

Appendix B: Housing & Community Development (HCD) Survey

The information provided below is a tally of all responses and a verbatim record of the comments provided for the survey.

Table.1.1

Has your jurisdiction or organization ever received or been assisted by grants from any of the following programs: Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), or Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG)?

State of Montana
2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Yes/No	Number of Respondents
Yes	157
No	55
Don't Know	54
Missing	11
Total	277

Table.1.2

How would allocate your resources among these areas?

State of Montana
2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Area	Percentage Allocated
Housing	24.5%
Economic Development	17.6%
Infrastructure	13.3%
Public Facilities	11.1%
Human Services	16.8%
All Other	1.8%
Total	100.0%

Table 1.3

Please rate the need for the following Housing activities.

State of Montana
2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Construction of new for-sale housing	5	16	69	85	102	277
Construction of new rental housing	4	13	45	113	102	277
First-time home-buyer assistance	4	19	82	71	101	277
Rental assistance	5	21	63	87	101	277
Homeowner housing rehabilitation	4	22	72	75	104	277
Rental housing rehabilitation	4	23	53	90	107	277
Energy efficient retrofits	3	20	69	83	102	277
Housing demolition	17	73	46	34	107	277

Table 1.4
Please rate the need for the following Housing activities. Cont.

State of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Downtown housing	15	58	68	30	106	277
Mixed use housing	9	54	71	37	106	277
Mixed income housing	12	27	78	53	107	277
Senior-friendly housing	4	18	75	77	103	277
Retrofitting existing housing to meet seniors' needs	3	21	75	75	103	277
Preservation of federal subsidized housing	10	33	49	78	107	277
Homeownership in communities of color	42	63	41	26	105	277
Supportive housing	9	25	62	77	104	277
Rental housing for very low-income households	5	24	47	100	101	277
Other Housing activities	5	1	7	19	245	277

Table 1.5
Please tell us the degree of need for the following housing activities.

State of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Impediments	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Tax or other financial incentives for making reasonable accommodations or modifications to housing units for persons with disabilities	8	26	72	65	106	277
Guidelines or other information for constructing accessible housing units or methods for modifying existing housing units to be accessible	9	41	71	50	106	277
Private sector developers and builders willing to construct higher density, multi-family, or group housing	9	32	69	60	107	277
Comprehensive planning for housing	5	13	76	74	109	277
Information regarding availability of suitable sites for development of higher density, multi-family or group housing	10	31	75	52	109	277
Development standards, building codes or permit requirements that make the development of higher density, multi-family or group housing less costly	15	29	61	65	107	277
Local land use regulations that permit the construction of higher density housing, multi-family housing, or group homes in most or all areas or zones	18	39	61	51	108	277

Table 1.6
Please tell us the degree of need for the following housing activities, Cont.

State of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Adequate water or sewer infrastructure to accommodate new housing units	4	17	61	86	109	277
Land use regulations that promote the private sector to construct affordable housing units	11	25	60	71	110	277
Neighborhood or community support for the construction of higher density or multi-family housing	10	32	69	56	110	277
Planning for the construction of housing near access to public transportation or within walking distance of employment centers, shopping, public services, schools, parks, and other amenities	12	23	67	67	108	277
The retention of existing affordable housing units in the market or the persons in existing affordable housing units	8	19	60	82	108	277
Lower cost of materials or labor to construct higher-density, multi-family, or group housing	10	37	63	55	112	277
Faster process for obtaining approval to construct higher-density, multi-family, or group housing	18	36	57	55	111	277

Table 1.7
Please tell us the degree of need for the following housing activities, Cont.

State of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Smaller minimum lot size requirements to allow for the construction of higher-density, multi-family, or group housing	31	55	55	28	108	277
More information and marketing about housing availability	19	39	76	33	110	277
Better access to technology	14	48	69	32	114	277
More federal, state or local funding for the construction of higher density, multi-family, or group housing	16	30	50	72	109	277
More resources for environmental remediation of existing housing or sites for the construction of new housing stock	11	37	68	52	109	277
More housing choice vouchers	21	32	45	64	115	277
Other	8		2	19	248	277

Table 1.8
Please rate the need for the following Business and Economic Development activities.

State of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Attraction of new businesses	3	15	56	84	119	277
Retention of existing businesses	3	5	46	104	119	277
Expansion of existing businesses	3	11	59	85	119	277
Provision of job training	4	20	50	82	121	277
Provision of job re-training, such as after plant or other closures	6	27	51	70	123	277
Enhancement of businesses infrastructure	4	14	60	77	122	277
Provision of working capital for businesses	7	29	54	63	124	277
Provision of technical assistance for businesses	7	22	61	63	124	277
Investment as equity partners	10	37	56	48	126	277
Provision of venture capital	11	36	47	56	127	277
Development of business parks	10	44	46	52	125	277
Foster businesses with higher paying jobs	4	10	36	104	123	277

Table 1.9
Please rate the need for the following Business and Economic Development activities, Cont.

State of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Enhance access to technology	3	14	47	87	126	277
Address regional transportation needs	3	11	53	87	123	277
Clean up of abandoned or polluted sites	4	21	64	65	123	277
Promote Montana agricultural projects by adding value and increasing accessibility to markets	4	18	54	78	123	277
Increase availability and awareness of capital resources available to Montana businesses	5	18	58	71	125	277
Strengthen support systems and provide resources to promote Montana businesses and products	6	13	61	71	126	277
Establish and strengthen trade partnerships overseas	16	41	55	41	124	277
Market "Made in Montana" products to Montana customers	6	26	56	65	124	277
Stimulate investment in innovation and start-up companies	5	13	69	67	123	277
Support workforce needs and opportunities of high tech industry and knowledge-based economy	4	10	54	85	124	277
Help prospective entrepreneurs get started	5	15	58	76	123	277
Other business activities	5	1	3	12	256	277

Table 1.10
Please rate the need for the following Infrastructure activities.

State of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Street and road improvements	1	10	53	96	117	277
Sidewalk improvements	4	22	55	78	118	277
Water system capacity improvements	1	15	50	91	120	277
Water quality improvements	6	25	53	73	120	277
Sewer system improvements	2	19	46	91	119	277
Solid waste facility improvements	5	25	64	62	121	277
Storm sewer system improvements	2	27	60	69	119	277
Flood drainage improvements	4	16	66	70	121	277
Bridge improvements	2	22	66	66	121	277
Bicycle and walking paths	9	36	55	59	118	277
ADA improvements to local infrastructure	4	23	69	60	121	277
Other infrastructure activities	5	1	2	5	264	277

Table 1.11
Please rate the need for the following community and public facilities.

State of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Youth centers	3	24	82	49	119	277
Community centers	4	25	89	39	120	277
Childcare facilities	4	15	71	66	121	277
Parks and recreational centers	6	31	79	40	121	277
Senior centers	5	22	83	46	121	277
Healthcare facilities	6	26	72	52	121	277
Residential treatment centers	7	31	82	35	122	277
Public buildings with improved accessibility	7	34	63	37	136	277
Other infrastructure activities	5	1	2	5	264	277

Table 1.12
Please rate the need for the following human and public services

State of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Youth centers	3	24	82	49	119	277
Senior services	3	9	68	75	122	277
Transportation services	4	10	64	77	122	277
Healthcare services	7	16	63	70	121	277
Childcare services	5	9	77	65	121	277
Fair housing activities	15	29	70	40	123	277
Fair housing education	14	27	69	44	123	277
Tenant/Landlord counseling	11	30	63	50	123	277
Homebuyer education	5	22	84	44	122	277
Crime awareness education	11	34	80	28	28	277
Mitigation of lead-based paint hazards	18	59	60	18	122	277
Mitigation of radon hazards	18	57	59	18	125	277
Mitigation of asbestos hazards	14	51	63	26	123	277
Employment services	6	16	72	60	123	277
Mental health/chemical dependency services	4	17	48	84	124	277
Other public services	5		1	3	268	277

Table 1.13
Please rate the need for the following housing types for special needs populations

State of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Emergency shelters	4	23	63	62	125	277
Transitional housing	4	27	68	52	126	277
Shelters for youth	5	25	64	55	128	277
Senior housing, such as nursing homes or assisted living facilities	8	21	67	55	126	277
Housing designed for persons with disabilities	7	16	73	58	123	277
Permanent supportive housing, such as subsidized housing that offers services for persons with mental disabilities	4	22	61	67	123	277
Rapid rehousing rental assistance for homeless households	6	28	48	71	124	277
Other special needs	5			8	264	277

Table 1.14
Please rate the need for services and facilities for each of the following special needs groups.

State of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
The elderly (age 65+)	4	12	69	68	124	277
The frail elderly (age 85+)	3	12	56	82	124	277
Persons with severe mental illness	3	19	47	85	123	277
Persons with physical disabilities	5	17	65	63	127	277
Persons with developmental disabilities	3	19	75	55	125	277
Persons with substance abuse addictions	5	20	61	66	125	277
Persons with HIV/AIDS	11	55	62	20	129	277
Victims of domestic violence	4	14	61	72	126	277
Veterans	3	11	57	84	122	277
Homeless persons	6	28	41	79	123	277
Persons recently released from prison	8	36	62	44	127	277
Other groups	5			1	271	277

HCD Comments: State of Montana

Table 1.15
What other type of housing activity are you considering?

State of Montana
 2013 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Affordable Family Housing highest priority - esp rentals Elderly Care emergency housing homeless and disabled should not be lumped together Homeless Apartment living Homeownership for persons with disabilities Housing for homeless & low income a bid need in flathead county Housing for seasonal workers Housing for veterans and ex-prisoners I make loans in WY and SD. HOME funds work well w/LIHTC projects. MBOH is too biased towards non-profit developers and smaller communities. Infrastructure to support housing development just note to much high end housing Partner with existing le; HabitatHumanity-Const Industry-Deve-Contractors preservation of existing housing stock to limit gentrification quality affordable accessible energy efficient housing built using universal design and sustainable materials and features Replace trailer park old trailers Seasonal housing Tax incentives for developers. Temporary Worker Housing - Construction/Oil Temporary or relocatable housing - The greater Lewis & Clark County areas desperately need an emergency shelter for women and their children experiencing homelessness -- until we can quickly get them into transitional and/or permanent housing. Visitable homes - not specifically targeted toward those with disabilities, but across the population Water & Sewer Extensions/Capacity in small towns for new housing sites/larger lots than 1920's standards We need housing in Eastern Montana affordable to non oilfield personnel. While many of these are High Needs, am not in favor of continued Federal dollars to support what should be local initiatives, investments -period. Workforce housing in traditionally high real estate areas, like resort communities.

Table 1.16
Please tell us about the “Other” housing activities with a high need.

State of Montana
 2013 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
<p>A more holistic approach to housing is needed to create multi-use multi-income housing developments that encourage diversity within the tenant base so as not to create concentrated areas of specific populations or segregation by income, age or disability. This housing should be encouraged to use sustainable methods and promote energy efficiency which will increase affordability. This housing should be at a very minimum "visitible", but should be encouraged to use Universal Design to ensure it is more usable by all individuals regardless of ability or circumstance. These housing centers should be on accessible routes with easy access to amenities and destinations ideally within walking distances but at the very least with good access to public transportation.</p> <p>Access to Housing Choice Vouchers Elderly Care Getting greater assistance in the Energy Boom areas higher payment standards for housing choice vouchers Homeless apartment living options in addition to transient overnight sleeping arrangements. People trying to get a job to stabilize their lives take so much longer if they don't have a stable place to stay each day. Housing Bridge program to assist persons with disabilities to transition from institutional care to community living. Include internet access in definition of essential infrastructure infill, granny or accessory dwelling units with owner occupancy in one unit- this provides rentals and makes homeownership more affordable More funding for wrap around services once a person moves into permanent housing. Advocacy should not stop with a permanent address -- in fact, the permanent address will stay permanent with continued advocacy. More incentives for private developers to build mixed income multi-family units Most of the questions above can be found and addressed in "Walkable Communities" - see Sonoran Institute. Less dependence on Federal dollars, and less city/county oversight during development - let's get the ball rolling. Partnership within the community - investors - less govt restrictions - tax advantages. Penalties for local governments that accept federal and state money for water and sewer and then will not allow development because they want to limit the size of the municipality. This makes housing too expensive for many. Permitting process is too time consuming and expensive. Public funds get eaten up so quickly by just a few projects or units that it's just not a scalable or adequate solution, let alone on the reservations where fraud too often results in especially few and far too short-lived housing being built for the money spent. There's a lot of investment capital looking for passive, steady returns from rental properties and tax policies/incentive have a big impact there while infrastructure and lot development costs are the elephant in the room. State funding for housing -- bonding program, tax credits for housing donations, one-time allocation of funds to housing The State's Process to be simplified and expedited in the funding for affordable housing We have many brownfield sites privately and publically owned. In most of those cases, all infrastructure is available to the site. These are successfully turned into housing all over the US. We need to explore and import those successes.</p>

Table 1.17
Please describe the sources of information for the degree of need you have cited.

State of Montana
 2013 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
<p>10 plus years working in economic and community development 11 years experience in housing development 20 years experience in affordable housing and disability services. 2006 Housing study, growth policy, discussions with builders/potential providers, public meeting comments, discussion with property manager 2008 Billings City/Yellowstone County Growth Policy, my day-to-day activities serving in the capacity of a community development project manager for an economic development organization, my membership in the City's Affordable Housing Task Force, my partnership in the Billings Livability Partnership, my management of a senior housing study project for six rural communities east of the City of Billings, and conversations with key decision makers of HomeWord, Habitat for Humanity, Housing Authority of Billings, NeighborWorks, Billings Association of Realtors, Real Estate Dynamics, Inc. and McCall Homes, among other private developers. 2010 Housing Needs Assessment - Billings, MT 2012 Impediments to Fair Housing Report - Billings, MT 2014 HUD Funding Allocation Process Building permits 2012 -2014 40 years experience in banking and mortgage industry As the Executive Director of the YWCA of Helena, I oversee a Transitional Housing Program for women and their children experiencing homelessness. We constantly find our hands tied because of the lack of affordable housing and services in our area. Attendance of meetings on the spending of CDBG grants Based on experience in consulting engineering. Butte's housing stock is very old people really do not recognize that we are a community in poverty and what the net effect on the MPC touch America melt down was in our community very distressed Citizen input Staff knowledge City of bozeman housing plans Personal knowledge</p>

Community assessments
community plans personal knowledge, 30+ years
Community research, VISTA project, Affordable housing task force, 2012 Impediments to Fair Housing Billings
Community surveys, discussions with our clients, community discussion pages on social media sites, meetings with political representatives, meetings with economic developers, meetings with housing developers, attending meetings of local elected public officials, and the administration of programs that deal with Emergency Housing Solutions, Section 8 rental vouchers, and Weatherization.
current trends local
Currently involved in housing for all income levels with and without disabilities, family, singles and seniors.
Currently, only viable source of portable or project based vouchers are through Housing Authorities that often are not willing to give them up or even future commit from turnover vouchers
Eastern Montana Impact Assessment, housing availability, realty costs, lack of availability of rentals, rental costs....many other things
employer
Experience as a Management Agent for all housing types and development partner.
Experience in the Real Estate market in the area. Housing Program Director
experience in the rental housing market
experience in working in multiple jurisdictions in western Montana
Experience living in rural communities and reservation communities. The cost of newer rental in small communities is often to high for the wages paid in those communities. Some times purchasing houses id cheaper that renting but rare.
Experience, market studies, Federal Housing Programs: A Critical Source of Housing in Montana, statements made by Housing Authorities and HRDC's at meetings and trainings, wait lists, consolidated plans, MDOC Housing White Paper, census data, common sense
Experiences of working in Gallatin and Park Counties
Glendive Ranger Review, Dawson County Economic Development, Glendive Chamber of Commerce, and personal knowledge of the difficulties myself and others face trying to find housing that doesn't cost \$1500/month and up.
Having aging parent, being exposed to funding decision for charitable organization based on need, low income relatives, contractor relative
heavily involved in community, housing and construction industry - knowledge and NAHB info.
Housing data for my county/city. Best practices in land development, APA. Record of the Montana Board of Housing in awarding tax credits to my locality.
I am a real estate broker & my answers are based upon business experiences.
I am in Glendive and housing is a real problem here. There is a general lack of suitable housing here, especially for low-income!
I have been in low income housing business for 17 years
I related my answers only to Madison County, and data I have from this county.
I serve on several boards and have acted as a mentor for those who would use the services above.
In our Town, what housing we have is currently occupied and most of IT is sub-standard. What has happened is that it costs too much to build a new house so people come and look at re-locating to our area, see the limited, sub-standard housing and leave. Additionally, what housing we do have is generally occupied by the elderly who may want/be willing to move into a senior housing unit if it were available.
income based, multifamily housing
Information from the community and surrounding area that I live in.
Just reports heard through United Way and Rotary and other programs in the Flathead Valley
Knowledge of Local Housing Market - I am a Real Estate Agent
knowledge of my community; funding sources available; current building incentives by community
Landowner visitations & On-site inspections
Life experiences
Living in rural Montana and clerk for a small town
local housing survey, 18 years experience in local community housing development.
Montana Fair Housing Newsletter
My own knowledge
News sources such as local television news and newspapers reporting on housing needs.
Newspapers and Government officials
None. Except that there are lots of programs already available for many of these issues. One of the response choices should have been Don't Know
Own apartments in Lewistown
Personal and job experience.
Personal and professional experience
personal and professional with the low income clients I work with on a day to day basis
personal business experience
personal experience as a property manager for 40+ years. Experience in RE sales also.
Personal experience in the Bitterroot Valley (Victor area) as well as in Bozeman. Also Cost of Living Index information re: housing costs in the Bozeman area.
Personal experience with organizations responsible for providing services to persons meeting the qualifications in the categories you list.
personal knowledge
Personal knowledge gained from speaking with public officials, community members and individuals moving to the area.
Personal knowledge of being in the industry 20+ years
Personal knowledge through work; a major part of my job is helping clients find affordable housing.
Personal observations from a economic development and housing professional.

Personal observations in my neighborhood and from growing up in Missoula.
Primarily observation and knowledge of affordable housing needs in rural areas
Professional experience. Reports from members of my community. Demand for services at area non-profits.
Provide housing opportunities for low income households, both rental and home ownership
See with my eyes in my community talking to others, homeless project seeing people with no where to live.
self
some of these needs are best addressed at the local level while some of them could be tackled by local govt State initiatives that affect local government should be started from the grass roots level and not from the top down State should ask local government where they can be of the most assistance in developing programs and funding
staff knowledge
State waiting lists for housing, number of people in inferior or unaffordable housing based on consumer base
Talking with Housing advocates in the Gallatin Valley. Not enough low-income housing and no one is talking about how to create it in this valley.
Testimony at MBOH LIHTC hearings
The agency I work for, Opportunities Inc.
The housing conditions in Billings The local and state building regulations and land use regulations
The issue our area is running into is there is NO infrastructure available for a developer. Services need to be extended by the Town and then it would be feasible for a developer to create subdivisions. It is just too expensive to put the cost of extending services on the developer.
There are several instances that a person has lost their job, lost their car, and even lost their apartment due to long term unemployment. There is no transitional housing help available unless they have children. The folks I know then have only the belongings on their person, no other clothes or personal items because they have no place to put them and it's too much to carry. Therefore their hygiene deteriorates, their clothes deteriorate and their chances of getting a job deteriorate, and the cycle continues. I have provided 2 people with shelter over their heads. One young man had a part time job and couldn't afford an apartment. He was able to look for another job while living with me. He could eat, shower, sleep and keep his clothes while job hunting and found a better paying 2nd job. He is moving into his own apartment this week (just 3 weeks after getting help). The 2nd person is a woman who was wrongly terminated from her job at the time she was changing residences. She was not able to go back to her old rental and could no longer afford the new rental she had been approved for now that she lost her job. She stayed in her car, but couldn't afford the payment and gave the car back before it was repossessed. Then she was penniless, homeless, jobless, and carless. Because she didn't have children her only option was to stay at a shelter (in this case the Poverello Shelter in Missoula MT) but because of a previous horrific experience at the shelter, she chose to wander the streets instead. So now after staying with me for 2 weeks, she has 3 interviews. She was able to save her belongings and place them into a storage unit, in hopes of getting a place to live quickly after finding a job. The bad news is that when she does get a job, she won't get her first paycheck for nearly a month after starting, so there will be no FAST answer to moving into her own place. People who don't have the ability to stay with family/friends or couch surf will take even longer to become independent again. Therefore, the taxpayers will have a greater bill to pay until they are independent. This is just 2 stories of 2 different people...there are millions of more stories.
title company closings and inquiries
Vast amounts of real estate information. Comparison of Montana city government development fees compared to other state cities. Montana city permit fees twice more expensive.
Visiting with customers in our agency and in the community
Walkable Communities, Mixed use neighborhoods, the economics of walkable neighborhoods - Sonoran Institute.
We are a community action agency serving 4 counties in NW MT. My answers come from what our agency has learned and is dealing with over our 25+ years of existence.
We have residents currently in place who would benefit from vouchers. Architects continue to not understand accessible unit design and construction requirements, especially on rehabs. We currently grant reasonable accommodations/modifications in all property types without tax incentives to do so - it is required right now, so I do not understand this question.
We live just outside the Bakken area. The rent has double and in some cases tripled. New rentals are being built, but they are very expensive. We are also by the Yellowstone River, and the flood issue has caused so many problems in our area. (Can't build, insurance cost risen, etc)
Work in the communities.
Work with agencies who provide housing for disabled and homeless individuals
Worked with many communities, builders, developers, city public works, municipal planners, real estate agents/brokers, city & county leaders, school districts, roads superintendents, major employers, etc.. Most of the housing in too many small towns is worn out and 50-80 years behind expectations for bathrooms, garages/parking, bedrooms, kitchens, insulation/windows/doors/heating systems, wiring/power consumption etc. and won't fit on existing in-town/infrastructure served lots.
Working in the design/build industry for 40+ years.

Table 1.18

Please describe how the need constitutes a barrier or constraint and provide your suggestion on how to overcome it.

State of Montana
2013 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:

Affordable housing/workforce housing is an issue in NW MT. If people cannot afford safe, decent and sanitary housing, they tend not to be stable members of their community, move more frequently, have more low paying jobs, children don't do as well in school, etc. If you pay more than 30-40% for rent and utilities, there is little left for other necessities and especially for emergencies.

Any option that helps financially and information about how to address the housing need by population sector are needed. Attitude of city and county officials - they don't want 'those kind of people here'. "We like our small town atmosphere". So they make it very difficult to get permits and etc to move on new projects.

availability of land for high density housing is a barrier as is older homes that cannot be remodeled/retro fitted because they are very old trailers

Building inspection process is deeply flawed (from a quality control approach, let alone the huge costs it routinely imposes) while builders, due to lack of training and disorganization as well unreliable or distant subcontractors/suppliers, are extremely inefficient which makes McMansions/lavish second homes about all that they can make some profit at. City planners don't take lot costs into account enough and rely on too many pet theories long disproven in practical use, more often they're part of the problem for affordable housing than part of the solution. Naive assumptions that all new developments will pay the entire cost of their infrastructure and often up-front is a recipe for bankrupting bold developers and chasing off prudent ones, that the communities' infrastructure was actually built with general obligation bonds and 50-75% through federal grants up until 1982 makes it especially cynical or naive, huge impediment everywhere. Making affordable housing for tenants a substantial income tax shelter is about all that's worked (until the 1986 Tax Reform Act) but also made slumlording especially profitable to offer but not upgrade much if at all, the state's lack of actual inspection resources would make that difficult to enforce. The whole permitting and inspection process run counter to what's worked for achieving higher quality/lower cost over the past 120 years experience, lots of opportunities to do it better there.

cost of development hinder the affordable housing market, smaller land requirements and common areas would help this problem.

Cost of materials

Currently we have people who own property in the Town - but won't sell it due to sentimental reasons. This along with the cost of the housing has really limited our potential for population growth. Maybe a tax structure needs to be implemented that would "encourage" those that don't live on the property they own in the Town Limits to sell it.

Development of housing for persons with disabilities requires a great degree of detail and careful consideration. Not all developers have the experience to understand what is needed and become frustrated when corrections are needed. This reduces their willingness to participate again. Good information sources with clear examples of how to make sites accessible would reduce that barrier and lessen uncertainty.

Don't Know

Financing for lot development with easier methods for getting utilities to the lots and improvements into the area. (Streets, curbs, sidewalks etc.)

Floodplain Restrictions are VERY prohibitive, insurance costs for flood is high Lack of water/sewer infrastructure causes inability to develop certain areas

Funding/incentives to extend services to grow rural communities should be a high priority of the State.

Given the market constraints of a rural state, labor and materials are more expensive than other places in the country. Adequate zoning is lacking to develop appropriately dense affordable multi-complex buildings. Land and infrastructure costs are a barrier. In rural areas where zoning seems to be a bad word sometimes, we need up to date data and growth plans that inform local zoning appropriate to answer the need. Montana needs to start generating it's own funding for housing and not just rely on federal funds which continues to decline but the needs continue to rise. We have needs that can't be met with federal funding as well - workforce housing for those between 80-120% AMI and senior housing for same AMI. Legislators need to be informed and they need to be responsive.

Having government sponsored housing directly competes with the private housing . You are making a welfare state of Lewistown with the Olettes

High cost government permit fees and long government permitting processes discourage housing development in cities and encourage development outside of city limits causing sewer public health problems, and higher infrastructure costs for roads. City of Helena housing development fees are twice as high than City of Houston, TX.

High need for LMI workforce, rental, senior and disabled housing constitutes a barrier to housing production and acquisition. Suggestions to meet these needs are to better align, streamline and target funding mechanisms to better support pre-planning to post-construction processes. Gaps in funding availability and time horizons present insurmountable delays. Grant administration is becoming so onerous that the funding is perceived as "not worth the time." Consider focusing CDBG/HOME etc funding on the "project proper" rather than aspects (infrastructure, construction, land acquisition) of the project. Get in. Get out. Get it done.

i am not prepared to present suggestions to overcome in a 10 minute survey. that takes months of meeting and giving and hearing thoughtful input from many groups. Any of the high needs is intrinsically itself a barrier for multiple reasons. this is not a reasonable question in a short survey

I believe a high need in most of the above is a barrier, mostly economic, they have no voice because they are not political as a group. State government needs to step up and help, especially with the surplus in state funds.

I think the affordable housing needs incentives and fast track approvals.

I think the role of the State is to support local governments and local developers in trying to accomplish what the goals of the community are and how best to achieve those goals. I think the best role of the State is to look at their own regulatory systems such as grant programs, DEQ requirements etc and identify those factors where they can provide flexibility in the rules and still

accomplish the intent of the regulation
 Improper federal funding to the proper sources such as HOME and CDBG. More funding needed.
 In a healthy market, regulatory barriers discourage developers of affordable new housing. It is also very difficult to cashflow small rural properties from Management's perspective, when these developments are generally more management intensive anyway.
 In larger cities it seems that planning is important we need to look at the experience of larger cities like Denver and how they have solved some of the issue for the need to drive to get services. Planning is important and historically Montana towns and cities have met a lot of resistance to any changes. The neighborhood food access is important and will be in the future as cities grow.
 Rural communities are often in a food desert with one store so they drive to a larger community to buy food. Money leaving the local economy and the cycle continues. On line purchases are another death to small towns, how do you keep money in a small community? Why do small communities exist? How can we insure that if your job requires you live in an rural area you have access to what you need? What are the long term effect of Isolation on a rural population? how does that effect the states culture as a whole?
 In many communities in Eastern Montana it is very hard to find affordable lots to purchase and it is very difficult to find affordable contractors to construct a facility.
 In our area the high cost of development of infrastructure and sub division development, no planning for expansion of housing with adequate water and sewer.
 Incentives and adequate funding sources
 Information on the locations where high-density, mixed use housing development may occur in communities is difficult to find.
 Investors are afraid to build to oil boom crashes in the past. Outside Investors could be brought in to invest in the community.
 Montana, unlike 43 other states, provides nearly zero funding for housing. Lack of funds inhibit housing production and acquisition.
 More funding is necessary to rehabilitate the existing stock of MFH projects.
 More funds less bureaucracy
 More information would be helpful.
 Most houses are built outside the city limits. Our community is not annexing the new develops into the city. Process for getting building permits inside the city are slow, disorganized and frustrating. This practice encourages no annexing or building in the city limits.
 no
 No
 NO
 no.
 No. I believe a high need constitutes a need that is currently not addressed or under addressed in the state. Housing for the poor, seniors and those with disabilities is often inadequate or non-existent in communities, especially small towns and rural areas.
 Only Housing Authorities have access to rental assistance effectively limiting Housing Choice from those who need it most.
 Preservation of rental housing with existing rental assistance should be at the top of the list. If we lose this we lose it forever.
 Probably, but I am not sure how what it is and how to overcome it.
 Progress is like water, if flows through the path of least resistance. It takes a huge increase in profit, as an incentive, to bare the burden of bureaucracy.
PUBLIC WATER AND SEWER
 Retention of affordable rental units and financial incentives or assistance to build more affordable rental units (for low and lower income hshlds) is just one of the bigger constraints. Increase of Federal and state tax incentives and other financing would help.
 rezoning variance process needs streamlining. Further, Phasing subdivisions and phasing plans & conditions need to be economically viable. tax base will not increase unless property can be subdivided, improved and sold economically.
 See other above. If reclaimed and ie donated in some fashion, lower cost housing results, but more importantly, tax base increases.
 Tax incentives are huge in getting the attention of investors. Subsidies for housing allow low income access to reasonable housing.
 The lack of living wage employment in our rural area requires young people to have multiple jobs and still barely make it.
 Seasonal minimum wage tourism does not support families or contribute to a healthy rural economy for persons with households and families.
 The barriers are there to prevent those in poverty, or on the verge of poverty, from housing. Not enough vouchers, not enough rental assistance, not enough support for our neighbors.
 There is a barrier to affordable housing in that the wages available in our community do not support individuals and families being able to afford the current available inventory of rental housing.
 There is an appallingly lack of interest at the federal level to support affordable housing in rural areas. LIHTC should not be the only vehicle that drives affordable housing as it is not effective in the development of smaller properties. Other incentives and the availability of low cost financing, including pre-development grants or other incentives are needed.
 there is currently a high demand for market rate housing because of the high employment in the resource extraction industry and demographic shifts. The developers are responding to that demand, preferring to build market-rate housing instead of affordable housing. Could we require affordable housing set-asides? Need to research this option.
 There is not enough low income housing or transitional housing. It seems the contractors and property owner are so concerned about making a huge profit they forget about the needs of the low income families. If there were more incentives from the state or federal government to build or remodel exiting units to fit the existing needs, our community would benefit greatly.
 wages need to be higher all around the state to help meet the gap in housing costs. just subsidizing housing alone will never do it.
 retention of existing units is very costly and need to be scrutinized before another public investment is made on older units vs what is on the market for sale to new construction
 Water and sewer was not set up for large multi-family developments and subdivisions where many are being built and it is causing a lot of work and cost and inconvenience to everyone else in those neighborhoods that until that moment were very established and stable.
 We need to begin talking about building low-income homes. The builders/developers/planning boards are not talking about it.
 There is a major shortage of affordable housing and no one is planning for the future.
 Workforce and affordable housing should come from the private sector - with less dependence on federal programs to make them pencil out. More speed and flexibility coming from City/County oversight. Many developers view Montana as just too difficult to

develop in, with too many unknowns and feet dragging officials.

Workforce housing is a critical need to folks working particularly in the service industries. Collaboration between DOC and resort business owners to address workforce housing would be a great benefit to those needing a decent place to call home.

Yes, I believe that housing production should include apartments for the homeless, not just overnight cots. By providing stability, I believe that it will provide the foundation to allow for stable income, therefore a more stable lifestyle, therefore less government assistance, therefore the ability to help someone else.

yes, oil field workers moving to area causing rental property to skyrocket. Area needs more income base 3 bedroom units

Yes, there are too many to describe within this small portion

Yes. Especially in the rental market - housing is reserved for seasonal rentals as the same house can rent for 4x more in a month. Maybe appraisals should consider what property rents for in setting a property value.

Yes. In addition to lack of accessible, affordable housing, most housing is built with innate barriers. Furthermore, people with unique incomes (disability, older adult specific) are given inferior treatment when applying for loans or other when trying to pay own way. This means demand for housing far exceeds ability to acquire appropriate homes. Furthermore, older adults and people with disabilities deserve to have housing choices outside those neighborhoods designated for those populations if they wish to live there.

Yes. Montana has inadequate funding sources to meet the need for affordable housing at all levels - local, state and federal. Overcome it by raising the priority of providing affordable housing and reducing the priority of corporate subsidies.

Yes. There is little motivation for developers to construct affordable housing.

Yes. Don't know how to overcome it.

Table 1.19
What other type of business and economic development activity are you considering?

State of Montana
 2013 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:

Build Keystone Pipeline and mine Montana minerals.

Business incubators have not proven sustainable and there are better methods to assist businesses out there.

Help Montana companies understand how to access markets outside Montana

If you take care of what you have they will sell growth

Improve air service in and out of Montana is a big factor in economic growth.

Improvements in the tax and regulatory requirements for business

Is this a push survey? Do you really think you have the answers and this is a confirmation or is it really an opportunity to learn what the state needs? Rural communities need real answers. Business does not start on Main street Business starts in the preschools in the k-12, in the health of the citizens. Rural and reservation communities need ways to keep the money in the local economy. We have more and more opportunity to spend money in out of state corporate stores . but my Montana job does not allow me to really do that and in the long run how is that healthy for my state? It is easy to think that solutions come from asking for information and analyzing the data from a central place an having an answer. the health of rural communities is essential, the dialogue between rural and urban Montana is necessary . the effects of isolation will be a source of disharmony for our state. We need to see that community development is not just based in business but in community well being. For some small towns that means more than one grocery store so there is competition and lower prices. It may mean access to local news and increased level of civic engagement to understand that every dollar spent in a large urban center takes away vitality of small towns. How will we all be served by on line shopping ? What will the unforeseen consequences be? Will the best jobs be in the realm of shipping goods and protecting the boxes until they get to the person who purchased them? I don't have answers but I do know we need to do a better job of planning. we may need to look to cities like Denver and they way they plan for support business as neighborhood grow , we cannot expect that large corporation really understand communities they do understand data but is that really to the benefit of a community or is it a way of a corporation creating a community rather than the other way around? What do we want is as much the question? How do we want to live? What is community ? Just because some corporation wants to expand to a community does not mean it is in the best interest of what already exists. What are the communities of the moment and of the future going to need and look like ? We are connected to our devices but there is a point that we will need to put them down and look around what do I want to do when I walk out my door? What will I want my community to look like and what am I willing to support? If we do not have a strong business community that can support jobs that can benefit the community then what is the point. I can by all kinds of stuff but hen it matters what is it that is it that informs my community and informs me about being a human is a culture?

Promote more public/private partnerships

Promote Natural Resources Development

Public Infrastructure Financing

Recruit Foreign Direct Investment (been highly successful in Montana since the 1870's so we ignore it), revive place-bound natural resources business sectors for high wages/high tax base, ignore the universities instead of relying on them, copy programs that work like Univ. of Nebraska's Food Processing Center and Littleton's Economic Gardening, focus on Canadian trade instead of Japanese, stop assuming tourism is a major driver, increase E-Commerce sophistication and use, move past the value-added ag strategies we've tried for a century that assume greater feedstocks than exist, shift funding out of Ag Extension to town/city business assistance (SBDC's), have actual recruitment targets by functional clusters and build relevant capacity to attract and grow them, train people in economic development (almost not done at all)

reduce taxes on small business equipment

streamline permitting process for all business and industry, guarantee permits are safeguarded from all legal challenges by legislative and constitutional support if necessary, institute support for and incentives to provide non collegiate apprenticeship programs throughout trades and business .

Support workforce needs by providing decent, affordable housing.

Willingness of officials to give tax incentives to new businesses so they find moving into the area a positive move

Table 1.20
What other type of infrastructure need are you considering?

State of Montana
 2013 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Additional Grant / Low Interest \$. MT either has the \$ or has revenue streams available if the decision is made. Natural Resource development can pay all of this in every MT community. Airport expansions/upgrades, technical high schools, public health clinic expansions, smarter highway planning, highway rest stops open year round like all other Northern states High emphasis on improving both water and sewer systems in eastern Montana impacted by energy development. internet access, not just being at the mercy of the providers, and cable operators good policy concerning access policy that is citizen friendly not corporate benefits. Montana needs to address high usage State roads and target communities in areas providing jobs and income. Those targeted area should receive priority with immediate finances for infrastructure commensurate with the financial benefits realized by the State and County tax system as a result of the business and industry in those areas. Rail crossing improvements, at-grade and grade separated Rail Spurs or Off Loading sites for existing companies street and road improvements can also include pedestrian facilities so better examples of how to provide those amenities in the rule setting would be helpful Also training on meeting ADA requirements for local govts would be useful The infrastructure in rural areas on Montana need help!!

Table 1.21
Are there any other community and public and facility needs that should be considered?

State of Montana
 2013 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
8-16 bed mental health and addiction treatment programs A much better and more comprehensive Highway rest area system - look to European auto routes as examples, more travel friendly. Adult Education/Workforce Training Centers like most states again training and assistance for making necessary ADA improvements Continuum of care - for a large volume of aging Montanans. More options for aging/living in home community. County Courthouse no elevator Eastern Montana easy to use web sites, No more than two clicks to get the job done Encouraging adaptive reuse of historic buildings Great need for all of these in rural Montana Homeless centers More medical centers besides the monopoly of Benefis. Not only have these centers but have good programs and reasons to use them. Why have a Youth center if what kids want is not available there, This have to grow out of a city plan or the community defining the need not something that is applied to the community.

Table 1.22
What other human and public service needs are you considering?

State of Montana
 2013 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
All of these need to grow from the community, and be designed by need not from an outside source. But as the need is defined the community needs a place to reach out and get the assistance they need to solve real issues. The experience of some one in Helena or Billings does not really understand the need of a community like Busby or Elmo. suicide prevention Youth services include providing help to foster and adoptive families, and those with special needs children, and transitional housing and wrap around services for youths aging out of foster care

Table 1.23
What other housing activities for special needs population are you considering?

State of Montana
 2013 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
Affordable Housing for people who are NOT homeless any truly affordable rental housing serves all these needs with services coming to the client Home ownership for persons with disabilities Homelessness Prevention Services housing for veterans and ex-felons Long term temp housing for homeless while job hunting Most emergency shelter and transitional housing should be phased out in favor of permanent supportive housing and Repaid Rehousing, including some state-funded vouchers and use of TANF for Rapid Rehousing and We need transitional housing specifically for people struggling with addictions. We will be known for the way we treat our brothers & sisters

Table 1.24
What other special needs groups are you considering?

State of Montana
 2013 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
again, if you can provide \$250/month housing, all of these groups benefit Rural working poor, city working poor get overlooked far too much. wrap around services for youths aging out of foster care - they have no support safety net

Table 1.25
What other investment category are you considering?

State of Montana
 2013 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
community development, education and investment in building entrepreneurs teaching about what it is to be a part of a community. Education Education of the Public judicial/law enforcement Long Range Land Use and Community Planning Miscellaneous Needs Natural Resource Development prog, not govt funded, partner w/investors on above items public art Small business development Tough question!

Table 1.26
Please share any comments you have about housing and community development needs or barriers.

State of Montana
 2013 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:
A person working full time and making minimum wage in Lewis & Clark County cannot afford the \$514 Fair Market Value of a studio apartment. Safe and affordable rentals in our area are sparse. As a community we need to look, realistically, at the needs of our most vulnerable population. A holistic approach to projects could potentially have a more sustainable impact on a community. Without economic development there is no tax base to enable communities to sustain housing or infrastructure. Without infrastructure it is difficult to build homes, and business. Allow communities to include public art as part of a housing or community development project. Public art can be used to bring a neighborhood or community together, can help give a sense of place, can identify a neighborhood and give a sense of pride. Plus it also provides work, and can become a tourism-related activity during its creation, installation and afterwards (think geo-cache!). Also, preserving/rehabilitating historic buildings to meet community needs should be a priority. Application process is complex. As a loan officer, I was very excited to find out that we could use the Neighborworks Deferred 2nd Mortgage program for Laurel First Time Home buyer's. However, the house must pass an HQS inspection and I'm told that if there's any peeling paint on the dwelling, the house won't pass inspection and the loan will be denied. Why don't you at least allow the seller the opportunity to remedy the lead based paint? City of Billings program will allow that. I have yet to get a Deferred 2nd Mortgage closed due to the peeling paint issue.

Availability of affordable housing is inadequate. Low to moderate income earners will never be able to buy a \$300,000-\$500,000 house, which have saturated the market.

Coordination between Local, State and Federal Agencies is critical. Eliminate turf battles.

developing housing accessible for all regardless ability or circumstance around centers of economic growth focused on sustainable and energy efficiency products is essential

Eastern Montana is really struggling with their housing, water systems, and infrastructure due to our proximity to the oil boom. We need a lot of help with these things.

Education debt will have a continuing impact on our culture . If you are 45 - or 50 before you pay off your college loans that will effect home owner ship, number of children and long tern stability. Access to education is a big deal and it is larger that job training. we need to train people to be able to help define and support a complex democracy

Floodzones Inability to ever resolve brownfields sites - just monitor indefinitely

Greater efforts at collaboration between federal, state, and local systems in terms of housing, human services, health care, transportation, education, and work force training needs to occur.

housing and infrastructure are the main needs

Housing is the basis for livability in Montana - especially in the winter.

Housing prices are too high for moderate or low income families. There is limited 100% financing for homes with in the city limits. With the higher prices in the city limits, higher taxes and limited 100% financing it drives the moderate and low income families further from the city.

I met with a large housing developer recently and he told me that, "In Eastern Montana right now you only have two ways that you will see any housing built. Either you're going to deal with a developer who wants to get in on the large profits from the high rents or you're going to have to find some kind of Federal, State or Local funding to help subsidize the cost of construction. But, right now, most people are looking to make a buck off of the Bakken development."

If we increase property taxbase, income taxbase (higher wages instead of relying on investment income gains as we have been), better jobs with wages/benefits/permanency/upward mobility/access to consumer credit capacity, a lot of these other problems become far more manageable and people can vote in local elections for bonding/mills/assessments for amenities and services that matter to them. A wish list with enormous operational costs that doesn't generate offsetting revenue can't be done and instead only results in too little money with too much bureaucratic burden to discreetly ration it to make a difference on the problem beyond public relations "we're trying." Montana spends rather than invests it's public funds more than many states in recent decades and that's an ugly trap, even for new arrivals who fled, but want to recreate the California model here.

In our area if housing was available - it would open up opportunities for economic development and the other categories would benefit locally as well.

Infrastructure costs are a huge part of the development of affordable housing, and I would look more to developing housing in a way that won't be subject to boom and bust economic cycles.

Infrastructure in rural Montana communities is heavily lacking.

Lack of financial incentives for developers to build low-income housing.

Lewistown does not encourage community growth. They are over regulated and do not attract jobs to the area.

Low income housing is not being discussed at the local level.

Mental Health issues are real, growing, and an enormous responsibility. We are somewhat capital short but "deals " have a way of getting done. I'd rather see subsidies as opposed to direct grant funding.

Montana has 17000 pre-1976 mobile homes which need to be replaced or renovated.

More help to eastern Montana

MT needs to make it easier for private enterprise to build housing for the workers wanting to live in MT.

My experience is that the high quality of life in Montana generates equally high levels of enthusiasm for living in the state. Many professionals who are advanced in their respective field and can live wherever they would like choose Montana for numerous reasons. Unfortunately, their ability to rent or purchase higher end housing leads to developers focusing on this lucrative market segment and drives rates up to the point that those among the working class are left 'fighting for the scraps' per se.

need for low income housing/rentals are hard to come by

Restate - workforce housing is very inadequate. These are the folks who serve most of us. We need to give them a decent home close to their work.

Rural areas are not big enough to support the size projects needed to make affordable housing more available. If it takes 10 units to break even and a community needs only 4 units, how can a developer/builder afford to build a "project."?

Some governmental bodies do not see the relationship between economic development and affordable housing

Strong need in Northwest Montana for low income housing, emergency shelters for homeless and youth.

the allocation should consider what other funds are out there at the state and local level and should apportion more funds to those areas with fewer alternative resources

The Community development barriers I see are the State of Montana and Federal Government not allowing or adequately promoting the development of Coal or oil refineries. Alternative energy is fine if it can support itself... but Montana needs to be more friendly in its policies towards those who want to help develop fossil fuels and all our natural resources.

The greatest need is for those who are in the greatest need (the poor, elderly, disables, and children). I do not think the private sector needs much in the way of assistance. Roads, potable water, and wastewater infrastructure needs improvements throughout much of the state

The majority of new homes are, typically, private homes--which means funding needs to be able to address private access and support, regardless of income, otherwise the majority of housing will continue to be non-affordable and non-accessible.

The weak to non-existent regulations for rental housing lead to horrible living conditions and dilapidated structures with absentee landlords. It's time to make the rental housing meet high standards and force the slum lords to either improve their rentals or leave the market. You can't expect rental housing to be high quality of you give all of the rights to the land lord and none to the tenant.

There are so very many people in our community who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. It's scary.

There is a severe lack of housing and rental housing available in eastern Montana and that those that are available is so much higher than the rest of the state. Additionally, housing in the Oil and Gas field areas that was once being rented to elderly that

landlords have increased so much that low income earners and fixed income elderly cannot afford the excessive increase. This has caused low income and elderly cannot afford to remain in the homes or being evicted for higher housing cost payers that can easily afford the cost.

There is great need for more funding for water and sewer systems. National building codes should be used to ensure good quality building. Government land use regulations and fees should be reduced as they discourage quality development and force it outside of city jurisdictions.

There is no economic evidence that dragging a business to a state with financial incentives (job training, taxes, etc.) works, just look at SD. A majority of the time, when the incentives run out, the business moves. The federal reserve banks have conducted studies on this folly.

too much emphasis on protected classes too much reliance on applicants answers to questions regarding income without verification

We are a rural community, no services or housing, available or possible for anyone who can't drive. Seniors have to leave, low income have no way to get to a job.

When people are fed and housed, then they can work and take care of the other items accordingly

Table 1.27
What are way the State of Montana can better address housing and community development challenges?

State of Montana
 2013 Fair Housing Survey Data

Comments:

321 E. Main, #316
 505 Monroe Ave.

Advertise the community, get a job base in that will get money flowing in the community. spend more time creating jobs than providing assistance that keeps people on welfare and subsidies.

Base the Montana Legislature on every County having a State Senator.

better partnerships with cities efforts

Care for the people!

Collapse silos among organizations providing housing community development, economic development, transportation, education and health care. Coordinate and align policies and leverage public and private investments. Emphasize the importance of developing and supporting meaningful intergovernmental partnerships to better attract public and private investments in projects that provide more transportation choices; promote equitable, affordable housing opportunities; enhance economic competitiveness; and that support and value existing communities. Create and legislate additional local economic development incentives to support same. Ground decisions in meaningful, sound, reliable and valid data. Think big!

Continue to be flexible with use of funds.

Create a better process for the allocation of planning funds.

Create housing trust funds and improve access to loans for private citizens. Don't solely focus on tax-credit and other large projects - as important as those are. Improve tech infrastructure and make an effort to attract, especially, those jobs in the financial sector. The internet finally allows a chance for Montanans to compete in the highest reward sector of the economy if we work on the infrastructure--and enhance education in HOW to participate in that branch of the economy.

Develop state operated shelters, subsidized housing and additional support for youth/adult employment based training funds.

education expansion of available units; promoting

Encourage co-ops for putting together more housing opportunities for seniors, homeless, etc.

Expand the definition of community development. It is larger than a federal grant program. It should be a part of the Governors office not commerce. the fact that it is in the commerce department limits the view of what it can accomplish,

Facilitate community-wide understanding of housing shortages, especially in college towns such as Bozeman, and the need for multi-unit, higher-density housing. Educate and support developers in providing the housing inventory that the community needs, while helping them to be respectful and address residents' concerns.

Fund the Housing Trust Fund and allow organizations on the ground to provide assistance.

Funding is the constraint. The governments only have so much money. Local and state efforts should concentrate on the needs of those in greatest need. The private sector doesn't need the state's help or interference.

funding that requires Inclusionary zoning/design, Universal Design principles and LEED standards. When all housing and public buildings are designed to a platinum LEED level, with Universal Design fully implemented and designs are inclusive of individuals regardless of their abilities or circumstances, financial or otherwise. Accessibility (not only for individuals with mobility, vision and hearing disabilities, but for everyone) should not be a second thought, but implemented in such a way that its integral to the design and is not obvious

Get out of the way like Texas on housing instead of strategies that inadvertently turn us into a resort community/trophy ranch state for those who can afford that and leave the rest as cheap, stranded service workers for their comfort (the Oregon, Vermont, Connecticut, California path.) Focus communities on things that will pay for themselves through user fees instead of little used amenities that only work if someone else pays for them. Regional planning and infrastructure instead of pretending each town is a walled island. Dump the current systems of planning, permitting, building inspection, subdivision platting, road planning, water management as it hasn't been working and is getting worse for any goals but restricting housing supply and driving up prices for existing structures. Actually think through how communities develop using history instead of planning theory, pure bedroom communities don't work just as central business districts predicated on the railroad depot and unreliable cars with terrible roads hasn't been the way to bet for 60 years. Growing larger employers that are placebound by their inputs has been the most reliable way to create higher incomes and taxbase the past 300 years in America so our strategy of tourism, environmental "protection" at all costs, ignoring or accelerating the decline of industries, pretending untrained workers can earn as much as trained workers,

using higher education to mostly train for out of state jobs or nonexistent jobs as our primary economic development investment, not using Butte's demands and needs as the agenda setting/program design/ED expertise pool for the state's agendas as we have for 130 years, greatly expanding workforce training that's employer based (as opposed to the wildly ineffective Workforce Investment Boards across the country and especially in Montana), base infrastructure investment on actual growth potential/projects than how loudly it's demanded, and decentralize state government out across the state so more than the view from Helena/Lewis & Clark County permeates planning and projects as it's an anomalous place more than a broadly representative place of a very diverse state.

Get out to very rural areas of MT on a regular basis and adapt programs, rules, etc. to fit the needs of these very small, rural areas. Get the Governor to just pass Senate Bill 218 or anything new and get moneys that are supposed to be allocated to the region back to the region instead of paying it across the state.

Have programs available, and funding, for local government to deal with these problems. Have access to information on existing programs, purpose, budget, needs served and not served.

Help non profit housing organizations tap into CDBG and HOME funds

Help those who 'fall between the cracks' find affordable medical insurance. Meaning: a person who is low-income, works, but still can't afford insurance & does without medical needs being met.

I think that trying to encourage State-wide distribution of funds is critical. This will involve having the local non-profits get trained up on how to do housing development. For years, the vast majority of State or Federal housing development took place in the Western part of the State (justifiably so) and that is evident when you look at the affordable (income based) housing stock that is available in each community in Montana. However, this has also resulted in a situation wherein the capacity of the non-profits to write competitive grants has decreased and now they are having to figure out how to get up to speed on housing development due to the crushing wave of rental price inflation sweeping across Eastern Montana.

I think the State of MT is trying very hard to address the issues.

In many communities there exist little or no affordable housing to the seasonal worker, or lower income family. MT needs to address these needs.

Increase funding allocation and focus funding on water and sewer systems. Housing cannot occur without proper water and sewer systems. Montana law restricts local government revenue base so state should increase its match and funding for local water & sewer projects.

Instead of some of the programs and grants being competitive, make annual set allocations to communities for community and infrastructure planning. Make neighboring communities work together in planning regionally for services and infrastructure.

Invest in the existing programs at a higher level.

Less hoops , priority to towns under 10,000 population

Less taxes and regulations

Make more information available

Make programs more accessible and less of an administrative chore. It is a very accurate guess that most funding agencies know if a project is fundable a long time prior to funds being released. Of course there are requirements the State is required to follow in administration, however do not make the requirements barriers that slow projects down or make communities re-think if they want to deal with the administrative headaches. The programs that are now available are amazing and a great benefit to the local governments. All programs have their individual pluses that enable project to be completed and affect locally and regionally LMI persons.

more funding :) streamline the cdbg application for public facilities-defer to local government that they have determined highest need.

More funding, less restrictions... A partnership with those providing housing and trying to implement more housing. Yes, a partnership.

More pass through funding for cities and towns

Need more funds.

Not sure.

Offer a less cumbersome grant process! Your application processes are extremely long and daunting. Ask communities/town/counties how incredibly difficult the writing/management/reporting is for all the DOC funding sources. Not every rural community can afford to pay a part-time staffer to write/manage those grants. The process needs to be streamline a bit and not so cumbersome. Ask local ED Professional that have utilized those programs for advice on how to make the processes less complicated. Start with RC&D's and RDD's

Once a person has paid his dues to society, in Deer Lodge, he/she should be treated as any other citizen. It is unconscious able that Montana creates road blocks to recovery. Being in prison for even two years leaves a felon so far behind the technology learning curve that governmental forced discriminatory housing, food stamp and other policies is just encouraging recidivism. Once a debt is paid than no more should be said... Just think of the minimum cost to exist, \$50 per month for a phone, natural gas deposit, electric deposit, water sewer, rent deposit, car, gasoline, insurance, etc. Many of these services require a credit history... we continue to punish the adult and it is the children who pay... I always thought that social benefits should be given to the children AND the adults have to ask the children for money to buy cigarettes, beer, etc. There is usually a child raising a parent - the child needs control of the money.....

One of the most effective ways to address housing and community development challenges would be the reallocation of gross proceeds tax to include cities and towns in the allocation process. I would suggest 5% from the State and 2.5% each from County and School District be reallocated providing 10% to Cities/towns within each county. This would decrease the burden on the State and county governments while allowing for local needs to be met in a timely manner.

Pressure congress and the President to build XL Pipeline. rebuild infrastructure (bridges, roads, water sewer); don't need to add government jobs. Focus on the private sector.

Provide funding for a Housing Trust Fund similar to Washington state's

Regional or statewide organization (such as the Headwaters RC&D) to provide the oversight/assistance needed for small towns and rural areas. Housing authorities require more than can be provided - what are alternates.

Sharing real/true information about the issues of development within the state - Allow areas that are bringing in the dollars to keep the money to provide better roads, transportation (i.e. - air-line service), affordable housing and etc. to their area.

Simplify method to get approval for construction in rural areas.

Simplify the application processes.

Somehow the costs of housing needs to come down - whether it is caused by regulations or material costs - it doesn't matter as it is too expensive for people to build their own homes.

Spend less money trying to regulate

Stop adopting ever more stringent water quality standards that result in ever higher costs for benefits that are debatable and unproven.

Survey the people who lose their jobs (anyone who applies for Unemployment) Ask about their living status: Own your home; rent; living with family/friends; couch surfing; homeless; living in vehicle; living on street...

Tax incentives for developers.

The state can provide funding for housing through a bond issue, a one-time infusion to the Housing Fund and creating a tax credit for contributions to the housing fund.

The state should provide education and funding. Leave the majority of regulations to the local governments who have a much better understanding of their own communities. If there are regulatory barriers at the local level then work with the local communities.

Top down mandates hit both the problems and those who have been working to remove barriers. Absolutely stay away from regulatory preferences or favoritism for low income housing. Do the less wealthy deserve less safe housing, no parks, no sidewalks, etc.? They rely more on these public assets than most market rate purchasers/renters do. Equal protection means equal, not special favors for some. Stop trying to price control the most expensive possible form of housing, the single detached residence. Accept that there are other ownership forms which are both more achievable and therefore allow more people to be aided and also that the long run expenses are often less so that the homes stay more affordable. Recognize the gross disincentive that the State's regulatory approach to water has created. Individual septic and well is fast and cheap to install but very expensive in the long run effects. Community systems face huge regulatory and financial hurdles to get established or grow. This provides big short-term private financial incentives to build outside of existing communities where provision of services are expensive and availability of services is low. Water/sewer systems are one of the greatest expenses in providing housing. Increase support to the incorporated communities for infrastructure maintenance and development.

There is no reason why the State of MT can not have "state of the art" Public Water and Sewer Systems in EVERY community. We have \$ from or possibly from Natural Resource Development to pay for all of this. It's time to make the decision to move forward with clean and modern water and sewer systems in every Montana community.

This survey is good! It will be interesting to learn of the survey results.

yes

HCD Survey Data: Non-Entitlement Area of Montana

Table.2.1

Has your jurisdiction or organization ever received or been assisted by grants from any of the following programs: Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), or Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG)?

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana

2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Yes/No	Number of Respondents
Yes	122
No	40
Don't Know	34
Missing	4
Total	200

Table.2.2

How would allocate your resources among these areas?

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana

2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Area	Percentage Allocated
Housing	24.3%
Economic Development	17.2%
Infrastructure	14.2%
Public Facilities	11.9%
Human Services	15.6%
All Other	1.6%
Total	100.0%

Table 2.3

Please rate the need for the following Housing activities.

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana

2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Construction of new for-sale housing	4	15	48	65	68	200
Construction of new rental housing	2	10	33	87	68	200
First-time home-buyer assistance	4	17	59	52	68	200
Rental assistance	4	18	49	61	68	200
Homeowner housing rehabilitation	4	19	53	54	70	200
Rental housing rehabilitation	4	18	37	68	73	200
Energy efficient retrofits	3	14	52	62	69	200
Housing demolition	15	55	31	27	72	200

Table 2.4
Please rate the need for the following Housing activities. Cont.

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Downtown housing	11	45	54	18	72	200
Mixed use housing	9	36	53	30	72	200
Mixed income housing	9	20	57	41	73	200
Senior-friendly housing	3	15	53	60	69	200
Retrofitting existing housing to meet seniors' needs	2	18	53	58	69	200
Preservation of federal subsidized housing	7	28	35	57	73	200
Homeownership in communities of color	35	49	26	19	71	200
Supportive housing	9	22	46	52	71	200
Rental housing for very low-income households	4	18	39	70	69	200
Other Housing activities	3	1	5	14	177	200

Table 2.5
Please tell us the degree of need for the following housing activities.

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Impediments	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Tax or other financial incentives for making reasonable accommodations or modifications to housing units for persons with disabilities	6	22	57	44	71	200
Guidelines or other information for constructing accessible housing units or methods for modifying existing housing units to be accessible	9	35	49	36	71	200
Private sector developers and builders willing to construct higher density, multi-family, or group housing	6	24	55	44	71	200
Comprehensive planning for housing	5	10	57	56	72	200
Information regarding availability of suitable sites for development of higher density, multi-family or group housing	8	24	60	35	73	200
Development standards, building codes or permit requirements that make the development of higher density, multi-family or group housing less costly	12	25	48	43	72	200
Local land use regulations that permit the construction of higher density housing, multi-family housing, or group homes in most or all areas or zones	15	31	47	34	73	200

Table 2.6
Please tell us the degree of need for the following housing activities, Cont.

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Adequate water or sewer infrastructure to accommodate new housing units	3	13	47	64	73	200
Land use regulations that promote the private sector to construct affordable housing units	9	23	43	51	74	200
Neighborhood or community support for the construction of higher density or multi-family housing	8	25	51	43	73	200
Planning for the construction of housing near access to public transportation or within walking distance of employment centers, shopping, public services, schools, parks, and other amenities	11	20	53	45	71	200
The retention of existing affordable housing units in the market or the persons in existing affordable housing units	8	15	42	62	73	200
Lower cost of materials or labor to construct higher-density, multi-family, or group housing	7	29	47	42	75	200
Faster process for obtaining approval to construct higher-density, multi-family, or group housing	13	31	42	39	75	200

Table 2.7
Please tell us the degree of need for the following housing activities, Cont.

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Smaller minimum lot size requirements to allow for the construction of higher-density, multi-family, or group housing	22	48	37	20	73	200
More information and marketing about housing availability	16	34	59	17	74	200
Better access to technology	12	40	51	20	77	200
More federal, state or local funding for the construction of higher density, multi-family, or group housing	12	21	38	55	74	200
More resources for environmental remediation of existing housing or sites for the construction of new housing stock	10	27	58	31	74	200
More housing choice vouchers	20	26	35	40	79	200
Other	6		1	11	182	200

Table 2.8
Please rate the need for the following Business and Economic Development activities.

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Attraction of new businesses	3	11	39	65	82	200
Retention of existing businesses	3	3	36	76	82	200
Expansion of existing businesses	3	7	44	64	82	200
Provision of job training	4	16	38	59	83	200
Provision of job re-training, such as after plant or other closures	6	22	39	49	84	200
Enhancement of businesses infrastructure	4	10	46	55	85	200
Provision of working capital for businesses	7	17	43	47	86	200
Provision of technical assistance for businesses	7	17	45	45	86	200
Investment as equity partners	10	24	43	35	88	200
Provision of venture capital	10	25	35	42	88	200
Development of business parks	8	31	37	38	86	200
Foster businesses with higher paying jobs	4	9	30	72	85	200

Table 2.9
Please rate the need for the following Business and Economic Development activities, Cont.

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Enhance access to technology	3	12	37	60	88	200
Address regional transportation needs	3	8	44	60	85	200
Clean up of abandoned or polluted sites	3	15	49	47	86	200
Promote Montana agricultural projects by adding value and increasing accessibility to markets	4	14	39	57	86	200
Increase availability and awareness of capital resources available to Montana businesses	5	10	48	51	86	200
Strengthen support systems and provide resources to promote Montana businesses and products	6	8	45	54	87	200
Establish and strengthen trade partnerships overseas	13	31	41	29	86	200
Market "Made in Montana" products to Montana customers	4	21	45	45	85	200
Stimulate investment in innovation and start-up companies	4	9	52	50	85	200
Support workforce needs an opportunities of high tech industry and knowledge-based economy	4	8	44	58	86	200
Help prospective entrepreneurs get started	5	11	42	57	85	200
Other business activities	4	1	3	9	183	200

Table 2.10
Please rate the need for the following Infrastructure activities.

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Street and road improvements	1	6	39	73	81	200
Sidewalk improvements	4	18	41	56	81	200
Water system capacity improvements	1	12	32	73	82	200
Water quality improvements	5	21	37	55	82	200
Sewer system improvements	1	15	33	70	81	200
Solid waste facility improvements	4	17	52	44	83	200
Storm sewer system improvements	2	23	47	47	81	200
Flood drainage improvements	4	14	48	50	84	200
Bridge improvements	2	19	47	50	82	200
Bicycle and walking paths	7	22	44	45	82	200
ADA improvements to local infrastructure	4	18	50	45	83	200
Other infrastructure activities	4	1	1	4	190	200

Table 2.11
Please rate the need for the following community and public facilities.

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Youth centers	3	19	62	33	83	200
Community centers	4	19	69	25	83	200
Childcare facilities	4	9	54	50	83	200
Parks and recreational centers	6	23	59	28	84	200
Senior centers	4	15	62	35	84	200
Healthcare facilities	3	15	56	43	83	200
Residential treatment centers	6	24	61	25	84	200
Public buildings with improved accessibility	6	27	48	25	94	200
Other infrastructure activities	4	1	1	4	190	200

Table 2.12
Please rate the need for the following human and public services

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Youth centers	3	19	62	33	83	200
Senior services	3	5	48	60	84	200
Transportation services	4	7	46	58	85	200
Healthcare services	5	9	46	56	84	200
Childcare services	5	4	58	49	84	200
Fair housing activities	13	20	51	30	86	200
Fair housing education	13	21	47	33	86	200
Tenant/Landlord counseling	10	24	50	30	86	200
Homebuyer education	5	13	67	30	85	200
Crime awareness education	9	29	59	16	16	200
Mitigation of lead-based paint hazards	13	46	44	12	85	200
Mitigation of radon hazards	12	46	42	12	88	200
Mitigation of asbestos hazards	11	38	47	18	86	200
Employment services	6	12	58	38	86	200
Mental health/chemical dependency services	4	14	34	62	86	200
Other public services	5		1	2	192	200

Table 2.13
Please rate the need for the following housing types for special needs populations

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Emergency shelters	4	20	47	42	87	200
Transitional housing	4	22	53	34	87	200
Shelters for youth	5	21	49	36	89	200
Senior housing, such as nursing homes or assisted living facilities	5	11	53	44	87	200
Housing designed for persons with disabilities	6	13	52	43	86	200
Permanent supportive housing, such as subsidized housing that offers services for persons with mental disabilities	4	18	48	44	86	200
Rapid rehousing rental assistance for homeless households	6	25	34	48	87	200
Other special needs	4			5	191	200

Table 2.14
Please rate the need for services and facilities for each of the following special needs groups.

Non-Entitlement Area of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
The elderly (age 65+)	4	7	47	55	87	200
The frail elderly (age 85+)	3	7	39	64	87	200
Persons with severe mental illness	3	14	38	59	86	200
Persons with physical disabilities	5	12	51	42	90	200
Persons with developmental disabilities	3	14	60	36	87	200
Persons with substance abuse addictions	5	16	45	47	87	200
Persons with HIV/AIDS	9	42	49	10	90	200
Victims of domestic violence	4	11	47	50	88	200
Veterans	2	10	42	60	86	200
Homeless persons	6	23	29	56	86	200
Persons recently released from prison	8	30	44	28	90	200
Other groups	4			1	195	200

HCD Survey Data: Entitlement Areas of Montana

Table.3.1

Has your jurisdiction or organization ever received or been assisted by grants from any of the following programs: Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), or Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG)?

Entitlement Areas of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Yes/No	Number of Respondents
Yes	35
No	15
Don't Know	20
Missing	7
Total	77

Table.3.2

How would allocate your resources among these areas?

Entitlement Areas of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Area	Percentage Allocated
Housing	25.4%
Economic Development	18.7%
Infrastructure	10.9%
Public Facilities	9.0%
Human Services	20.0%
All Other	2.5%
Total	100.0%

Table 3.3
Please rate the need for the following Housing activities.

Entitlement Areas of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Construction of new for-sale housing	1	1	21	20	34	77
Construction of new rental housing	2	3	12	26	34	77
First-time home-buyer assistance		2	23	19	33	77
Rental assistance	1	3	14	26	33	77
Homeowner housing rehabilitation		3	19	21	34	77
Rental housing rehabilitation		5	16	22	34	77
Energy efficient retrofits		6	17	21	33	77
Housing demolition	2	18	15	7	35	77

Table 3.4
Please rate the need for the following Housing activities. Cont.

Entitlement Areas of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Downtown housing	4	13	14	12	34	77
Mixed use housing		18	18	7	34	77
Mixed income housing	3	7	21	12	34	77
Senior-friendly housing	1	3	22	17	34	77
Retrofitting existing housing to meet seniors' needs	1	3	22	17	34	77
Preservation of federal subsidized housing	3	5	14	21	34	77
Homeownership in communities of color	7	14	15	7	34	77
Supportive housing		3	16	25	33	77
Rental housing for very low-income households	1	6	8	30	32	77
Other Housing activities	2		2	5	68	77

Table 3.5
Please tell us the degree of need for the following housing activities.

Entitlement Areas of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Impediments	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Tax or other financial incentives for making reasonable accommodations or modifications to housing units for persons with disabilities	2	4	15	21	35	77
Guidelines or other information for constructing accessible housing units or methods for modifying existing housing units to be accessible		6	22	14	35	77
Private sector developers and builders willing to construct higher density, multi-family, or group housing	3	8	14	16	36	77
Comprehensive planning for housing		3	19	18	37	77
Information regarding availability of suitable sites for development of higher density, multi-family or group housing	2	7	15	17	36	77
Development standards, building codes or permit requirements that make the development of higher density, multi-family or group housing less costly	3	4	13	22	35	77
Local land use regulations that permit the construction of higher density housing, multi-family housing, or group homes in most or all areas or zones	3	8	14	17	35	77

Table 3.6
Please tell us the degree of need for the following housing activities, Cont.

Entitlement Areas of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Adequate water or sewer infrastructure to accommodate new housing units	1	4	14	22	36	77
Land use regulations that promote the private sector to construct affordable housing units	2	2	17	20	36	77
Neighborhood or community support for the construction of higher density or multi-family housing	2	7	18	13	37	77
Planning for the construction of housing near access to public transportation or within walking distance of employment centers, shopping, public services, schools, parks, and other amenities	1	3	14	22	37	77
The retention of existing affordable housing units in the market or the persons in existing affordable housing units		4	18	20	35	77
Lower cost of materials or labor to construct higher-density, multi-family, or group housing	3	8	16	13	37	77
Faster process for obtaining approval to construct higher-density, multi-family, or group housing	5	5	15	16	36	77

Table 3.7
Please tell us the degree of need for the following housing activities, Cont.

Entitlement Areas of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Smaller minimum lot size requirements to allow for the construction of higher-density, multi-family, or group housing	9	7	18	8	35	77
More information and marketing about housing availability	3	5	17	16	36	77
Better access to technology	2	8	18	12	37	77
More federal, state or local funding for the construction of higher density, multi-family, or group housing	4	9	12	17	35	77
More resources for environmental remediation of existing housing or sites for the construction of new housing stock	1	10	10	21	35	77
More housing choice vouchers	1	6	10	24	36	77
Other	2		1	8	66	77

Table 3.8
Please rate the need for the following Business and Economic Development activities.

Entitlement Areas of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Attraction of new businesses		4	17	19	37	77
Retention of existing businesses		2	10	28	37	77
Expansion of existing businesses		4	15	21	37	77
Provision of job training		4	12	23	38	77
Provision of job re-training, such as after plant or other closures		5	12	21	39	77
Enhancement of businesses infrastructure		4	14	22	37	77
Provision of working capital for businesses		12	11	16	38	77
Provision of technical assistance for businesses		5	16	18	38	77
Investment as equity partners		13	13	13	38	77
Provision of venture capital	1	11	12	14	39	77
Development of business parks	2	13	9	14	39	77
Foster businesses with higher paying jobs		1	6	32	38	77

Table 3.9
Please rate the need for the following Business and Economic Development activities, Cont.

Entitlement Areas of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Enhance access to technology		2	10	27	38	77
Address regional transportation needs		3	9	27	38	77
Clean up of abandoned or polluted sites	1	6	15	18	37	77
Promote Montana agricultural projects by adding value and increasing accessibility to markets		4	15	21	37	77
Increase availability and awareness of capital resources available to Montana businesses		8	10	20	39	77
Strengthen support systems and provide resources to promote Montana businesses and products		5	16	17	39	77
Establish and strengthen trade partnerships overseas	3	10	14	12	38	77
Market "Made in Montana" products to Montana customers	2	5	11	20	39	77
Stimulate investment in innovation and start-up companies	1	4	17	17	38	77
Support workforce needs and opportunities of high tech industry and knowledge-based economy		2	10	27	38	77
Help prospective entrepreneurs get started		4	16	19	38	77
Other business activities	1			3	73	77

Table 3.10
Please rate the need for the following Infrastructure activities.

Entitlement Areas of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Street and road improvements		4	14	23	36	77
Sidewalk improvements		4	14	22	37	77
Water system capacity improvements		3	18	18	38	77
Water quality improvements	1	4	16	18	38	77
Sewer system improvements	1	4	13	21	38	77
Solid waste facility improvements	1	8	12	18	38	77
Storm sewer system improvements		4	13	22	38	77
Flood drainage improvements		2	18	20	37	77
Bridge improvements		3	19	16	39	77
Bicycle and walking paths	2	14	11	14	36	77
ADA improvements to local infrastructure		5	19	15	38	77
Other infrastructure activities	1		1	1	74	77

Table 3.11
Please rate the need for the following community and public facilities.

Entitlement Areas of Montana
 2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Youth centers		5	20	16	36	77
Community centers		6	20	14	37	77
Childcare facilities		6	17	16	38	77
Parks and recreational centers		8	20	12	37	77
Senior centers	1	7	21	11	37	77
Healthcare facilities	3	11	16	9	38	77
Residential treatment centers	1	7	21	10	38	77
Public buildings with improved accessibility	1	7	15	12	42	77

Other infrastructure activities	1	1	1	74	77
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Table 3.12
Please rate the need for the following human and public services

Entitlement Areas of Montana
2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Youth centers		5	20	16	36	77
Senior services		4	20	15	38	77
Transportation services		3	18	19	37	77
Healthcare services	2	7	17	14	37	77
Childcare services		5	19	16	37	77
Fair housing activities	2	9	19	10	37	77
Fair housing education	1	6	22	11	37	77
Tenant/Landlord counseling	1	6	13	20	37	77
Homebuyer education		9	17	14	37	77
Crime awareness education	2	5	21	12	12	77
Mitigation of lead-based paint hazards	5	13	16	6	37	77
Mitigation of radon hazards	6	11	17	6	37	77
Mitigation of asbestos hazards	3	13	16	8	37	77
Employment services		4	14	22	37	77
Mental health/chemical dependency services		3	14	22	38	77
Other public services				1	76	77

Table 3.13
Please rate the need for the following housing types for special needs populations

Entitlement Areas of Montana
2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total	
Emergency shelters			3	16	20	38	77
Transitional housing			5	15	18	39	77
Shelters for youth			4	15	19	39	77
Senior housing, such as nursing homes or assisted living facilities	3	10	14	11	39	77	
Housing designed for persons with disabilities	1	3	21	15	37	77	
Permanent supportive housing, such as subsidized housing that offers services for persons with mental disabilities		4	13	23	37	77	
Rapid rehousing rental assistance for homeless households		3	14	23	37	77	
Other special needs	1			3	73	77	

Table 3.14
Please rate the need for services and facilities for each of the following special needs groups.

Entitlement Areas of Montana
2014 Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
The elderly (age 65+)		5	22	13	37	77
The frail elderly (age 85+)		5	17	18	37	77

Persons with severe mental illness		5	9	26	37	77
Persons with physical disabilities		5	14	21	37	77
Persons with developmental disabilities		5	15	19	38	77
Persons with substance abuse addictions		4	16	19	38	77
Persons with HIV/AIDS	2	13	13	10	39	77
Victims of domestic violence		3	14	22	38	77
Veterans	1	1	15	24	36	77
Homeless persons		5	12	23	37	77
Persons recently released from prison		6	18	16	37	77
Other groups	1				76	77