to fund non-profit agencies that provide long term meaningful change to the families and individuals they serve. By giving these individuals the education and skills necessary to obtain living wage jobs, they are being given an opportunity to find the stability

necessary to move out of poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The Community Development and Housing Division will continue to work with various public service agencies, County Divisions and Departments, businesses, local municipalities, and special needs boards and commissions to find opportunities to better further the goals and objectives proposed. These relationships are integral in streamlining the implementation of CDBG and HOME projects in a time of limited funding.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

Limited funding available to address an array of housing and community development needs across a substantial geography has led Burlington County to seek and strengthen collaboration with existing housing agencies, social service providers, cooperating municipalities, and other County departments. The County plans to strengthen its relationships with homeless service providers through continued participation in the CoC, the Mental Health Board, and other social service providers.

Collaboration will also be encouraged among private housing developers, service providers, and other non-profit agencies throughout the County. Improved communication and cooperation will allow for a more effective affordable housing strategy in which County efforts can build on those of the private/non-profit sectors and vice versa.

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

| | |
|--|----------|
| 1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed | 0 |
| 2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan. | 0 |
| 3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements | 0 |
| 4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan | 0 |
| 5. The amount of income from float-funded activities | 0 |
| Total Program Income: | 0 |

Other CDBG Requirements

| | |
|---|--------|
| 1. The amount of urgent need activities | 0 |
| 2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan. | 80.00% |

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:
 1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows: The funding for the construction and/or rehabilitation of affordable housing often

requires that multiple sources of investment be utilized. Some of those anticipated investments include:

- Low Income Housing Tax Credits
 - Deferred developer fees
 - Historic Tax Credits
 - Municipal Housing Trust Funds
 - Permanent Mortgages
 - Land donation and/or financial support from municipalities
 - PILOT
 - Cash investment from private parties
2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

Recapture provisions:

- First Time Homebuyer Program – provides both closing costs and down payment assistance. The recapture provision is enforced for the total loan amount during the affordability period and is reflected in recorded documents. Once the affordability period has been satisfied, the closing cost assistance is forgiven. The total amount of the down payment assistance remains subject to the recapture provision upon sale of the home.
- Developer Program –HOME assisted units to be sold to a qualified buyer are subject to enforcement of the recapture provision when the qualified buyer receives a subsidy created by a discounted sales price from the fair market value and/or when the qualified buyer receives direct assistance such as down payment assistance and/or closing cost assistance. The homebuyer shall sign a recorded deed restriction. The affordability period made part of the deed restriction will be contingent upon the subsidy level. Upon sale of the property prior to satisfying the affordability period, the Recapture provision will be enforced as follows:
 - Owner Investment Returned First Recapture – from the sale proceeds, priority mortgage lien over the county’s HOME loan lien shall be paid in full and any owner financially documented improvements to the property and original down payment will be provided to the homeowner.
 - The HOME loan will be repaid based on the remaining net proceeds from the sale of the home. If no remaining net proceeds, the HOME loan will not be repaid to the County.
 - Upon receipt of the recaptured HOME funds, if any, the affordability restrictions are lifted.
 - Excess funds from the sale of the home will remain with the home owner.
 - If the assisted unit is subject to foreclosure and no net proceeds from the sale of the property result, HOME guidelines are met.
 - Upon satisfaction of the affordability period, the HOME loan may then be forgiven and the deed affordability restriction is released and any other recorded documents are discharged. The owner of

the property is then eligible to sell the property at a fair market price. The **Resale** provisions: Developer HOME assisted units to be sold to a qualified buyer are subject to enforcement of the resale provision when the qualified buyer has not received any direct HOME subsidy and ensures that the HOME assisted property remains affordable for the entire affordability period and is enforced by an affordability deed restriction. The property must be sold to an income qualified buyer approved by the County.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds. See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

The **Recapture provision** is enforced for the total loan amount during the affordability period and is reflected in recorded documents. The homebuyer shall sign a recorded deed restriction and/or any other document required by the County's legal counsel to ensure his/her understanding of the obligation's and responsibilities upon sale of the Home Assisted property. The affordability period is made part of the deed restriction and is contingent upon the subsidy level. Upon satisfaction of the affordability period, the HOME loan may then be forgiven and the deed affordability restriction is released and any other recorded documents are discharged.

The **Resale provision** is also enforced by the affordability deed restriction placed on the property. If the property is sold prior to satisfying the affordability period, the affordability restriction remains in effect. At the end of the affordability period, and at the request of the property owner, the HOME loan may be forgiven and the affordability deed restriction will be released and any other recorded documents will be discharged.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

There are no plans for this activity.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

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