

City of Cheyenne
Community Development Block Grant
Amended
2020 - 2024 Comprehensive Consolidated Plan



DRAFT
September 2020

Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act awarded the City of Cheyenne CDBG-CV funding.

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

This document comprises the Consolidated Plan for Cheyenne, Wyoming, which provides the framework for localities to identify housing, homelessness, community and economic development needs and to tailor a strategic plan for meeting those needs. The Plan is prepared pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91 Consolidated Submission for Community Planning and Development Programs and is required to be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a prerequisite to receiving funds under the following grant programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

This document serves as a planning tool that was constructed on participation and consultation from all levels; an application for Federal HUD's formula grant program; a strategy to follow in implementing 2020 to 2024 programs; and an Action Plan that targets performance levels.

Amendment: On March 27, 2020, President Trump signed into law the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. The CARES Act made \$465,904 available to the City of Cheyenne under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG-CV). These funds are to be used to prevent, prepare for and respond to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). The additional supplemental funding through the CARES Act requires a substantial amendment to the 2020 Annual Action Plan.

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

Needs Assessment Overview

The City's goals for the 2020 to 2024 planning period focus on continuing homeowner rehabilitation efforts, providing infrastructure improvements, maintaining affordable housing and assisting low-income, homeless and special needs residents with supportive services. The overriding objective during the 2020 to 2024 planning period is to help residents maintain and improve their quality of life in Cheyenne.

Specifically, the City will do the following:

Provide Safe, Decent, Affordable Housing:

1. Assist 35 low-income homeowners with needed rehabilitation.
2. Assist two low-income first-time homebuyers with direct financial assistance.

Promote Self-Sufficiency Through Service Provision:

1. Assist 10,000 low-income persons with public service activities other than low/moderate income housing benefit.
2. Assist 20 low-income households with public service activities for low/moderate income housing benefit.
3. Assist 50 low-income persons with homelessness prevention.

Public Facilities Assistance:

1. Assist 2,000 low-income persons with public facilities activities other than low/moderate income housing benefit.
2. Assist 100 households/facilities with public facilities activities for low/moderate income housing benefit.
3. Assist 45 households with alternative housing.
4. Assist 500 low-income persons with a homeless facility activity.

Preserve and improve low-income neighborhoods:

1. Assist 4,500 low-income persons with public facilities or infrastructure activities other than low/moderate income housing benefit.
2. Purchase and rehabilitate two houses.
3. Demolish two slum and spot blight buildings.
4. Other – two buildings.

Job Training and Opportunities:

1. Assist 60 low-income persons with public service activities other than low/moderate income housing benefit.

2. Create/retain three jobs.

Program Administration

1. Provide program administration

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City's past programs have focused on community needs that continue to exist including aging housing and infrastructure, neighborhood improvements, and social service supports for low-income residents. Cheyenne believes the programs proposed for the 2020 Action Plan year and goals for the five-year planning period, are similar to those used in the past, and continue to be the most efficient and effective use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. Within the past five years the H&CD Office has assisted with facility rehabilitation for senior facilities, an assisted living house and a homeless shelter; assisted with the purchase of a public facility and land for low-income housing, assisted with infrastructure for low-income area parks; assisted homeowners with rehabilitation, to include ADA improvements; provided low-income residents with food baskets, bus passes, homeless prevention, scholarship assistance and provided job training for low-income single mothers.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Citizen Participation input process for the Cheyenne Consolidated Plan included the following: On August 8, 2019 the City of Cheyenne requested input from local residents via a paper and online resident survey and two public meetings. One hundred twenty-eight residents responded to the survey. Two community meetings to discuss housing and community development needs were held August 21 and August 22, 2019. Eight residents and stakeholders attended the meetings. The meetings were held at accessible venues near public transit. To encourage participation by low-income, minority, and special needs residents, over 120 nonprofit, social service, churches, and housing organizations received flyers about the community meetings in August. Copies of the survey and the survey link were included for those who wished to participate but were unable to attend the meetings. The flyer was also sent to over 1,587 connections on LinkedIn, over 493 friends on Facebook and over 144 followers on the Housing & Community Development Facebook Page. The survey was also distributed at the community meetings. A link to the online survey was featured on the City of Cheyenne webpage.

Residents and stakeholders in Cheyenne had many ways to communicate their opinions about the City's top housing and community development needs:

- 1) Verbally, at one of the community meetings;
- 2) In written form by completing the worksheets distributed at the community meetings and e-mailed to the invitees;

3) Through the survey developed for the Consolidated Plan and 4) By phone or email to city staff.

Amendment:

The City of Cheyenne is amending its Citizen Participation Plan to incorporate social media, such as Facebook and LinkedIn, as well as, e-mail and virtual meetings. In case of a disaster the National Register will be utilized to determine the comment period.

Due to COVID-19, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued guidance allowing amendments to the Citizen Participation Plan requirements provided no fewer than five days are provided for public comment and reasonable notices and the opportunity to comment are given. The City has used a variety of mechanisms to solicit input from various individuals and entities to develop this substantial amendment. These include, but are not limited to, Facebook, LinkedIn, e-mail, virtual meetings. The City is releasing the proposed plan for a seven (7) day comment period from Friday, September 18, 2020 to Thursday, September 24, 2020. A virtual public hearing will be held on Wednesday, September 30, 2020 at 11:00 a.m. Persons interested in attending the virtual public hearing can e-mail dwidauf@cheyennecity.org or call 637-6255 for registration information. Persons requiring special assistance to attend the hearing, such as sign and foreign language interpreters, must contact Deanne Widauf at 637-6255 or dwidauf@cheyennecity.org by noon on Friday, September 25, 2020 so assistance can be arranged.

Written comments may be submitted via the following methods:

E-mail: dwidauf@cheyennecity.org

Mail: City of Cheyenne Housing & Community Development Office, 2101 O'Neil Avenue, Room 309, Cheyenne, WY 82001.

5. Summary of public comments

Public comments from the survey and plan are appended to the Citizen Participation section of the appendices.

Amendment: The City will include a summary of the public comments and responses in the submittal to HUD.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

All comments and views were accepted.

7. Summary

Please see above.

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
Lead Agency	CHEYENNE	
CDBG Administrator	CHEYENNE	Housing & Community Development Office
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Cheyenne continues to administer the Community Development Block Grant program (CDBG).

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

This section reviews the consolidated process conducted for the City of Cheyenne 2020 to 2024 Comprehensive Consolidated 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 City of Cheyenne's activities that support coordination between public and assisted housing providers and health care and social service agencies are twofold:

- 1) The city encourages and accepts funding applications from housing, health care and service providers through its Annual Action Plan process. Funded activities should complement existing city programs.
- 2) The city has a small staff overseeing housing and community development programs; however, the staff is very active on local and regional boards and committees.

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

The Wyoming Continuum of Care is an organization of service providers, state government, officials, members of the faith-based community, employees of the Veteran’s Administration, and other individuals providing services to or interested in the care of people who are homeless. The Wyoming Continuum of Care is known as the Wyoming Homeless Collaborative (WHC). The Governor identified the Department of Family Services as the Lead Agency. In August 2016 a 10-Year Plan “A Home for Everyone” was implemented and a State Action Plan was identified. The WHC has worked diligently to ensure that the Point in Time Count is a success each year.

In 2019 the State of Wyoming through the Department of Family Services Homelessness Program procured the services of Marbut Consulting to conduct a Homelessness Services Needs Assessment and to develop Strategic Action Step Recommendations to improve service delivery in order to help reduce homelessness.

The City of Cheyenne H&CD Office is a member of the WHC and attends the membership meetings. The WHC is going to implement regional meetings and Laramie County Community Partnership, Housing Action Team will be facilitating the South East Regional Meetings.

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

N/A The City of Cheyenne does not receive the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) assists Continuum of Care planning groups to identify needs and gaps in provision of housing and services to assist persons who are homeless.

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

1	Agency/Group/Organization	CHEYENNE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Lead Agency
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Cheyenne is the lead agency for preparation of the Consolidated Plan. Staff from multiple different offices attended a community meeting for the Consolidated Plan. The outcome was to identify the needs of the residents of Cheyenne. Staff members have also consulted with the program manager via e-mail or in person on eligibility issues.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	CHEYENNE 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?	The Executive Director was contacted. Information was requested on the housing authority's needs of public housing tenants, applicants, and housing choice voucher holders and how these needs compare to the population of Cheyenne. Information regarding fair housing training and Section 3 residents were also requested.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Climb Wyoming
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children 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?	Staff attended a community meeting for the Consolidated Plan. The outcome was to identify the needs of the residents of Cheyenne.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Recover Wyoming
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Persons with addictions

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Staff attended a community meeting for the Consolidated Plan. The outcome was to identify the needs of the residents of Cheyenne.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Department of Workforce Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Staff attended a community meeting for the Consolidated Plan. The outcome was to identify the needs of the residents of Cheyenne.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Family Promise Cheyenne
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children 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?	Staff attended a community meeting for the Consolidated Plan. The outcome was to identify the needs of the residents of Cheyenne.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	NEEDS, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Staff were consulted with the program manager via e-mail or in person on eligibility issues. The outcome was to identify the needs of the residents of Cheyenne.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing

What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Staff attended a community meeting for the Consolidated Plan. The outcome was to identify the needs of the residents of Cheyenne.

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

The City of Cheyenne Housing and Community Development Office provided an opportunity and invited participation and comments from all organizations serving low and moderate residents and residents with special needs for the Comprehensive Consolidated Plan process.

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	Wyoming Homeless Collaborative	The Wyoming Homeless Collaborative (WHC) is an inclusive, community-based group that plans for and manages homeless assistance resources and programs efficiently and effectively with the ultimate goal of ending homelessness in Wyoming. The WHC is the planning body in the State of Wyoming that coordinates the community’s policies, strategies and activities toward ending homelessness. Its work includes (1) gathering and analyzing information in order to determine the local needs of people experiencing homelessness, (2) implementing strategic responses, (3) educating the community on homeless issues, (4) providing advice and input on the operations of homeless services, and (5) measuring CoC performance. The WHC designates the Collaborative Applicant and the HMIS Lead Agency. The Continuum of Care (CoC) program is designed to promote community-wide goals to end homelessness; provide funding to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing trauma and dislocation to those persons; promote access to and effective utilization of mainstream programs; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The program is composed of transitional housing, permanent supportive housing for disabled persons, permanent housing, supportive services and HMIS. The City of Cheyenne Five Year Consolidated Plan's Homelessness goal is to provide sufficient, safe, and secure housing and supportive services to those in need, with an ultimate goal of self-sufficiency. The following objectives were identified: 1) Assist five hundred homeless persons with public facility assistance, 2) Assist 45 households with alternative housing, 3) Assist 50 persons with homelessness prevention.

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(l))

Cheyenne Housing & Community Development Office is an active member of WyoNAHRO. WyoNAHRO works with housing entities throughout the state and brings in needed training. The H&CD Office is also a member of the Wyoming Homeless Collaborative and works with the Laramie County Community Partnership Housing Action Team and the Housing Toolbox.

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

On August 8, 2019 the H&CD Office arranged two public meetings, in August 2019, in order to meet with stakeholders and set goals for the next five years. The attendees were asked to identify the top needs in Cheyenne for Affordable Housing, Persons who are Homeless, Special Needs Populations, and Non-Housing Community Development. A survey was also done in order to identify goals and objectives.

A Notice of Funding Available was printed in the Wyoming Tribune Eagle on September 28, 2019, inviting residents of Cheyenne to a training session held on October 2, 2019 to introduce the identified goals for the next five years, review the fiscal year 2020 concept paper application and the sub-grantee procedures. The sub-grantee procedures go over the timeline for the funding cycle.

On October 31, 2019 a public notice was placed in the paper inviting the community to attend a public hearing on November 6, 2019, to introduce the applications that were received for the 2020 Annual Action Plan.

On April 12, 2020 a public notice was placed in the paper inviting the community to comment on the plan and notify them that a Resolution and a public hearing would go before City Council on May 11, 2020. A public meeting will also be held on May 18, 2020 at Finance Committee. Comments were accepted from April 13, 2020 until May 13, 2020.

All notices for public meetings and public hearings are printed in the Wyoming Tribune Eagle, placed on the City of Cheyenne website, Facebook and LinkedIn and e-mailed to over 120 nonprofit, social service, churches, and housing organizations with a request to forward the information to their contacts.

The Citizen Participation Plan was amended to account for public health emergencies, which include virtual meetings if needed instead of in person meetings. The plan also takes into account any Federally approved timelines for public comment.

Amendment: On September 14, 2020 a public notice was sent to the paper for publication on September 16, 2020. The public notice informed the community of the recommended projects for the Cares Act CDBG-CV funding and that the public comment period was from September 18,

2020 until September 24, 2020. It also informed the community that a resolution would go before City Council on September 28, 2020 and a public hearing would be held on September 30, 2020.

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 Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	An evening meeting was set up at a central location on Wednesday, August 21, 2019. No one attended the meeting.	No comments were received	No comments were received	

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	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	An afternoon meeting was set up at a central location on Thursday, August 22, 2019. Eight Community Members attended the meeting.	Two housing goals and priority needs were identified. Three homelessness/special population goals were identified with one priority need. Ten Economic/Community Development goals were identified with three priority needs.	All comments were accepted.	
3	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	An afternoon meeting was set up at the Municipal Building on Wednesday, October 2, 2019. Six community members attended the meeting.	No written comments were received.	No written comments were received.	

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)
4	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	An afternoon meeting was set up at the Municipal Building on Wednesday, November 6, 2019. Eight Community Members attended the meeting.	No written comments were received.	No written comments were received.	
5	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A Zoom meeting was held on Monday, May 11, 2020, with over 150 invitations sent. Six community members attended the meeting.	No comments were received.	No comments were received.	
6	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	A morning meeting was held at Finance Committee, May 18, 2020. Approximately 25 community members attended the meeting.	No comments were received.	No comments were received.	

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)
7	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	An afternoon virtual public hearing will be held on September 30, 2020 to inform the community of the CDBG-CV funding recommendations.			
8	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	A morning virtual meeting will be held at Finance Committee, October 5, 2020 recommending the CDBG-CV projects.			

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment (NA) section of the Cheyenne Consolidated Plan provides information on the housing needs and problems of Cheyenne residents of varying income levels. The section also discusses the needs of persons who are homeless; residents with special needs; and non-housing community development needs. The Housing Needs Assessment indicates a need for more balanced housing options.

The following findings were identified.

- 1) There is not a variety of housing options or housing at different price points dispersed equally throughout the city. The majority of affordable housing is located south of the airport.
- 2) There is a limited availability of homes for sale for lower income people. People making less than 80 percent of the area median income may have a challenge finding a home they can afford.
- 3) The demand for affordable rental housing for low to extremely low residents is greater than the supply.
- 4) There is a need for more housing that is fully accessible to people with disabilities.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

According to the U.S. Census Bureau 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) the estimated population for Cheyenne is 63,243 which is a 7 percent change from 2010 and the median household income is \$63,235. Per the data below over 39.1 percent of the total households in Cheyenne are below 80 percent area median income. In second quarter 2018 the average rent for a 2 to 3-bedroom house was \$1,215, with the average rent for a 2-bedroom apartment at \$779, and the average sales price for a house in 2018 was \$254,758.

Housing affordability is a central need for everyone. According to HUD, housing affordability is defined as paying no more than 30 percent of monthly household income for housing expenses (rent or mortgage, water, heat, electricity). Often, households with lower incomes have difficulty finding housing that costs less than 30 percent of their income.

When there are more households in a community within a certain income range than there are housing units available to those individuals or families within that income range, a housing gap exists. A gap does not necessarily indicate a need to build more units but indicates an imbalance between what is available and what households can comfortably afford. People that are in higher income ranges have more housing choices than those at lower incomes, as they can afford a wider variety of homes at different price points. A higher income household may choose to rent or purchase units with rents or prices lower than the maximum that they can afford. Therefore, households in lower income ranges compete with higher income households for low rent units.

Another housing need has to do with the age of the home. In Cheyenne approximately 15,827 housing units were built prior to 1980. Therefore, 54 percent of the current housing stock is over 40 years old. With an older housing stock available resident deal with lead-based paint and asbestos, homes that are not up to current code or that are not ADA accessible.

The following data was prepopulated by HUD.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	59,466	62,195	5%
Households	22,989	25,130	9%
Median Income	\$49,176.00	\$58,219.00	18%

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	2,620	2,860	4,700	2,655	12,290
Small Family Households	625	685	1,595	1,110	6,400
Large Family Households	120	255	275	170	840
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	495	445	1,065	500	2,275
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	445	605	525	290	930
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	415	535	665	459	1,265

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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	45	10	45	0	100	0	0	15	0	15
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	10	65	0	4	79	50	25	0	10	85
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,120	355	15	4	1,494	340	355	155	0	850

	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)	320	710	615	145	1,790	150	305	800	320	1,575
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	50	0	0	0	50	85	0	0	0	85

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	1,175	430	60	10	1,675	390	380	170	10	950
Having none of four housing problems	660	1,265	2,110	935	4,970	265	790	2,360	1,700	5,115
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	50	0	0	0	50	85	0	0	0	85

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	515	340	200	1,055	70	190	340	600
Large Related	110	130	40	280	0	4	115	119
Elderly	295	209	80	584	335	335	199	869
Other	570	445	335	1,350	135	130	290	555
Total need by income	1,490	1,124	655	3,269	540	659	944	2,143

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	425	95	10	530	55	125	90	270
Large Related	100	45	0	145	0	4	0	4
Elderly	200	110	30	340	220	155	19	394
Other	425	115	0	540	65	75	40	180
Total need by income	1,150	365	40	1,555	340	359	149	848

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	10	65	0	4	79	0	25	0	0	25

	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
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50
Total need by income	10	65	0	4	79	50	25	0	10	85

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.

Per the 2018 ACS there are 29,182 housing units in Cheyenne and 449 have no bedroom while 3,369 have 1 bedroom. Per the Wyoming Profile for Cheyenne there is one efficiency rental unit available and 12 one-bedroom rentals available. There are only 13 efficiency or one-bedroom rental units out of the 9,220 renter occupied units in Cheyenne. There are 8,615 one person households, per the U.S. Census Bureau, which is 32.8 percent of the total households. Of those households 4,231 own their own home and 4,384 rent. For the single person household’s 79 percent, or more, rent a 2 or more-bedroom unit, as some of the one-bedroom units could be rented to a couple. This could contribute to the cost burden.

The average market rate rent in Cheyenne for all types of housing is: \$763 for an efficiency apartment, \$723 for a one bedroom, \$852 for a two bedroom, \$950 for a three bedroom, and \$1,315 for a four bedroom. These costs are high and contribute to the reason why there are 2,442 renters who are cost burdened over 30 percent. There are also 1,863 homeowners who are cost burdened over 50 percent. This shows a need for affordable housing in Cheyenne.

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.

In 2019 Safehouse Services, the local domestic violence shelter, sheltered 323 people; 179 women, 143 children and one man for a total of 9,330 bed nights. Twelve were over the age of 60, 210 were white, 9 were American Indian, 13 were African American, 48 were Hispanic, 3 were Asian and 40 were Multi-Race.

Per the 2018 ACS there are 8,031 people with a disability, 750 under the age of 18, 3,764 between the ages of 18 and 64, and 3,517 over the age of 65. This is 13.1 percent of the non-institutionalized population of Cheyenne. The estimated population over the age of 65 is 9,445, so approximately 37.2 percent of the elderly population has a disability.

The majority of the housing stock within Cheyenne is pre 1990, 73.2 percent, with another 9 percent built before 2000. Within the last 4 years 2 homeowners received CDBG assistance to make their homes ADA accessible. There is a lack of ADA accessible housing available in the community and a good portion of the older housing has smaller doorways and smaller bathrooms that do not work for wheelchair access.

Each year there are well over 100 people who contact Wyoming Independent Living for services or information regarding services. Approximately 30 percent need some form of rehabilitation to stay in their homes.

What are the most common housing problems?

The needs assessment conducted for Cheyenne found a severe shortage of affordable rental units (renting less than \$625/month) for renter households earning less than \$25,000 per year. Per the Wyoming Housing Database Partnership, August 23, 2019, there were 102 apartments and 12 single-family units available for rent. For single family units, one unit rented for less than \$500 with none available, ninety-three units between \$500 and \$1,000 with three available, four hundred ninety-two units between \$1,000 and \$1,500 with seven available, sixteen units rented for over \$1,500 with none available and one hundred fifteen units had missing rental cost with two available. For apartments, four units rented for less than \$500 with none available, one thousand nine hundred seven units between \$500 and \$1,000 with thirty-four available, three hundred eighty-four units between \$1,000 and \$1,500 with one available, one hundred twenty units rented for over \$1,500 with six available and nine hundred seventy-five units had missing rental cost with sixty-one available. Another housing problem is the age of the current housing stock in Cheyenne. Sixty-two percent of the homes were built prior to 1980. These homes have the potential for lead based paint and asbestos. They are 40 plus years old and are not always maintained. The H&CD Office receives phone calls monthly from renters who are looking for rehabilitation assistance because the landlord is not maintaining the property. Low-income homeowners also call because they cannot afford to pay for the work that is needed.

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

Yes, one thousand four hundred sixty renters and homeowners at 0 to 30 percent AMI are cost burdened with greater than 50 percent of income. Also, one thousand fifteen renters and homeowners from 30 to 50 percent of AMI have a housing cost burden greater than 30 percent and less than 50 percent of income. Overcrowding is more common for renters between 30 and 50 percent AMI and owners below 30 percent AMI.

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

Some characteristics that are seen in many of the homeless families is the lack of education or training in order to find employment with a livable wage. The families are living paycheck to paycheck without the ability to put any money into a savings to cover emergencies. It is inevitable an emergency will arise, and the family does not have the financial resources to meet this need on top of their monthly bills. In addition to the limited income, almost 100% of the families have challenges developing and following through with a budget. This results in budgeting being one of the most important areas of focus with the clients.

There is also limited support in the area; over 50 percent of the families do not have any support in Wyoming. This is difficult because if a child becomes sick and is unable to attend school or daycare, the parent must stay home and miss work.

Another characteristic seen with many homeless families is mental illness and substance abuse. The reported number is roughly 58 percent. Many of the clients are not participating in treatment and this is subsequently a barrier they struggle to move past.

One of the biggest needs of these clients is affordable housing. There has been an increase in the length of time the families stay in the emergency shelter because they are unable to locate and obtain affordable housing. Many of the income-based housing have substantial waiting lists and some of the families do not qualify because of their history.

The City does not maintain data on formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re housing assistance and nearing the termination of that assistance.

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:

Please see above.

The information is collected from the U.S. Census Bureau and agencies operating within Cheyenne.

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

Some of the housing characteristics include housing that is below livable standards including issues with mold, plumbing or heating not working, or other issues that put the safety of the family at risk. Another issue is the housing being affordable for the clients. Often times the housing available is at a cost that does not allow for much deviation in a budget. This means if an emergency arises, the family does not have the funds to address the emergency and still be able to pay rent. Families also struggle with the location of housing. The parents want to provide a location that is safe, unfortunately, sometimes that is not an option because of the cost or availability of housing for the family.

Discussion

Note that HAMFI refers to the area median income, adjusted for family size. AMI is the area median income. Income categories are defined by HUD and change annually.

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

This section provides data on households with disproportionate housing needs. Data are presented by race and ethnicity and income category. Racial categories and ethnicity (Hispanic) are consistent with the definitions used by the U.S. Census. Income ranges correspond to HUD income categories and are based on the area median income for a family of four. All data are prepopulated by HUD. According to HUD, disproportionate need occurs when a household category has a level of need that is at least 10 percentage points higher than the level of need of all households in a particular income category. For example, if 60 percent of households earning between 50 and 80 percent of the area median income (AMI) have a housing problem, and 75 percent of Hispanics in the same income category have a housing problem, Hispanics would have a disproportionate need.

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	2,035	455	135
White	1,465	280	85
Black / African American	95	30	15
Asian	0	0	25
American Indian, Alaska Native	80	0	10
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	350	135	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% 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%

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	1,825	1,040	0
White	1,440	695	0
Black / African American	15	20	0
Asian	60	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	250	305	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	1,650	3,055	0
White	1,420	2,380	0
Black / African American	40	140	0
Asian	0	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	40	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	145	365	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	485	2,165	0
White	400	1,690	0
Black / African American	14	90	0
Asian	0	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	70	240	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

In the below 30 percent AMI earnings category, the jurisdiction as a whole is at 77.52%. Disproportionate need exists with the American Indian, Alaska Native, who experience housing problems at a rate of 88%. Where White's experience housing problems at a rate of 80.5%, Hispanics at a rate of 72.16% and African American's at a rate of 67.86% .

Within the 30-50 percent of AMI earnings category, the jurisdiction as a whole is at 63.7%. Disproportionate need exists with the American Indian, Alaska Native, who experience housing problems at a rate of 100 % and Asian's experience housing problems at a rate of 93.75%. Where White's experience housing problems at a rate of 67.45%, Hispanics at a rate of 45% and African American's at a rate of 42.86%.

For households earning 50-80 percent of AMI, the jurisdiction as a whole is at 35.07%. No disproportionate need exists. Whites experience housing problems at a rate of 37.37%, Hispanics at a rate of 28.43% and African American's at a rate of 22.22%.

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

This section provides data on households with disproportionately severe housing problems. Severe housing problems include: 1) Overcrowded households with more than 1.5 persons per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half rooms, or 2) Households with cost burdens of more than 50 percent of income.

Data are presented by race and ethnicity and income category. Racial categories and ethnicity (Hispanic) are consistent with the definitions used by the U.S. Census. Income ranges correspond to HUD income categories and are based on the area median income for a family of four, which can be found at <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il.html>. All data are prepopulated by HUD.

According to HUD, disproportionate need occurs when a household category has a level of need that is at least 10 percentage points higher than the level of need of all households in a particular income category. For example, if 60 percent of households earning between 50 and 80 percent of the area median income (AMI) have a housing problem, and 75 percent of Hispanics in the same income category have a housing problem, Hispanics would have a disproportionate need.

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	1,565	925	135
White	1,085	665	85
Black / African American	80	45	15
Asian	0	0	25
American Indian, Alaska Native	80	0	10
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	294	185	0

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	810	2,055	0
White	670	1,470	0
Black / African American	0	35	0
Asian	0	65	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	105	450	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	230	4,470	0
White	160	3,635	0
Black / African American	20	160	0
Asian	0	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	45	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	50	465	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	20	2,635	0
White	14	2,070	0
Black / African American	4	105	0
Asian	0	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	305	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

In the <30 percent AMI earnings category, the jurisdiction as a whole is at 59.62%. Disproportionate need exists with the American Indian, Alaska Native, who experience housing problems at a rate of 88.89%. Where Hispanics experience housing problems at a rate of 61.38%, White's at a rate of 59.13% and African American's at a rate of 57.14% .

Within the 30-50 percent of AMI earnings category, the jurisdiction as a whole is at 28.28%. Disproportionate need exists with the American Indian, Alaska Native, who experience housing problems at a rate of 62.5% . Where White's experience housing problems at a rate of 31.31% and Hispanics at a rate of 18.92% .

For households earning 50 percent of AMI or more, no disproportionate need exists.

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:

This section provides data on households with disproportionate levels of housing cost burden. Housing cost burden occurs when households pay more than 30 percent of their gross household income toward housing costs, which includes utilities. Severe housing cost burden occurs when housing costs are 50 percent or more of gross household income.

Data are presented by race and ethnicity and income category. Racial categories and ethnicity (Hispanic) are consistent with the definitions used by the U.S. Census. Income ranges correspond to HUD income categories and are based on the area median income for a family of four, which can be found at <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il.html>. All data are prepopulated by HUD.

According to HUD, disproportionate need occurs when a household category has a level of need that is at least 10 percentage points higher than the level of need of all households in a particular income category. For example, if 60 percent of households earning between 50 and 80 percent of the area median income (AMI) have a housing problem, and 75 percent of Hispanics in the same income category have a housing problem, Hispanics would have a disproportionate need.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	18,675	3,900	2,424	135
White	15,615	3,260	1,790	85
Black / African American	505	65	100	15
Asian	175	70	0	25
American Indian, Alaska Native	75	70	55	10
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,060	375	450	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

In the below 30 percent AMI earnings category, the jurisdiction as a whole is at 74.3%. No disproportionate need exists within this category.

Within the 30-50 percent of AMI earnings category, the jurisdiction as a whole is at 15.52%. Disproportionate need exists with the American Indian, Alaska Native, who experience housing problems at a rate of 33.33% and Asians at a rate of 25.9% . Where White's experience housing problems at a rate of 15.71%, Hispanics at a rate of 13% and African American's at a rate of 9.49% .

For households earning 50 percent of AMI or more, the jurisdiction as a whole is at 9.64%. Disproportionate need exists with the American Indian, Alaska Native, who experience housing problems at a rate of 26.19%. Where Hispanics experience housing problems at a rate of 15.6%, African American's at a rate of 14.6% and White's at a rate of 8.6% .

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?

The most disproportionate needs are experienced by American Indian, Alaska Natives earning between 30 and 50 percent AMI. The disproportionate need is 17.81 percentage points higher than for the jurisdiction as a whole and 17.62 percentage points higher than for whites.

The next disproportionate needs are experienced by American Indian, Alaska Natives earning above 50 percent AMI. The disproportionate need is 16.55 percentage points higher than for the jurisdiction as a whole and 17.59 percentage points higher than for whites.

The next disproportionate needs are experienced by Asians earning between 30 and 50 percent AMI. The disproportionate need is 10.4 percentage points higher than for the jurisdiction as a whole and 10.21 percentage points higher than for whites.

The rest of the income categories for the racial and ethnic groups are fairly evenly distributed and no disproportionate need exists.

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

Persons with disabilities are not represented in the disproportionate need data. Based on input from persons with disabilities at the Consolidated Plan community meetings, persons with disabilities in Cheyenne are in need of very affordable, accessible housing near transit.

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

The greatest congregation of Hispanics are located within Census Tract 3 Block Group 2, Census Tract 2 Block Groups 2 and 3 and Census Tract 5.01 Block Group 4.

The greatest congregation of African American's are located within Census Tract 2 Block Group 3, Census Tract 3 Block Group 2, and Census Tract 5.01 Block Group 4 and Census Tract 7 Block Group 1.

The greatest congregation of American Indians is located within Census Tract 5.01 Block Group 4, Census Tract 7 Block Group 1, Census Tract 13 Block Group 2 and Census Tract 6 Block Group 4.

The greatest congregation of Asians is located within Census Tract 5.01 Block Group 1, Census Tract 2 Block Group 3, Census Tract 13 Block Group 4 and Census Tract 3 Block Group 2.

Census Tract 2 Block Groups 2 and 3 and Census Tract 7 Block Group 1 are low-income.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

This section provides an overview of public housing in Cheyenne. The data in the tables below is prepopulated by HUD except where noted. It is important to note that some of the data in the public housing tables below may be outdated, as Cheyenne Housing Authority is working with the homeless population to help them get off the street.

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	316	1,887	0	1,823	64	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	14,463	11,327	0	11,329	11,265	0	

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	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average length of stay	0	0	4	3	0	3	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	91	414	0	403	11	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	101	620	0	583	37	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	316	1,887	0	1,823	64	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	293	1,728	0	1,673	55	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 *
Black/African American	0	0	17	93	0	85	8	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	5	61	0	60	1	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	51	276	0	269	7	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	265	1,611	0	1,554	57	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:

The needs of Public Housing tenants for accessible units are approximately 1 - 2 percent. Cheyenne Housing Authority (CHA) currently has 5 of 1006 requesting accessible units = .005%. The CHA does not track the accessibility needs of Section 8 participants.

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

There are 2,207 families on the CHA waiting list. The number of individuals below 30 percent AMI are 1,875, between 30 and 50 percent AMI are 280, and above 50 percent AMI are 60. There are 1,460 families with children, 244 elderly families, 468 families with disabilities. The number of Hispanic families are 296 and non-Hispanic families are 2,211. The number of white families waiting is 1,537, African American families are 332, American Indian families are 166, Asian families are 20, Pacific Islander families are 6, mixed race families are 64 and other are 86. The number waiting for 1-bedroom units are 1,431, 2-bedroom units are 578, 3-bedroom units are 155, 4-bedroom units are 35, 5-bedroom units are 6 and 6-bedroom units are 2.

NOTE: Some of the above families have an elderly member and a disabled member so are counted twice. Also, some are classified as White Hispanic so are counted in both areas.

Per the CHA the public housing resident's needs are perceived to include: Increased income, job training, and increased access to community services, including money management, credit repair, and budget preparation.

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

The needs of the population at large are very similar to the residents of Cheyenne Housing Authority.

The low vacancy rate affects everyone within the City, not just those in public housing. The entry level jobs that only pay minimum wage do not allow for an individual to live comfortably with one income, multiple incomes are needed. Job training is needed in order to move up from an entry level position.

The general population, including public housing tenants and households on the public housing wait list, would benefit from the development of improved money management skills, the identification of needs versus wants, and the prioritization of payment of household expenditures.

Discussion

Please see above.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The Wyoming Homeless Collaborative (WHC) oversees the Continuum of Care program in Wyoming. A Governance Charter was adopted September 19, 2013 with a final amendment June 3, 2014. The WHC is an inclusive, community-based group that plans for and manages homeless assistance resources and programs efficiently and effectively with the ultimate goal of ending homelessness in Wyoming.

The WHC has overseen the Wyoming Point in Time Count starting in 2014. The data collected is mentioned below, as well as, data collected from the COMEA House, Safehouse Services, School District, and Community Action of Laramie County. These agencies do not collect all of the data requested.

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)	39	200	953	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	0	75	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	273	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	20	0	0	0
Veterans	5	25	134	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	5	19	0	39	0	150
Persons with HIV	0	0	10	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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):

The school district has a homeless youth coordinator that works with the unaccompanied youth. In 2014 they identified 39 unaccompanied youth. The average length of homelessness is about 5 months. The kids living doubled up or couch surfing could live there indefinitely (maybe not in the same residence though). Those living in shelters are often there at least a month, but the average was about 3 months. Kids living in a car are usually very short term. The school district does not track the children's race, but it is mostly white followed by Hispanic.

Currently there are eleven youth in their program, four females and seven males. In 2019 they graduated and transitioned four out of eight. The remaining four are still in the program.

The above figures were obtained from the January 2019 Point in Time Count, School District, Safehouse and COMEA.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	567	0
Black or African American	59	0
Asian	5	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	26	0
Pacific Islander	3	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	115	0
Not Hispanic	675	0

Data Source
Comments:

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

Safehouse Services worked with 323 individuals of domestic violence in 2019; 179 women, 143 children and one man. There was a total of 9330 bed nights. Nine of those individuals were veterans.

Family Promise worked with 74 individuals/children in their family shelter in 2019 with five being disabled. In 2018 they worked with 59 individuals/children with three being disabled. None were veterans.

Community Action of Laramie County, Inc. (CALC) has four programs that focus on maintaining the dignity and welfare of the underserved populations of Laramie County. The Crossroads Healthcare Clinic, Head Start, The Older Relative Caregiver Program and Self Sufficiency. The Older Relative Caregiver Program provides support for families that are raising children who are not their own. The Guardianship Program allows families caring for children not their own, a low-cost option so that they are able to file legal documents with the court. This in turn allows the caregivers the ability to enroll the children in school and be able to get them the medical care needed. Self-Sufficiency has three different Programs for income-eligible members of the county. Project Hope is an intense case-management module that supports a limited number of qualified individuals and/or families who meet 125% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Approved participants will enter into a one-year commitment with the hope of them becoming less dependent upon entitlement programs. Case-management focuses on, but is not limited to, achieving and/or maintaining housing, basic life skills, education, advocacy, conflict resolution, employment and mental/physical care. The Self-Sufficiency Program also offers transitional housing which consists of 18 single occupancy apartments, four 3-bedroom family apartments and two homes. The John J. Edmonds Veterans Home Bridge Housing Program is a short-term (90 days or less)

program that offers temporary housing to low-income or homeless veterans who have been issued a housing option by the local VA or Volunteers of America. The eight beds are constantly filled as the veteran's transition from the program into permanent housing in the community.

For the chart above there was also 130 multi-race. This information was provided by Safehouse Services 2019, COMEA 2017 and Family Promise 2019.

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

The overall population for Cheyenne is 88.2 percent white, 2.8 percent African American, .6 percent American Indian, 1.4 percent Asian, 3.9 percent multi-race and 14.7 percent Hispanic.

Per the reported numbers from COMEA House, on average their homeless clients are 80 percent white, 9 percent African American, less than 5 percent American Indian, Asian, Pacific Islander, Multi-Race and 11 percent Hispanic. The above numbers show that there are a disproportionate number of homeless African American's and Hispanics in Cheyenne.

Family Promise assisted 74 homeless individuals. Forty-one were white, ten were African American, and twenty-three were Hispanic/Multi-Race.

CALC Veterans Program assisted 36 homeless veterans in 2019. Twenty-seven were white, six were black or African American, one was American Indian or Alaska Native, one was Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander and one was multi-race.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Some of the characteristics of the homeless that have utilized COMEA House are: 8 percent are elderly, 64 percent are disabled, 10 percent have a chemical addiction, 10 percent are chronically homeless, and 9 percent are veterans. Seven percent of Family Promise clients had disabilities. Three percent of Safehouse clients were veterans and four percent were elderly. This information is not available for the unsheltered population.

Discussion:

The WHC with the support from the state, partnered with Dr. Robert Marbut to conduct a comprehensive Homelessness Needs Assessment and Action Steps for the State of Wyoming. The WHC agreed to accept recommendations in the study and adopt a statewide service eligibility criterion. This criterion applies to individuals seeking social services within Wyoming.

Criteria 1 – Wyoming Homegrown Individuals Experiencing HUD Defined Homelessness:

- Defined as individuals experiencing homelessness per Federal HUD guidelines

- Have strong direct ties to Wyoming
- Year-round residents of Wyoming
- Have family connections to the community
- Attended local high schools

Criteria 2 – Out of State Individuals Experiencing HUD Defined Homelessness:

- Not directly connected to Wyoming
- Seasonal or individuals passing through the state (not continuously living within Wyoming)

Individuals under the Criteria 2 will be limited to seven days of shelter and have access to limited supportive services

*Note: exceptions to the Criteria 2 are cases of domestic violence and individuals with full-time employment

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

Introduction:

This section provides a summary of the size and needs of special needs populations in Cheyenne.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

A number of different sources were used to estimate the size, characteristics and needs of special needs populations in Cheyenne. The U. S. Census Bureau 2018 ACS report showed that there are 4,171 males and 5,673 females over the age of 65 which is a decrease of 25.2 percent from the 2015 report. Per the American Community Survey there are 8,031 residents with a disability, 3,517 are over the age of 65.

Peak Wellness Center (PWC) offers comprehensive outpatient and residential mental health and substance use disorder treatment services that address a wide variety of diagnostic conditions. They serve all age groups and all levels of severity. In 2018 PWC served 2,778 in Laramie County, 6 clients in their supervised residence program, 10 clients in their shared living program, 21 clients in their Logan Manor Apartments, 121 clients in Casa de Paz, 95 clients in their transitions residential program and 261 clients in their alcohol receiving center.

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

Please see above. In addition, the stakeholders and residents responding to the survey and participating in the community meetings held for the Consolidated Plan identified the following top needs: Improve infrastructure (e.g. sidewalks, water, sewer), Promote a trained and skilled workforce, Preserve and expand affordable housing, Mixed-Income Housing. The survey participants were also asked how they would prioritize supportive services. The top priority were seniors followed closely by veterans, youth and persons with disabilities.

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

Per the Wyoming Department of Health, 2018 Wyoming HIV Surveillance Report it was noted that between 2014 and 2018 there were 15 new cases reported in Laramie County. As of December 2018, Laramie County had 50 HIV cases and 49 AIDS cases.

Discussion:

Please see above.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

During the public meetings the attendees were asked what the top needs in Cheyenne were. The following were identified as public facility’s needs: acquisition or rehabilitation of public facilities, acquisition or rehabilitation of public facilities housing programs, assistance with alternative housing, assistance for the homeless facilities.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined by discussions with community members and non-profit organizations, as well as, the citizen survey. The CDBG funded projects for the last five years were also reviewed.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Throughout Cheyenne’s history, the community has placed a high priority on acquiring developing and improving park and recreation facilities across the city. Cheyenne also has a greenway system that provides a safe and accessible recreational corridor that connects neighborhoods and schools together. There are non-contiguous segments that need to be connected.

During the public meetings the attendees were asked what the top needs in Cheyenne were for Community Development. The following were identified as public improvement needs: Preserve and improve low-income neighborhoods, to include parks. Purchase and rehabilitate abandoned or foreclosed homes and demolish spot blights within neighborhoods. Improve roads and sidewalks and downtown development.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined by discussions with community members and non-profit organizations, as well as, PlanCheyenne Connect 2045 Transportation Update and the citizen survey. The CDBG funded projects for the last five years were also reviewed.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

During the public meetings the attendees were asked what the top needs in Cheyenne were. The following were identified as public service’s needs: The Citizen’s Survey identified the need for supportive services. The highest need identified was for seniors, then veterans, youth and persons with disabilities followed by homeless.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined by discussions with community members and non-profit organizations, as well as the citizen survey. The CDBG funded projects for the last five years were also reviewed.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This section provides information on the affordability and condition of the housing market in Cheyenne. Many of the data tables are prepopulated by HUD and use the American Community Survey (ACS) five year, 2011 to 2015. The data tables show an increase in the home value during the past decade, a 15% increase and a 24% increase in rental costs.

Per the Economic Indicators for Greater Cheyenne, 2016-2018 the average apartment and mobile home rents in Cheyenne have generally stayed fairly stable over the past five years, whereas, single-family rent has slowly increased. Rental vacancies in Cheyenne are at three percent per a 2019 Survey of Rental Properties. This makes it even more challenging for the city's lowest income renters and renters with special needs to find affordable units.

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

Introduction

This section provides an overview of the housing stock in Cheyenne and is prepopulated by HUD.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	17,585	63%
1-unit, attached structure	2,310	8%
2-4 units	3,625	13%
5-19 units	2,175	8%
20 or more units	1,260	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,040	4%
Total	27,995	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	90	1%
1 bedroom	285	2%	2,160	24%
2 bedrooms	2,575	16%	3,870	43%
3 or more bedrooms	13,165	82%	2,985	33%
Total	16,025	100%	9,105	101%

Table 28 – 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.

The largest provider of affordable housing is Cheyenne Housing Authority (CHA). CHA currently owns and operates 341 units. CHA also administers approximately 1,800 Section 8 vouchers and 158 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers.

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

Cheyenne Housing Authority is not aware of any affordable housing inventory that will be lost during the next 5 years. No Section 8 contracts will expire in the next 5 years.

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

Per the Economic Indicators for Greater Cheyenne, December 2019, there is a decline in the supply of homes available for sale, down 38.7% from two years ago, and the vacancy rate at apartment complexes remain at 1.0%. Through September 2019 new residential permits were 235 for single family, nine for manufactured homes, 16 for tri and four plex and 22 for multi-family. Per the 2018 U.S. Census Bureau annual estimates, the projected population for Cheyenne in 2018 is 63,957 which is an increase of 1,698 from the 2014 estimate of 62,259.

PlanCheyenne Connect 2045, Transportation Update forecasts that the household growth will be 44,900 to 49,200 new households by 2045. This is equivalent to approximately 380 to 540 new households annually in Cheyenne.

With the anticipated increase in population the current housing stock is not sufficient. There are also an estimated 6,099 renters in Cheyenne who are cost burdened and cannot find affordable rental units. This includes special needs residents.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The greatest housing needs in Cheyenne include:

- 1) Rental units with rents of less than \$784 per month to serve low-income renters and persons with special needs;
- 2) Rental units for all income levels to address the low 1.0 percent vacancy rate;
- 3) Accessible, affordable housing that accepts Section 8 vouchers;
- 4) Housing to serve persons who are homeless and at risk of homelessness;
- 5) Homeowner housing in need of ADA accessibility.

Discussion

Please see above.

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

Introduction

This section summarizes housing costs in Cheyenne and is prepopulated by HUD.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	158,500	182,900	15%
Median Contract Rent	555	686	24%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,825	20.1%
\$500-999	5,690	62.5%
\$1,000-1,499	1,265	13.9%
\$1,500-1,999	245	2.7%
\$2,000 or more	90	1.0%
Total	9,115	100.1%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	605	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,965	715
80% HAMFI	5,980	3,720
100% HAMFI	No Data	5,990
Total	9,550	10,425

Table 31 – 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
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No. Per the 2018 ACS the homeowner vacancy rate is estimated at .9 percent and the rental vacancy rate is estimated at 6.5 percent. This is a very low vacancy rate with only 2,547 vacant housing units out of 29,182.

Per the Housing Affordability table above, there are only 605 rental units available for families below 30 percent AMI; 2,965 rentals and 715 owner occupied units for families between 30 and 50 percent AMI.

The Cheyenne Housing Authority (CHA) has 2,207 families on their waiting list. The number of families below 30 percent AMI is 1,875 with 280 families between 30 and 50 percent AMI and 53 families between 50 and 80 percent AMI and 7 families above 80 percent AMI.

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

In Cheyenne the housing costs are increasing. The average sales price in 2017 was \$249,083, in 2018 \$261,598, and in 2019 \$276,715, for an increase of 11.1 percent within 3 years. While the costs increase the availability of units is decreasing. There were 271 units for sale in 2017, 242 units for sale in 2018, and 166 units for sale in 2019, for a decrease of 38.7 percent.

The HOME homeownership value limits for Cheyenne in 2019 was \$213,000. Per the 2019 ACS only 49.9 percent of the owner-occupied housing stock is within this affordability range. With the housing costs increasing the affordability of housing is likely to decline.

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

The average rent for an efficiency apartment is \$763.00, a 1-bedroom apartment is \$723.00, a 2-bedroom is \$852.00, a 3-bedroom is \$950.00, and a 4-bedroom is \$1,315.00 per the 2019 Survey of Rental Properties.

The average rent in Cheyenne for an efficiency and 1-bedroom apartment is higher than the Fair Market Rent in Table 32. Increasing the number of available apartments should bring the rental cost back to a Fair Market Rent.

Discussion

Note that the HAMFI refers to the area median income, adjusted for family size.

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

Introduction

This section contains an overview of the housing condition in Cheyenne, including an estimate of the number of units that contain lead-based paint hazards and are occupied by low- and moderate-income households. The tables in this section contain prepopulated data provided by HUD.

Definitions

The City of Cheyenne does not define "substandard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation."

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,835	18%	3,415	38%
With two selected Conditions	95	1%	155	2%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	15	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	13,095	82%	5,520	61%
Total	16,025	101%	9,105	101%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,675	17%	1,340	15%
1980-1999	3,055	19%	1,680	18%
1950-1979	7,755	48%	4,265	47%
Before 1950	2,535	16%	1,815	20%
Total	16,020	100%	9,100	100%

Table 34 – 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	10,290	64%	6,080	67%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,730	11%	1,180	13%

Table 35 – 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 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of owner and renter occupied housing was one of the top five needs identified by residents attending the community meetings and by residents responding to the survey. Cheyenne has a relatively old housing stock with the majority being built prior to 1980, approximately 64 percent of owner-occupied housing and 67 percent of rental housing.

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

Housing built before 1978 is considered to have some risk of lead-based paint, but housing built prior to 1940 is considered to have the highest risk. This is because after 1940, paint manufacturers voluntarily began to reduce the amount of lead they added to their paint. Lead-based paint was banned from residential use in 1978. It is difficult to determine the precise number of households at risk of lead-based paint poisoning. However, people living in substandard units or older housing, and who are low-income, are more likely to be exposed to lead-based paint than higher income households living in newer or rehabilitated older housing. The 2018 ACS estimates that 13.8 percent, or 4,038 homes in Cheyenne, was built before 1940, when lead-based paint was most common. Another 19.8 percent (5,770 units) were built between 1940 and 1960, when lead-based paint was still used, but the amount of lead in the paint was being reduced. Between 1960 and 1980, 8,388 units were built. Based on the city's overall proportion of very low-income households (earning less than \$24,999 per year), about 19.2 percent of the city's residents could occupy homes with lead-based paint.

Discussion

Please see above.

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

Introduction

The Cheyenne Housing Authority (CHA) manages the public housing within Cheyenne. There is a total of:

- Public Housing: 341 units including 75 units in Laramie,
- Housing Choice Voucher: nearly 1,800 tenant-based Vouchers throughout Wyoming,
- Project Based Contract Administration (PBCA): 51 properties with more than 2,100 Section 8 project-based Vouchers throughout Wyoming,
- Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH): 158 Vouchers in several Wyoming communities including 91 in Cheyenne,
- HUD Multifamily: 50 Section 8 project-based subsidized multi-family units,
- USDA Rural Development: a 16 unit 515/Section 8 project,
- 19 HOME funded units,
- Units managed on behalf of the Wyoming Housing Partnership,
- 7 single family homes,
- 51 properties with 2,165 rental units through the Project-Based Section 8 Program,
- Senior Programs: Nutrition, Family Caregiver, RSVP, and Resident Services,
- Welcome Home Wyoming home ownership down payment assistance program

The figures below include units outside of Cheyenne.

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			341	1,806			604	0	0
# of accessible units									

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

Table 37 – 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:

The 341 public housing units are well maintained and by utilizing the Capital Fund Program are consistently undergoing modernization activities including installation of new roofing, siding, sewer lines, tree removal, and other capital improvements.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

Please see above.

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

In addition to the answer above, the CHA participated in HUD's Energy Performance Contracting program. After an assessment of all Public Housing units to identify cost effective replacement of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and appliances, CHA identified methods to reduce energy and operating costs to tenants and CHA. CHA competitively selected Johnson Controls to perform unit upgrades under a HUD-Approved Energy Services Agreement. New energy efficient heating boilers and water heaters were installed in two multifamily properties. Energy efficient light fixtures, toilets, shower heads, faucets, appliances, and other improvements were installed in single family and multifamily Public Housing units. This work was completed by the end of calendar year 2015 and resulted in multiple improvements in the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in Public Housing. Installation of energy conservation measures resulted in lower utility bills for tenants, improved lighting, increased safety, and a more stable room temperature.

Discussion:

Please see above.

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

Introduction

This section provides an overview of the facilities and services currently available in Cheyenne to assist persons who are homeless. The data are from the Wyoming Homeless Collaborative (WHC) 2018 Homeless Point in Time Study and interviews with service providers.

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)	27	0	6	0	0
Households with Only Adults	82	0	40	5	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	8	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	15	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

The Safehouse shelter has 42 beds available for those in crisis. Staff is on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The on-call staff responds to any calls generated through the hot line, Laramie County Sheriff's Office, Cheyenne Police Department, Pine Bluffs Police Department and other partner agencies. The main office is manned by advocates that mostly assist in seeking Family Violence Protection Orders through the courts for victims of domestic violence. The shelter is staffed with advocates at the house or on call 24/7. The shelter staff assists clients in preparing for self-sufficiency by making referrals for health, mental health, and employment services.

Community Action of Laramie County, Inc. (CALC) is a leader dedicated to reducing poverty by empowering people to achieve self-sufficiency through education, advocacy, intervention, and community partnerships. CALC oversees the Crossroads Healthcare Clinic which provides accessible healthcare. Medical care can consist of exams, counseling and medication refills.

Peak Wellness Center Transitions Program assists homeless or low-income men with addictions by providing accessible, affordable and effective mental health and substance abuse services to the residents of Cheyenne and the homeless. Their services include: Substance abuse treatment; Drug addiction treatment; Alcohol addiction treatment; Drug Detox; Alcohol Detox; and Buprenorphine Services. Peak Wellness Center also offers assistance to youth and families by providing the following services; evaluation, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of mental, emotional and behavioral health issues. A clinical psychologist uses psychotherapy and other counseling skills to improve emotional and mental health.

The Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has a number of programs available for individuals looking for a job throughout the state, individuals who may be unemployed and for individuals who are currently working and need to report a workplace issue. Whether you have been laid off, disabled, unemployed, need to report a workplace issue or simply want to change career directions, the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services can help. The services offered to Wyoming's youth include: Career Exploration and Aptitude Testing, Labor Market Information, Vocational Rehabilitation, Workforce Development Training Fund Program, Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act Program, WY Quality Counts! Program. Some services that are available to Veterans are: Career Exploration and Aptitude Testing, Labor Market Information, Senior Community Service Employment Program, Social Security Disability Determination Services, Veterans Services, Vocational Rehabilitation, Workforce Development Training Fund Program, Wyoming At Work.

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.

Safehouse Services works with individuals (women, children and men) of domestic violence. They also work with veterans. See above.

Family Promise of Cheyenne assists homeless families with minor children who are living in their cars, in a trailer without heat and running water or in a motel on a night-by night basis. Family Promise works with local churches to provide beds and meals for the families.

CALC provides the Crossroads Healthcare Clinic for the homeless and transitional housing for homeless veterans along with counseling services.

COMEA House is the local homeless shelter and provides emergency shelter for men, women, and families. COMEA offers up to 5 days in the emergency dorm and provides the basic services of a warm, clean bed, breakfast and an evening meal, a hot shower, toiletry needs (hygiene products, towels, and linens), and clothing. There are beds for 50 men, 12 women, and two families. New residents will be expected to meet with a case manager during that time, who will help them find the resources in town that can also help them meet their needs. This case management session also helps new residents learn about the Journey Program and decide if they would like to be involved in the program to become self-sufficient. COMEA also has a pay-to-stay dormitory and transitional housing.

The Unaccompanied Students Initiative (USI) has one house and a twin home with 15 beds for homeless youth who are not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian. USI provides safe and stable housing for unaccompanied students by building a continuum of care and ensure all students graduate high school with their peers.

The Cheyenne VA Medical Center is committed to ending homelessness among Veterans. Their focus is threefold: Conducting coordinated outreach to proactively seek out Veterans in need of assistance. Connecting homeless and at-risk Veterans with housing solutions, health care, community employment services and other required supports. Collaborating with federal, state and local agencies; employers; housing providers, faith-based and community nonprofits; and others to expand employment and affordable housing options for Veterans exiting homelessness

The Wyoming Department of Health's HOPWA and ADAP Program provides persons living with HIV/AIDS access to comprehensive health care and other supportive services. These programs serve as the payer of last resort for persons who are uninsured, under insured, or are otherwise unable to access medical treatment. Some of the available services provided by the programs include: Primary medical care, Laboratory and diagnostic services, Dental care services, Vision care services, Case management services, Prescription medications, Mortgage and rent assistance, Utility assistance, and Transportation assistance.

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

Introduction

This section briefly summarizes the services and facilities available in Cheyenne to special needs populations.

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

The Cheyenne Housing Authority manages the low-income public housing and some senior housing in Cheyenne.

The Wyoming Department of Health's HOPWA and ADAP Program provides persons living with HIV/AIDS access to primary medical care, laboratory and diagnostic services, dental care services, vision care services, case management services, prescription medications, mortgage and rent assistance, utility assistance, and transportation assistance.

Peak Wellness Center (PWC) offers comprehensive outpatient and residential mental health and substance use disorder treatment services that address a wide variety of diagnostic conditions.

Community Action of Laramie County, Inc. (CALC) is a leader dedicated to reducing poverty. Some of CALC's programs are: Head Start which provides early education and helps to shape future generations. The Older Relative Caregiver Program provides support for families that are raising children who are not their own. Project Hope is an intense case-management module that supports a limited number of qualified individuals and/or families who meet 125% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Case-management focuses on, but is not limited to, achieving and/or maintaining housing, basic life skills, education, advocacy, conflict resolution, employment and mental/physical care. The Self-Sufficiency Program offers transitional housing. The John J. Edmonds Veterans Home Bridge Housing Program is a short-term program that offers temporary housing to low-income or homeless veterans who have been issued a housing option by the local VA or Volunteers of America.

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

Peak Wellness Center, Cheyenne VA Medical Center and Cheyenne Regional Medical Center Behavioral Health Services work with this population and can help them find supportive housing.

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)

In fiscal year 2020, Cheyenne intends to allocate \$15,500 for the elimination of barriers to the Ice and Events Center. The project includes installing ADA Handicapped Accessible doors into the building and onto the ice and installing ADA Compliant counters.

The Senior Services Activity Center will receive \$33,500 for rehabilitating their facility by replacing windows and installing indoor/outdoor LED cost efficient lighting.

Habitat for Humanity will receive \$98,250 for the acquisition of a blighted home that will be rehabilitated. This will improve a neighborhood and provide an affordable home for a low- to moderate-income veteran family.

Community Recreation and Events will receive \$237,267.00 for the removal of an old and worn playground in Pioneer Park and replacing it with a new, safer and ADA compliant playground.

Needs, Inc. will receive \$30,000 for food baskets (in FY 2018, 1,693 disabled individuals and 880 elderly individuals received food baskets) and \$15,000 for bus passes (in FY 2018 45 disabled individuals and 42 elderly individuals received bus passes).

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))

Please see above.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

An Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) was completed for Cheyenne in 2020.

See the City of Cheyenne Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for the action steps.

There is a limited supply of affordable housing, particularly for low-median income households, large families, emergency and transitional housing units, and units for persons with disabilities that can accommodate their special needs – There is a continuing need for additional housing units for all households at the lowest and median income levels, as well as larger units to accommodate families with several children. There is also a continuing need for emergency shelter space at domestic violence shelter and transitional housing for households who are able to work toward self-sufficiency. Housing that provides for the special needs of persons with disabilities are also in short supply and this demand is expected to continue to increase. Mobility is often the first disability considered; however, there are other disabilities that may require special housing, such as vision or hearing impairment, or disabilities that require specific air quality controls.

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

Introduction

Cheyenne, Wyoming, is the state's most populous municipality and is well positioned for continued economic growth and stability due to our geographic location, physical infrastructure, diverse industry base, land use vision, and sustainability and inclusiveness values.

Cheyenne is located directly north of Colorado and is well connected to the State of Wyoming through highways, interstates, and railroads, making Cheyenne an attractive location for residents and industry. Our diverse industry base is served by a well-educated population at the local level while our land use vision for redevelopment of Cheyenne provide for significant commercial and residential growth.

This section contains economic development data and information for the City of Cheyenne. The data in the tables were prepopulated by HUD.

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	155	0	11	0	-11
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	187	0	13	0	-13
Construction	198	0	14	0	-14
Education and Health Care Services	154	0	11	0	-11
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60	0	4	0	-4
Information	22	0	2	0	-2
Manufacturing	144	0	10	0	-10
Other Services	48	0	3	0	-3
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	108	0	7	0	-7
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	202	0	14	0	-14

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Transportation and Warehousing	101	0	7	0	-7
Wholesale Trade	77	0	5	0	-5
Total	1,456	0	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	32,345
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	30,475
Unemployment Rate	5.78
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	23.10
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.51

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	7,680
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,400
Service	2,875
Sales and office	7,320
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,785
Production, transportation and material moving	1,575

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	28,535	94%
30-59 Minutes	950	3%
60 or More Minutes	790	3%
Total	30,275	100%

Table 43 - 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	795	115	580

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,960	365	1,460
Some college or Associate's degree	9,845	520	2,520
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,265	145	1,205

Table 44 - 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	75	110	15	150	345
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	775	270	205	745	880
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,020	2,465	2,065	3,290	2,785
Some college, no degree	2,320	2,845	1,855	4,315	1,980
Associate's degree	375	1,055	1,105	2,160	555
Bachelor's degree	470	2,155	1,340	2,665	1,385
Graduate or professional degree	55	1,115	815	1,735	875

Table 45 - 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	24,123
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	36,251
Some college or Associate's degree	86,432
Bachelor's degree	95,456
Graduate or professional degree	164,717

Table 46 – 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?

Cheyenne's major employment sectors include Retail Trade (13 percent), Construction (13 percent), Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (12 percent) and Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction and Education and Health Care Services both at (10 percent).

Major employers, per the Economic Indicators for Greater Cheyenne include the government with an estimated 26.4 percent employees, Retail Trade with an estimated 10.8 percent, FIRE with an estimated 10.7 employees and Construction with an estimated six percent. There is also the Laramie County School District, a Community College, a major hospital and Veteran's Administration Center, several large distribution centers, and many more knowledge intensive business services firms.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The workforce and infrastructure needs of Cheyenne's business community are not dissimilar to the needs of businesses throughout Wyoming. Our business community requires a mix of low, middle and highly skilled workforce. Recent graduates, newly trained, and experienced individuals with the appropriate skills sets are in demand. A large portion of our employers are involved in knowledge-based industries that require specialized training programs, many of which can be found at local higher education institutions and K to 12, for their employees.

Generally, basic needs of the business community are being met in terms of utilities, telecommunications, transportation and real estate. Transportation infrastructure is provided by a local bus system and roadways (94 percent of the households own a car). Additionally, pedestrian and bicycle connectivity are continually being improved and planned for to increase transportation options and access. Cheyenne's business community is in need of new commercial real estate to accommodate growth of existing employers both office and industrial.

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.

On the north side, Converse Place Apartments, an affordable housing complex, that includes 72 units is under construction. It consists of 2- & 3-bedroom apartments. With this new development coming in it will affect the neighborhood school and create heavier traffic flow in the neighborhood. It is also within walking distance of shopping and dining which would potentially increase local business.

On the west side, in 2018 Microsoft began work on expanding its data center operations. The expansion added 25 permanent jobs to the data center. An Enhanced Use Lease (EUL) Infrastructure Project is moving forward. On January 8, 2020, The Wyoming Business Council approved \$400,000 for the City of Cheyenne to begin designs for the development of 75.3 acres south of Happy Jack Road. This project will increase housing and commercial activity within Cheyenne. F.E. Warren Air Force Base is one of three

bases identified for the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD) program to replace the current ICBM missile system, Minuteman III. With these projects additional workforce will be needed, and the workers will need a place to live. With new housing development also comes infrastructure upgrades.

The West Edge project is being spurred by public infrastructure investment to address stormwater flooding and quality concerns Downtown. Through the creation of public open spaces that provide stormwater amenities, the potential exists for urban residential projects to be built adjacent to these public squares or parks. This area is also anticipated to become a magnet for technology and creative company investment, leveraging the character of the District to attract new, emerging job sectors to Cheyenne. These changes will require new housing models including more rental and apartment/loft units, as well as the creation of creative places for a new generation to thrive.

Stag Arms LLC and Precious Cat, Inc. will be relocating to Cheyenne. In 2018 SkyWest Airlines brought American Eagle Flights from Cheyenne to Dallas-Ft Worth.

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

The skills and education needed by the city's prominent employers align fairly well with the educational attainment of residents in the city. According to the above data, 33 percent of residents in the city have a bachelor's or graduate degree and another 39.6 percent have an associate degree or some college. But almost 27 percent have a high school degree or less education, which limits their employment industries to low skill positions.

An examination of the educational attainment of Cheyenne's workers by age (see Educational Attainment by Age table above) suggests that workers between 45 and 65 years were more likely to finish college; and the proportion of workers without education beyond high school is growing. The educational attainment of the city's workforce is suited to serve our concentration of Professional, Technical, and Scientific industries and other knowledge intensive business services.

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.

CLIMB Wyoming provides training and job placement for low-income single mothers. CLIMB works directly with employers to ensure that their training and community needs are met. Their staff researches and identifies career opportunities in growing fields and engages and surveys businesses and industry groups within those growing fields. Then, based on the business input, CLIMB works with a community college or private training entity. A curriculum is developed that gives the single mothers the knowledge, skills, and abilities for the identified job.

The Dads Making a Difference program is a training-to-work program for low-income custodial and noncustodial fathers who are experiencing multiple barriers to self-sufficiency. The Dads Making a Difference program provides the services necessary for the participants to actively improve the quality of their own lives, as well as the lives of their children and families. Each participant is provided with job training in high growth, high demand occupations, followed by placement assistance in high paying jobs. The program participants are also provided with nationally recognized life skills training on topics such as parenting skills, healthy relationships, financial literacy, credit recovery, job seeking skills and techniques, employment retention, resource development, problem solving, and more. Individual and group counseling by a Licensed Professional Counselor is also part of the program, as well as community service and leadership activities.

Laramie County Community College (LCCC) partners with hundreds of businesses and organizations in order to identify gaps in the workforce, create programs that will alleviate those gaps and then provide training to bring employees and employers up to speed. LCCC specializes in customized workforce and professional development. They offer a number of workforce and technical training classes that can help organizations achieve performance, productivity, and profitability goals. The training can be customized to address specific demands and needs of an organization.

A.C.T. Now is a program at LCCC where students can obtain career training in some of the most in demand occupations. This program helps students receive training and earn national certifications in areas such as medical office, petroleum process technology, computer technology, and pharmacy technician.

The Wyoming Department of Workforce Services (DWS) has recently realigned into three primary areas: Workforce Standards, Policy and Communications, and Workforce Programs. The purpose of the realignment is ultimately aimed at bettering the mission of the agency, while providing a more efficient internal structure that will benefit both internal and external stakeholders. The Workforce Programs Division is responsible for the employment and social services aspects of DWS and includes One-Stop Workforce Centers, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Unemployment Insurance.

These programs are examples of the many programs in Cheyenne designed to address the workforce needs of our business community and expand employment opportunities to Cheyenne's entire workforce.

All of these training opportunities support the consolidated plan's priority need for job training and opportunities.

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

No

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.

No

Discussion

Please see above.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

According to the CPD mapping software, the highest areas where the most cost burden households are concentrated are to the north: Census Tract 10 with 63.94 percent LMI, Census Tract 9 with 30.96 percent LMI and Census Tract 14.02 . With a concentration greater than 70.15 Percent (see map legend). Census Tract 9, Block Group 2 is low-income.

According to the CPD mapping software, the highest areas with any of four severe housing problems are concentrated to the north and in the county to the south-east. Census Tract 10 with 63.94 percent LMI, Census Tract 9 with 30.96 percent LMI and Census Tract 14.02 . With a concentration greater than 72.31 percent (see map legend). Census Tract 9, Block Group 2 is low-income.

According to the CPD mapping software, the highest area with overcrowding is concentrated in Census Tract 2 with 64.96 percent LMI (see map legend). With a concentration greater than 10.84 percent. Census Tract 2 is a low-income neighborhood.

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

Cheyenne has very few minority concentrated areas. Except for persons of Hispanic descent, the populations of racial minorities are very small. Maps of the distribution of residents of African American, American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic descent were prepared and have been included in the plan. A poverty rate map was also included. Per these maps there is one Census Tract, 2, where American Indian's, African American's and Hispanic's are concentrated together. The maps also show that Census Tract 10 has a concentration of American Indian's and African American's. All other concentrated areas are scattered throughout the city. (See map legend for concentration numbers).

Low-income households are located throughout the city. Census Tract 2 has 64.96 percent LMI and Census Tract 10 has 63.94 percent LMI. These two Census Tracts have the highest concentration of low income. There are Block Groups throughout the city that have greater than 51 percent LMI.

Census Tract 2 has a poverty rate greater than 28.17 percent. Census Tracts 7, 10 and 15.02 all have a poverty rate greater than 17.64 percent.

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

Census Tract 2 has a poverty rate of 29.6 percent and the amount of housing built before 1980 is 63.69 percent and the amount built before 1949 is 16.67 percent. This area is located south of the railroad tracks, north of I-80, west of College Drive and east of I-25. There are three parks, two grade

schools located within the Census Tract and the Junior High and High schools are located less than 1-mile away.

Census Tract 9 has a poverty rate of 4.41 percent and 100 percent of the housing was built before 1980 and 32.38 percent was built before 1949. This area is just above Census Tract 10. There is a grade school, Junior High School and High School all less than 1 mile away.

Census Tract 10 has a poverty rate of 22.15 percent and 95.13 percent of the housing was built before 1980 and 67.37 percent was built before 1949. This area is on the western edge of the city. Pershing Blvd. runs to the north and 24th Street runs to the south, with I 25 on the west. There is a grade school located within the Census Tract along with a community center. The Junior and Senior High Schools are approximately 3 miles north along with a major grocery store.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Yes.

Within Census Tract 2 is the City/County Health Department and the oil refinery. There are also multiple businesses, restaurants, and the local food pantry.

Within Census Tract 9 is the Country Club, Airport Golf Course, Lions Park, Frontier Park, two lakes and Municipal Pool.

The State Capitol, a state office building, the CRMC Cancer Center, and the Laramie County School District #1 Administration Building are all located within Census Tract 10. The Board of Public Utilities relocated their main office to this area a few years ago and Cheyenne Light Fuel and Power moved their main office just to the southwest of the census tract last year.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Please see above.

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.

The City of Cheyenne partnered with The Greater Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, Cheyenne Depot Museum and Microsoft to bring a broadband solution to the community. Microsoft provided a \$150,000 strategic grant for the installation of free public broadband at the Cheyenne Depot. A committee was formed to further address the issue.

Mayor Orr, in her State of the City address in 2018, announced the creation of the committee to address broadband connectivity in Cheyenne. The memo notes CBTF's successes as well as identifying outstanding projects. Noted successes include the Governing Body's passage of a resolution adopting five of the CBTF's six recommendations. Those recommendations include (1) building a publicly-owned, open access conduit network within a discrete area as a pilot project; (2) adopting a dig-once policy; (3) passing a wireless telecommunications ordinance; (4) eliminating or lowering public right-of-way access fees; and (5) building a public WiFi system within a discrete downtown area. Since the Governing Body passed the resolution on September 10, 2018, the City passed the wireless telecommunications ordinance, lowered telecommunications right-of-way access fees by 70 percent, and built a public WiFi system in the Depot Plaza through an exemplary public-private partnership with Microsoft, Charter Spectrum, the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, and the City.

There are two outstanding CBTF projects to execute: (1) build a publicly owned, open-access conduit network within a discrete pilot project; and (2) adopt a dig-once policy. Cheyenne is experiencing an exciting revitalization in Cheyenne's West Edge and together with the Reed Avenue Corridor Project, this is a prime-time area to pilot a publicly owned, open-access conduit network. Access to fast and affordable internet is a must when we consider developing economic and educational experiences in Cheyenne.

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

Currently there are several broadband services available in Cheyenne. Spectrum with download speeds up to 100 Mbps, Century Link and EarthLink with download speeds up to 80 Mbps, and Viasat, HughesNet, and Rise Broadband with download speeds up to 25 Mbps.

The southside of Cheyenne has the same options but the speed is reduced for two of the providers. Spectrum with download speeds up to 100 Mbps, Viasat, HughesNet, and Rise Broadband

with download speeds up to 25 Mbps and Century Link and EarthLink with download speeds up to 20 Mbps.

Having more options and increased competition allows for the low-income residents of Cheyenne to be able to afford a broadband service that is adequate for their needs.

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

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

There are no increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change in the City of Cheyenne. In March of 2019 there was a bomb cyclone in Cheyenne which was worse than the normal winter weather and occasional blizzard. In the spring/summer there is also the possibility of a hailstorm.

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

With the cold weather there is a chance that the low- and moderate-income households would need to obtain better windows and insulation to make their homes more airtight. If a hailstorm does hit Cheyenne there might be the need for roofing, siding and windows to be replaced.

Per USA.com the following weather extremes events occurred within 50 miles of Cheyenne from 1950 to 2010. Blizzards – 12, cold – 3, dense fog – 1, drought – 3, flood – 42, hail – 1,129, heavy snow – 8, strong wind – 45, thunderstorm winds – 293, wildfire – 1 and winter storm – 7. There was also a total of 17 historical tornado events that had a magnitude of 2 or above.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

This section contains the Strategic Plan for Housing and Community Development that will guide the City of Cheyenne's allocation of CDBG funding during the 2020 through 2024 planning period.

The city's goals for the 2020 to 2024 period focus on continuing neighborhood revitalization efforts, providing affordable housing and assisting low income, homeless and special needs residents with supportive services.

These goals primarily focus on helping residents maintain and improve their quality of life in Cheyenne. To this end, Cheyenne will continue to build on successful projects and programs that meet the needs of low- and moderate-income residents. Projects selected for funding in the five-year period will be managed as efficiently as possible in order to address a wide range of issues that exist in Cheyenne.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City of Cheyenne
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

The Target Area for Cheyenne's CDBG allocation encompasses the entire City. There is not one specific area within the City that we will focus on. The CDBG funding will be dispersed throughout.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children 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
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Cheyenne
	Associated Goals	Provide safe, decent affordable housing
	Description	Provide homeowner rehabilitation for low-income homeowners. 35 household housing units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Preserving the current housing stock is a very high need in Cheyenne. This prevents more slum and blight areas from occurring.
	2	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		Low
Population		Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents

	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Cheyenne
	Associated Goals	Provide safe, decent affordable housing
	Description	Provide funding for down payment and closing costs to first-time homebuyers. Assist two households
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City of Cheyenne has managed the Cheyenne Homeowners Opportunities Program (CHOP) for many years. We wish to keep the program available for prospective applicants but unfortunately we have not had many applicants. It is identified as low priority due to the minimum number of applicants applying for the program.
3	Priority Need Name	Supportive Services for Low-income & Special Needs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth 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 Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Cheyenne
	Associated Goals	Promote self-sufficiency through service provision
	Description	<p>To provide supportive services (public services) to low-income individuals within the city of Cheyenne. To include assistance for special needs individuals. i.e. free bus tokens, food, training, medical etc. Assist 10,000 persons with public service activities other than low/moderate income housing.</p> <p>To provide supportive services to 20 households with public service activities for low/moderate income housing benefit.</p> <p>To provide Homelessness Prevention to 50 persons.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public Service activities are high priority. If individuals do not have funding for transportation, food, medical, etc. they do not prosper.
4	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High

<p>Population</p>	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth 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 Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development</p>
<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	<p>City of Cheyenne</p>
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>Public Facilities Assistance</p>

	Description	<p>Provide assistance for public facilities throughout the City of Cheyenne. To include acquisition and rehabilitation.</p> <p>Assist 2,000 persons with public facilities activities other than low/moderate income housing benefit.</p> <p>Assist 100 households/facilities with public facilities activities for low/moderate income housing benefit.</p> <p>Assist 45 households with alternative housing.</p> <p>Assist 500 persons with homeless facility assistance.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Providing for public facilities assistance is a high need within the city of Cheyenne. There are older buildings that non-profits are purchasing or currently working in that need improvements. This will provide safe environments for the low-income residents to gain assistance.</p>
5	Priority Need Name	Job Training and Opportunities
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth 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 Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Cheyenne
	Associated Goals	Job Training and opportunities
	Description	Provide job training to low-income individuals. Also provide job opportunities for low-income individuals. Assist 60 persons with public service activities other than low/moderate income housing benefit. Assist three individuals with jobs creation/retention.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Training / providing low-income individuals better jobs is a high priority in Cheyenne.
6	Priority Need Name	Neighborhood Improvements or Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Cheyenne
	Associated Goals	Preserve and improve low-income neighborhoods
	Description	To provide infrastructure improvements for low-income neighborhoods. Assist 4,500 individuals with public facilities or infrastructure activities other than low/moderate income housing benefit. Provide for the purchase and rehabilitation of housing. Purchase and rehabilitate two condemned or foreclosed homes. Provide slum/spot blight (Demolition) assistance. Provide for the removal of two buildings that are hazardous. Provide assistance to two additional buildings.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Providing neighborhood improvements is a high priority for the City of Cheyenne.
7	Priority Need Name	Program Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Cheyenne

Associated Goals	Program Administration
Description	To provide program administration for the CDBG Entitlement Allocation.
Basis for Relative Priority	Administering the program is a need so therefore a high priority.

Narrative (Optional)

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)	
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	
New Unit Production	There is a lack of housing in Cheyenne. Unfortunately, this is not an eligible activity for CDBG funding. CDBG funding can be utilized for infrastructure for public facilities. i.e. Shelters for victims of domestic violence, shelters and transitional facilities, housing for the homeless, and halfway houses for runaway children. Cheyenne will continue to support this need.
Rehabilitation	The need for housing rehabilitation, as well as neighborhood revitalization, was mentioned often in the community meetings and in the surveys conducted for the Consolidated Plan. Market characteristics also support housing rehabilitation and preservation of existing housing. The City has older housing stock and continued maintenance of residential housing is essential for the city. In addition, as an older community, the city has a large senior population, many of whom live on fixed incomes. It is challenging in this economic environment for seniors and lower income households to find money or obtain loans to make needed repairs to their homes. It is for these reasons that Cheyenne will continue to make housing rehabilitation and preservation of homes a high priority in this five-year Consolidated Planning period.
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>First time homebuyer assistance is a low priority but there is still a need. It is difficult for low-income individuals and families to purchase a home and any assistance that they can receive is welcome. Also acquiring housing for the homeless and other special populations is a need. Having a more stable housing situation, other than a shelter, will help end homelessness. Even though the above activities have a low priority they are still needs in Cheyenne.</p> <p>The preservation of housing is mentioned above.</p>

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

For Fiscal Year 2020 the City of Cheyenne CDBG allocation is \$470,718. Recaptured funding will be available in 2020 but might not be available for the remaining 4 years.

Amendment: CDBG-CV funding was made available through the CARES Act. It is not anticipated that any further funding will be made available.

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	470,718	0	292,942	763,660	1,882,872	

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 - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	465,901	0	0	465,901	0	Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act CDBG-CV

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

CDBG funding does not have a matching requirement and is not being used to match any funding sources in Cheyenne. Even so, some local nonprofit agencies do provide leveraged dollars for the projects that they receive CDBG funding for. These leveraged dollars are identified with the specific projects.

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

There is no publicly owned land or property within Cheyenne that will be used to address the needs of the Consolidated Plan.

Discussion

Please see above.

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
CHEYENNE	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Cheyenne has a small number of housing providers who work together cooperatively. The City administers the CDBG funding; Single Family Rehabilitation and Cheyenne Homebuyers Opportunity Program. The Cheyenne Housing Authority is the city's largest provider of affordable rental housing.

Gaps in the delivery system are not related to institutional delivery as much as lack of funds to support needed programs and staff.

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		X
Rental Assistance	X		X
Utilities Assistance	X		X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X

Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		X
Child Care	X		X
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X		X
Transportation	X	X	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)

Services that are available for homeless prevention are provided by:

The Salvation Army has a homeless prevention program, when they have the funding, that provides for mortgage, rental and utilities assistance. They also offer counseling for their clients.

Legal Aid of Wyoming and Legal Aid offer legal assistance to low-income individuals. There is also a free walk in clinic for legal assistance, offered approximately once a month.

Services that are available for street outreach services are provided by:

Cheyenne Police Department works with the non-profit agencies in Cheyenne.

CALC Crossroads Healthcare Clinic has a mobile clinic that is available for the homeless. They also provide counseling for their clients.

Several agencies provide street outreach to try and connect with the unsheltered homeless population.

Supportive services are provided by:

Peak Wellness Transitions and Alcohol Receiving Center provides treatment for substance abuse and addictions. The comprehensive services include residential and outpatient treatment options, long-term aftercare and special support for families.

CALC provides early education in their Head Start Program. Wyoming Department of Health offers an early intervention and education program.

Climb Wyoming and Dads Making a Difference Programs provide employment training. Part of the employment training includes counseling and assistance with job placement.

CALC Crossroads Healthcare Clinic provides medical care that can consist of exams, counseling and medication refills. There are also several clinics in Cheyenne that provide assistance on a sliding fee scale. Cheyenne Regional Medical Center is also available for emergency care.

The Wyoming Department of Health's HOPWA and ADAP Program provides persons living with HIV/AIDS access to comprehensive health care and other supportive services. These programs serve as the payer of last resort for persons who are uninsured, under insured, or are otherwise unable to access medical treatment. Some of the available services provided by the programs include: Primary medical care, Laboratory and diagnostic services, Dental care services, Vision care services, Case management services, Prescription medications, Mortgage and rent assistance, Utility assistance, and Transportation assistance.

Peak Wellness Center offers life skills training through their Life Assistance Services Program and also offer mental health counseling.

The Wyoming Department of Health's Communicable Disease Treatment Program provides persons living with HIV/AIDS access to comprehensive health care and other supportive services such as: HIV medical care, laboratory and diagnostic services, medications, dental and vision care, mental health and substance abuse treatment, nutritional services and case management. Assistance with insurance, transportation, rent, utilities and mortgage.

Needs, Inc. provides free bus passes for residents and homeless of Cheyenne. COMEA, Inc. offers their clients bus passes, taxi vouchers and gas cards. Other agencies also provide transportation for their clients.

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

The strengths are mentioned above. There are some gaps in the service.

There is not enough Affordable Housing. Agencies also have limited funds and cannot assist all of the requests that they receive.

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

Cheyenne will continue to explore ways to increase funding dedicated to service provision and encourage developers to allow affordable housing within their developments.

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	Preserve and improve low-income neighborhoods	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Cheyenne	Neighborhood Improvements or Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,020,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4500 Persons Assisted Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2 Household Housing Unit Buildings Demolished: 2 Buildings Other: 2 Other
2	Provide safe, decent affordable housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City of Cheyenne	Housing Rehabilitation First Time Homebuyer Assistance	CDBG: \$36,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 35 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 2 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Promote self-sufficiency through service provision	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Cheyenne	Supportive Services for Low-income & Special Needs	CDBG: \$300,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10000 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 50 Persons Assisted
4	Job Training and opportunities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Cheyenne	Job Training and Opportunities	CDBG: \$25,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 60 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 3 Jobs

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Public Facilities Assistance	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Cheyenne	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$790,532	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 500 Persons Assisted Other: 45 Other
6	Program Administration	2020	2024	Program Administration	City of Cheyenne	Program Administration	CDBG: \$475,000	Other: 5 Other

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Preserve and improve low-income neighborhoods
	Goal Description	To provide infrastructure and rehabilitation for low-income neighborhoods. To also identify spot blight and either demolish the house/building or purchase and rehabilitate the house to get it back into the housing stock. To provide assistance for two other buildings as needed.
2	Goal Name	Provide safe, decent affordable housing
	Goal Description	To provide homeowner rehabilitation. To provide down payment and closing cost for first-time homebuyers.
3	Goal Name	Promote self-sufficiency through service provision
	Goal Description	To provide public service to service providers for low - moderate income residents of Cheyenne. To include non-housing, housing and homelessness prevention assistance.
4	Goal Name	Job Training and opportunities
	Goal Description	Provide for training of low-income individuals. Provide qualified applicants with funding for creating job opportunities for low-income individuals.
5	Goal Name	Public Facilities Assistance
	Goal Description	To assist public facilities with acquisition or rehabilitation assistance for housing or facilities. To assist with alternative housing and to assist with homeless facilities.
6	Goal Name	Program Administration
	Goal Description	To provide program administration for the CDBG Entitlement Allocation.

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)

It is estimated that 35 homeowners will receive rehabilitation, 2 first-time homebuyers will receive down payment and closing cost assistance, 2 spot blight properties will be demolished making room for new construction opportunities, 2 foreclosed or abandoned homes will be purchased and rehabilitated, and 45 alternative housing units will be assisted. All of the above units will be to assist low-income families or the homeless.

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)

The Cheyenne Housing Authority (CHA) has 1,592 families on their waiting list. There are 468 families with disabilities. One of their strategies for addressing elderly needs is to encourage the development of affordable elderly designated properties. Some of their strategies for addressing the needs of families with disabilities is: carry out the modifications needed in public housing based on the Section 504 Needs Assessment for Public Housing; affirmatively market to local nonprofit agencies that assist families with disabilities; and encourage the development of affordable disabled designated/accessible properties.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The CHA has a Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program that helps the participants become self-sufficient. They also conduct activities to affirmatively further fair housing by counseling Section 8 tenants as to the location of units outside of areas of poverty and assist them with locating those units. Please see AP 60 for additional information.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

The CHA is not a troubled public housing agency.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

An Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) was completed for Cheyenne in 2020.

See the City of Cheyenne Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for the action steps.

There is a limited supply of affordable housing, particularly for low-median income households, large families, emergency and transitional housing units, and units for persons with disabilities that can accommodate their special needs – There is a continuing need for additional housing units for all households at the lowest and median income levels, as well as larger units to accommodate families with several children. There is also a continuing need for emergency shelter space at domestic violence shelter and transitional housing for households who are able to work toward self-sufficiency. Housing that provides for the special needs of persons with disabilities are also in short supply and this demand is expected to continue to increase. Mobility is often the first disability considered; however, there are other disabilities that may require special housing, such as vision or hearing impairment, or disabilities that require specific air quality controls.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The 2020 AI contained recommended actions for the City of Cheyenne. The H&CD Office along with the Planning and Development Office will promote and encourage the development of affordable housing by directing grants and subsidies to developments that propose to serve these populations. The Planning Office will continue to promote a mix of housing unit types in all neighborhoods and new developments for residents of all economic levels, in locations where alternative transportation modes are available. The H&CD Office will continue to assist in the provision of services for the homeless, including emergency shelter space and transitional housing, as well as supportive services, by directing grants to the agencies that provide these services. The Planning and Development Office will also work with developers to ensure compliance with ADA and FHA accessibility requirements in newly constructed housing.

The H&CD Office, the Cheyenne Housing Authority and other agencies will continue to distribute information about housing rehabilitation programs, as well as down payment assistance, and other area sources of funding to encourage home ownership for households that are able to qualify for and maintain ownership.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Cheyenne will continue to direct resources to strategies that help to address the homeless. The 2018 Point in Time (PIT) Count showed that there were 36 unsheltered homeless individuals in Laramie County.

The Cheyenne Housing Authority has a Family Self Sufficiency Program that helps their participants build an escrow savings account that can be used to purchase a home of their own. Participants are offered a variety of tools to get ahead, the opportunity to learn new skills and/or enhance old ones and raise their ability to gain economic self-sufficiency. The FSS Program is available to all participants receiving Section 8 rental assistance or Public Housing through CHA and live in Laramie County or Albany County.

The City of Cheyenne is also a member of the Wyoming Homeless Collaborative (WHC). The WHC organizes a PIT Homeless Count for the State of Wyoming. The purpose of the annual PIT is to count the number of homeless individuals on one day of the year and to educate citizens about the presence of homelessness within their own communities. Cheyenne staff is a member. The staff is also a member of the Laramie County Community Partnership Housing Action Team who meets monthly and is going to partner with WHC to identify homeless issues within the region.

The COMEA House is the local homeless shelter and provides emergency shelter for men, women, and families. COMEA offers up to 5 days in the emergency dorm and provides the basic services of a warm, clean bed, breakfast and an evening meal, a hot shower, toiletry needs (hygiene products, towels, and linens), and clothing. There are beds for 50 men, 12 women, and two families. New residents will be expected to meet with a case manager during that time, who will help them find the resources in town that can also help them meet their needs. This case management session also helps new residents learn about the Journey Program and decide if they would like to be involved in the program to become self-sufficient.

Family Promise of Cheyenne assists homeless families with minor children. Family Promise of Cheyenne is the sole family only shelter in Laramie County and has partnered with local faith communities to provide shelter since 2001. They assist Families living in their cars, in a trailer without heat and running water or in a motel on a night-by night basis.

About one-third of Wyoming's homeless families are living in Cheyenne. 1 in every 4 homeless persons in Wyoming is a minor. In Laramie County, every year, there are more than 200 homeless children in the school system. Homeless families with children in Laramie County continue to be a disturbing reality.

Family Promise of Cheyenne partners with numerous faith-based communities as well as Peak Wellness Center, Dads Making a Difference, Climb Wyoming, the Laramie County School Districts, and

many other organizations and individuals in the community in order to serve families with children in need.

The Wyoming Coalition for the Homeless (WCH) is an all-volunteer nonprofit organization working for and with the homeless in Cheyenne. WCH is a day center where the homeless have a place to stay during the day. There is a shower and laundry facility where the homeless who are camping out or traveling through can take a shower during the day and do their laundry. WCH works with COMEA House, Salvation Army, Community Action, Needs, and St. Joseph's Catholic Church Pantry to try and provide needed services for the homeless.

Additional information below.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

COMEA programs.

The Pre-Journey Program is open to men and women who need special assistance in preparing to enter the work force and lasts up to 45 days. With help from a caseworker, guests of this program will seek and accept medical assistance, will follow a medical case plan and will work to improve their situation to employability. Those who are unable or unwilling to stabilize within that time must find an alternative placement.

The Journey 1 program is available to anyone staying at the shelter, up to 30 days and has shown a strong desire to escape homelessness. They are given a period of 30 days to find employment 32+ hours per week (16+ hours per week for those on disability benefits) for a legitimate employer (no under-the table cash jobs). The program participants are also expected to commit 3 hours per week to volunteer work and one extra hour on self-improvement or community service.

Journey 2 is for those who have found a job and are working towards becoming independent, up to 30 days. The residents in Journey 2 are expected to work with their caseworkers on a long-term case plan, which includes establishing a savings account, paying off debts, developing good credit, and developing positive relationships. If residents in either Journey program fail to meet the program expectations, they will be asked to leave and cannot return for 30 days.

The Pay-to-Stay Program is designed to be the next step for those who complete the Journey Program by maintaining employment and meeting the goals established by their caseworkers. P2S residents pay \$200 per month for a semi-private living cubicle. Residents may stay in the P2S Program for up to 120 days. They are expected to meet weekly with their case manager. After completing their

stay in this program, they should have the skills and plans necessary to maintain independent housing and employment without the continued services from the CCRC.

The Transitional Living Program serves those with circumstances that make independent living exceptionally difficult, including people struggling with mental/physical disabilities, substance abuse, those recently released from prison, and any others who struggle with self-sufficiency. TLP Residents pay a percentage of their monthly income to rent a studio apartment. They work with a case manager who helps them prepare for independent living and to develop a plan to keep them from returning to homelessness. Residents in this program may have rental periods ranging from 6 to 24 months.

They provide limited gas vouchers for people passing through Cheyenne and cannot afford gas to continue to their final destination. Additionally, non-residents may receive limited resources from COMEA such as bus vouchers for people who are stranded or limited food boxes for non-residents who are struggling to pay for groceries.

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.

All of the above agencies have caseworkers who meet regularly with their clients to help them become independent.

CALC manages the Crossroads Healthcare Clinic who can provide exams, counseling and medication refills. The Self-Sufficiency Program offers transitional housing which consists of 18 single occupancy apartments, four 3-bedroom family apartments and two homes. The John J. Edmonds Veterans Home Bridge Housing Program is a short-term (90 days or less) program that offers temporary housing to low-income or homeless veterans who have been issued a housing option by the local VA or Volunteers of America. The eight beds are constantly filled as the veteran's transition from the program into permanent housing in the community.

Unaccompanied Students Initiative (USI) works with unaccompanied homeless youth while not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian. These youth live in a variety of unsafe, temporary situations, including cars, parks, the homes of other people, shelters, and motels. USI provides safe and stable housing for unaccompanied students by building a continuum of care and ensure all students graduate high school with their peers.

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

Please see above.

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

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

Cheyenne will continue to evaluate lead hazards and build lead mitigation and reduction efforts into existing housing programs, such as housing rehabilitation. Cheyenne will also continue to provide lead testing for nonprofit agencies that perform housing rehabilitation.

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

Over 50 percent of the city's housing stock was built prior to 1980; as such, the risk of poisoning is higher than in communities with newer housing stock. Integrating lead paint hazard identification and mitigation into existing programs is the most efficient and effective strategy to mitigate hazards, given budget constraints and limited HUD block grant funding.

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

The Sub Grantee Procedures state the lead-based paint requirements for any rehabilitation project. If the property is older than 1978 a lead-based paint test needs to be done, a lead report submitted, a copy of "Renovate Right" given to the homeowner, a lead certified contractor utilized and a copy of the contractor's certification, or EPA certificate number and expiration date provided. Lead wipe test results need to be submitted to show clearance. The Hand Program, homeowner rehabilitation, has the same requirements.

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

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

Poverty reduction efforts are challenging in the current economic climate, where poverty levels have risen in most communities. In 2012 the number of people living in poverty in Cheyenne was 6,617 or 11.3 percent. Child poverty in 2012 was at 16.7 percent and Seniors were at 5 percent. In 2018 the number of people living in poverty in Cheyenne was 6,677 or 10.7 percent. In 2018 child poverty decreased to 12.5 percent and Seniors, 65-years and over increased to 9.6 percent poverty. In this difficult economic climate, keeping families out of poverty is a critical element of an anti-poverty strategy. The City of Cheyenne's efforts focus on providing access to affordable, stable housing and providing supportive services to individuals and families. For example, the Head Start program provides access to affordable childcare so families may work. Dad's Making a Difference and CLIMB Wyoming both work with parents to provide job training so parents can obtain better paying jobs to help bring their families out of poverty and the Cheyenne Housing Authority provides low-income housing.

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

Maintaining and expanding affordable housing opportunities for Cheyenne residents is at the core of the city's anti-poverty plan. During the 2020 to 2024 Consolidated Planning period, the city will continue to focus on the preservation of safe, quality, affordable homeownership units. Also, to provide public service assistance to low-income individuals in the form of bus passes, food baskets, job training, homeless prevention assistance etc.

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

The City of Cheyenne is committed to taking all appropriate steps, as outlined by HUD, to ensure compliance with applicable laws, procedures and eligibility requirements. All CDBG funds are disbursed by the City's Finance Department. Each month expenses are drawn down utilizing IDIS, as well as to report program performance. Cheyenne's CDBG program manager regularly monitors all CDBG projects for regulatory compliance. Monitoring occurs in many different forms to include desk monitoring, phone and e-mail monitoring, and on-site visits, which are outlined in the Sub Grantee Procedures.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

For Fiscal Year 2020 the City of Cheyenne CDBG allocation is \$470,718. Recaptured funding will be available in 2020 but might not be available for the remaining 4 years.

Amendment: CDBG-CV funding was made available through the CARES Act. It is not anticipated that any further funding will be made available.

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	470,718	0	292,942	763,660	1,882,872	

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 - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	465,901	0	0	465,901	0	Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act CDBG-CV

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

CDBG funding does not have a matching requirement and is not being used to match any funding sources in Cheyenne. Even so, some local nonprofit agencies do provide leveraged dollars for the projects that they receive CDBG funding for. These leveraged dollars are identified with the specific projects.

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

There is no publicly owned land or property within Cheyenne that will be used to address the needs of the Consolidated Plan.

Discussion

Please see above.

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	Preserve and improve low-income neighborhoods	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Cheyenne	Neighborhood Improvements or Infrastructure	CDBG: \$333,750	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4500 Persons Assisted Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit Buildings Demolished: 2 Buildings Other: 2 Other
3	Promote self-sufficiency through service provision	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Cheyenne	Supportive Services for Low-income & Special Needs	CDBG: \$61,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10000 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 50 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Job Training and opportunities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Cheyenne	Job Training and Opportunities	CDBG: \$4,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 60 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 3 Jobs
5	Public Facilities Assistance	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Cheyenne	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$270,767	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 500 Persons Assisted Other: 45 Other
6	Program Administration	2020	2024	Program Administration	City of Cheyenne	Program Administration	CDBG: \$94,143	Other: 5 Other

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Preserve and improve low-income neighborhoods
	Goal Description	To provide infrastructure and rehabilitation for low-income neighborhoods. To also identify spot blight and either demolish the house/building or purchase and rehabilitate the house to get it back into the housing stock. To provide assistance for two other buildings as needed.
3	Goal Name	Promote self-sufficiency through service provision
	Goal Description	To provide public service to service providers for low - moderate income residents of Cheyenne. To include non-housing, housing and homelessness prevention assistance.
4	Goal Name	Job Training and opportunities
	Goal Description	Provide for training of low-income individuals. Provide qualified applicants with funding for creating job opportunities for low-income individuals.
5	Goal Name	Public Facilities Assistance
	Goal Description	To assist public facilities with acquisition or rehabilitation assistance for housing or facilities. To assist with alternative housing and to assist with homeless facilities.
6	Goal Name	Program Administration
	Goal Description	To provide program administration for the CDBG Entitlement Allocation.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Below is a summary of the eligible projects that will take place during the program year that address the City's priority needs. Specific objectives are detailed in the individual project descriptions below. Accomplishments of each project will be recorded in a quantitative manner that measures productivity by addressing the following categories:

Objectives

1. Creating Suitable Living Environments
2. Providing Decent Affordable Housing
3. Creating Economic Opportunities

Outcomes

1. Availability/Accessibility
2. Affordability
3. Sustainability

Projects

#	Project Name
1	COMEA, Inc. ID Replacement and Transportation Assistance
2	Needs Inc., Bus Passes and Crisis Food Assistance
3	Laramie County Community College Scholarships
4	Cheyenne Ice and Events, Fully Accessible Comm. Facility
5	City of Cheyenne, Pioneer Park Playground
6	Family Promise - Envision Center
7	Habitat for Humanity - Home Rehabilitation
8	Senior Services - Money Saving Improvements Project
9	Program Administration
10	Climb Wyoming – Health Care Job Training
11	Family Promise – Homeless Prevention
12	Family Promise – Shelter
13	COMEA – Security Measures
14	Public Facility Construction/Rehabilitation
15	CDBG-CV Program Administration

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The allocation of funds is closely aligned with the housing and community development needs identified by the stakeholders and citizens who participated in the development of the Consolidated Plan. The primary obstacle to addressing underserved needs is lack of funds. The cost of needed improvements to the city far exceeds the city's five-year allocation of HUD block grant funds. The City also faces budgetary constraints associated with the economic downturn.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	COMEA, Inc. ID Replacement and Transportation Assistance
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Promote self-sufficiency through service provision
	Needs Addressed	Supportive Services for Low-income & Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$16,000
	Description	These programs will provide for the replacement of birth certificates and state issued identification and for transportation assistance to include gas vouchers and taxi vouchers for homeless individuals.
	Target Date	6/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that 100 homeless individuals will receive identification replacement and 200 will receive transportation assistance.
	Location Description	COMEA Inc., 1504 Stinson Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82001
	Planned Activities	This activity will provide for homeless individuals to receive replacement identification and either gas vouchers or taxi vouchers.
2	Project Name	Needs Inc., Bus Passes and Crisis Food Assistance
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Promote self-sufficiency through service provision
	Needs Addressed	Supportive Services for Low-income & Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$45,000
	Description	To provide free bus tokens and crisis food assistance to very low, low, and moderate-income residents of Cheyenne.
	Target Date	6/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that 300 individuals will receive bus passes and approximately 2,000 individuals will receive crisis food assistance
	Location Description	Needs. Inc. 900 Central Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82007
	Planned Activities	This activity will provide free bus passes and food boxes to low-income individuals.

3	Project Name	Laramie County Community College Scholarships
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Job Training and opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Job Training and Opportunities
	Funding	CDBG: \$4,000
	Description	To provide scholarship assistance to low-income students attending LCCC.
	Target Date	6/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that four students will receive assistance.
	Location Description	Applications will be taken at H&CD Office, 2101 O'Neil Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82001.
Planned Activities	This project will provide for student tuition, fees and books.	
4	Project Name	Cheyenne Ice and Events, Fully Accessible Comm. Facility
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,500
	Description	To provide for the removal of architectural barriers.
	Target Date	9/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This is an area benefit and will benefit those who have a mental or physical disability. Approximately 2,000.
	Location Description	Ice & Events Center, 1530 W. Lincolnway, Cheyenne, WY 82001
Planned Activities	To provide for the replacement and installation of ADA Handicapped Accessible doors for the closest entrance to the facility. Also, doors to the ice rink and snack bars and condiment bars will be brought up to ADA Code.	
	Project Name	City of Cheyenne, Pioneer Park Playground

5	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Preserve and improve low-income neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Improvements or Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$220,000
	Description	To provide for the replacement of an old and worn playground and replacing it with anew, safer and ADA compliant playground.
	Target Date	9/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This is an area benefit and the low-income neighborhood will benefit. Census Tract 10 has 3,270 individuals and Block Group 1 has 1,345 individuals.
	Location Description	Pioneer Park, 1331 Talbot Court, Cheyenne, WY 82001
	Planned Activities	To provide for the removal of an old worn playground within a low- and moderate-income neighborhood and installing a new, safer and ADA compliant playground.
6	Project Name	Family Promise - Envision Center
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$237,267
	Description	To provide for the acquisition of a facility to be used as a family shelter and an envision center.
	Target Date	9/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 500 low-income individuals will be assisted.
	Location Description	To be determined
Planned Activities	This project will provide for the acquisition of a facility.	
7	Project Name	Habitat for Humanity - Home Rehabilitation
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Preserve and improve low-income neighborhoods

	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Improvements or Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$98,250
	Description	To provide for the acquisition of property within the City of Cheyenne.
	Target Date	9/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	One low-income veteran family will benefit.
	Location Description	To be determined
	Planned Activities	To acquire a property, assess the rehabilitation needs, make repairs and provide the home to a veteran.
8	Project Name	Senior Services - Money Saving Improvements Project
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$33,500
	Description	To provide for the rehabilitation of the senior center.
	Target Date	9/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that 925 seniors will benefit from this project.
	Location Description	Senior Center, 2101 Thomes Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82001
Planned Activities	To provide for facility rehabilitation to include: replace all exterior windows and install indoor and outdoor LED cost efficient lighting.	
9	Project Name	Program Administration
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Program Administration
	Needs Addressed	Program Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$94,143

	Description	Provide program administration for the City of Cheyenne CDBG Entitlement funds.
	Target Date	6/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	City of Cheyenne, 2101 O'Neil Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82001
	Planned Activities	To provide for the program administration of the City of Cheyenne CDBG Entitlement funds.
	CDBG-CV	
10	Project Name	Climb Wyoming, Health Care Job Training for Low-Income City of Cheyenne Residents
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Job Training and Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Provide for training of low-income individuals.
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$20,000
	Description	To provide health care job training and placement for low-income single mothers.
	Target Date	9/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that 15 City of Cheyenne low-income single mother families will benefit from this project.
	Location Description	Climb Wyoming, 123 East 17 th Street, Cheyenne, WY 82001
	Planned Activities	To provide training with potential components including CNA licensure, medical terminology, electronic medical recordkeeping, office skills, professionalism, resume building, and more.
11	Project Name	Family Promise Beyond Shelter – Homeless Prevention, Diversion and Rapid Rehousing
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Promote self-sufficiency through service provision

	Needs Addressed	Supportive services for low-income and special needs
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$25,000
	Description	To provide rent, utility, and deposit assistance to prevent families from losing their home or rapidly removing them from homelessness to housing.
	Target Date	9/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that 75 families will benefit from this project.
	Location Description	Family Promise, 2950 Spruce Drive, Cheyenne, WY 82001
	Planned Activities	To provide rent, utility, and deposit assistance.
12	Project Name	Family Promise Shelter
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Promote self-sufficiency through service provision
	Needs Addressed	Supportive services for low-income and special needs
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$21,600
	Description	To provide assistance to shelter homeless families in motels.
	Target Date	9/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that 25 homeless families will benefit from this project.
	Location Description	Family Promise, 2950 Spruce Drive, Cheyenne, WY 82001
	Planned Activities	To provide housing in motels for homeless families.
13	Project Name	COME House - Shelter Security Measures
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$10,000

	Description	To provide improved security measures to address direct concerns related to COVID-19.
	Target Date	9/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that 300 homeless individuals will benefit from this project.
	Location Description	COME A House, 1504 Stinson Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82001
	Planned Activities	To provide for the installation of an electronic security door and video intercom system for the main entrance. The electronic security door will prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the facility and potentially contaminating the residents or staff with COVID and will assist with noise attenuation for the facility.
14	Project Name	Public Facility Construction/Rehabilitation
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$339,025
	Description	To provide for the construction/rehabilitation of a public facility to address social distancing.
	Target Date	9/15/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is anticipated that approximately 100 individuals will benefit from this project.
	Location Description	2101 O'Neil Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82001
	Planned Activities	To provide for the construction/rehabilitation of a public facility to address social distancing due to COVID-19.
15	Project Name	Program Administration
	Target Area	City of Cheyenne
	Goals Supported	Program Administration
	Needs Addressed	Program Administration

Funding	CDBG-CV: \$50,279
Description	Provide program administration for the City of Cheyenne CDBG-CV Entitlement funds.
Target Date	6/15/2021
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
Location Description	City of Cheyenne, 2101 O'Neil Avenue, Cheyenne, WY 82001
Planned Activities	To provide for the program administration of the City of Cheyenne CDBG-CV Entitlement funds.

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

The geographic area of the jurisdiction is the City of Cheyenne. Approximately 63 percent of the offices are located within Census Tract 7, with 29 percent of the funding identified to be spent within Census Tract 10 and 9 percent within Census Tract 7. The remainder of the funding will be spread throughout the City of Cheyenne for low to moderate income households and persons. Note: two properties have not been identified.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City of Cheyenne	100

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The Housing & Community Development Advisory Council's priorities are to serve the low to moderate income population. The grant recipients have to demonstrate that their clients are low to moderate income city residents. The majority of their clients live in Census Tracts 2, 3, 7, and 10, which are the City of Cheyenne's low-income neighborhoods. It is estimated that approximately 90 percent of our grant allocation will be dedicated to these low-income neighborhoods.

Discussion

The following grants have been recommended for funding and are located within the identified

Census Tract.

COMEA, Inc. \$16,000. Their main office is located in Census Tract 7, Block 1. All of their assistance will be given to low to moderate income homeless residents of Cheyenne.

Needs, Inc. \$45,000. Their main office is located in Census Tract 2, Block 2. All of their assistance will be given to low to moderate income residents of Cheyenne. Their clients are scattered throughout Cheyenne.

H&CD Office Scholarship Assistance \$4,000. Their main office is located in Census Tract 7, Block 1. Their clients are scattered throughout Cheyenne.

Cheyenne Ice and Events Center \$15,500. They are located in Census Tract 7, Block 1. The project is for barrier removal and their clients are scattered throughout Cheyenne.

City of Cheyenne Pioneer Park \$220,000. The park is located in Census Tract 10, Block 1.

Family Promise \$237,267. Their main office is located in Census Tract 6, Block 3. They have not yet identified the property they will purchase .

Habitat for Humanity \$98,250. Their main office is located in Census Tract 7, Block 1. They have not yet identified the property they will purchase.

Cheyenne Housing Authority Senior Services \$33,500. Their activity center is located in Census Tract 7, Block 1. They assist low to moderate income seniors scattered throughout Cheyenne.

The City of Cheyenne is 38.1 percent low to moderate income per the 2000 Census Tract and Block Percentages for Low/Moderate.

Census Tract 2 64.96 percent

Block 2 62.05 percent

Census Tract 6 45.82 percent

Block 3 36.18 percent

Census Tract 7 46.35 percent

Block 1 65.75 percent

Census Tract 10 63.94 percent

Block 1 77.7 percent

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Affordable housing is a continuing need in Cheyenne. In past years it has been a struggle to find developers who are willing to provide new affordable housing units within the city. Even so, in 2015 Wyoming Community Development Authority (WCDA) approved funding for two developments on the southside in 2015. Crow Creek Apartments, containing 59 units, is located just out of the city limits and Grand Harmony Apartments, containing 33 units. Grand Mesa Apartments, an affordable housing complex, that includes 62 units has been completed. It consists of 1-, 2- & 3-bedroom apartments. Annie Morgan 4-Plexes, an affordable housing complex, that includes 40 units has been completed, as well as Southridge Apartments, an affordable housing complex, that includes 40 units that consists of 2- & 3- bedroom apartments and Mission Village, an affordable housing complex, that includes 41 units has been completed and consists of 2- & 3-bedroom garden style homes. Converse Place Apartments, an affordable housing complex, that includes 72 units is under construction and consists of 2- & 3-bedroom apartments.

The City Metropolitan Planning Office (MPO) has updated PlanCheyenne. PlanCheyenne places a strong emphasis on mixed use development patterns as a means of maintaining the Cheyenne Area's identity, creating livable and pedestrian oriented neighborhoods, stimulating development and revitalization, and promoting energy efficient development. As part of the City's Unified Development Code (UDC), a variety of new mixed-use districts were established to support the implementation of the different intensities and types of mixed-use development designated by the Future Land Use Plan. In addition, some existing zone districts were modified to promote more compact, pedestrian oriented development patterns. These and other amendments not only help bring the City's regulations into compliance with PlanCheyenne, but also serve as incentives for future infill and redevelopment.

The process of updating and approving PlanCheyenne has gone a long way to educating the local developers and they are becoming more open to building more compact neighborhoods which are more affordable, as opposed to single family homes on large lots which are not affordable. Pedestrian oriented neighborhoods will give the low-income residents of Cheyenne the opportunity to work, live, and play all within walking distance so transportation will not be an issue.

The City will continue to discuss the affordable housing concept with local developers. Also, the amount of CDBG funding that the City receives is too little to help with more than a small infrastructure project. Therefore, the Housing & Community Development Office is focusing on ensuring that homeowners remain in their current homes. In Fiscal Year 2018 two programs were approved and in 2019 six applications were received. Unfortunately, one applicant needed a new roof and no contractors bid on the project. We were told that roofers were one year out before they could do

the job.

The City will continue to discuss the affordable housing concept with local developers. Also, the amount of CDBG funding that the City receives is too little to help with more than a small infrastructure project. Therefore, the Housing & Community Development Office is focusing on ensuring that homeowners remain in their current homes. In Fiscal Year 2020, the City has dedicated \$98,250 for the purchase and rehabilitation of a home..

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	1
Non-Homeless	1
Special-Needs	0
Total	2

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	0
Rehab of Existing Units	1
Acquisition of Existing Units	1
Total	2

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

The above two households that will be assisted include the acquisition of an abandoned home that will be rehabilitated and put back on the market for a low-income veteran and the acquisition of a facility that will be used for a family homeless shelter.

With all of the recent and projected growth in the City, demand for affordable housing will only increase in coming years. Vacancies in Cheyenne have remained very low over the past 2 years, with vacancies remaining at, or below three percent. The number of City residential units for sale in 2018 was 242 compared to 271 units for sale at the same time in 2017. The number of City unfurnished apartments vacant in 2019 was 6 compared to 17 vacant at the same time in 2018. Per the Economic Indicators for Greater Cheyenne.

Because Cheyenne is growing, average home prices, especially for newer homes have seen a strong increase over the past 8 years. In 2019 the average home sales price was \$276,715 compared to \$261,598 in 2018, an increase of 5.8 percent and \$249,083 in 2017, an increase of 11.1 percent.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Cheyenne Housing Authority (CHA) manages the public housing for Cheyenne. The CHA provides decent, safe and sanitary housing to the elderly, disabled and economically disadvantaged families who are unable to obtain housing through conventional means. The ultimate goal of the CHA is to assist and empower their clients through the professional and courteous provision of basic life services, in order to allow them opportunities to establish control of their destinies.

The Cheyenne Housing Authority operates a variety of programs serving lower income households, including:

- Public Housing: 341 units including 75 units in Laramie,
- Housing Choice Voucher: nearly 1,800 tenant-based Vouchers throughout Wyoming,
- Project Based Contract Administration (PBCA): 51 properties with more than 2,100 Section 8 project-based Vouchers throughout Wyoming,
- Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH): 158 Vouchers in several Wyoming communities including 91 in Cheyenne,
- HUD Multifamily: 50 Section 8 project-based subsidized multi-family units,
- USDA Rural Development: a 16 unit 515/Section 8 project,
- 19 HOME funded units,
- Units managed on behalf of the Wyoming Housing Partnership,
- 7 single family homes,
- 51 properties with 2,165 rental units through the Project-Based Section 8 Program,
- Senior Programs: Nutrition, Family Caregiver, RSVP, and Resident Services,
- Welcome Home Wyoming home ownership down payment assistance program,

See discussion below.

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

The City of Cheyenne has a working partnership with the CHA to meet the needs within the community. However, the CHA develops its own Consolidated Plan for submission which is consistent with the City of Cheyenne Consolidated Plan.

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

The CHA has a Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program. The Program helps active participants eliminate their need for food stamps, and other social services programs by showing households ways to become financially independent.

Participants are offered a variety of tools to get ahead, the opportunity to learn new skills

and/or enhance old ones and raise their ability to gain economic self-sufficiency. The FSS Program is available to all participants receiving Section 8 rental assistance or Public Housing through the CHA and live in Laramie County or Albany County. A great benefit is the opportunity to build escrow savings accounts while participating in the program. As earned household income increases, the escrow account increases. Upon successful completion of the program, which means the family has met all goals, the participant receives the full amount of their escrow, including interest. The monies obtained from their escrow account can be used for a down payment on a home, open a small home business, get out of debt, etc.

In 2014, FSS program participants included 14 Public Housing tenants and 27 Section 8 participants; five of the Section 8 participants successfully completed the program and graduated.

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

The CHA is not a troubled public housing agency. On the contrary, the CHA functions exceptionally well with the resources it has.

Discussion

Continued from above.

The eligibility determination for most programs is based primarily on income eligibility, meaning that the CHA serves most households with incomes at or below 50% of the area median income. Once an income eligible applicant submits a pre-application they are placed on the waiting list(s) of their choice. The CHA manages the waiting list on a first-come first-served basis. Pre-applicants are provided a preference based on the following:

- Person(s) that currently live and/or are employed or hired to work in the areas where the Cheyenne Housing Authority has jurisdiction.
- Person(s) over the age of 62 and/or that have a verifiable disability in accordance with Cheyenne Housing Authority policies.
- Individuals or families that have been victims of domestic violence.
- Displaced person(s): Individuals or families displaced by government action or whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to Federal disaster relief laws.
- Homeless person(s) referred to the Cheyenne Housing Authority by a local agency currently providing the applicant with case management to support to eliminate chronic homelessness.
- (For Public Housing Only) Applicants with an adult family member enrolled in an employment training program currently working 20 hours a week or attending school on a full-time basis.

As their pre-application nears the top of the waiting list the applicant is invited to a meeting where the program is explained, and forms are provided for determining final eligibility - primarily 3rd

party verifications of all sources of income and assets. The CHA then offers the next available unit, or issues the next available voucher, to the appropriately sized household once those required verifications are provided. The occupancy standards for the CHA are basically that there are two persons per bedroom - for example a household with five people would be eligible for a three-bedroom voucher or to occupy a three-bedroom public housing unit.

The CHA current waiting lists include:

2,051 vouchers

1,286 public housing

87 Laramie public housing

43 Pine Bluffs

28 Foxcrest II

155 Indian Hills Manor

6 Weaver Road Apartment

3 College houses

2 WRAP houses

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

Introduction

Homeless and special populations are one of the City of Cheyenne's top three categories for priority needs and goals within the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. The City of Cheyenne Housing & Community Development Office has a working relationship with COMEA House, the local homeless shelter; Safehouse, the local domestic violence shelter; Family Promise, the local family shelter; Community Action of Laramie County (CALC) Interfaith Family Support Services, a local transitional housing agency; CALC, is also a local ESG and CSBG agency; Wyoming Independent Living, a local disability agency; Cheyenne Transit Program, the local public transit system; Laramie County Community Partnership Strong Families Action Team, a local nonprofit working with homeless youth and housing needs in the community; and Needs, Inc., a local food bank. All of the above agencies work with the homeless and special populations in the City of Cheyenne.

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

The following actions will be taken by the City of Cheyenne in Fiscal Year 2020 to address the needs of homeless persons and homelessness prevention. In January 2019, a Point In Time (PIT) count was conducted. The PIT is an intense survey used to count the number of homeless individuals living in Cheyenne on the streets, in shelters, safe houses or in transitional housing, or in areas not meant for human habitation. The volunteers collected data for the unsheltered count while COMEA, SafeHouse, and transitional housing employees collected the information for the sheltered count.

The Wyoming Coalition for the Homeless (WCH) is an advocacy and empowerment agency offering the homeless non-violent ways to voice their views and become self-advocates. They provide help during the day to the homeless population. The WCH provides opportunities for writing/publication, art exhibits/sales, legislative action, homeless speaker's bureau and other programs, which raise self-esteem and confidence, and educates the public from the homeless person's point of view. The Welcome Mat has been an active project of WCH, since 1993.

Community Action of Laramie County, Inc. (CALC) is a leader dedicated to reducing poverty by empowering people to achieve self-sufficiency through education, advocacy, intervention, and community partnerships. CALC works with homeless individuals through the following programs: The Crossroads Healthcare Clinic provides accessible healthcare which can consist of exams, counseling and medication refills.

The Housing & Community Development (H&CD) Office will be working with three nonprofit agencies in

Fiscal Year 2020 that help the homeless population in Cheyenne.

Needs, Inc. provides short term emergency services and assistance to homeless individuals and families, during daylight hours. Individuals in need receive food and clothing. Needs, Inc. also offers free transportation to the homeless, so they are able to get around the City of Cheyenne to look for housing and jobs.

COMEA, Inc. is the local homeless shelter and will assist their clients by replacing birth certificates and identification cards and by providing gas and taxi vouchers. Identification is needed for obtaining jobs. Some of their clients have vehicles but no money for gas. The gas vouchers will help their clients within town travel or work, appointments, children's needs etc. The taxi vouchers will assist their clients who do not have their own transportation. The local transit system's hours are Monday through Friday 6 am through 7 pm and Saturday 10 am through 5 pm with no bus service on Sunday.

Family Promise will receive assistance for the purchase of a family shelter and envision center. The shelter will allow them to assist more families and the Envision Center will bring the resources to the families.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The COMEA House is the local homeless shelter and provides emergency shelter for men, women, and families. COMEA offers up to 5 days in the emergency dorm and provides the basic services of a warm, clean bed, breakfast and an evening meal, a hot shower, toiletry needs (hygiene products, towels, and linens), and clothing. There are beds for 50 men, 12 women, and two families. All residents are expected to meet with a case manager. This case management session also helps new residents learn about the Journey Program and decide if they would like to be involved in the program to become self-sufficient.

They also manage the Pay-to-Stay Program which is designed to be the next step for those who complete the Journey Program by maintaining employment and meeting the goals established by their caseworkers. Residents may stay in the P2S Program for up to 120 days. After completing their stay in this program, they should have the skills and plans necessary to maintain independent housing and employment.

COMEA's Transitional Living Program serves those with circumstances that make independent living exceptionally difficult, including people struggling with mental/physical disabilities, substance abuse, those recently released from prison, and any others who struggle with self-sufficiency. TLP Residents pay a percentage of their monthly income to rent a studio apartment. Residents in this program may have rental periods ranging from 6 to 24 months.

Family Promise of Cheyenne assists homeless families with minor children. Family Promise of

Cheyenne is the sole family only shelter in Laramie County and has partnered with local faith communities to provide shelter since 2001. They also partner with Peak Wellness Center, Dads Making a Difference,

Climb Wyoming, the Laramie County School Districts (LCSD), and many other organizations and individuals in the community in order to serve families with children in need.

They assist Families living in their cars, in a trailer without heat and running water or in a motel on a night-by night basis. About one-third of Wyoming's homeless families are living in Cheyenne. 1 in every 4 homeless people in Wyoming is a minor. In Laramie County, every year, there are more than 200 homeless children in the school system. Homeless families with children in Laramie County continue to be a disturbing reality.

The Wyoming Coalition for the Homeless (WCH) is an all-volunteer nonprofit organization working for and with the homeless in Cheyenne. WCH is a day center where the homeless have a place to stay during the day. There is a shower and laundry facility where the homeless who are camping out or traveling through can take a shower during the day and do their laundry. WCH works with COMEA House, Salvation Army, Community Action, Needs, and St. Joseph's Catholic Church Pantry to try and provide needed services for the homeless.

CALC offers transitional housing. Their program consists of 18 single occupancy apartments, four 3-bedroom family apartments and two homes. The John J. Edmonds Veterans Home Bridge Housing Program is a short-term (90 days or less) program that offers temporary housing to low-income or homeless veterans who have been issued a housing option by the local VA or Volunteers of America. The eight beds are constantly filled as the veteran's transition from the program into permanent housing in the community.

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

Community Action of Laramie County (CALC) offers several programs for the homeless. (Mentioned above)

Family Promise of Cheyenne assists homeless families with minor children. (Mentioned above.)

LCCP Strong Families Action Team identified the Unaccompanied Students Initiative (USI) through the

PIT Count and McKinney-Vento data through LCSD #1. Unaccompanied homeless youth are youth experiencing homelessness while not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian. These youth live in a variety of unsafe, temporary situations, including cars, parks, the homes of other people, shelters, and motels. USI provides safe and stable housing for unaccompanied students by building a continuum of care and ensure all students graduate high school with their peers. They currently have a twin-home with 10 beds and Natalie Home with 5 beds. The USI has one house and a twin home for a total of 15 beds. They work with students 16-years and older by giving them a safe place to live while they graduate high school.

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

Homeless Prevention is a goal for the City of Cheyenne. In Fiscal Year 2020 no agency requested funding for this goal.

There are multiple agencies/churches in Cheyenne who have a food pantry and provide food to residents of Cheyenne. This helps to keep residents in their homes.

The Salvation Army in Cheyenne has limited funding for rent and utilities assistance.

The Unaccompanied Student Initiative continues to work with a youth homeless taskforce to identify the needs of the local homeless youth.

Peak Wellness Center is a leading provider of comprehensive, all-ages mental health and substance abuse treatment service in Cheyenne.

Discussion

In past years the City of Cheyenne has put Public Service dollars towards the homeless in Cheyenne, also \$78,000 has been given to COMEA House for rehabilitation within the last 5-years, and Peak Wellness Center received \$50,500 for their assisted living facility for rehabilitation.

This is an area where Cheyenne will continue to provide funding.

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

Introduction:

The City of Cheyenne continues to view nonprofit capacity of affordable housing partners, economic market conditions for low- to moderate-income homebuyers, and reductions in federal investments to be the most significant barriers to affordable housing in Cheyenne.

In past years it has been a struggle to find developers who are willing to provide new affordable housing units within the city. Even so, in 2014 three developers applied to WCDA for HOME and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit assistance to build 117 units within Cheyenne. None were successful. Two of the developers again submitted applications to WCDA in 2015 and received funding. In 2017 three developers applied to WCDA for HOME and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit assistance to build 215 units within Cheyenne for families and seniors. This shows that developers are now willing to come to Cheyenne but there is not enough Low-Income Housing Tax Credit assistance available and the developers have to look elsewhere for funding.

In 2019 My Front Door applied to the Wyoming Community Development Authority (WCDA) for an allocation of HOME funds as a CHDO for the Harmony Valley development located in Cheyenne. The project will provide 10 affordable twin home units for low income residents.

PlanCheyenne Connect 2045, Transportation Update forecasts that the household growth will be 44,900 to 49,200 new households by 2045. This is equivalent to approximately 380 to 540 new households annually in Cheyenne. With the anticipated increase in population the current housing stock is not sufficient. There are also an estimated 6,099 renters in Cheyenne who are cost burdened and cannot find affordable rental units. This includes special needs residents.

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 Cheyenne Metropolitan Planning Office (MPO) has updated PlanCheyenne. PlanCheyenne and the Unified Development Code (UDC) addresses topics like land use, zoning ordinances, building codes, and policies. During the approval process for Plan Cheyenne there were a variety of concerns expressed. Some false information was provided to the residents specifically relating to the adverse impact that affordable housing options could have on area neighbors. Such information, when not based in fact, has the ability to become a barrier to providing affordable housing within the City of Cheyenne. The MPO, Planning, Development and Building offices will continue to work with and encourage developers to build more affordable housing along with encouraging a broader diversity of housing types that can better match housing products to area incomes. Additional discussions relating to density and strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of density will continue to be an ongoing topic

of discussion in the City of Cheyenne.

Discussions have also been held within City offices to see if fees could be lowered to make development more affordable. Although fees constitute a small proportion of the total cost of any housing unit,

future discussions relating to fees should also focus on strategies or credits that could be applied to affordable housing.

Discussion:

Cheyenne, like most communities, deals with potential concerns and opposition from neighborhoods and residents when any new development is proposed. "Not in my backyard," NIMBY, and "Not over there, either," NOTE, are common outcries.

Affordable rental housing draws the most attention, although affordable owner housing has opposition. Neighbors express concerns about overcrowded schools, falling property values, crime and traffic. To calm these reasonable concerns, the City should continue to provide a balanced approach to development in which these issues are addressed in code and are mitigated by our standards. With adequate assurances in place, elected officials can assure concerned neighbors that their issues will be addressed in a predictable and sufficient manner. This enables elected officials to approve development projects with greater certainty that they are not neglecting the concerns of area residents they represent.

The Cheyenne Housing & Community Development (H&CD) Office offers several programs to remove barriers to affordable housing:

- 1) Assistance with down payment and closing costs for first time homebuyers.
- 2) Assistance with housing rehabilitation to bring a home up to code, making it safe, decent and sanitary.

In addition to the H&CD Office programs, the Cheyenne Compliance Division, Planning and Development Department and Cheyenne's governing body work with developers to encourage affordable housing development. PlanCheyenne is a great educational tool for developers to see how smaller more compact and affordable neighborhoods could benefit the City of Cheyenne. The CHA Housing Market Study also shows that Affordable Housing is a need within the City as does the Laramie County Report from Wyoming Business Council which shows Laramie County needs: 4,413 units to meet current rental needs, 4,055 (92%) with rents less than \$1,515 month and 5,108 owner units are needed, 3,337 (65%) need to cost less than \$234,581. Workforce housing needs: 358 rental units less than \$2,177 per month and 1,771 owner units less than \$337,084.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The Housing & Community Development (H&CD) Office will continue to develop programs and initiatives, designed to improve existing programs, and identify additional sources to better serve those in need of affordable housing and related services.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City of Cheyenne has a strong working relationship established with the Cheyenne Housing Authority and with the local nonprofit agencies and organizations that provide services to low- and moderate-income households and underserved populations in the community. The city and its staff will continue to support these agencies and organizations as they serve the community's populations who are most in need of assistance, including the homeless and special needs populations. The City of Cheyenne will also promote continued communication and collaboration among these groups.

The greatest obstacle facing all agencies and organizations who work to meet the underserved needs in the community has been and is expected to continue to be the lack of available funding for meeting the level of need that exists in the community. Funding has been reduced for most programs, including housing, community development, education, and human services. As a result, competition for available funds has increased. The City of Cheyenne had a decrease in sales tax revenues in 2010 which caused the city to decrease their allocation to nonprofits. The funding levels have remained low due to the lack of sustainable revenue.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The H&CD Office will continue to work with the City Planning and Development Department and MPO offices to support PlanCheyenne and will offer support to other agencies that work with and foster affordable housing.

The H&CD Office will continue to provide funding for homeowner rehabilitation projects in an effort to maintain the local affordable housing stock, continue to provide funding for first-time homebuyers to assist with down payment and closing costs and provide funding for sub-grantees who have affordable housing projects.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

According to Census data, Cheyenne has over 18,000 housing units that were built prior to 1980 and many of these units are thought to contain lead-based paint. The neighborhoods containing older homes are also neighborhoods that many low- and moderate-income individuals and families call home. The H&CD's policy when dealing with housing rehabilitation projects is to require lead paint testing by a certified lead-based paint inspector on any house built prior to 1978, if the

rehabilitation

work will include disturbing any existing painted surfaces. Where lead-based paint is found, the safe removal or encapsulation of all areas containing lead paint will be required as part of the rehabilitation contract.

The H&CD Office Contract Housing Inspector is trained in dealing with lead-based paint and is certified as a lead paint Inspector and Risk Assessor. Only Certified Renovation Firms, listed with the EPA, are invited to bid on the homes where lead-based paint is found.

Lead paint information booklets are available in English and Spanish and are provided to all Emergency Assistance Program (HAND) and HOME Program participants, as well as buyers through the Cheyenne Homebuyers Opportunities Program (CHOP). The booklets are also available to sub-grantees who perform rehabilitation.

The H&CD Office sponsored Certified Renovation classes in recent years and several local contractors attended. Additional classes will be sponsored by the H&CD Office as needed.

The H&CD Office is also working with the nonprofit agencies in Cheyenne and the City/County Health Department. If the City/County Health Department becomes aware of a lead-based hazard they can contact the H&CD Office and request a lead inspection. If a sub grantee is required to have a lead-based paint test done, then the H&CD Office Housing Inspector is made available to perform the lead test. A new lead analyzer was purchased and will provide enhanced lead results.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The majority of the activities funded by the City of Cheyenne CDBG grant are intended to reduce the number of persons living in poverty and improve their overall quality of life. The programs that may influence poverty levels include those that provide job training and skills; public service activities; and affordable housing opportunities.

Actions that will take place during 2020 to promote self-sufficiency and help move individuals and families out of poverty include:

- 1) Continued support for agencies that work with individuals and families living in poverty, including;
 - Funding for transportation programs (providing free bus passes, taxi vouchers and gas cards that allow those with limited transportation the ability to travel to work, the doctor, the grocery store, etc.)
 - Funding for the replacement of identification documents for the homeless (documentation that is required for obtaining a job etc.)
 - Funding for the local food bank (providing food baskets for the low-income)

- Funding for scholarships (aiding low-income students in the form of tuition, fees and books)

2) Continued support for neighborhood improvements by installing an ADA playground and purchasing an abandoned house for rehabilitation and occupancy.

3) Continued support for public facility assistance by making energy efficient repairs to a senior center and purchasing a family shelter/Envision Center.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

It is the responsibility of the Cheyenne Housing & Community Development (H&CD) Office Program Manager to administer the 2020 grant proposals, as well as, ongoing programs from prior years, as public guardian in a manner that is accountable and demonstrates cost effective methods for the betterment of the community, while reflecting the intent of CDBG to service the needs of the community in meeting a national objective.

The H&CD Office works with several city departments on CDBG funded projects. These departments include the following:

- 1) Finance Department, which provides management of the financial aspects of the grant and fund draw down and assists when the Program Manager is unavailable;
- 2) Purchasing Department, which aids the H&CD Office with purchase orders;
- 3) IT Department, which provides computer, mail room, and copy assistance;
- 4) Other city departments, as the need may arise.

The City of Cheyenne H&CD Office has a partnership with and between nonprofit organizations, community residents, social service agencies, public health, public institutions and businesses. With these working partnerships our office will be able to direct people to the agencies that can better serve their needs if the H&CD Office cannot help them.

The Advisory Council looks closely at the individual grants that are received to make sure that the grant recipients do not duplicate services. This way our funds can be spread throughout the community in a more efficient and cost-effective manner.

The H&CD Office is working with Laramie County Community Partnership, Inc. This partnership was formed to promote active participation in defining and addressing the problems we face in our

community. It is a forum to discuss ideas about the direction our community is heading and to implement innovative strategies that will take us in the direction we want to go, a vibrant, thriving community that offers the opportunity for all of our residents to realize their full potential.

The H&CD Office Program Manager is also working with the Wyoming 211 agency and the Inter

Service Family Assistance Committee as other avenues to inform the community of our services.

The Wyoming Homeless Collaborative is working with agencies throughout the state, including the H&CD Office, to strengthen the Continuum of Care in Wyoming. One of their steps was to ensure that the Point in Time Count is a success.

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

The City of Cheyenne continues to work in coordination and collaboration with multiple public and private entities including Cheyenne Housing Authority, COMEA Inc, Family Promise and LCCP partners in addressing the needs of low- to moderate-income, special needs, and homeless populations.

Discussion:

The Housing & Community Development (H&CD) Office maintains several mortgages for homeowner rehabilitation projects, as well as, mortgages made to several nonprofit agencies. Any program income that is received throughout the year comes from the mortgages. Currently there are no mortgages that require monthly payments.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

For Fiscal Year 2020 the City of Cheyenne will receive \$470,718. \$292,942 in recaptured funds will be included with the grant cycle.

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.	100.00%

The Housing & Community Development (H&CD) Office maintains several mortgages for homeowner rehabilitation projects, as well as, mortgages made to several nonprofit agencies. Any program income that is received throughout the year comes from the mortgages. Currently there are no repayable mortgages.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Cheyenne/Laramie County Profile
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Economic Indicators for Greater Cheyenne - Volume XXXVI, Number 4 - December 2019
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. The data provides Demography for 2018 and 2019.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To provide more current information than can be found with the U.S. Census.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? The information is concentrated within Cheyenne.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Two years are covered. 2018 and 2019.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? This data set is complete.
	2
Data Source Name City of Cheyenne Volume III: City Profile	
List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Wyoming Housing Database Partnership	
Provide a brief summary of the data set. The data set shows the demographic information for Cheyenne for 2018.	
What was the purpose for developing this data set? To provide more up to date information then the 2010 census.	
Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. The data is from 2017 and 2018.	

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Administrative review.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>The City of Cheyenne.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>The City of Cheyenne.</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Maplebrook</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>H&CD</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Test</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Class</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Questionable</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2015</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>In progress</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>The City of Cheyenne Volume III: City Profile</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Wyoming Housing Database Partnership.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The data provides Demography for the City of Cheyenne from 2010 to 2019.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To provide comprehensive information from multiple sources to include the U.S Census.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The information is concentrated within Cheyenne.</p>

What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
The data compares information starting with 2010 through 2019.
What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
The data set is complete.