

HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

Summarize the consultation process:

The required agencies were given a 7-question questionnaire from SurveyMonkey with forty-four (44) responses. The questionnaire was open from March 8, 2022 – June 28, 2022. The feedback from the survey presented that 90% felt there are not enough shelters in the county, and 85% believe there are not enough resources to assist in ending homelessness in the county. The groups believe families, single adults, and veterans need additional homeless prevention services. 92% voted that there is an urgent need for a non-congregate shelter in the county. There are no non-congregate shelters within Burlington County. 64% believe that housing stock is the major barrier preventing a successful transition from emergency shelter to permanent housing. Once the client has found a unit, the applicants have difficulty meeting the application requirements i.e., credit score, and previous evictions. On June 16, 2022, the Allocation Plan was discussed during the Continuum of Care bi-monthly meeting. The meeting consisted of 140 attendees. The survey was redistributed to 140 attendees. The qualifying population was divided into four groups to perform focus group meetings, which were achieved via Zoom on 6/28/2022, 6/29/2022, 6/30/2022, and 7/27/2022.

List the organizations consulted, and summarize the feedback received: (See attachment 1 for SurveyMonkey Questionnaire)

Agency/ Org consulted	Type of Agency/Org	POC
Group 1 - 6/28/2022		
Burlington City Public Housing Authority	PHA	Rick Lovine
SoldierOn	Veterans	Mark Harding
Veterans Multi-Service Center	Veterans	Mike Polhamus
Burlington County Behavioral Health and Youth Services	ADA	Elfrieda Frances
Oaks Integrated Care	ADA	Wendie MacMoren

Focus Group #1

6/28/2022 10:30 am

Veterans – SoldierOn, Veterans Multi-Service Center (VMC)

Public Housing Authority – Burlington City PHA

ADA – Oaks Integrated, BC Behavior Health & Youth Services

The Public Housing Authority, which are project-based units, have a low turnover rate, and a long waitlist that is reviewed monthly. As for supportive services and case management, the Public Housing Authority does not offer any but provides direction as to where to locate assistance for the tenants. Veterans’ representatives Mike Polhamus and Mark Harding stated their biggest issue is providing emergency shelter for a veteran. There are not enough shelters and transitional housing that tracks quickly to

permanent housing in the county. During the height of Covid-19, homeless veterans were housed in motels, but now that the pandemic has lessened, veterans are being placed out of the county for non-congregate sheltering. The veterans' representatives have noticed that there is a big need for shelters and permanent housing placement with case management. The Behavioral Health Provider representative Elfrieda Frances stated that the screening process for clients who are in crisis is now 100% mobile. This has created a shortage of locations for the person to go to if they need emergency inpatient help. If the clientele needs immediate help after the intake, they are sent to the emergency room. They are held in the emergency room until a doctor can evaluate them. After the evaluation, two things can happen: the client is offered a hospital bed or is released. Since Covid-19, there has been a large increase in people going into crisis along with being homeless. These two issues have put a strain on the emergency services, and the patient. The lack of inpatient locations has created more homelessness. The group feels there is an immediate need for a non-congregate shelter that can offer several different types of wrap-around services.

Group 2 - 6/29/2022		
Beacon of Hope	CoC/ non-profit/homeless	Darlene Trappier
Christian Caring Center	CoC/ non-profit/homeless	Madelyn Sutton
Belmont Homes	CoC/ non-profit/homeless	Donald Brown
Department of Human Services / Outreach Programs/ Burlington County Housing Hub	A public agency that addresses the needs of the QP	Malikah Morris
Burlington County Board of Social Services	A public agency that addresses the needs of the QP/CWA	Lila Myers
PeopleFirst	CoC/ non-profit/homeless	Dawne Belfon

Focus Group #2

6/29/2022 10:00 am

Beacon of Hope, Christian Caring Center, Belmont Homes, PeopleFirst, Burlington County Board of Social Services

Dawne Belfon is a member of our non-profit/homelessness agencies and was asked which population is believed to be underserved. Her response was very low-income individuals and families who are ineligible for services from the Burlington County Board of Social Services. This population is not eligible to receive emergency housing; therefore, they have no place to go if they are homeless. This population earns over the income allowance for funding from the Burlington County Board of Social Services, but not enough to afford stable housing. Madelyn Sutton and Darlene Trappier are from agencies that provide homelessness prevention. Both agencies feel there is a strong need for homeless prevention funding along with the opportunity to house families. Their agencies have funding for 3-5 days of motel stay per

family during the winter season. Their funding is very low during the other seasons to assist in homeless prevention. Malukah Morris stated the Burlington County Housing Hub has seen an increase in the number of clients requesting assistance after they have been housed for 3-5 days. This places them back into the chronically homeless category and a non-congregate shelter will provide them with more time to prevent them from being on the street. Donald Brown from Belmont Homes, our transitional housing agency, stated a need for housing counseling for the clients that receive rental assistance. He believes they need more coaching and teaching people how to maintain stability in the community. Lila Meyers of the Board of Social Services stated that with the increase of people needing emergency assistance has brought to light that people need help applying for the Board and locating agencies to assist them if they are not board eligible. This focus group stated a centralized location such as a non-congregate shelter with wrap-around services is a key necessity.

Group 3 - 6/30/2022		
Walters Group	Developer/Civil Rights and Fair Housing	Kevin Dowd
Conifer LLC	Developer/Civil Rights and Fair Housing	Kyle Speece
Ingerman Developers	Developer/Civil Rights and Fair Housing	Natalie Defilippo
MEND	Developer/Civil Rights and Fair Housing	Eileen Wirth
Community Investment Strategies	Developer/Civil Rights and Fair Housing	Michael Acciani

**Focus Group #3
6/30/2022 10:00 am**

Walters Group, Conifer Realty, Ingerman Developers, MEND, Community Investment Strategies

Eileen Wirth stated the lack of affordable units in the county has caused a large issue for our qualifying populations since the fair market rents have increased. There is a large disparity between the voucher and the cost of fair market rent. Jennifer Hiros asked the group if a centralized location that assisted in stabilizing clients and preparing them for permanent housing would help developers. Eileen Wirth responded with a yes, for the reason that she has seen tenants with case management services become very successful in avoiding evictions. She believes if possible, tenants who receive housing counseling will be better prepared. Kevin Dowd and Kyle Speece do not work in the world of compliance for their companies but are aware of the eviction issues. Michael Acciani agreed and feels the better prepared a tenant is at maintaining housing, the better the overall outcome will become. The group was asked, how developers affirmatively further affordable housing without discriminating. Natalie Defilippo from Ingerman Developers responded, "during building a new construction, a tenant selection plan is made".

However, an existing property may change the tenant selection plan with the United States Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”)’s approval, and all the clients on the waiting list are advised of the change. Kevin Dowd from Walters Group stated to justify the demand for supportive housing, they must provide a market data analysis. Kyle Speece of Conifer LLC stated the need for additional funding to build more affordable housing with tenants having tenant-based rental-assisted vouchers. This would provide more financially feasible and realistic projects.

Group 4 - 7/27/2022		
Providence House	DV	Ratona Stokes-Robinson
South Jersey Legal Services	Civil Rights and Fair Housing	Fana Wray-Hopkins / Maria Born ESQ
Florence Public Housing Authority	PHA	Arielle Levin

Focus Group #4

7/27/2022 12:30 pm

South Jersey Legal Services, Providence House, Florence Public Housing Authority

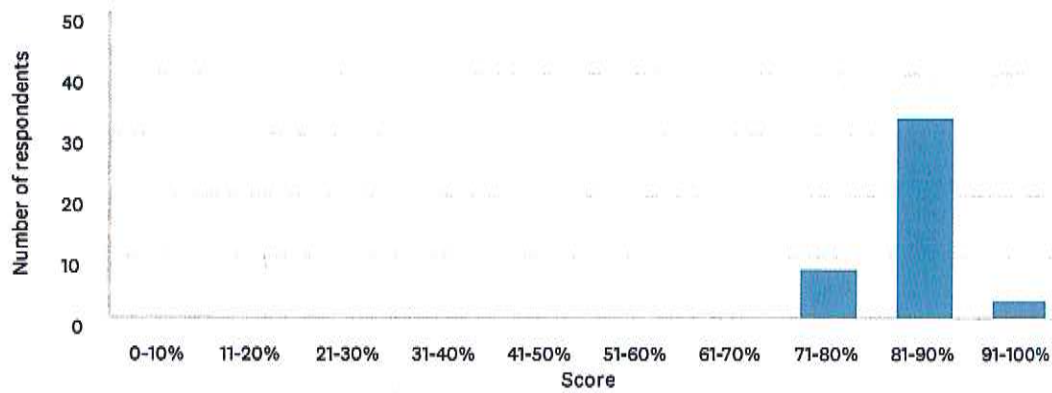
The group was asked which population they think is the most underserved in the county. Fana Hopkins of South Jersey Legal stated the population of people who are not eligible for the Burlington County Board of Social Services assistance are the most underserved. This group is below the 50% AMI and struggles to pay current rent or afford market rent. Maria Born of South Jersey Legal agreed and stated she cannot find a place to send people who are couch surfing with family and friends. They do not have a stable location to save and prepare if a unit becomes available. Maria Born stated that several of her clients need case management support to help them while they are looking for housing. Arielle Levin from Florence Public Housing Authority stated she has seen several family members living with her senior members which can put the senior resident and their vouchers in jeopardy. She has received several calls from seniors looking for affordable rent. Some of them have lost their home due to foreclosure and have no place to go. Ratona Robinson of Providence House, a Domestic Violence Shelter, responded that her population has grown drastically and is increasingly spending more time at the safe house than policy allows. The group was asked what they think is a priority need for the qualifying populations in the context of civil rights, fair housing, and accessibility. Arielle Levin stated her office uses a point system that scores the applicants. The team from South Jersey Legal stated, most developments should have a tenant selection plan, which explains their waitlist and selection process. The group was informed about the Continuum of Care Coordinated Entry process which provides a list of candidates for our HOME units as well as other open units. The group was excited to hear about this system and will start referring people to the Burlington County Housing HUB. The group wanted to know how soon a non-congregate shelter can be created to further assist the qualifying population.

Attachment #1
SurveyMonkey Questionnaire Results

HOME ARP Consultation Questionnaire - 6-2022

Quiz Summary

AVERAGE SCORE
85% • 14.4/17 PTS



STATISTICS

Lowest Score	Median	Highest Score
76%	88%	100%

Mean: 85%

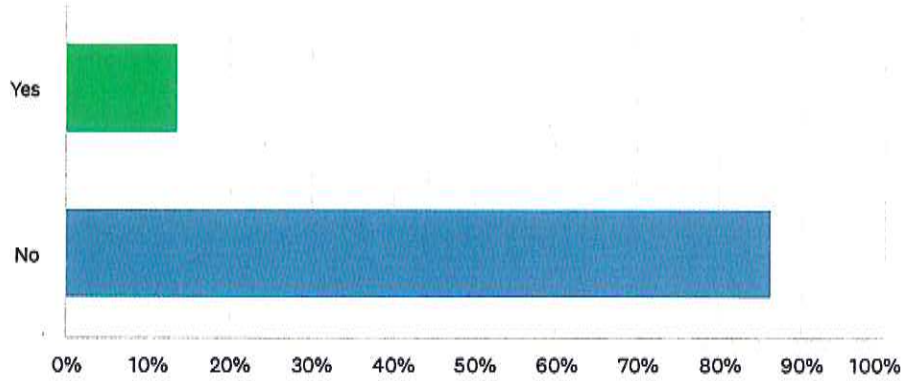
Standard Deviation: 5%

Question Ranking

QUESTIONS (7)	DIFFICULTY	AVERAGE SCORE
Q2 Do you think there are adequate shelters in the county?	1	53%
Q1 Do you think there are adequate resources in the county to end homelessness?	2	57%
Q7 What are the barriers to a successful Emergency Shelter to Permanent Housing program?	3	86%
Q6 Do you think non-congregate shelters can assist with closing the gap to permanent housing?	4	93%
Q3 Do you think the Continuum of Care (CoC) meetings are a valuable resource for homeless service providers?	5	95%
Q5 Do you think there is a need for non-congregate shelters in the county?	6	97%
Q4 Do you agree that all of the following populations need homeless services, families, single adults, and veterans.	7	100%

Q1 Do you think there are adequate resources in the county to end homelessness?

Answered: 44 Skipped: 0



QUIZ STATISTICS

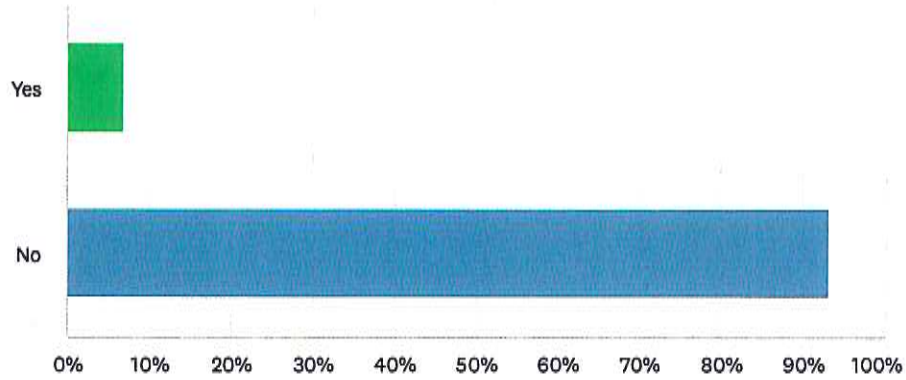
Percent Correct 14%	Average Score 1.1/2.0 (57%)	Standard Deviation 0.35	Difficulty 2/7
------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

ANSWER CHOICES

ANSWER CHOICES	SCORE	RESPONSES	
✓ Yes	2/2	13.64%	6
No	1/2	86.36%	38
TOTAL			44

Q2 Do you think there are adequate shelters in the county?

Answered: 44 Skipped: 0



QUIZ STATISTICS

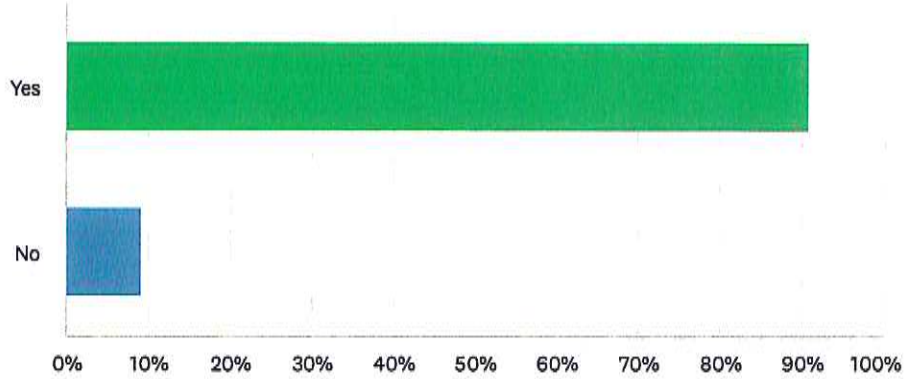
Percent Correct 7%	Average Score 1.1/2.0 (53%)	Standard Deviation 0.25	Difficulty 1/7
-----------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

ANSWER CHOICES

ANSWER CHOICES	SCORE	RESPONSES	
✓ Yes	2/2	6.82%	3
No	1/2	93.18%	41
TOTAL			44

Q3 Do you think the Continuum of Care (CoC) meetings are a valuable resource for homeless service providers?

Answered: 44 Skipped: 0



QUIZ STATISTICS

Percent Correct
91%

Average Score
1.9/2.0 (95%)

Standard Deviation
0.29

Difficulty
5/7

ANSWER CHOICES

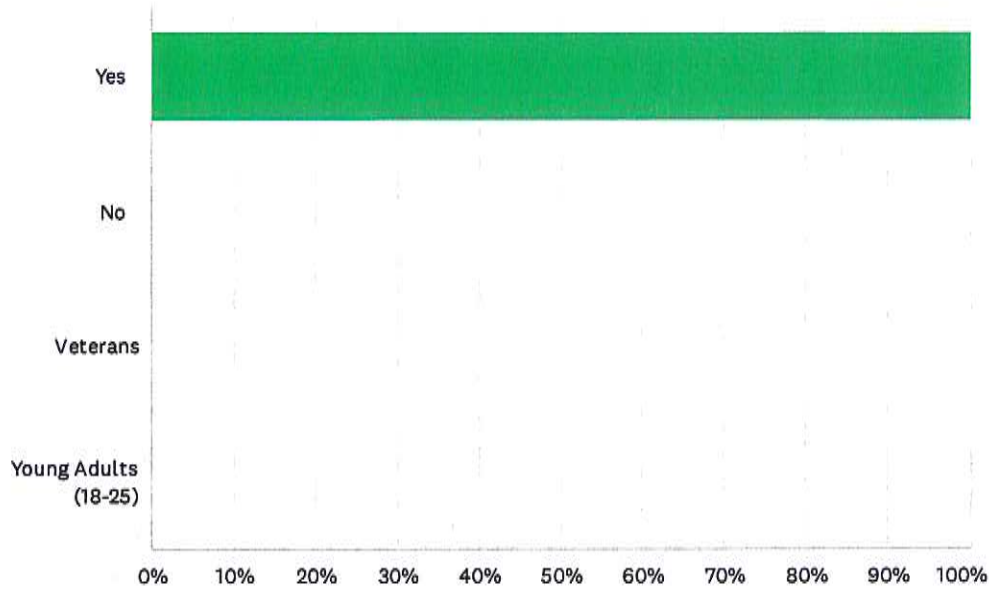
SCORE

RESPONSES

✓ Yes	2/2	90.91%	40
No	1/2	9.09%	4
TOTAL			44

Q4 Do you agree that all of the following populations need homeless services, families, single adults, and veterans.

Answered: 44 Skipped: 0



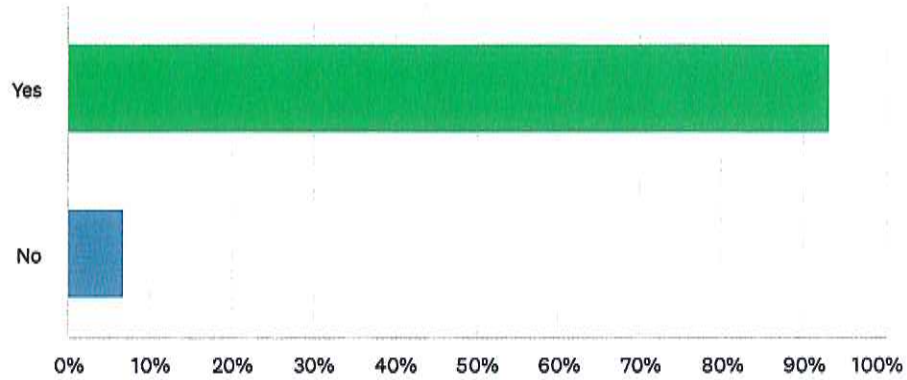
QUIZ STATISTICS

Percent Correct 100%	Average Score 4.0/4.0 (100%)	Standard Deviation 0.00	Difficulty 7/7
-------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

ANSWER CHOICES	SCORE	RESPONSES	
✓ Yes	4/4	100.00%	44
No	3/4	0.00%	0
Veterans	0/4	0.00%	0
Young Adults (18-25)	0/4	0.00%	0
TOTAL			44

Q5 Do you think there is a need for non-congregate shelters in the county?

Answered: 44 Skipped: 0



QUIZ STATISTICS

Percent Correct 93%	Average Score 1.9/2.0 (97%)	Standard Deviation 0.25	Difficulty 6/7
------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

ANSWER CHOICES

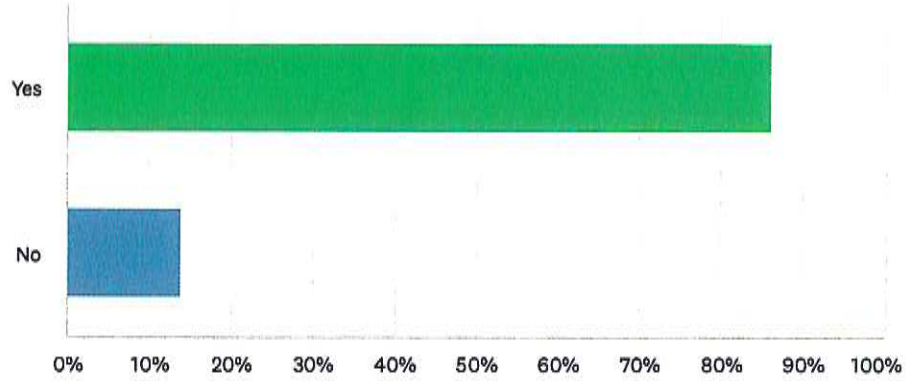
SCORE

RESPONSES

✓ Yes	2/2	93.18%	41
No	1/2	6.82%	3
TOTAL			44

Q6 Do you think non-congregate shelters can assist with closing the gap to permanent housing?

Answered: 43 Skipped: 1



QUIZ STATISTICS

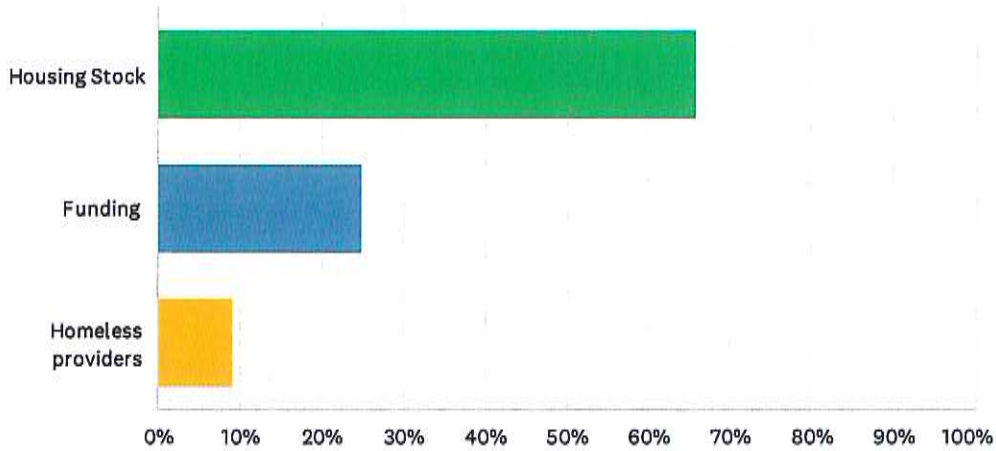
Percent Correct 84%	Average Score 1.9/2.0 (93%)	Standard Deviation 0.35	Difficulty 4/7
------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

ANSWER CHOICES

ANSWER CHOICES	SCORE	RESPONSES	
✓ Yes	2/2	86.05%	37
No	1/2	13.95%	6
TOTAL			43

Q7 What are the barriers to a successful Emergency Shelter to Permanent Housing program?

Answered: 44 Skipped: 0



QUIZ STATISTICS

Percent Correct 66%	Average Score 2.6/3.0 (86%)	Standard Deviation 0.66	Difficulty 3/7
------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

ANSWER CHOICES

SCORE

RESPONSES

✓ Housing Stock	3/3	65.91%	29
Funding	2/3	25.00%	11
Homeless providers	1/3	9.09%	4

TOTAL

44

Describe the public participation process, including information about and the dates of the public comment period and public hearing(s) held during the development of the plan:

- **Date(s) of public notice:** 2/10/2023
- **Public comment period:** start date - 2/10/2023 end date - 2/25/2023
- **Date(s) of public hearing:** 2/22/2023

Public Participation: (no less than 15 calendar days) schedule at least one public hearing

Describe the public participation process:

- *The public notice will be placed in the Burlington County Times and on the Burlington County Community Development Website <http://co.burlington.nj.us/257/Community-Development-Housing> to notify the public where to find a draft of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan.*
 - *The amount of HOME-ARP the PJ will receive - \$3,061,241.00*
 - *The range of activities the PJ may undertake – The HOME-ARP funding may be used based on the Allocation Plan and contingent upon funding: Supportive Services, Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters, Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), Development of Affordable Rental Housing, Non-Profit Operating, Non-Profit Capacity Building, and or Administration and Planning.*
- *A copy of the HOME – ARP Allocation Plan is available for examination at the following locations:*
 - *Burlington County Office of Community Development, Human Services Facility, 795 Woodlane Road, Westampton, NJ.*
 - *On the Burlington County Website under the Annual Plans & Reports title of the Community Development and Housing website at <http://co.burlington.nj.us/257/Community-Development-Housing>.*
- *A copy of the public notice:*

**HOME-AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN(ARP)
NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

The Burlington County Board of County Commissioners announces that it will be submitting a Substantial Amendment Request to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requesting substantial changes to the FY2021 Annual Action Plan. The Amendment consists of changes to the Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Grant to include the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. Pursuant to HUD's regulations, the substantial change amends the Annual Action Plan to include the current HUD program waivers and increases the HOME fund allocation to reflect the additional funding from the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, (ARP) Public Law 117-2 to the FY 2021-2022 HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)-HOME ARP.

The County of Burlington will be receiving \$3,061,241.00 in HOME-ARP funding under the ARP Act funding allocation. The HOME-ARP funding may be used based on the Allocation Plan and contingent upon funding: Supportive Services, Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters, Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), Development of Affordable Rental Housing, Non-Profit Operating, Non-Profit Capacity Building, and or Administration and Planning.

The HOME-ARP Allocation Plan may be obtained from the Burlington County Community Development Office, Human Services Facility, Second Floor, 795 Woodlane Road, Westampton Township, or by calling (609) 265-5072. The plan is also available on the Burlington County website at <http://co.burlington.nj.us/257/Community-Development-Housing> in the Annual Plans & Reports section.

The public is invited to comment on the Plan during the comment period. Written comments may be submitted to the following: Office of Community Development and Housing - CD@co.burlington.nj.us or Monica Rego mrego@co.burlington.nj.us and the Office of Community Development and Planning – CPD_COVID190EE-NK@Hud.gov.

A Public Hearing on the HOME-ARP will be held on February 22, 2023, at 3:30 PM. Burlington County residents are encouraged to attend. The meetings are scheduled as follows:

DATE: Friday, February 22, 2023
TIME: Public Hearing – 3:30 PM

PLACE: ZOOM
Topic: HOME-ARP Public Hearing
Time: Feb 22, 2023, 03:30 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)
Join Zoom Meeting
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83455481119?pwd=RVBQV0xZdTVldDFsO2lCWUhyUHNXUT09>

Meeting ID: 834 5548 1119
Passcode: 8PeitP
One tap mobile
+19294362866,,83455481119#,,,,*970620# US (New York)
+13017158592,,83455481119#,,,,*970620# US (Washington DC)

Dial by your location
+1 929 436 2866 US (New York)
+1 301 715 8592 US (Washington DC)
+1 305 224 1968 US
+1 309 205 3325 US
+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)
+1 646 931 3860 US
+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)
+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)
+1 360 209 5623 US
+1 386 347 5053 US
+1 507 473 4847 US
+1 564 217 2000 US
+1 669 444 9171 US
+1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)
+1 689 278 1000 US
+1 719 359 4580 US
+1 253 205 0468 US

Meeting ID: 834 5548 1119
Passcode: 970620
Find your local number: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/kQFDbo6BR>

Persons requiring special assistance to participate due to an English language barrier or a condition of handicap or disability may contact Monica Rego at (609) 265-5072 by February 15, 2023, to make arrangements. No person is subject to discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, age, handicap, familial status, or national origin.

New Jersey Relay Service numbers for communications with deaf, hard-of-hearing or speech-impaired persons are: Text Telephone (TT) or Voice Users: 7-1-1

Describe efforts to broaden public participation:

The efforts taken to broaden public participation included attending and presenting at the Continuum of Care meetings. There is a Continuum of Care virtual meeting in which HOME-ARP is discussed and questions answered bi-monthly (Spotlight on the agenda 6/16/22). A SurveyMonkey Questionnaire was distributed to 140 people on 6/20/2022 via email. The HOME-ARP Allocation Plan is listed on the agenda for the bi-monthly virtual Governance Board meetings. Four focus groups were conducted to further consult the HOME-ARP allocation plan with entities that serve within the jurisdiction: CoC(s) serving the jurisdiction's geographic area, homeless service providers, domestic violence service providers, veterans' groups, public housing agencies (PHAs), public agencies that address the needs of the qualifying populations, and public or private organizations that address fair housing, civil rights, and the needs of persons with disabilities.

Summarize the comments and recommendations received through the public participation process:

During the Continuum of Care, and Governance Board meetings, the majority recommended a need for a non-congregate shelter that will provide wrap-around services for all the qualifying populations. Please review attachment #1 for additional feedback (SurveyMonkey).

Summarize any comments or recommendations not accepted and state the reason why?

At this time, the County has not received any comments or recommendations that were not accepted.

Attachment #2
Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis

System Performance Overview

Total number of households and people served in the homeless system and performance overview for 10/01/2021 - 09/30/2022 for LSA FY22 (10.1.21-9.30.22 Reporting Period)



977

HOUSEHOLDS



1,727

PEOPLE

247



Days Homeless

Average cumulative days homeless

[VIEW DETAILS](#)

17%



Exits

Exits to permanent destinations

[VIEW DETAILS](#)

2%



Returns

Returns after exits to permanent destinations

[VIEW DETAILS](#)

III. Findings for Total Homeless Population

Key Findings

- On the night of January 25th, 2022, a total of 383 households, including 585 persons, were experiencing homelessness in Burlington County, according to the 2022 Point-In-Time Count.
- A total of 143 persons, in 122 households, were identified as chronically homeless.
- 15 households, with 15 persons were unsheltered on the night of the count.
- Data contained within this report was collected from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) as well as from client-level interviews entered into SurveyMonkey (SM). About 56.6% of data collected for this report was generated through HMIS while 43.4% was generated through client-level interviews from SM.

Figure i. Number of Homeless Persons by Municipality and Percentage of County Total

Municipality	Total Homeless Persons	% of Total Homeless Persons	Sheltered Homeless Persons	% of Sheltered Homeless Persons	Unsheltered Homeless Persons	% of Unsheltered Homeless Persons
Beverly	4	1.1%	4	1.1%	0	0.0%
Bordentown City	6	1.6%	6	1.6%	0	0.0%
Bordentown Township	4	1.1%	3	0.8%	1	11.1%
Burlington City	86	22.9%	85	23.2%	1	11.1%
Burlington Township	31	8.2%	30	8.2%	1	11.1%
Cinnaminson	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Eastampton	24	6.4%	24	6.5%	0	0.0%
Edgewater Park	2	0.5%	1	0.3%	1	11.1%
Florence	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Lumberton	2	0.5%	1	0.3%	1	11.1%
Maple Shade	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Medford Lakes	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Mount Holly	139	37.0%	139	37.9%	0	0.0%
Mount Laurel	3	0.8%	2	0.5%	1	11.1%
Palmyra	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Pemberton Township	5	1.3%	4	1.1%	1	11.1%
Westampton	31	8.2%	31	8.4%	0	0.0%
Willingboro	13	3.5%	13	3.5%	0	0.0%
Wrightstown	21	5.6%	21	5.7%	0	0.0%
Total	376*		367		9*	

*Does not reflect total homeless persons counted as some survey responses may not have included municipality.

** Out-of-County placements are due to Burlington County agencies placing persons in hotels/motels out-of-county.

Total Homeless Population

On the night of January 25th, 2022, a total of 585 persons, in 383 households, were experiencing homelessness in Burlington County, according to the 2022 Point-In-Time Count.

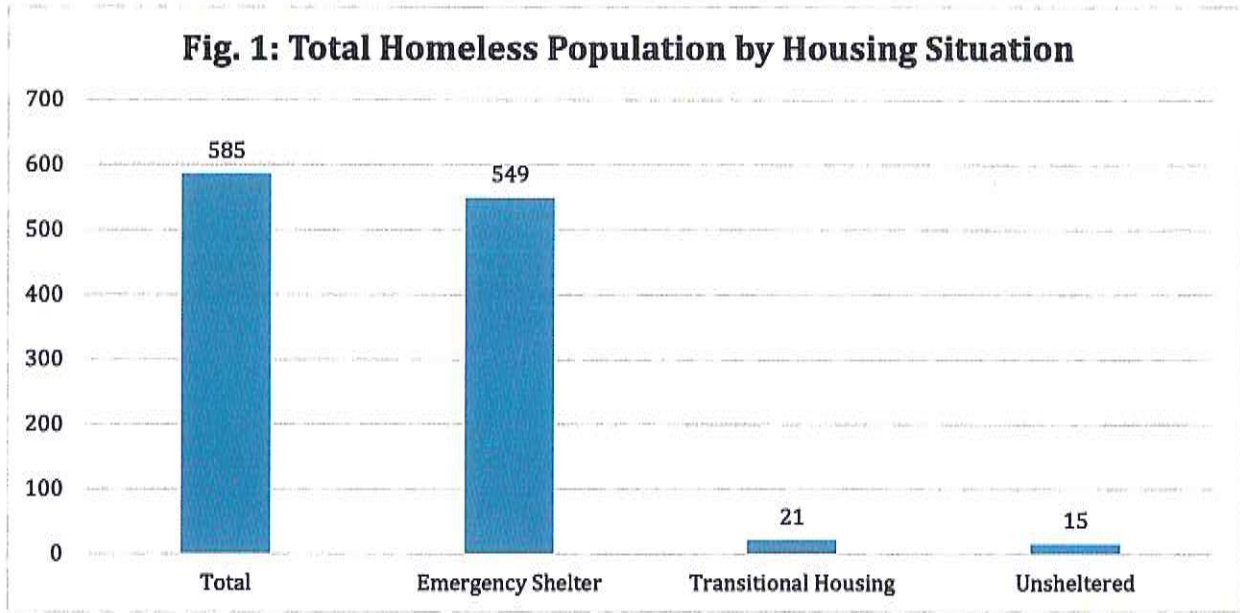


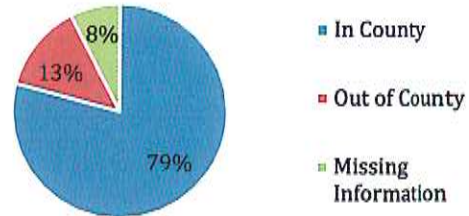
Figure 1 shows that, in 2022, 549 homeless persons stayed in emergency shelters; 21 stayed in transitional housing; and 15 were living unsheltered on the night of the count. 93.8% of the homeless population stayed in emergency shelters on the night of the count while 3.5% were in transitional housing programs and 2.6% were identified as unsheltered.

As Figure 2 shows, 13% of the homeless household respondents in Burlington in 2022 reported that their last permanent address prior to becoming homeless was outside of the county.

Homeless Families and Individuals

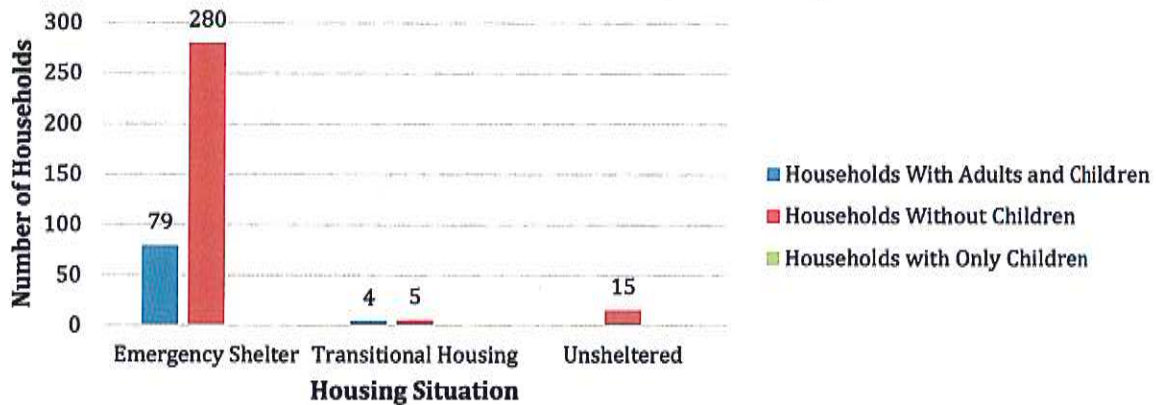
In this report, 'household' means "any group of persons who, if they were able to attain permanent housing, would choose to live together; and, shared the same sleeping arrangements on the night of the count."

Fig. 2: Percentage of Households by County of Last Permanent Address



Of the 383 homeless households counted in Burlington in 2022, 83 (22%) were families with at least one child under the age of 18 and one adult which comprised of 272 persons. The average family size was 3.3 persons. Figure 3 shows that 280 families (95%) were staying in emergency shelters. There were no unsheltered families with children under the age of 18.

Fig. 3: Homeless Households by Housing Situation

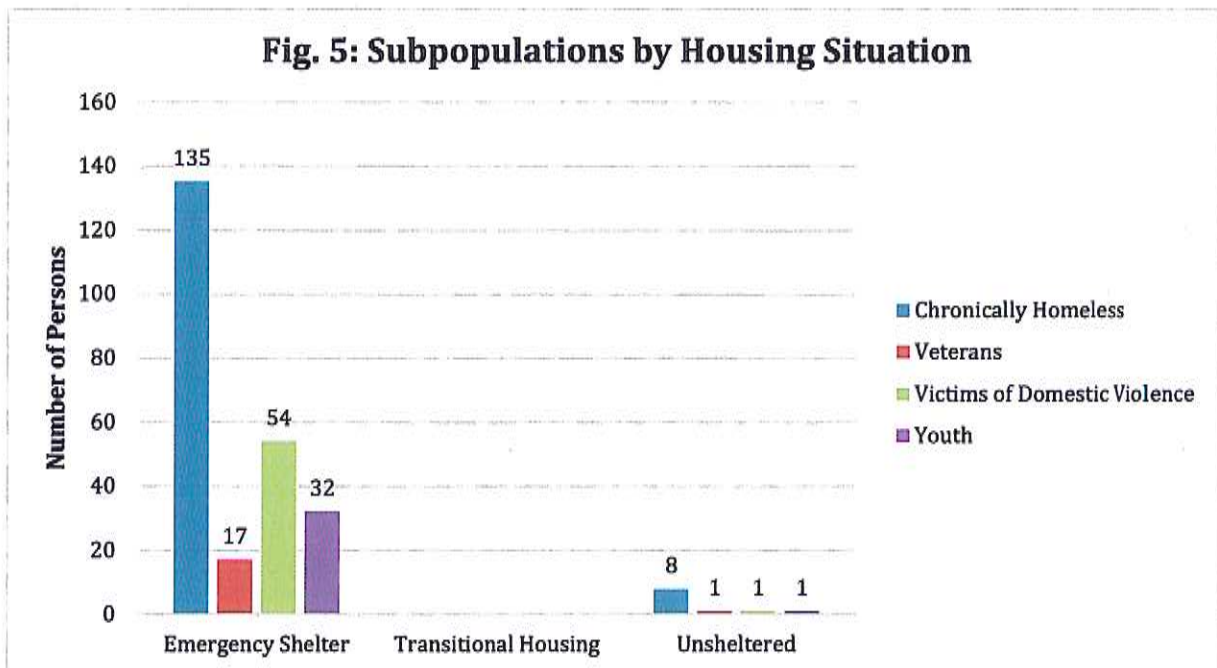


300 (78%) of the homeless households in Burlington were households without children under 18, and they were composed of 313 adults. The majority of adult-only households (93%) were staying in emergency shelters on the night of the count. 5 households (2%) identified staying in transitional housing. 15 adult-only households were counted as unsheltered in 2022.

As Figure 3 indicates, there were no households with only children under 18 years reported in 2022.

Subpopulations

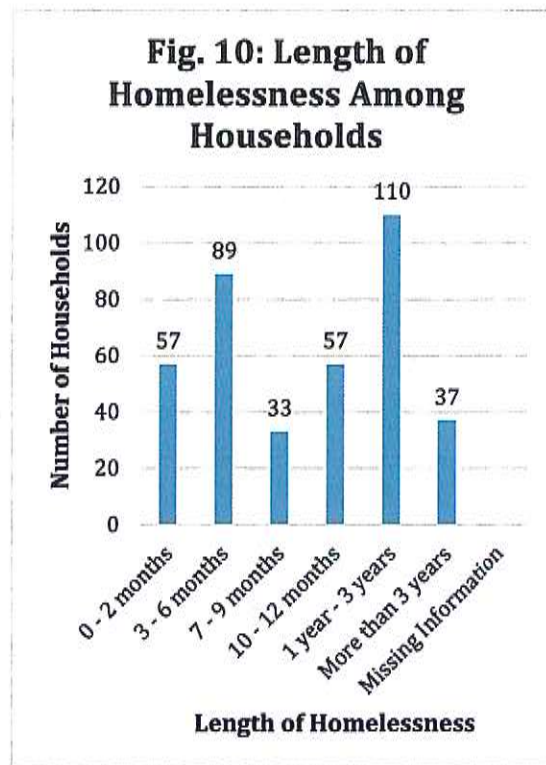
On the night of January 25, 2022, out of the 585 persons identified as homeless, there were a total of 143 Chronically Homeless persons, representing 24.4% of the counted homeless population. There were 18 homeless veterans representing 3% of the identified adult homeless population. 55 Victims of Domestic Violence were identified representing 9.4% of the total counted homeless population. Homeless Youth (individuals and families with heads of households 24 years old or younger) represented 5.6% of the counted homeless population with 33 persons identified. Figure 5 illustrates the break-down of each subpopulation identified by housing type. As indicated in Figure 5 the majority of all the subpopulations were in emergency shelter on the night of the count.



Please note categories are not mutually exclusive; respondents may have selected multiple options

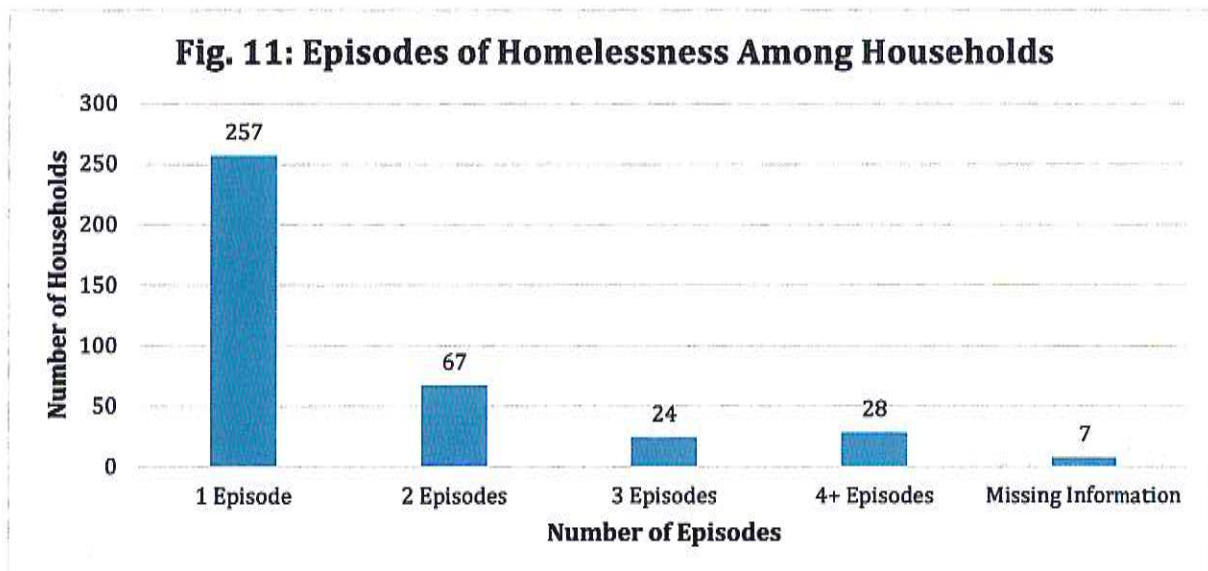
Length of Homelessness

Figure 10 illustrates the total amount of time identified households have reported being homeless. This includes continuous episodes of homelessness as well as the total duration of various episodes of homelessness over the past 3 years. As seen in Figure 10, 38.1% of identified homeless households reported their total length of homelessness was between 0 and 6 months. Within this group, 14.9% were homeless from 0 - 2 months and 23.2% were homeless between 3 and 6 months. For those with longer periods of homelessness, 38.4% of homeless households reported that their total length of homelessness was more than 1 year. Among households that had lengths of homelessness exceeding one year, 110 households (28.7%) were homeless between 1 and 3 years while 37 households (9.7%) reported their total length of homelessness exceeded 3 years.



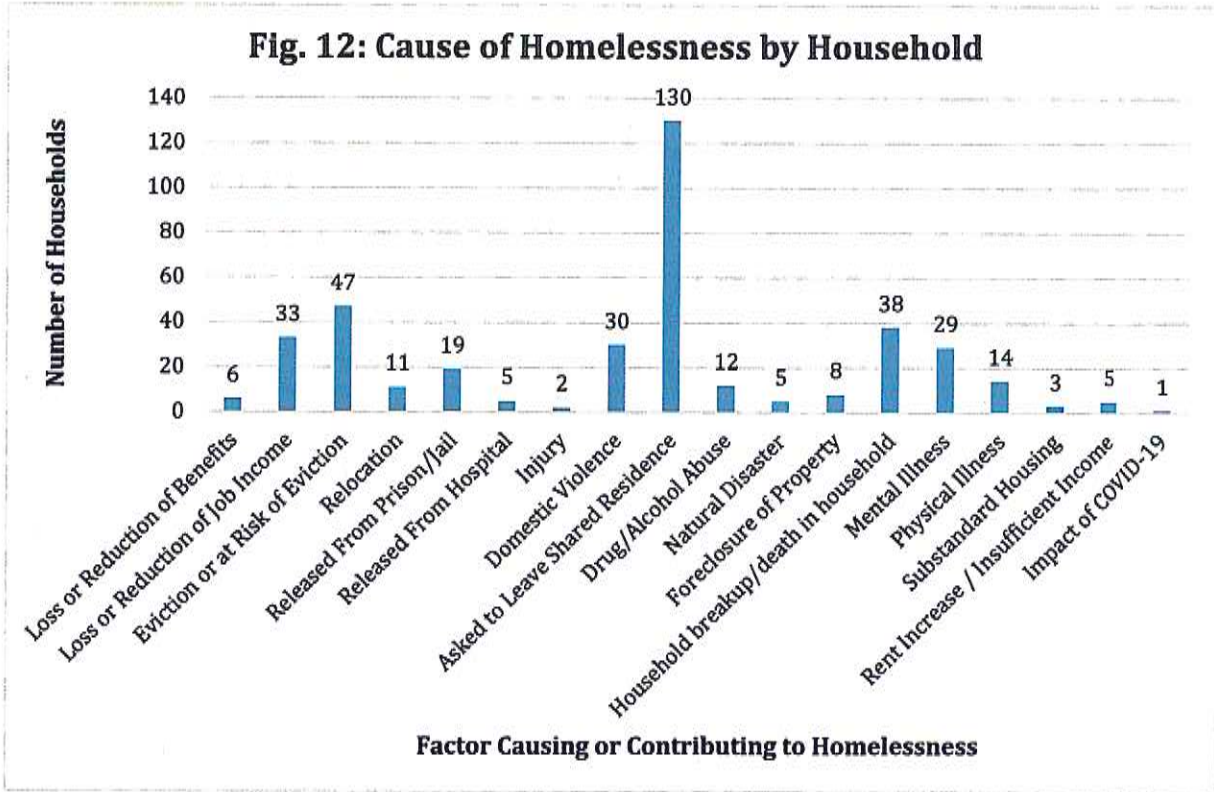
Episodes of Homelessness

A total of 257 households (67.1%) reported experiencing one episode of homelessness. Figure 11 illustrates the total number of episodes of homelessness reported by identified households experiencing homelessness.



Cause of Homelessness

When asked to share the primary factor that contributed to, or caused, their homelessness, more households attributed their homelessness to being asked to leave a shared residence (130 households, 32.7%) than any other cause. As Figure 12 shows, the next most common factor reported was eviction (11.8%), followed by household breakup/death in household (9.5%).



When households were asked ‘what was your residence prior to your current living situation?’ more said they were living with family or friends (34.7%) than any other type of residence. 18.5% reported residing in emergency shelter and 13.6% reported living in permanent housing prior to their current living situation.

Impact of COVID-19

Over the past two years, systems have transformed to meet the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness while also addressing the safety needs of staff and the community at large. The ways in which COVID-19 has impacted individual and families experiencing homelessness are varied and will likely evolve as we learn more and continue to emerge from the pandemic. To gain an understanding of the impact of COVID-19, the 2022 PIT survey included questions regarding household experiences with COVID-19.

VIII. Findings for Victims of Domestic Violence

The 2022 Point in Time Count captured information for individuals and families “Fleeing” Domestic Violence. For the purposes of the Point-In-Time Count, Domestic Violence is defined as any household that is fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has taken place in their home, or has created a situation in which the individual or family is afraid to return to their home.

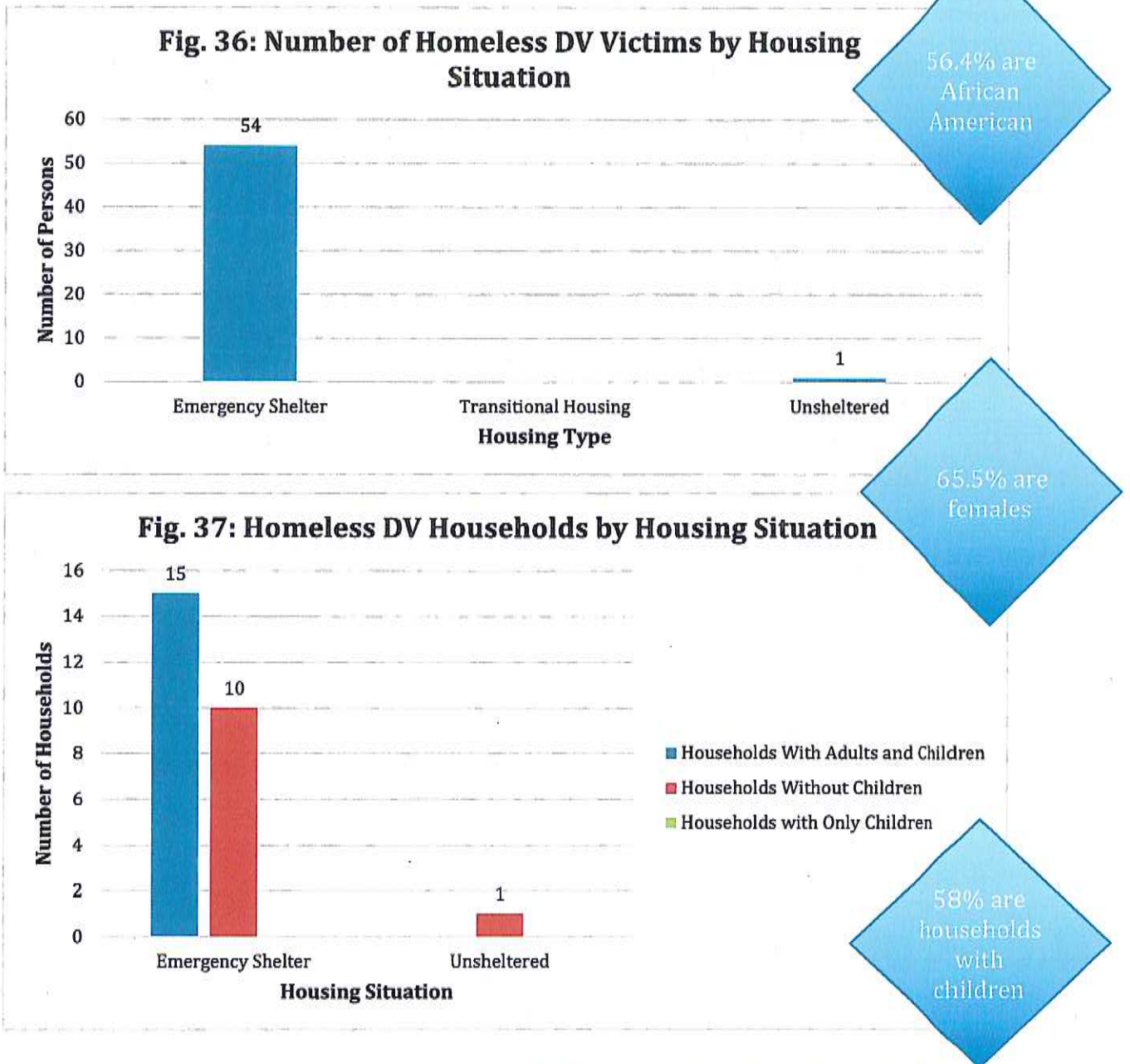


Fig. 38: Number of DV Victims by Disability Type

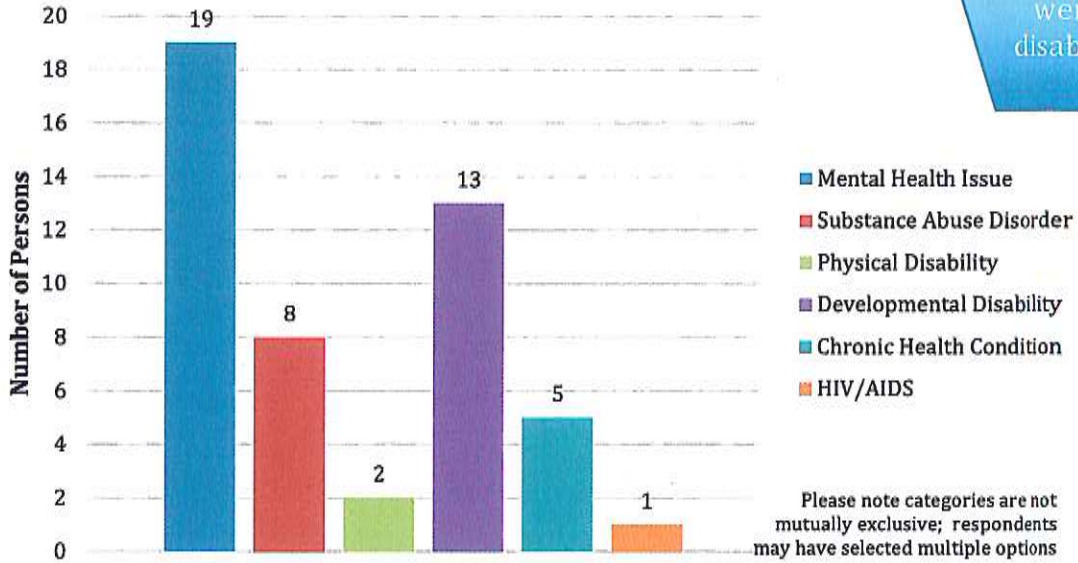
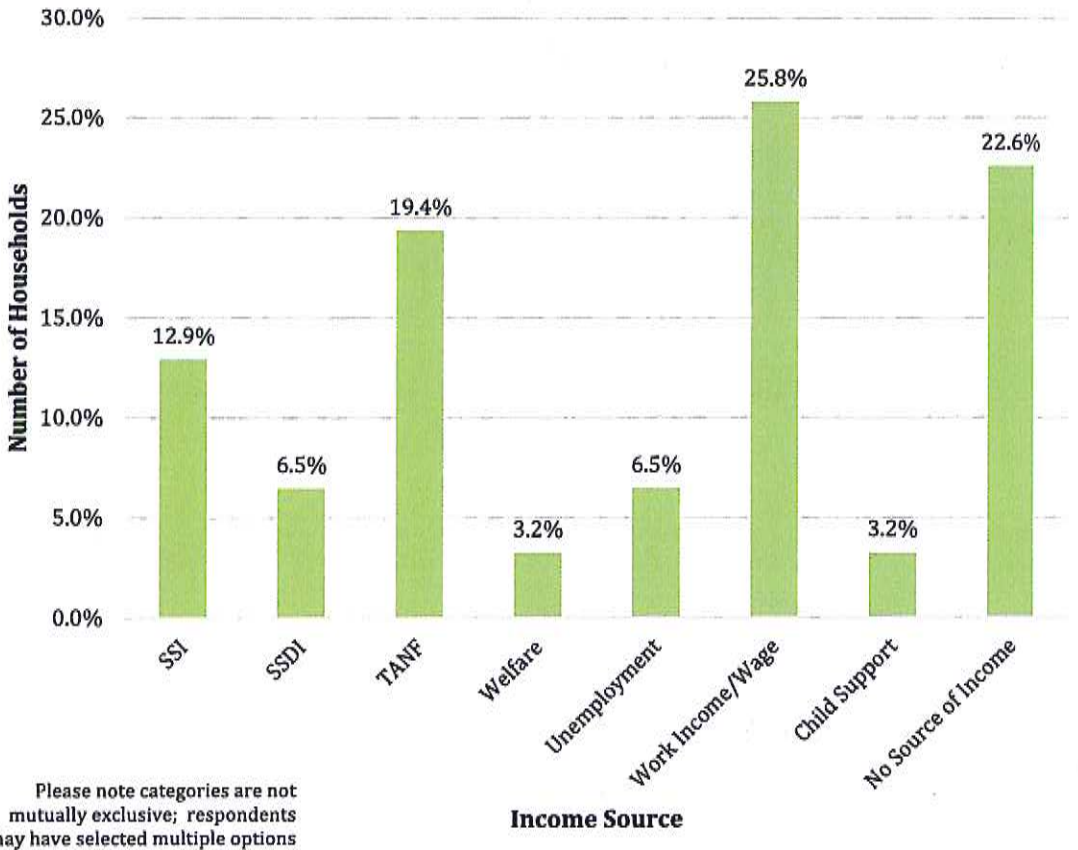
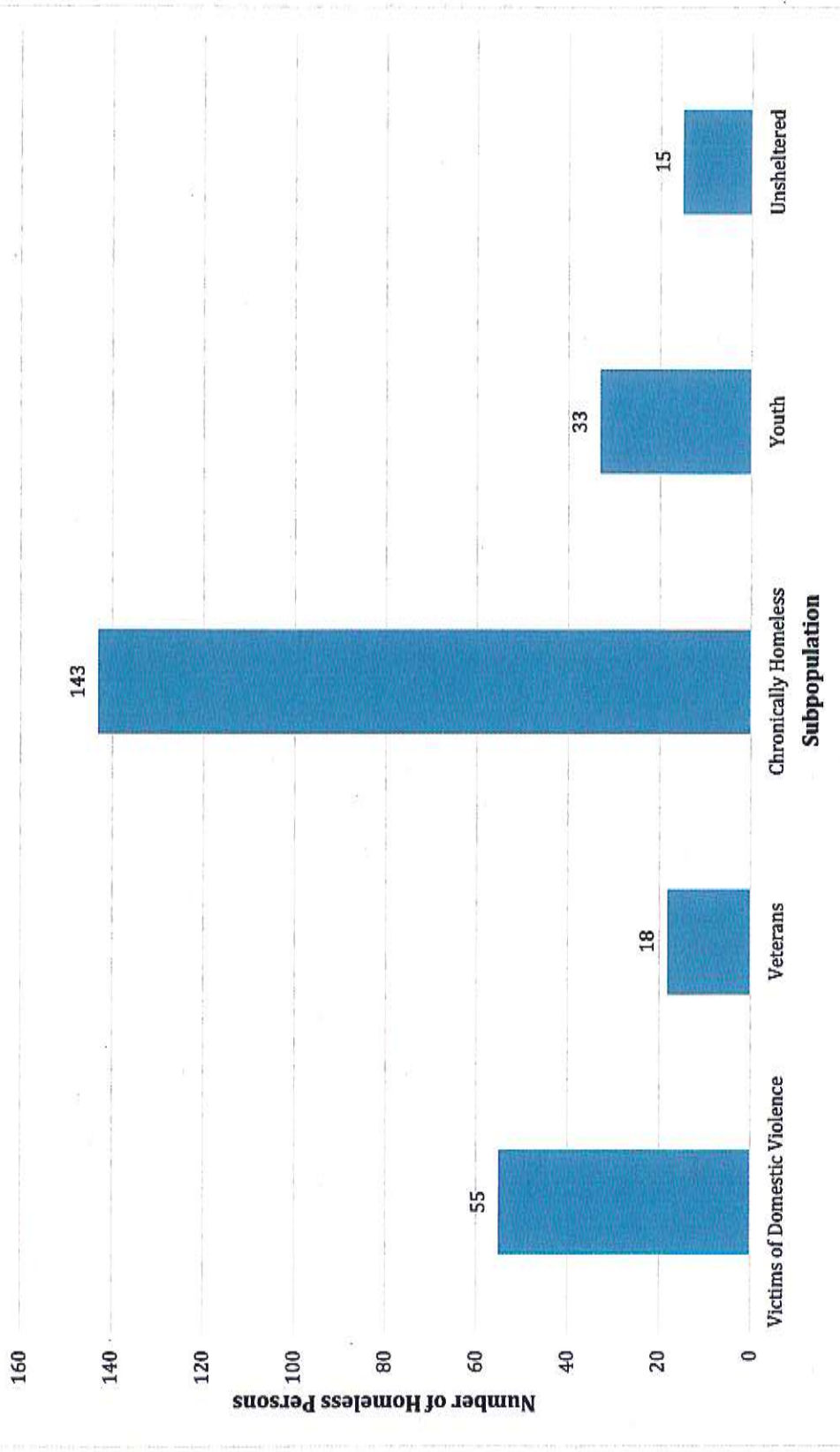


Fig. 39: Income Source for DV Victim Households



Household Characteristics: Subpopulations – check all that apply to each person

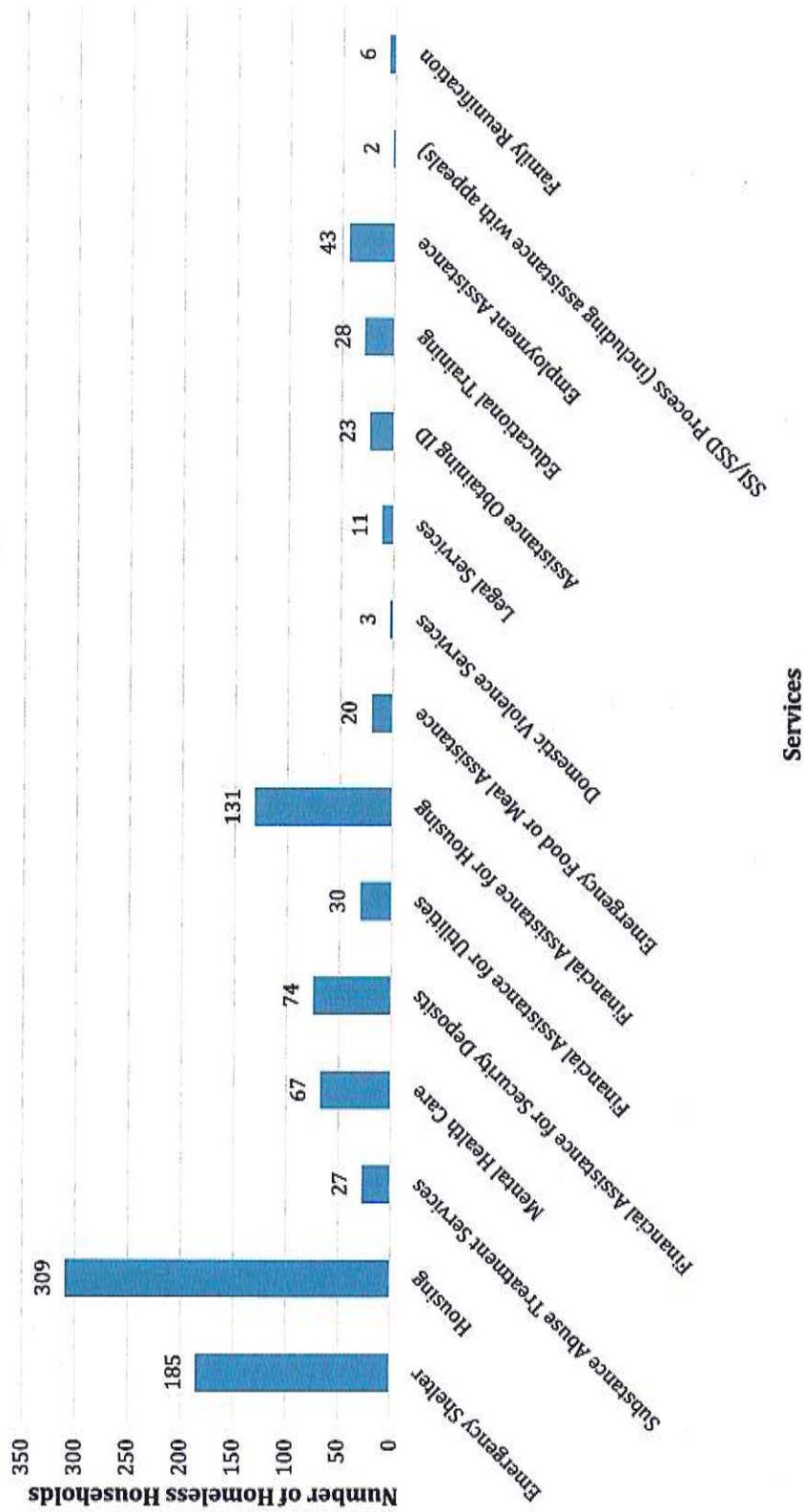
Fig. A.8: Number of Persons by Subpopulation



Please note categories are not mutually exclusive; respondents may have selected multiple options

Would you, or anyone in your household, like to receive any of the following services?

Fig. A.16: Number of Homeless Households by Services Needed



Please note categories are not mutually exclusive; respondents may have selected multiple options

Describe the size and demographics composition of qualifying populations with the PJs boundaries.

- 1. Homeless, as defined in 24 CFR, 91.5**
 - 2. At risk of Homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5**
 - 3. Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking, as defined by HUD**
 - 4. Other Populations: other families requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness, or at greatest risk of housing instability**
1. *Corresponding to the “Burlington County 2022 Point-in-Time Count of the Homeless” on January 25, 2022, a total of 585 persons, in 383 households were experiencing homelessness as defined in 24 CFR 91.5 in Burlington County (see pg.11, Figure i.). A total of 143 Chronically Homeless persons, representing 24.4% of the counted homeless population. There were 18 homeless veterans representing 3% of the identified adult homeless population. 55 Victims of Domestic Violence were identified representing 9.4% of the total counted homeless population. Homeless Youth (individuals and families with heads of households 24 years old or younger) represented 5.6% of the counted homeless population with 33 persons identified (see pg.7, Figure 5.).*
 2. *According to HUD’s definition in 24 CFR 91.5 description of at risk of homelessness, Burlington County demographics show a total of 408 persons seeking preventative services for the year 2022.*
 - a. *81 adults only*
 - b. *106 families*
 - i. *327 total persons within the 106 families*

With the partnership of the Burlington County Housing Hub, it was noted for 2022, 78 persons were ineligible at the time of their call, and additional 16 persons that have exhausted all their eligible services or were sanctioned.
 3. *Persons fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, as defined by HUD had a total of 55 persons within Burlington County. 54 in emergency shelter, 1 unsheltered, and 0 in transitional housing (see pg.23, Figure 36.). There were 19 with Mental Health Issues, 11 with 8 with Substance Abuse Disorder, 2 with Physical Disability, 13 with Developmental Disability, 5 with Chronic Health Conditions, and 1 with HIV/AIDS (see pg.24, Figure 38.).*
 4. *Other Populations: other families requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness, or at greatest risk of housing instability at the time of the PIT were: 18 Veterans, 143 Chronically Homeless, 33 Youths, 55 DV, and 15 Unsheltered (see pg. 35, Figure A.8.). Households requiring the following needs in these categories are not mutually exclusive because the respondents may have selected multiple options during the night of the Point In Time Count. Number of Homeless Households by services needed (see pg.46, Figure A.16.):*
 - a. *185 Emergency Shelter*
 - b. *309 Housing*
 - c. *27 Substance Abuse Treatment Services*
 - d. *67 Mental Health Care*
 - e. *74 Financial Assistance for Security Deposits*
 - f. *30 Financial Assistance for Utilities*

- g. 131 Financial Assistance for Housing
- h. 20 Emergency Food or Meal Assistance
- i. 3 Domestic Violence Services
- j. 11 Legal Services
- k. 23 Assistance obtaining ID
- l. 28 Educational Training
- m. 43 Employment Assistance
- n. 2 SSI/SSD processes (including appeals)
- o. 6 Family Reunification

Identify and consider the current resources available to assist qualifying populations, including congregate and non-congregate shelter units, supportive services, TBRA, and affordable and permanent supportive housing:

The current resources available to assist the qualifying populations include emergency shelter and housing services. Below is a list of a few organizations that assist the qualifying populations:

1. *Christian Caring Center – has three small scattered non-congregate shelters, two for men (4 beds at each location), and one for families consisting of four beds. They provide Code Blue sheltering during the winter months. They offer Homelessness Prevention services by assisting with rental/mortgage/security and utility assistance. CCC is a Rapid Re-housing agency for the county.*
2. *Oaks Integrated Care – Provides Mental Health and Special Housing.*
3. *Village Resources – Provides Intense Case Management Support.*
4. *Catholic Charities – Provides Homelessness Prevention by assisting with rental/mortgage/security and utility assistance.*
5. *Belmont Homes – Transitional Housing.*
6. *The Salt & Light Company, ALLY, Inc – Transitional Housing.*
7. *Beacon of Hope – Provides Homelessness Prevention services by assisting with rental/mortgage/security and utility assistance.*
8. *The Board of Social Services – is a local community welfare agency (CWA, GA, EA, and TANF).*
9. *The Burlington County Housing Hub – Provides housing advocacy and supportive services to qualified populations. Provides assistance to those who are housing insecure, experiencing housing hardships, and at risk of or currently experiencing homelessness.*

In addition, the source of the funding for the resources may include but is not limited to:

- *Social Services for the Homeless (SSH)*
- *HUD McKinney-Vento SuperNOFO*
- *Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)*
- *DCA CV1 and CV2 (while funding continues)*
- *HUD HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)*

Describe the unmet housing and service needs of qualifying populations, including but not limited to:

- 1. Sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations**
- 2. Those currently housed populations at risk of homelessness**
- 3. Other families requiring services or housing assistance or to prevent homelessness**
- 4. Those at greatest risk of housing instability or in unstable housing situations.**

1. *Our sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations have the following unmet housing/service needs: Due to the lack of a non-congregate shelter, the sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations do not have adequate resources to be tracked quickly into permanent housing. During their time at one of the limited scattered shelter sites, they lack intense case management, and supportive services in the form of housing counseling, mental health services, and health services. Having a central location to provide housing and support services may assist in this population's success. From the Longitudinal Systems Analysis (LSA) report, people spent an average of 247 days homeless. There was a total of 977 households in our homeless system from 10/01/2021 – 9/30/2022, with only 17% exiting to permanent destinations. With a centralized location, these numbers could improve.*
2. *The currently housed population at risk of homelessness unmet housing and service needs are: The qualifying population is impacted by the lack of vouchers to assist with sustaining the cost of rent and affordable housing inventory. They are also impacted by the regulations and compliance rules of apartment complexes. The qualifying populations should seek early intervention with homelessness prevention services available. 38.1% of identified homeless households reported their total length of homelessness was between 0 and 6 months. Within this group, 14.9% were homeless from 0 – 2 months and 23.2% were homeless between 3 and 6 months. For those with longer periods of homelessness, 38.4% of homeless households reported that their total length of homelessness was more than 1 year. Among households that had lengths of homelessness exceeding one year, 110 households (28.7%) were homeless between 1 and 3 years while 37 households (9.7%) reported their total length of homelessness exceeded 3 years (see pg.10, Figure 10.). This qualifying population is impacted by the lack of vouchers to assist with sustaining the cost of rent and affordable housing inventory. They are also impacted by the regulations and compliance rules of apartment complexes.*
3. *Other families requiring services or housing assistance or to prevent homelessness unmet needs for this qualifying population are the need for housing vouchers, case management as well as the need for affordable housing units. Members of this qualifying population attribute the primary factor that contributed to, or caused their homelessness, or was being asked to leave a shared residence (130 households, 32.7%) than any other cause. The next most common factor reported was eviction (11.8%), followed by household breakup/death (9.5%) (see pg.11, Figure 12.).*
4. *The population at greatest risk of housing instability needs access to rental assistance vouchers from the Department of Community Affairs (Section 8, EHV, and others). The lack of vouchers for the qualifying populations creates housing instability because people cannot afford the entire rent with their income.*

5. *All the populations referred to would benefit from more project-based and affordable rental units or a non-congregate shelter with wrap-around services. The HOME Investment Program requires developers to set aside five (5) units for homeless or formally homeless households.*

Identify any gaps within the current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system:

A centralized non-congregate shelter with case management and services that track to housing stability does not exist in the county and this is the gap. Burlington County has a total of 60 affordable apartment properties with 2,577 affordable units and 864 units with rental assistance.

(<https://affordablehousingonline.com/housing-search/New-Jersey/Burlington-County>). Our Longitudinal Systems Analysis (LSA) report period of 10/1/2021-9/30/2022 shows 892 Head of Houses served in the Homeless system. 72% went to an Emergency Shelter, 22% were sent through the rapid re-housing process, 5% to permanent supportive housing, and 1% to transitional housing. Of the 892 HH, 17% went to permanent destinations.

Identify the characteristics of housing associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness if the PJ will include such conditions in its definition of “other populations” as established in the HOME-ARP notice.

The county will not formally adopt a definition of “other populations”

Identify priority needs for qualifying populations

Housing the qualifying populations experiencing homelessness in a non-congregate shelter will require the coordination of numerous community resources and may require more affordable housing developments created to ensure everyone has access to permanent housing options.

1. *Connecting qualifying populations with wrap-around supportive services to help them maintain housing. The non-congregate shelter will have a diverse range of supportive services by partnering with various range of partners, including organizations trusted by people experiencing homelessness. While some funding streams provide wrap-around supportive services as part of their program design (e.g., Continuum of Care Program Permanent Supportive Housing), the majority of individuals will need help connecting to mainstream supportive services (e.g., healthcare, employment, prevention). Individuals should be assessed for their eligibility for benefits and aided in enrolling.*
2. *Case managers should begin working with the qualifying populations to gather the paperwork often needed to obtain housing (e.g., identification and vital records) and understand the barriers they may encounter in obtaining housing (e.g., criminal backgrounds, history of eviction, history of unpaid rent, lack of resources for a security deposit).*
3. *Develop relationships with landlords to create access to enough units and prioritize resources needed for the qualified populations. It is critical that the county partners with a diverse range of local landlords to ensure the transition plan out of the non-congregate*

shelter to permanent housing is rooted in equity-based decisions and affirmatively further fair housing.

Explain how the level of need and gaps in its shelter and housing inventory and service delivery systems based on the data presented in the plan were determined.

The level of need and gaps in the shelter and housing inventory and service delivery systems was determined through consideration of input from the required organizations. These organizations were presented with a SurveyMonkey questionnaire that provided data stating 92% felt there is an immediate need for a non-congregate shelter in the county. The organizations were offered an opportunity to discuss the HOME-ARP funding and allocation plan during the virtual Continuum of Care meeting on June 16, 2022. To gain more information on the specific needs of the different populations, four focus groups were performed. Each group felt a great need is a process or plan to help move people through the shelter to permanent housing quickly and provide support to prevent chronic homelessness. The county needs to have and implement a strategy so that people experiencing homelessness remain sheltered or are stably housed. The need for a non-congregate shelter will provide individuals/families the appropriately sized separate spaces. This strategy would ensure that exits to unsheltered homelessness are avoided whenever possible and, ideally, all households are stably housed. Now is the time to implement these plans. (See attachments)

HOME – ARP ACTIVITIES

Describe the method for soliciting applications for funding and /or selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients and/or contractors and whether the PJ will administer eligible activities directly:

The method for soliciting applications for funding will be as followed. A bid process will be announced and publicly posted following our procurement process. Notice will be placed in the local newspaper and posted on the Burlington County Community Development and Housing website. Submissions will be due 6 weeks following the date of the notice. Organizations that submit applications will be received and date stamped by the Department of Community Development and Housing. Each eligible submission for funding will be considered and is subject to an approval process. Applicants must provide a letter from the Municipality acknowledging the proposed project, and a letter of consistency from the Burlington County Continuum of Care. The list of recommended projects will be reviewed and scored by an Ad-Hoc Subcommittee. The Ad-Hoc Subcommittee will be comprised of non-applicants from the General Advisory Committee (GAC). The GAC will follow policies and be governed by the Citizen Participation Plan in collaboration with the Burlington County Continuum of Care. The Ad-Hoc Subcommittee's recommendations will be presented and considered by the Board of County Commissioners for their approval and resolution.

If any portion of the PJ's HOME-ARP administrative funds were provided to a subrecipient or contractor prior to HUD's acceptance of the HOME-ARP allocation plan because the subrecipient or contractor is responsible for the administration of the PJ's entire HOME-ARP grant, identify the subrecipient or contractor and describe its role and responsibilities in administering all of the PJ'S HOME-ARP program:

N/A

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$ #		
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$ 2,602,054.85		
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	\$ #		
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$ #		
Non-Profit Operating	\$ #	# %	5%
Non-Profit Capacity Building	\$ #	# %	5%
Administration and Planning	\$ 459,186.15	15 %	15%
Total HOME ARP Allocation	\$ 3,061,241.00		

Describe how the characteristics of the shelter and housing inventory, service delivery system, and the needs identified in the gap analysis provide a rational for the plan to fund eligible activities.

Providing a one-stop location that can house this population while assessing and providing specific supportive services will be a great benefit. The plan for a non-congregate shelter with several supportive services at the location will provide an easier process for tracking people to housing. A non-congregate shelter offers the qualifying populations essential levels of privacy, and dignity along with reducing their vulnerability to health issues. Prioritizing people for housing resources is a process the county will engage in once the needs and resources of individuals experiencing homelessness have been identified. There are currently not enough resources to provide ongoing housing assistance for everyone experiencing homelessness. The county will have to prioritize matching those most vulnerable to the appropriate housing resources. This should be done in consideration with the HMIS system using a coordinated rehousing strategy. The majority of the resources dedicated to individuals experiencing homelessness are assigned through the Continuum of Care's (CoC) Coordinated Entry Process (CE). Most people experiencing homelessness will need resources as they exit the non-congregate shelter into permanent housing, whether in the form of services (e.g., case management, housing search, and navigation services, mediation), minimal financial assistance (e.g., security or utility deposits, first month's rent), or ongoing housing assistance. (e.g., Rapid Re-Rousing assistance or Permanent Supportive Housing)

HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals

Estimate the number of affordable rental housing units for qualifying populations that the PJ will produce or support with its HOME-ARP allocation:

The data and the feedback from the community members and providers have stated the funding should be used to create a non-congregate shelter.

Describe the specific affordable rental housing production goal that the PJ hopes to achieve and describe how it will address the PJ's priority needs.

Convening partners in the development and implementation of our county's non-congregate shelter will be critically important to its success. Each qualifying population will have partners unique to their homelessness response system, but at a minimum, the following partners will be involved:

- 1. The Continuum of Care will ensure the strategy to house individuals in the non-congregate shelter is aligned with the broader strategy of the Continuum of Care. The Continuum of Care can track data within the coordinated entry system within HMIS to ensure housing placements are stable and the housing response is equitable. Local housing and homeless service providers who have staff with lived experience in the different stages of homelessness will provide effective strategies for obtaining stable housing.*
- 2. The General Advisory Council in collaboration with the CoC will oversee the application process to HUD. This will assist with creating a more livable community, where emergency housing placements are used only for emergency transitions and every family and individual has a permanent place to live. These members are comprised of: Continuum of Care members, local government, formerly homeless, local law enforcement, entitlement programming, community faith-based, the health community, the Board of social services, HOME developer representative, veterans representative, non-profit homeless providers, youth and education representative, and mental health providers. The Continuum of Care mainly utilized a patchwork system comprised of relationships between social service providers, transitional housing service vendors, and motel hotel owners willing to work within the system to provide emergency shelter for our homeless. The County has minimal shelter-based emergency beds. Therefore, unfortunately, motel/hotel beds have been a necessary component of homeless housing planning. This is not an ideal way to assist the homeless population.*
- 3. Developing practices and procedures for effectively transitioning the qualifying population out of a non-congregate shelter is an essential component of the county's plan to end homelessness. The non-congregate shelter will provide a larger pool of partners who are knowledgeable about re-housing individuals from non-congregate shelters.*

Preferences

Identify whether the PJ intends to give preference to one or more qualifying populations or a subpopulation within one or more qualifying populations for any eligible activity or project:

Our eligible activity of a non-congregate shelter will not give preference to one qualifying population over another. The non-congregate shelter will provide services to all qualifying populations. The Covid-19 virus is an ongoing threat to our community, and the qualifying populations will continue to be our most vulnerable. The non-congregate shelter will provide isolation rooms for anyone in the qualifying populations who need this service.

If a preference was identified, explain how the use of a preference or method of prioritization will address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the qualifying population or subpopulation of qualifying population, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis:

There was no preference identified.

Referral Methods

Identify the referral methods that the PJ intends to use for its HOME-ARP projects and activities. PJ's may use multiple referral methods in its HOME-ARP program. (Optional):

If the PJ intends to use the coordinated entry (CE) process established by the Continuum of Care, describe whether all qualifying populations eligible for a project or activity will be included in the CE process, or the method by which all qualifying populations eligible for the project or activity will be covered. (Optional):

If the PJ intends to use the CE process established by the Continuum of Care, describe the method of prioritization to be used by the CE. (Optional):

Describe whether the PJ intends to limit eligibility for a HOME-ARP rental housing or NON-CONGREGATE SHELTER project to a particular qualifying population or specific subpopulation of a qualifying population identified in section IV.A of the Notice:

We do not intend to limit eligibility to any qualifying population. Members of each qualifying population will be evaluated based on their needs and offered services at the non-congregate shelter.