

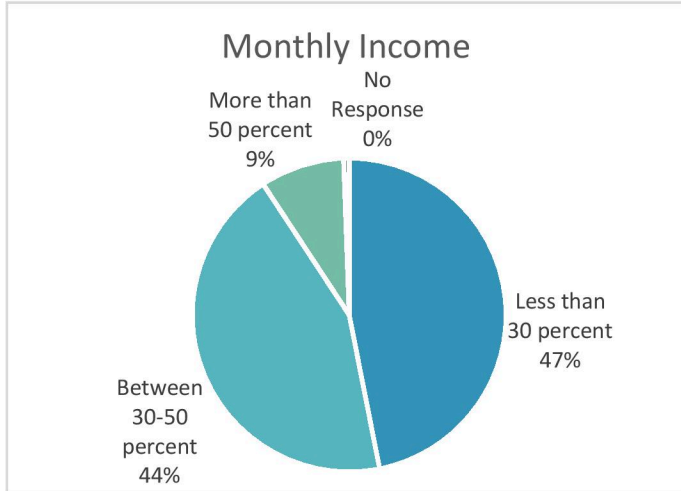
## Appendix B: Fair Housing and Housing and Community Development Surveys

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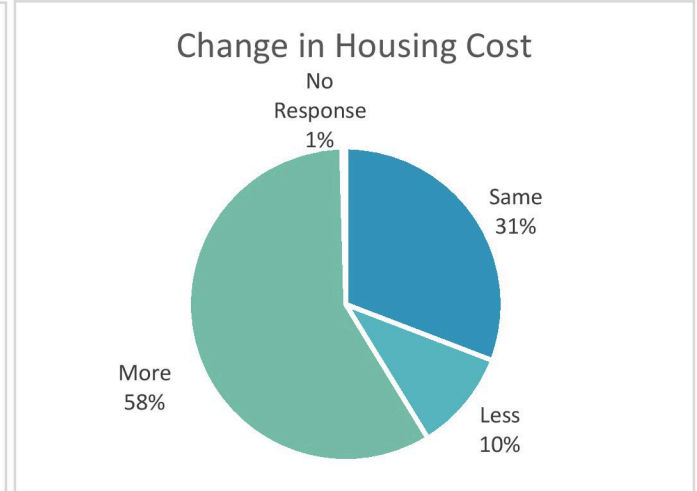
## Fair Housing Community Survey Responses - State of Montana

December 19, 2018 691 Respondents

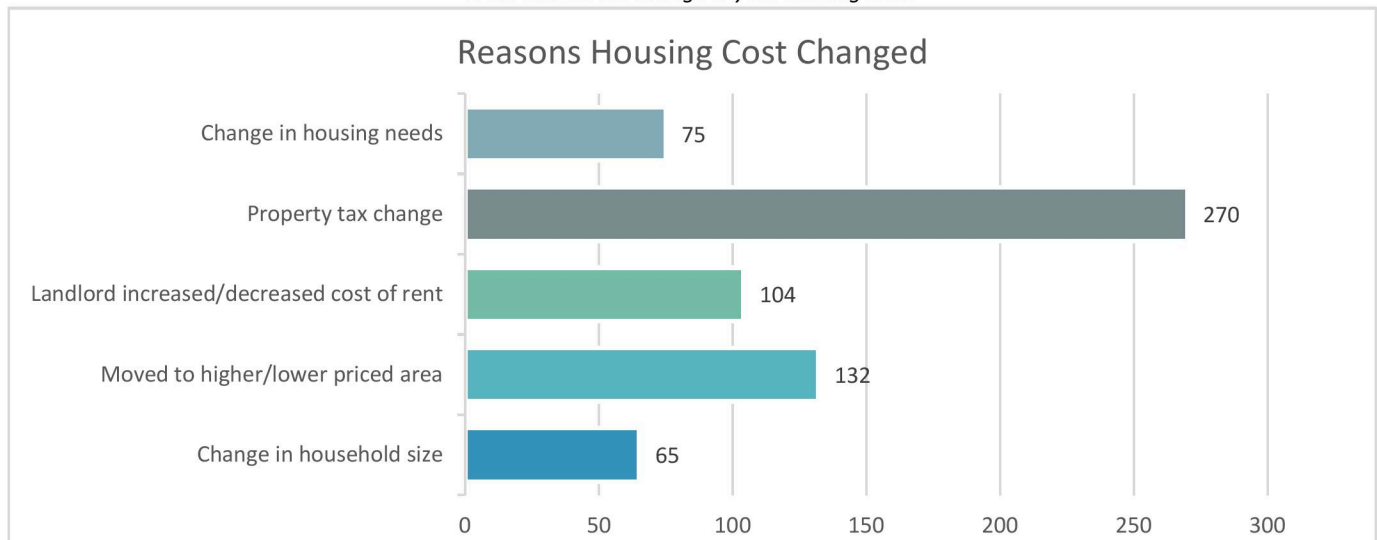
Based on your monthly income before taxes, how much of your monthly income do you spend on housing?



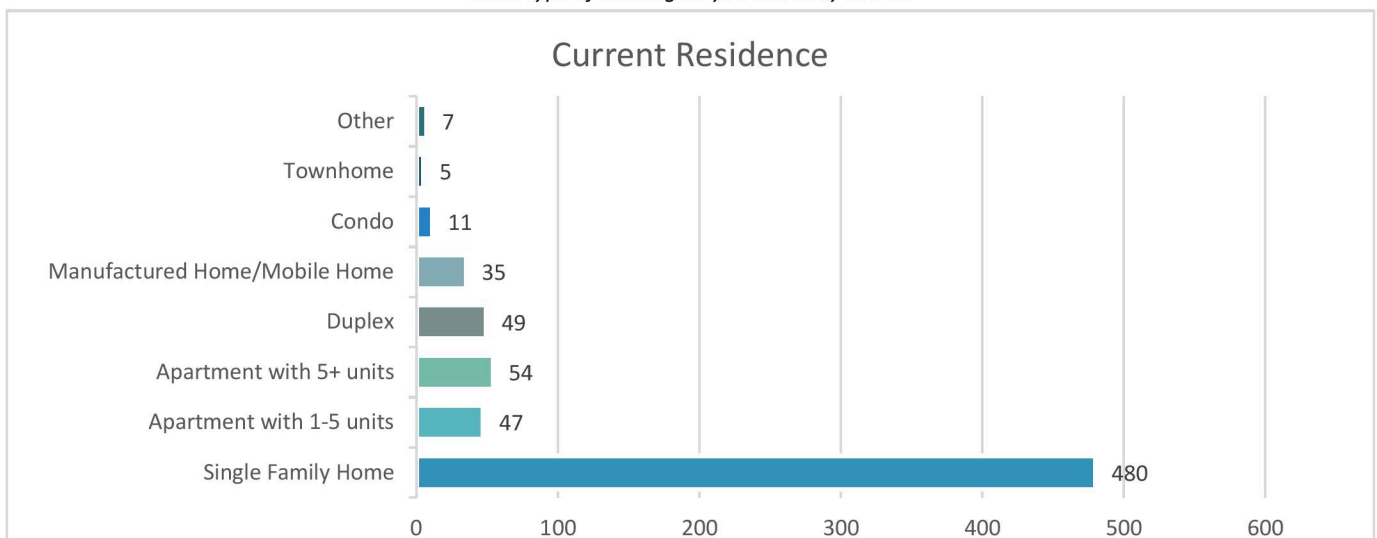
Has your housing cost changed in the past 5 years?



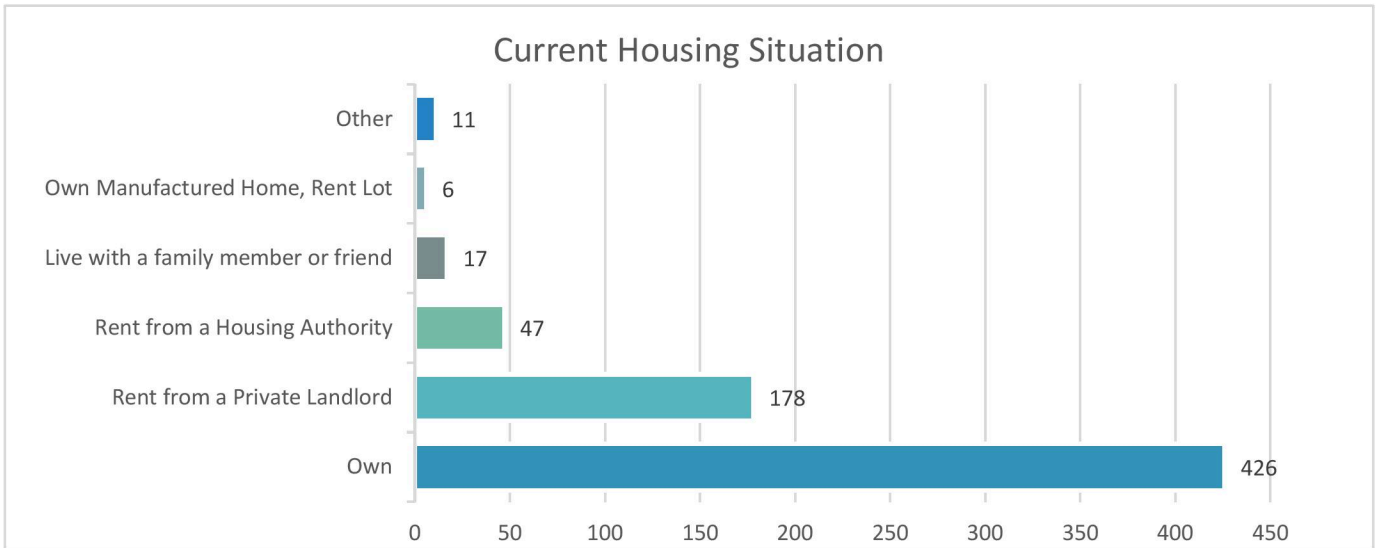
What caused the change in your housing cost?



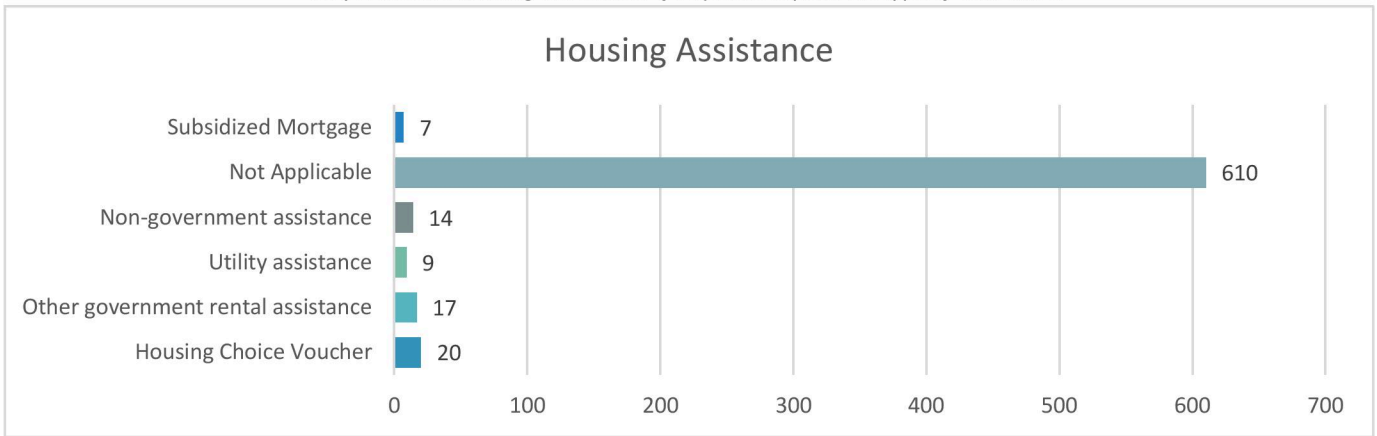
What type of housing do you currently live in?



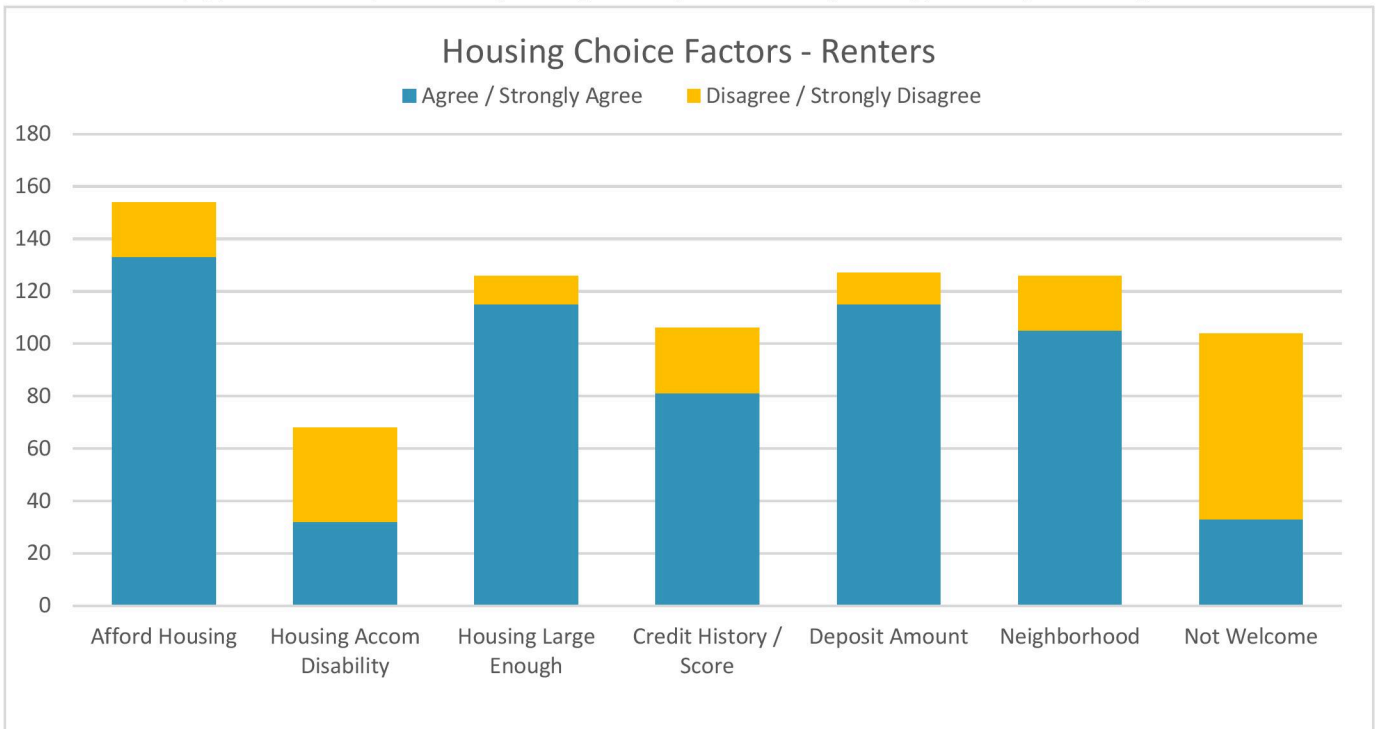
What is your current housing situation?



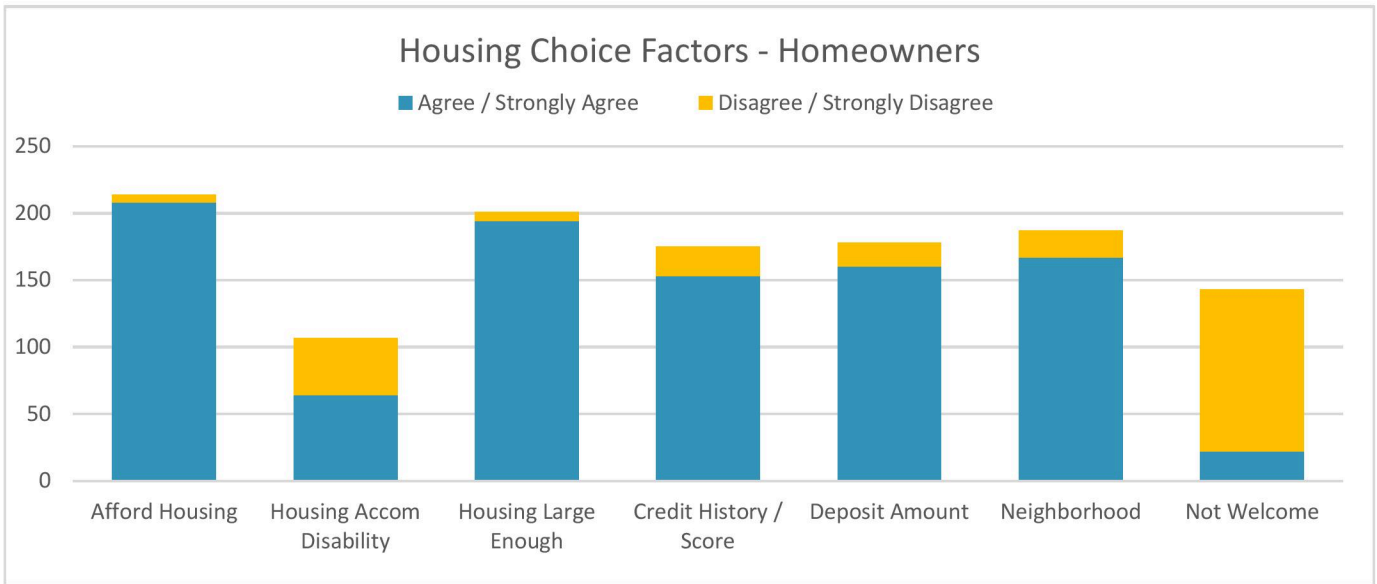
Do you receive housing assistance? If so please explain the type of assistance.



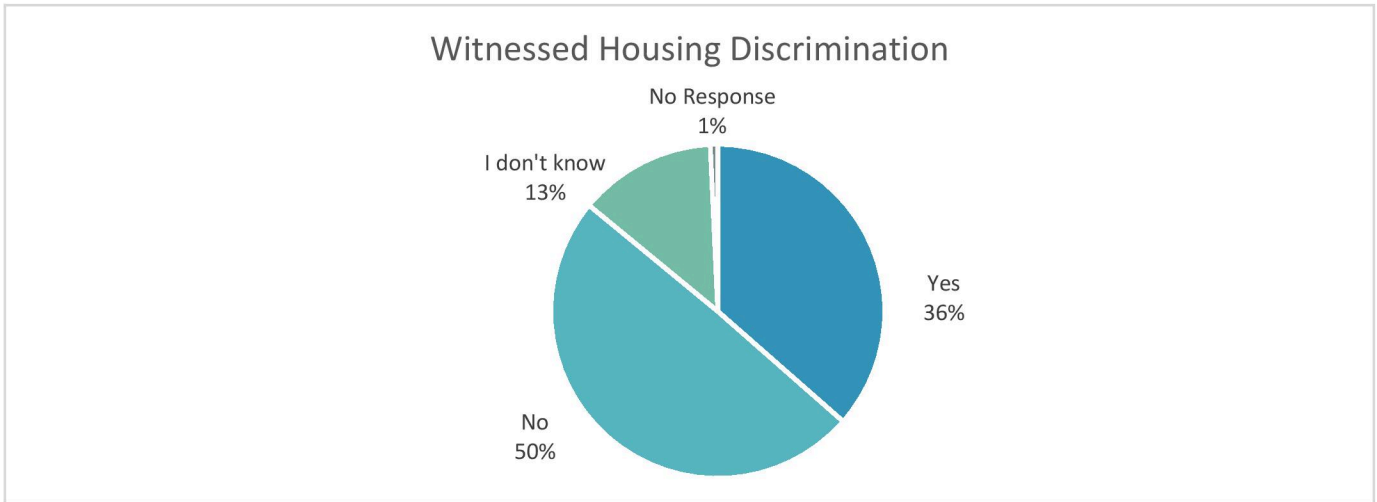
Only If you are a renter, answer the following: How important are the following factors in your housing choice?



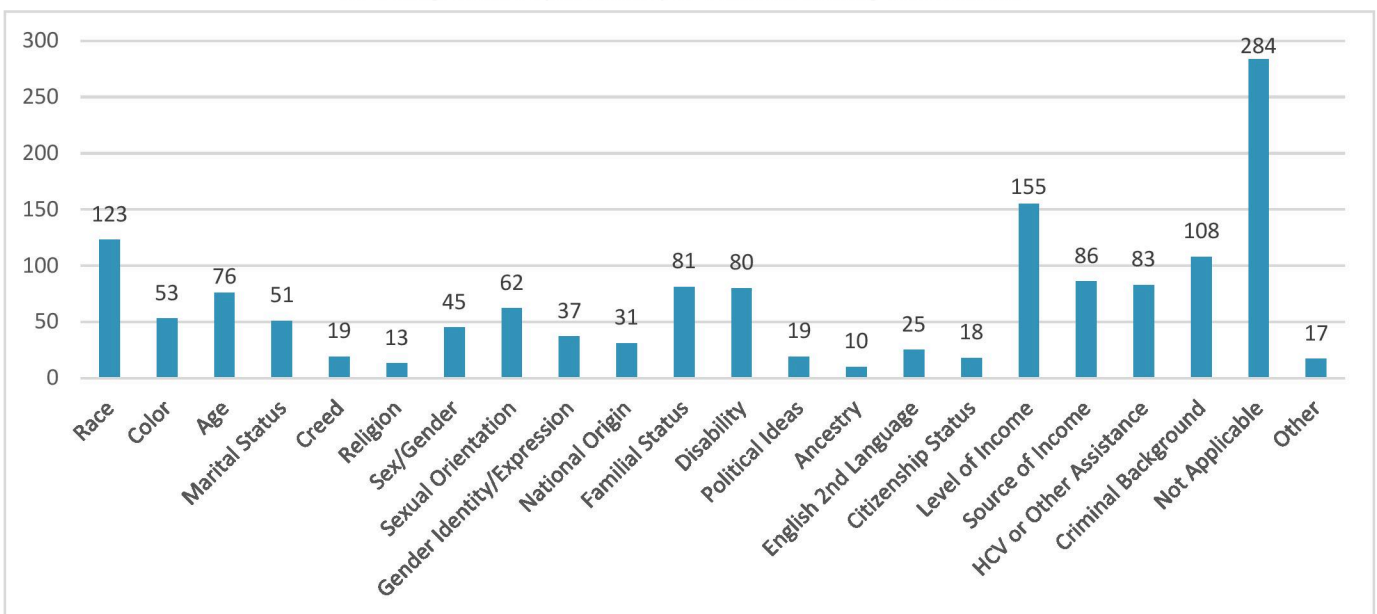
Only if you are a homeowner, answer the following: How important are the following factors in your housing choice?



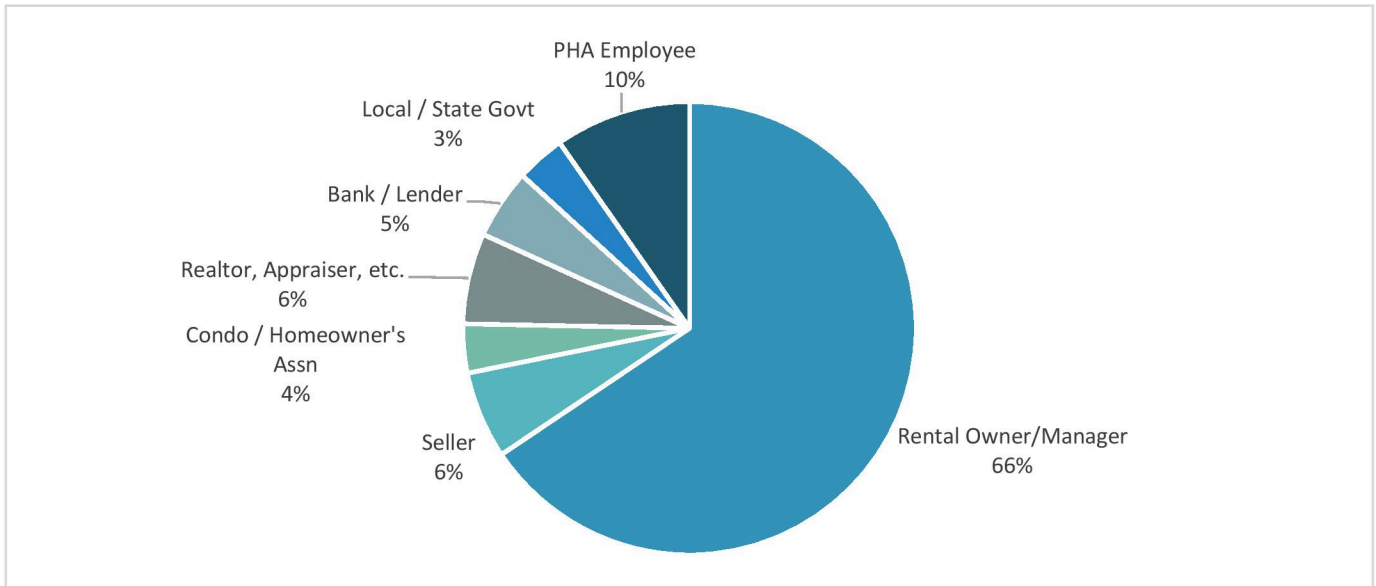
Have you ever experienced or witnessed housing discrimination in the state of Montana?



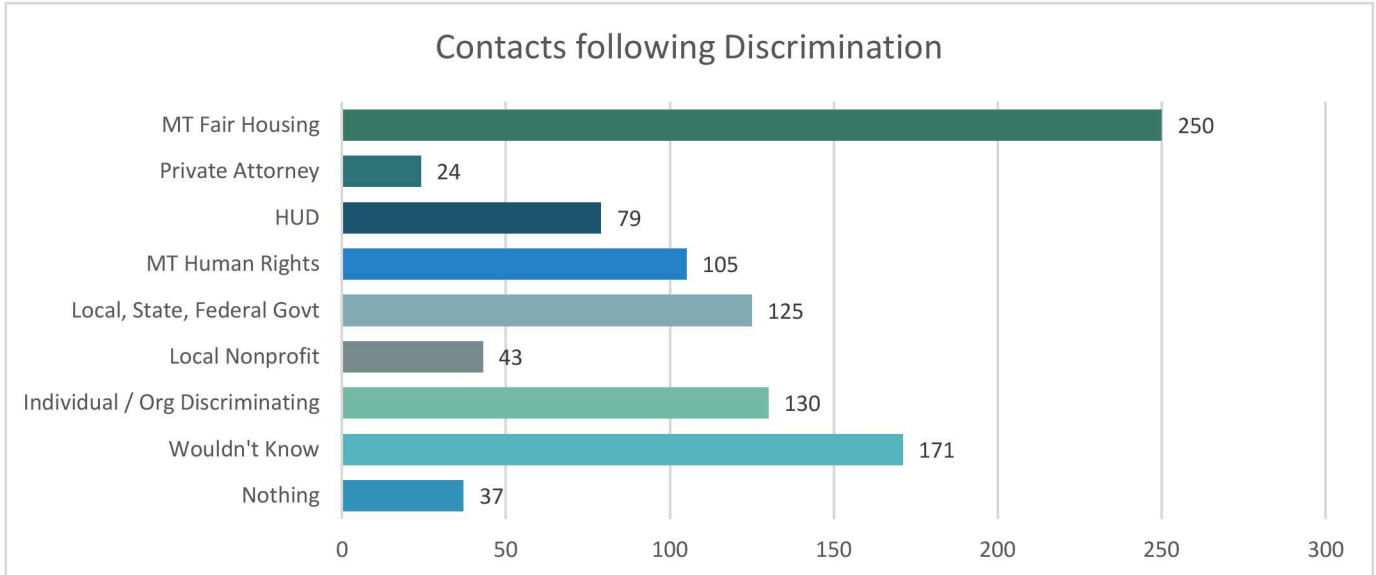
On what grounds do you believe you witnessed housing discrimination?



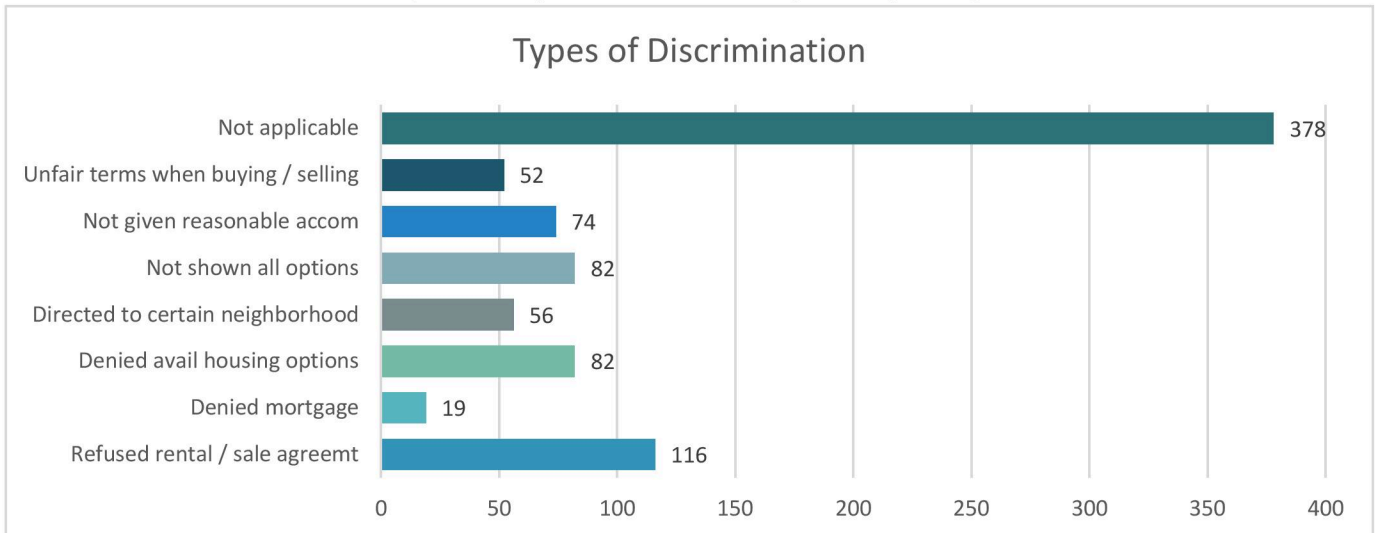
Which of the following best describes the person or organization that you witnessed engaging in discriminatory behavior?



What did you do or would you do if you experienced or witnessed housing discrimination?

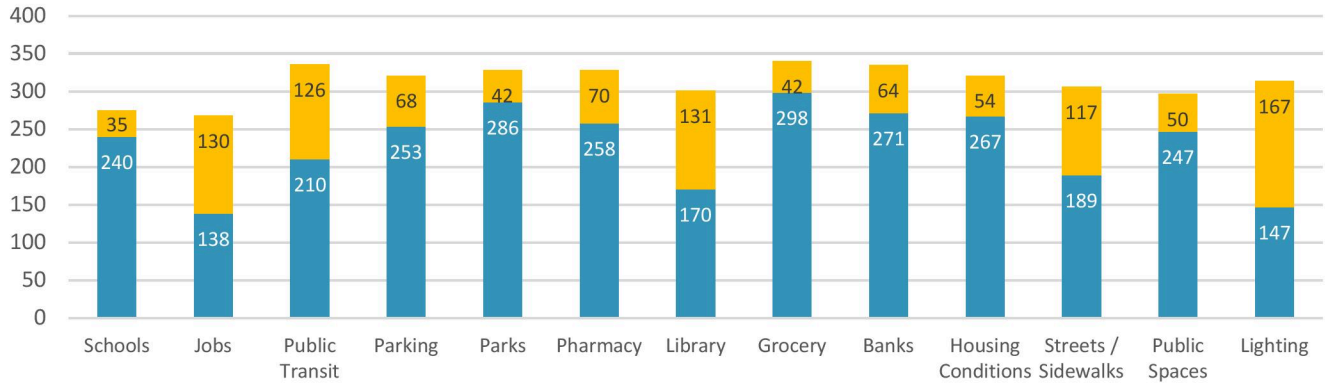


Do you know anyone in Montana who has faced the following?

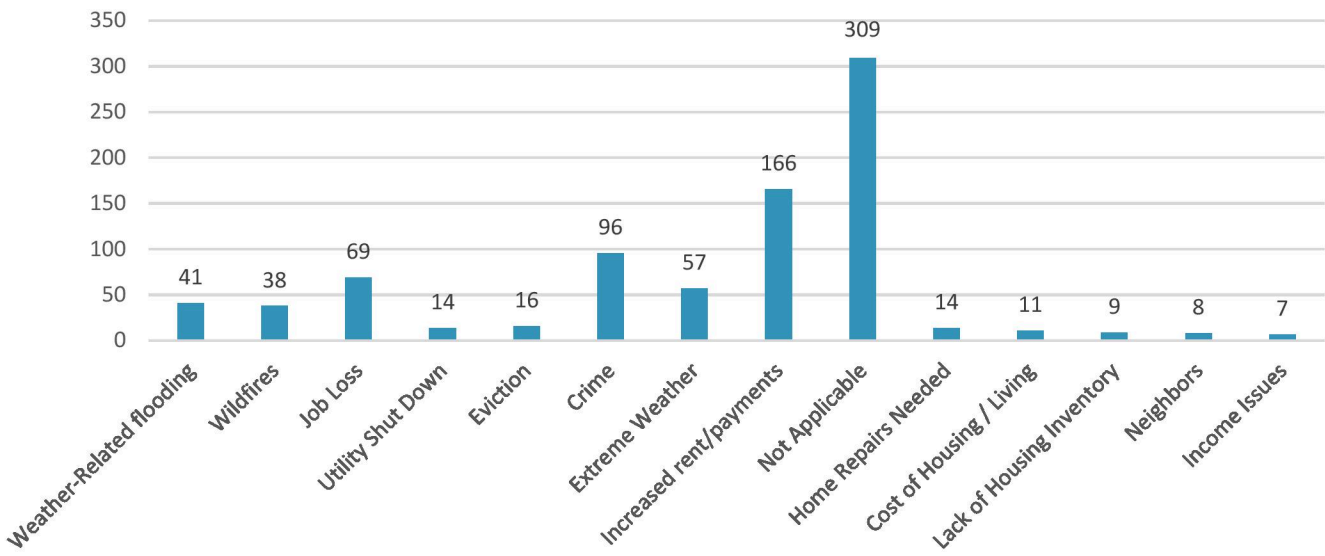


### Availability of Neighborhood Amenities

■ Agree / Strongly Agree    ■ Disagree / Strongly Disagree

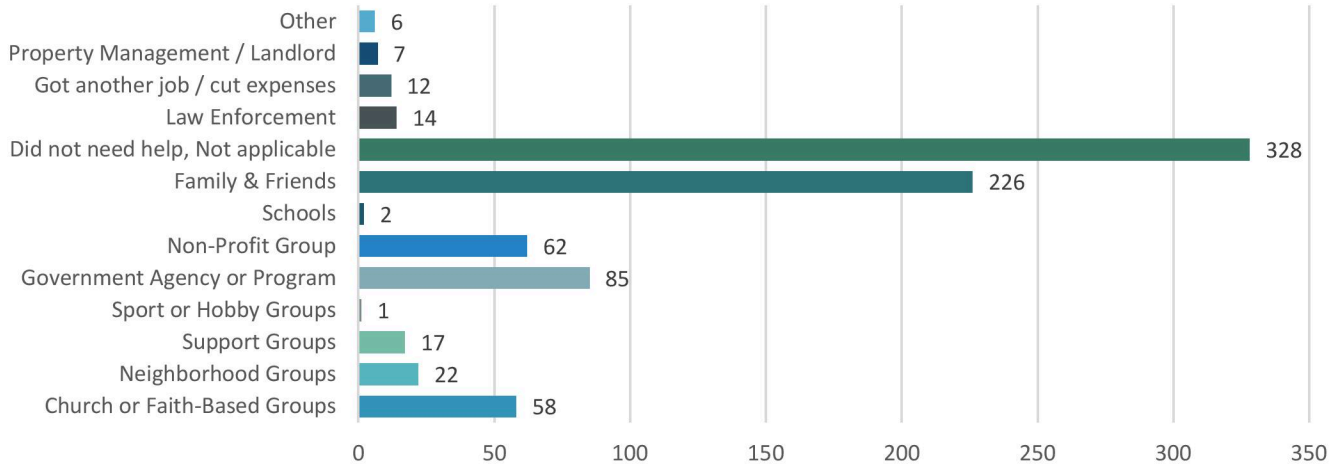


### Which of these, if any, have made your housing choice or situation worse?

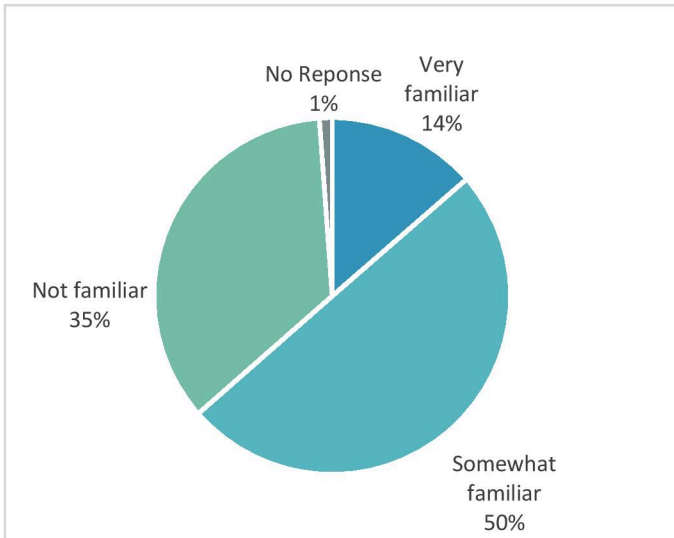


### Who do you turn to when faced with housing struggles?

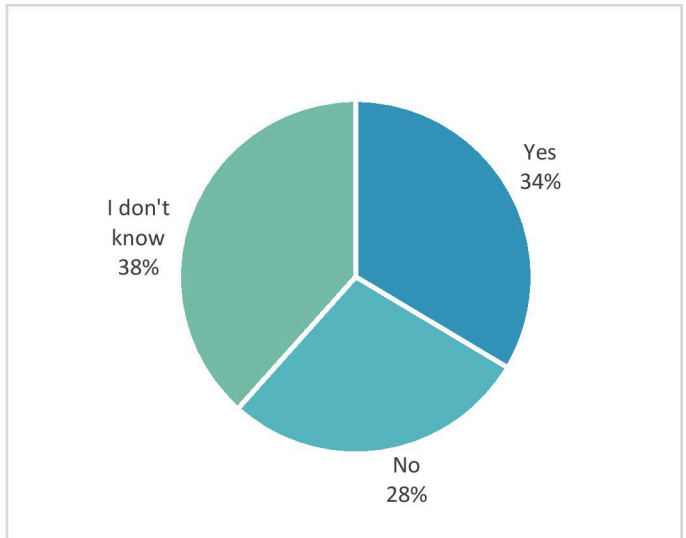
#### Housing Support



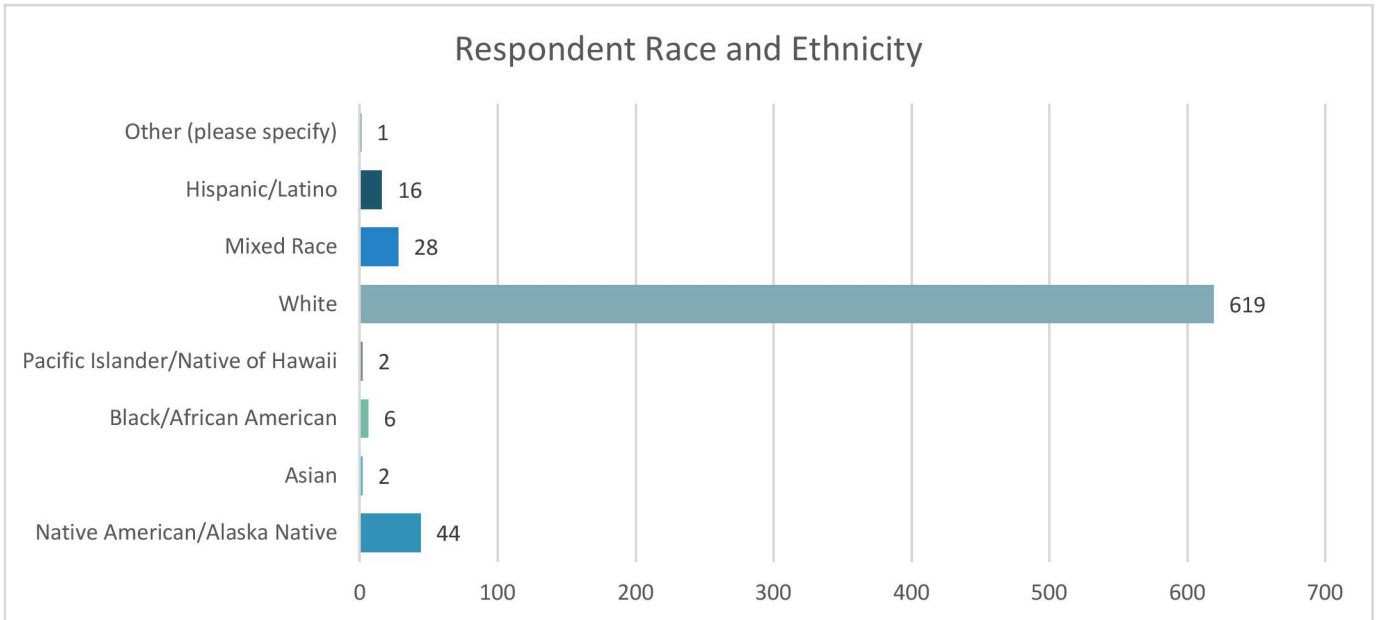
How familiar are you with Fair Housing Laws?



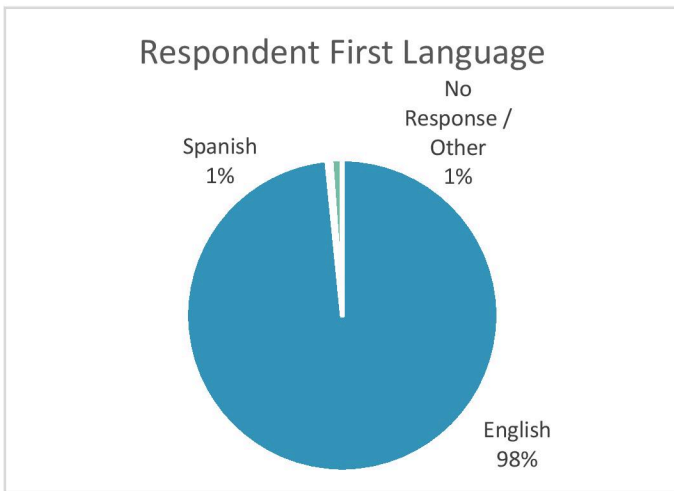
Do you think Federal and/or State Fair Housing Laws are difficult to understand or follow?



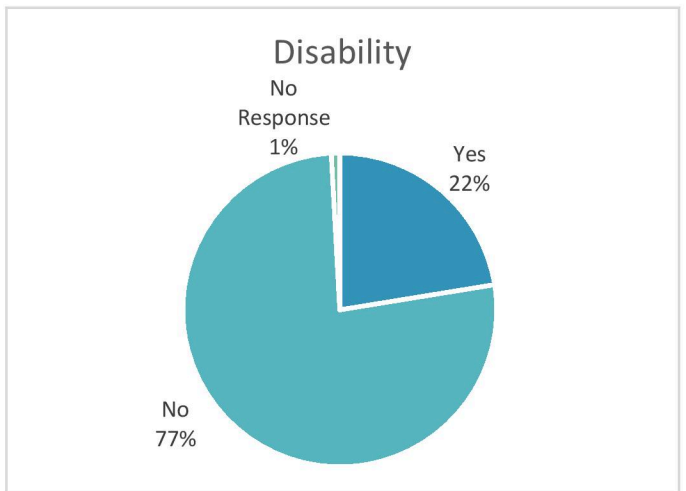
What is your race and ethnicity?



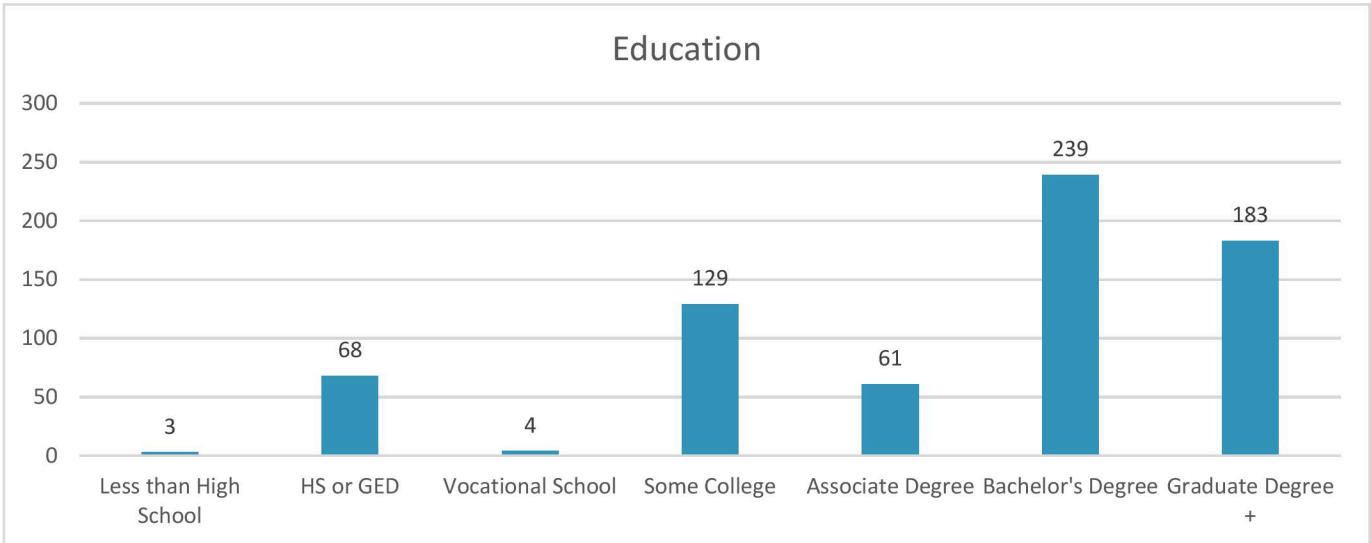
What is your first language?



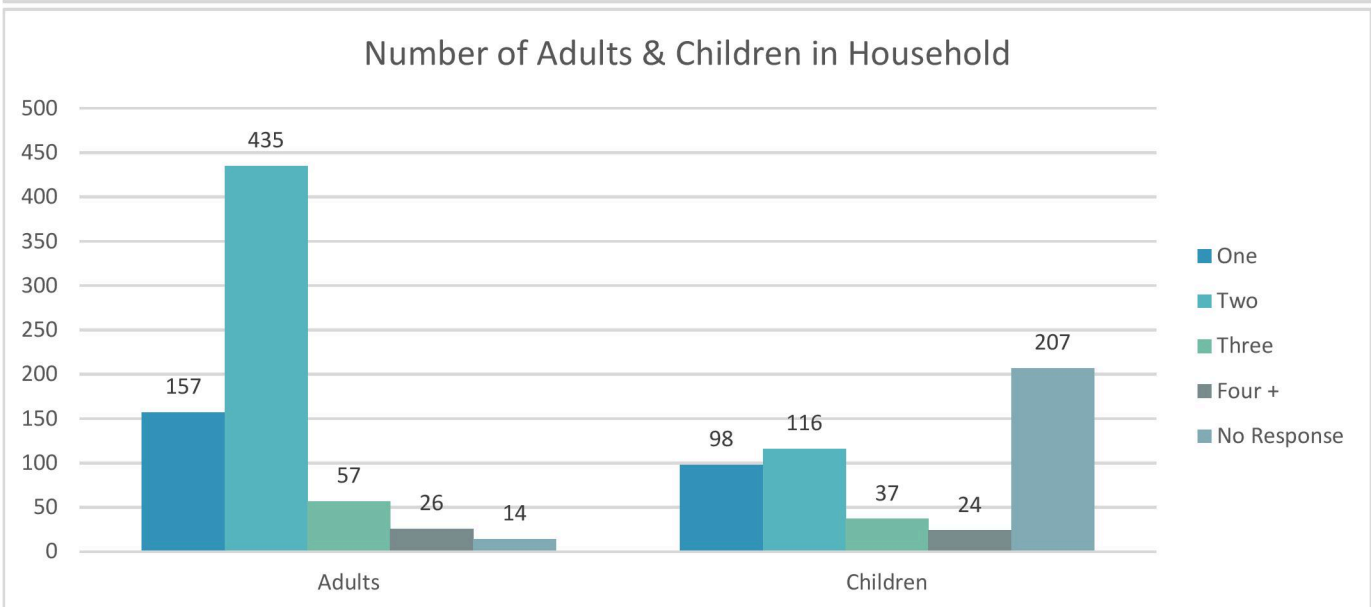
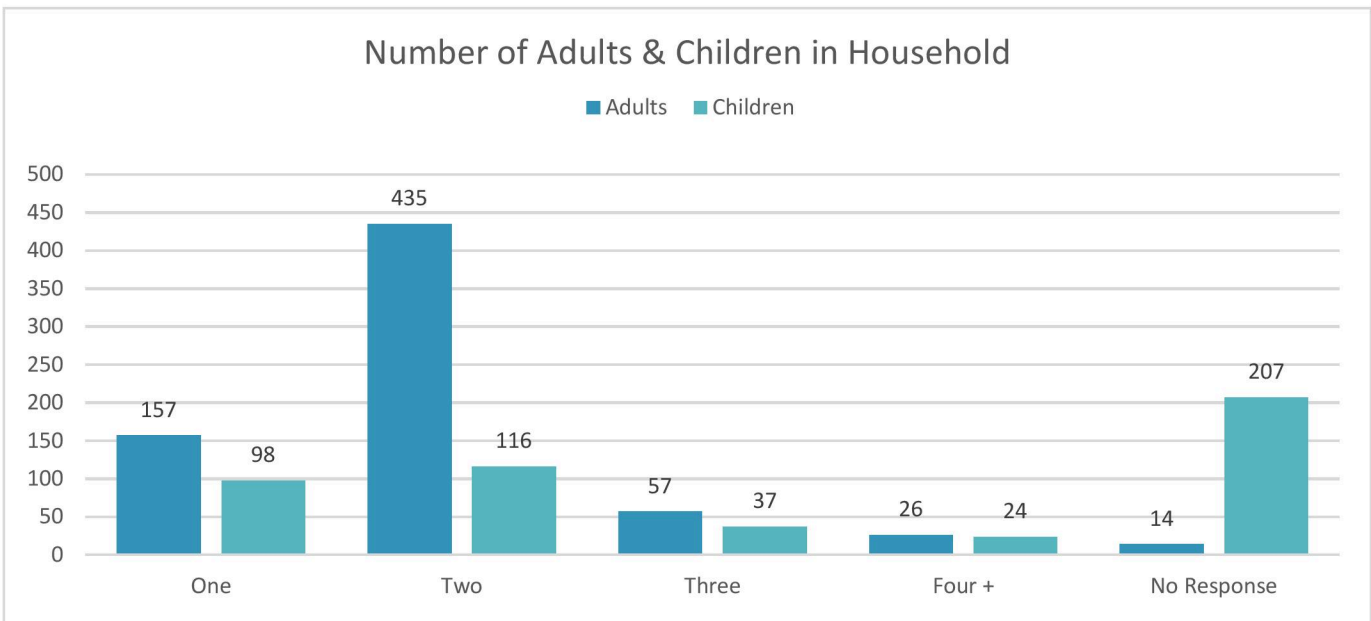
Are you, or someone in your household living with a disability?



What is your highest level of education?

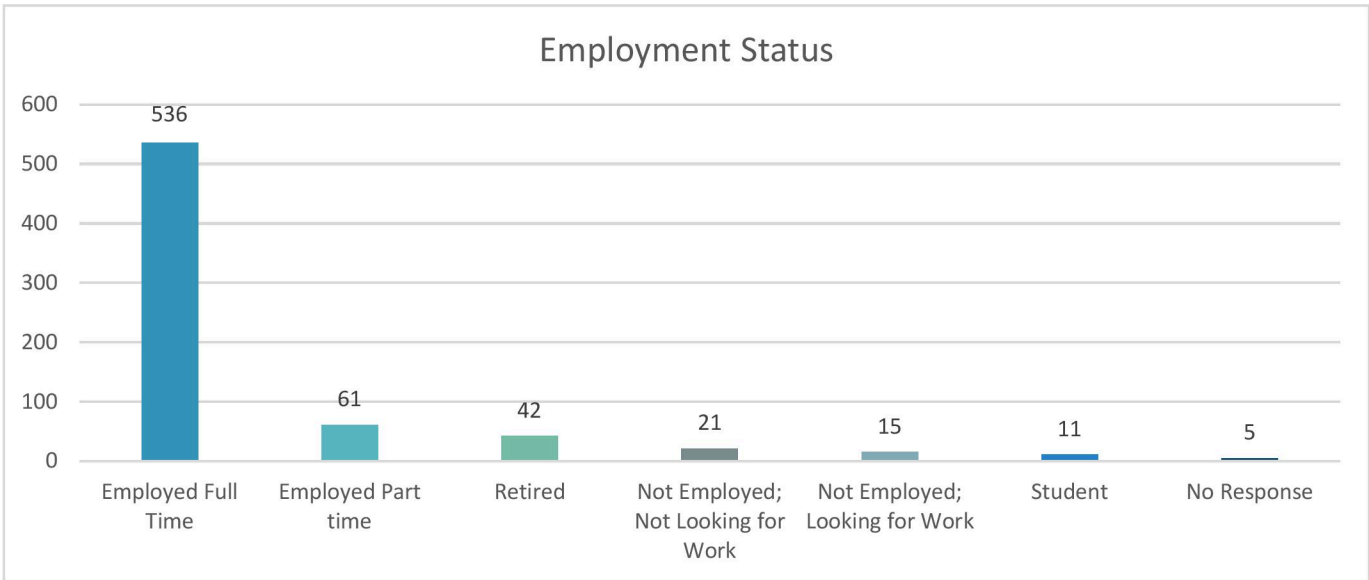


Please describe your household. (Children are persons under 18 years old)

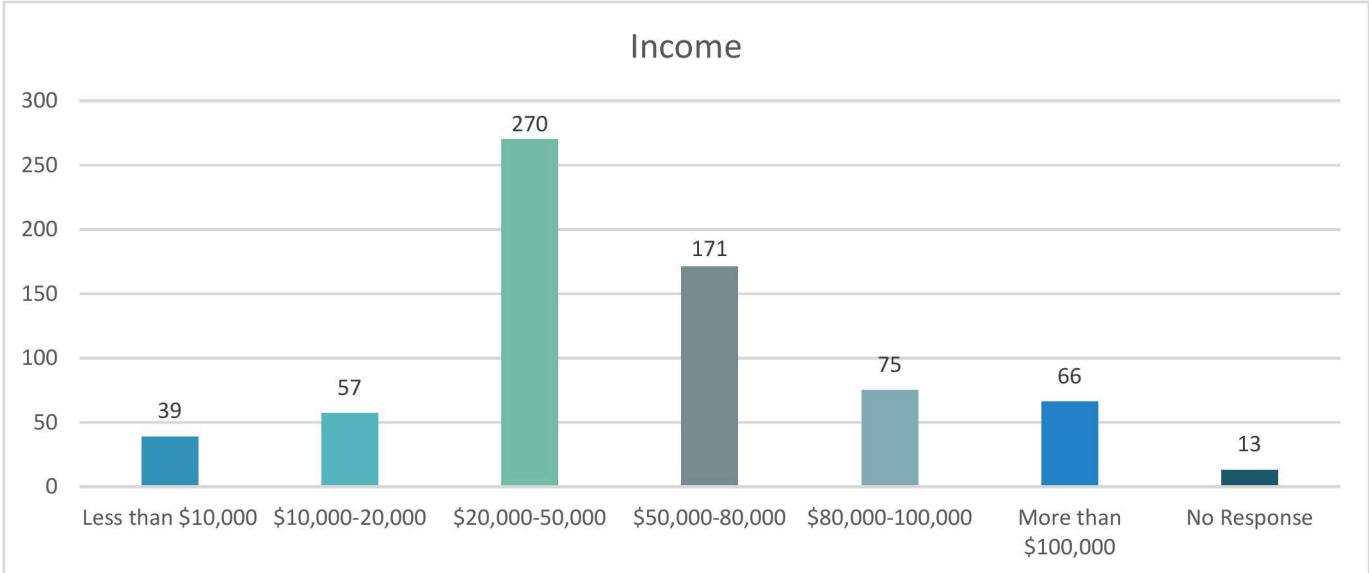




Which of these best describes your work status?



What is your income range?

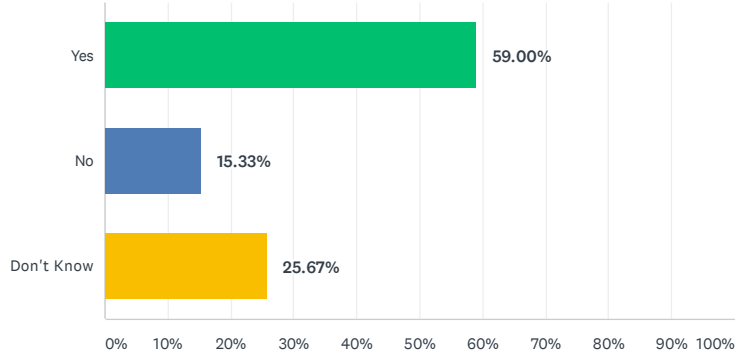


# Documentation for the Montana Housing and Community Development

## 2020 Montana Housing and Community Development Survey

Q1 Has your community or organization ever received or been assisted by grants from the following programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Housing Trust Fund (HTF), Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG)?

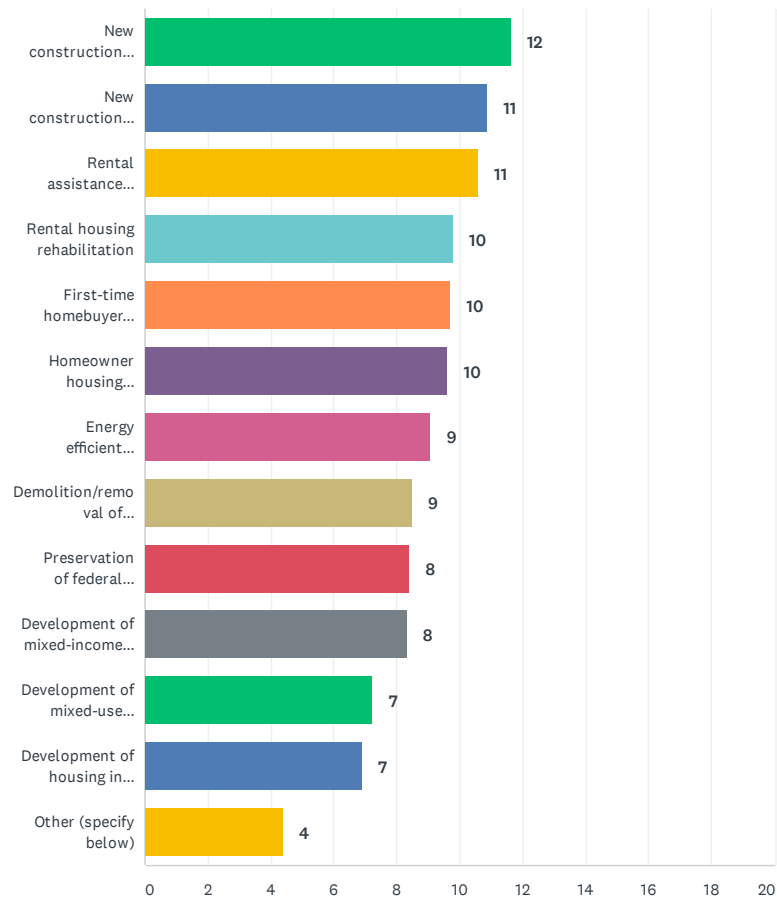
Answered: 300 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	59.00%	177
No	15.33%	46
Don't Know	25.67%	77
TOTAL		300

Q2 Which of the following housing activities are your highest priority?  
(Please identify five activities and rank them from 1 to 5 with 1 being the highest priority.)

Answered: 248 Skipped: 55



## 2020 Montana Housing and Community Development Survey

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
New construction of affordable rental housing	41.41% 82	24.24% 48	15.15% 30	10.61% 21	4.04% 8	1.52% 3	0.51% 1	0.51% 1	0.51% 1	0.51% 1	0.51% 1	0.51% 1	0.00% 0
New construction of affordable for-sale housing	25.77% 42	25.15% 41	11.04% 18	17.18% 28	12.88% 21	1.23% 2	1.23% 2	1.84% 3	1.23% 2	0.61% 1	1.23% 2	0.61% 1	0.00% 0
Rental assistance (e.g., vouchers)	15.83% 22	23.74% 33	20.86% 29	17.99% 25	8.63% 12	3.60% 5	3.60% 5	2.16% 3	1.44% 2	0.00% 0	0.72% 1	1.44% 2	0.00% 0
Rental housing rehabilitation	7.43% 11	16.89% 25	16.22% 24	18.24% 27	20.95% 31	7.43% 11	5.41% 8	2.70% 4	1.35% 2	2.03% 3	0.00% 0	0.68% 1	0.68% 1
First-time homebuyer education and down payment assistance	9.16% 12	7.63% 10	25.95% 34	19.08% 25	20.61% 27	4.58% 6	2.29% 3	2.29% 3	2.29% 3	3.05% 4	1.53% 2	0.76% 1	0.76% 1
Homeowner housing rehabilitation	10.43% 12	14.78% 17	13.91% 16	19.13% 22	13.91% 16	7.83% 9	8.70% 10	5.22% 6	1.74% 2	2.61% 3	0.87% 1	0.87% 1	0.00% 0
Energy efficient retrofits (installing energy-efficient windows or lighting, upgrading insulation, etc.)	5.17% 6	11.21% 13	16.38% 19	18.10% 21	12.93% 15	5.17% 6	11.21% 13	12.93% 15	4.31% 5	1.72% 2	0.00% 0	0.86% 1	0.00% 0
Demolition/removal of dilapidated, unsafe housing	11.93% 13	6.42% 7	14.68% 16	11.01% 12	17.43% 19	1.83% 2	4.59% 5	9.17% 10	11.01% 12	5.50% 6	0.92% 1	2.75% 3	2.75% 3
Preservation of federal subsidized housing	12.90% 16	10.48% 13	8.06% 10	11.29% 14	25.81% 32	1.61% 2	1.61% 2	4.03% 5	3.23% 4	2.42% 3	0.81% 1	16.94% 21	0.81% 1
Development of mixed-income housing (i.e., development that deliberately accommodates families with a range of income levels)	6.35% 8	13.49% 17	18.25% 23	7.94% 10	23.02% 29	0.00% 0	0.79% 1	1.59% 2	3.97% 5	0.79% 1	15.08% 19	8.73% 11	0.00% 0
Development of mixed-use housing (i.e., development that blends residential and commercial, cultural, or other uses into one space)	5.05% 5	7.07% 7	9.09% 9	18.18% 18	12.12% 12	1.01% 1	1.01% 1	2.02% 2	6.06% 6	16.16% 16	18.18% 18	3.03% 3	1.01% 1
Development of housing in downtown corridors	4.60% 4	3.45% 3	9.20% 8	13.79% 12	10.34% 9	4.60% 4	3.45% 3	3.45% 3	16.09% 14	14.94% 13	6.90% 6	6.90% 6	2.30% 2
Other (specify below)	16.67% 11	6.06% 4	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	7.58% 5	0.00% 0	1.52% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	1.52% 1	1.52% 1	65.15% 43

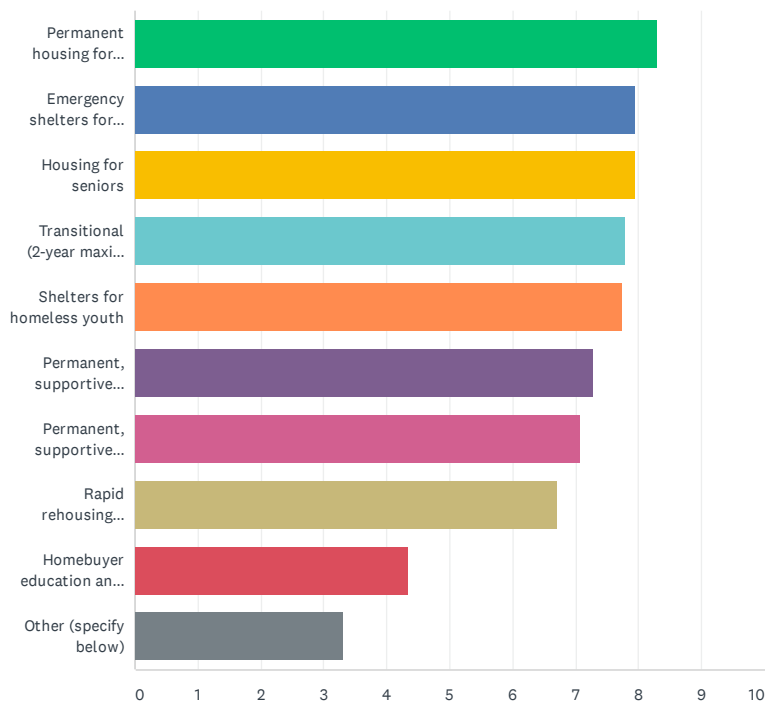
Q3 If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please describe the housing activity you consider a high priority.

Answered: 22 Skipped: 281

All responses to open-ended questions are included at the end of this document.

Q4 Which of the following housing types for special needs populations are your highest priority? (Please identify five types and rank them from 1 to 5 with 1 being the highest priority.)

Answered: 241 Skipped: 62



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL	SCORE
Permanent housing for extremely low-income households (e.g., a family of three with an annual income of \$21,330 or less)	29.14% 51	22.86% 40	17.71% 31	16.57% 29	8.57% 15	3.43% 6	1.14% 2	0.57% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	175	8.30
Emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families	32.85% 45	13.87% 19	11.68% 16	17.52% 24	16.79% 23	3.65% 5	0.73% 1	0.73% 1	0.73% 1	1.46% 2	137	7.96
Housing for seniors	24.71% 42	22.35% 38	17.65% 30	15.29% 26	11.18% 19	1.76% 3	2.94% 5	2.94% 5	0.59% 1	0.59% 1	170	7.95
Transitional (2-year maximum term), supportive housing for homeless individuals and families working towards permanent housing	16.87% 28	21.69% 36	19.88% 33	15.66% 26	20.48% 34	2.41% 4	1.20% 2	1.81% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	166	7.78
Shelters for homeless youth	21.64% 29	20.15% 27	14.18% 19	19.40% 26	14.18% 19	3.73% 5	4.48% 6	1.49% 2	0.75% 1	0.00% 0	134	7.75
Permanent, supportive housing for persons with disabilities	9.15% 14	17.65% 27	24.18% 37	18.95% 29	17.65% 27	0.65% 1	7.19% 11	3.27% 5	1.31% 2	0.00% 0	153	7.27
Permanent, supportive housing for homeless individuals and families	5.88% 8	24.26% 33	11.76% 16	20.59% 28	19.12% 26	9.56% 13	5.15% 7	2.21% 3	0.74% 1	0.74% 1	136	7.07
Rapid rehousing rental assistance for homeless individuals and families	11.81% 15	6.30% 8	25.98% 33	14.17% 18	20.47% 26	2.36% 3	1.57% 2	14.17% 18	3.15% 4	0.00% 0	127	6.72
Homebuyer education and down payment assistance in communities of color	2.78% 2	0.00% 0	12.50% 9	8.33% 6	20.83% 15	2.78% 2	2.78% 2	2.78% 2	43.06% 31	4.17% 3	72	4.35
Other (specify below)	10.20% 5	6.12% 3	4.08% 2	4.08% 2	4.08% 2	4.08% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	67.35% 33	49	3.31

Q5 If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please describe the housing type you consider a high priority.

Answered: 17 Skipped: 286

All responses to open-ended questions are included at the end of this document.

**Q6 What barriers to decent, affordable housing does your community or organization face?**

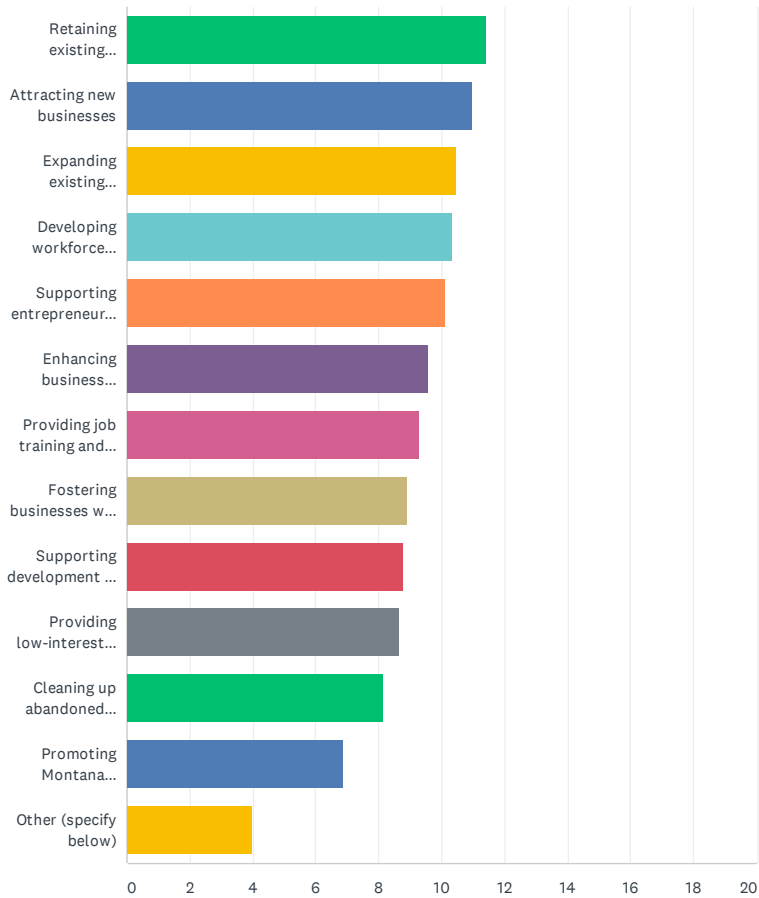
Answered: 201 Skipped: 102

All responses to open-ended questions are included at the end of this document.



Q7 Which of the following business and economic development activities are your highest priority? (Please identify five activities and rank them from 1 to 5 with 1 being the highest priority.)

Answered: 240 Skipped: 63



## 2020 Montana Housing and Community Development Survey

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Retaining existing businesses	31.61% 55	25.86% 45	15.52% 27	16.09% 28	6.32% 11	1.72% 3	1.15% 2	1.72% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00
Attracting new businesses	28.67% 43	20.00% 30	19.33% 29	11.33% 17	12.67% 19	2.67% 4	0.67% 1	0.67% 1	2.67% 4	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.67% 1	0.67
Expanding existing businesses	8.13% 10	24.39% 30	22.76% 28	17.07% 21	16.26% 20	4.07% 5	4.88% 6	1.63% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.81% 1	0.00
Developing workforce housing and supporting workforce needs	38.51% 62	12.42% 20	9.32% 15	11.80% 19	11.80% 19	2.48% 4	0.62% 1	1.24% 2	0.62% 1	0.00% 0	1.86% 3	9.32% 15	0.00
Supporting entrepreneurs and startup businesses (e.g., developing business incubators, increasing awareness of capital resources, and providing technical assistance)	7.58% 10	15.15% 20	28.79% 38	18.94% 25	15.91% 21	3.79% 5	2.27% 3	2.27% 3	3.03% 4	2.27% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00
Enhancing business infrastructure (e.g., developing business parks, addressing transportation needs, providing broadband and other technology)	6.61% 8	14.88% 18	14.88% 18	19.01% 23	21.49% 26	5.79% 7	4.96% 6	5.79% 7	4.13% 5	1.65% 2	0.83% 1	0.00% 0	0.00
Providing job training and job re-training, such as after a plant closure	8.08% 8	14.14% 14	11.11% 11	17.17% 17	20.20% 20	8.08% 8	6.06% 6	7.07% 7	1.01% 1	4.04% 4	1.01% 1	2.02% 2	0.00
Fostering businesses with higher paying jobs	7.83% 9	17.39% 20	18.26% 21	10.43% 12	15.65% 18	0.87% 1	3.48% 4	2.61% 3	8.70% 10	6.96% 8	3.48% 4	3.48% 4	0.87
Supporting development of businesses in downtown districts	5.10% 5	11.22% 11	13.27% 13	18.37% 18	16.33% 16	1.02% 1	11.22% 11	7.14% 7	10.20% 10	4.08% 4	1.02% 1	1.02% 1	0.00
Providing low-interest loans for businesses	5.88% 6	8.82% 9	14.71% 15	21.57% 22	14.71% 15	2.94% 3	1.96% 2	7.84% 8	7.84% 8	8.82% 9	4.90% 5	0.00% 0	0.00
Cleaning up abandoned and/or polluted sites	14.29% 15	7.62% 8	11.43% 12	9.52% 10	20.00% 21	1.90% 2	1.90% 2	0.95% 1	1.90% 2	10.48% 11	14.29% 15	4.76% 5	0.95
Promoting Montana products and increasing accessibility to local, national, and international markets	1.27% 1	7.59% 6	5.06% 4	16.46% 13	20.25% 16	3.80% 3	3.80% 3	1.27% 1	0.00% 0	6.33% 5	17.72% 14	15.19% 12	1.27
Other (specify below)	12.50% 7	3.57% 2	0.00% 0	5.36% 3	7.14% 4	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	3.57% 2	67.86 :

Q8 If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please describe the economic development activity you consider a high priority.

Answered: 17 Skipped: 286

All responses to open-ended questions are included at the end of this document.

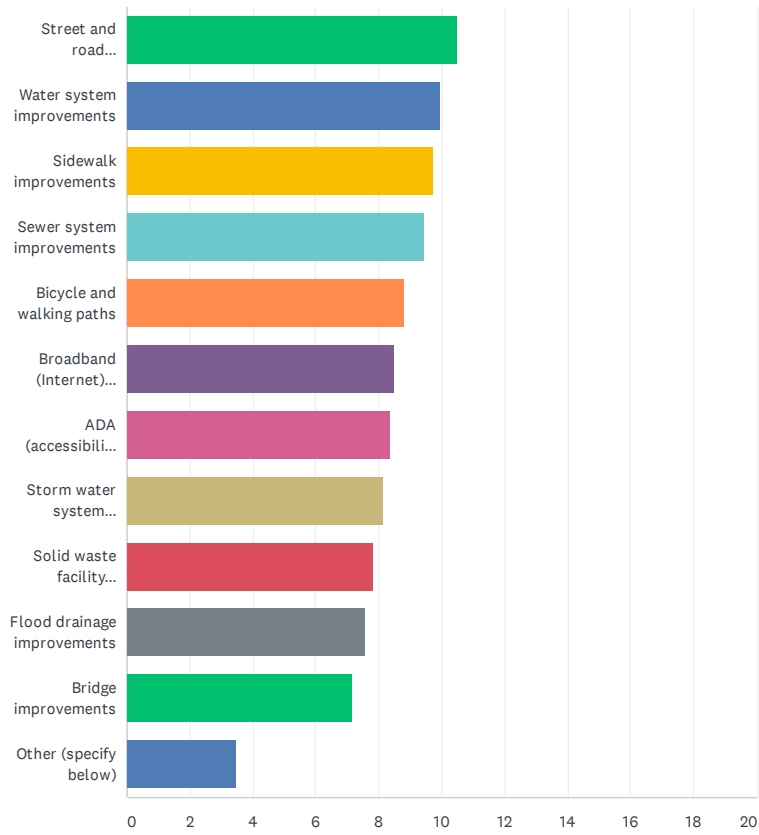
**Q9 What barriers to enhancing economic opportunities does your community or organization face?**

Answered: 163 Skipped: 140

All responses to open-ended questions are included at the end of this document.

Q10 Which of the following infrastructure activities are your highest priority? (Please identify five activities and rank them from 1 to 5 with 1 being the highest priority.)

Answered: 234 Skipped: 69



## 2020 Montana Housing and Community Development Survey

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL	9
Street and road improvements	35.82% 72	19.90% 40	23.88% 48	9.45% 19	7.96% 16	1.49% 3	0.50% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.50% 1	0.50% 1	201	
Water system improvements	27.70% 41	17.57% 26	16.22% 24	18.24% 27	12.84% 19	3.38% 5	2.03% 3	0.00% 0	1.35% 2	0.00% 0	0.68% 1	0.00% 0	148	
Sidewalk improvements	8.39% 12	32.17% 46	25.87% 37	16.08% 23	9.79% 14	2.80% 4	0.70% 1	0.70% 1	0.70% 1	2.10% 3	0.70% 1	0.00% 0	143	
Sewer system improvements	10.32% 13	24.60% 31	17.46% 22	21.43% 27	14.29% 18	3.97% 5	4.76% 6	1.59% 2	0.00% 0	1.59% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	126	
Bicycle and walking paths	19.42% 27	10.07% 14	17.27% 24	18.71% 26	16.55% 23	0.72% 1	0.00% 0	0.72% 1	8.63% 12	5.04% 7	2.16% 3	0.72% 1	139	
Broadband (Internet) expansion	21.58% 30	17.99% 25	11.51% 16	11.51% 16	16.55% 23	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.72% 1	19.42% 27	0.72% 1	139	
ADA (accessibility) improvements	15.13% 18	12.61% 15	11.76% 14	16.81% 20	19.33% 23	3.36% 4	1.68% 2	1.68% 2	1.68% 2	13.45% 16	2.52% 3	0.00% 0	119	
Storm water system improvements	4.30% 4	8.60% 8	15.05% 14	19.35% 18	20.43% 19	8.60% 8	12.90% 12	5.38% 5	2.15% 2	3.23% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	93	
Solid waste facility improvements	1.20% 1	6.02% 5	13.25% 11	10.84% 9	37.35% 31	13.25% 11	4.82% 4	6.02% 5	3.61% 3	1.20% 1	1.20% 1	1.20% 1	83	
Flood drainage improvements	6.17% 5	11.11% 9	7.41% 6	17.28% 14	12.35% 10	2.47% 2	16.05% 13	16.05% 13	7.41% 6	2.47% 2	1.23% 1	0.00% 0	81	
Bridge improvements	8.54% 7	9.76% 8	6.10% 5	18.29% 15	9.76% 8	2.44% 2	1.22% 1	17.07% 14	15.85% 13	7.32% 6	3.66% 3	0.00% 0	82	
Other (specify below)	3.70% 2	0.00% 0	5.56% 3	3.70% 2	16.67% 9	1.85% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	68.52% 37	54	

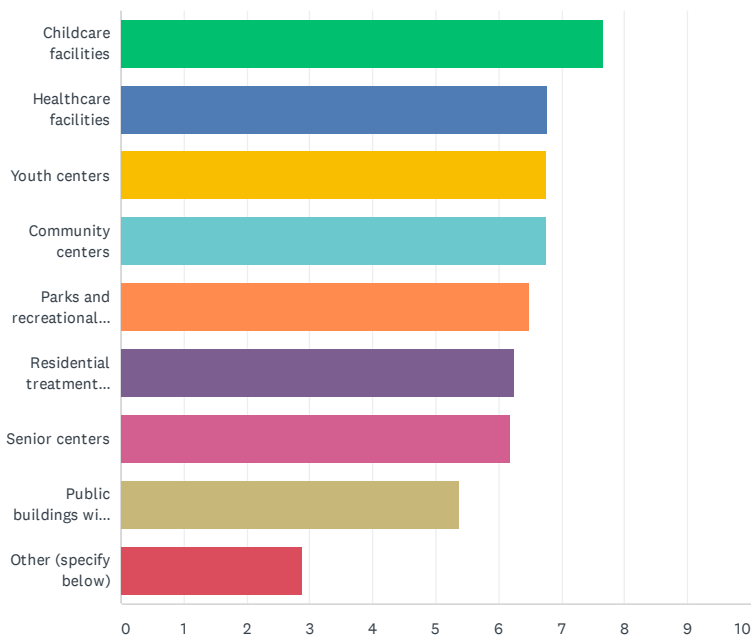
Q11 If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please describe the infrastructure activity you consider a high priority.

Answered: 20 Skipped: 283

All responses to open-ended questions are included at the end of this document.

Q12 Which of the following community and public facility activities are your highest priority? (Please identify five activities and rank them from 1 to 5 with 1 being the highest priority.)

Answered: 233 Skipped: 70



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL	SCORE
Childcare facilities	41.24% 80	20.62% 40	17.01% 33	10.31% 20	9.28% 18	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	1.03% 2	0.52% 1	194	7.66
Healthcare facilities	20.00% 29	24.14% 35	16.55% 24	15.17% 22	8.97% 13	8.28% 12	4.83% 7	2.07% 3	0.00% 0	145	6.77
Youth centers	17.58% 29	17.58% 29	20.00% 33	22.42% 37	16.36% 27	3.03% 5	1.82% 3	0.61% 1	0.61% 1	165	6.75
Community centers	12.35% 21	20.00% 34	23.53% 40	22.35% 38	19.41% 33	1.18% 2	1.18% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	170	6.75
Parks and recreational centers	11.39% 18	19.62% 31	17.09% 27	20.89% 33	24.68% 39	2.53% 4	3.16% 5	0.63% 1	0.00% 0	158	6.49
Residential treatment centers	18.55% 23	16.94% 21	16.94% 21	13.71% 17	12.90% 16	2.42% 3	11.29% 14	7.26% 9	0.00% 0	124	6.26
Senior centers	7.52% 10	15.79% 21	23.31% 31	19.55% 26	18.05% 24	9.02% 12	6.02% 8	0.75% 1	0.00% 0	133	6.20
Public buildings with improved accessibility	12.30% 15	9.84% 12	9.84% 12	13.93% 17	27.05% 33	1.64% 2	3.28% 4	21.31% 26	0.82% 1	122	5.37
Other (specify below)	13.21% 7	1.89% 1	3.77% 2	1.89% 1	9.43% 5	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	69.81% 37	53	2.89



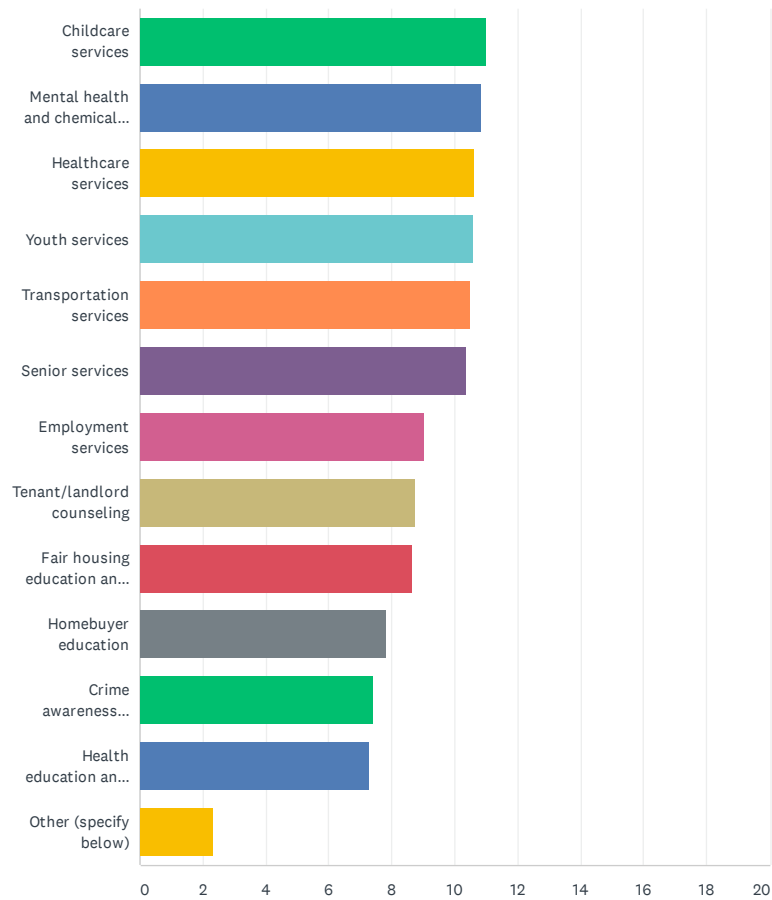
**Q13** If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please describe the community and public facility activity you consider a high priority.

Answered: 18 Skipped: 285

All responses to open-ended questions are included at the end of this document.

Q14 Which of the following human and public services are your highest priority? (Please identify five activities and rank them from 1 to 5 with 1 being the highest priority.)

Answered: 232 Skipped: 71



## 2020 Montana Housing and Community Development Survey

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Childcare services	25.88% 44	20.59% 35	18.82% 32	15.29% 26	12.94% 22	2.35% 4	0.59% 1	1.76% 3	1.18% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.59% 1
Mental health and chemical dependency services	39.20% 69	19.32% 34	11.36% 20	10.80% 19	8.52% 15	0.57% 1	0.57% 1	0.00% 0	1.14% 2	0.00% 0	0.57% 1	7.95% 14	0.00% 0
Healthcare services	17.29% 23	21.80% 29	17.29% 23	15.04% 20	18.80% 25	3.01% 4	2.26% 3	3.01% 4	0.75% 1	0.75% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0
Youth services	14.29% 21	15.65% 23	20.41% 30	26.53% 39	17.69% 26	4.08% 6	0.00% 0	0.68% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.68% 1
Transportation services	16.20% 23	14.08% 20	21.13% 30	21.83% 31	15.49% 22	4.93% 7	4.23% 6	1.41% 2	0.00% 0	0.70% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0
Senior services	9.85% 13	17.42% 23	23.48% 31	21.21% 28	17.42% 23	5.30% 7	1.52% 2	1.52% 2	2.27% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0
Employment services	10.08% 12	19.33% 23	18.49% 22	11.76% 14	14.29% 17	1.68% 2	1.68% 2	0.84% 1	1.68% 2	0.84% 1	8.40% 10	10.92% 13	0.00% 0
Tenant/landlord counseling	5.88% 5	12.94% 11	11.76% 10	14.12% 12	17.65% 15	2.35% 2	10.59% 9	8.24% 7	8.24% 7	4.71% 4	2.35% 2	1.18% 1	0.00% 0
Fair housing education and activities	5.33% 4	9.33% 7	9.33% 7	12.00% 9	21.33% 16	12.00% 9	13.33% 10	4.00% 3	6.67% 5	5.33% 4	1.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0
Homebuyer education	7.89% 6	11.84% 9	6.58% 5	15.79% 12	7.89% 6	1.32% 1	3.95% 3	14.47% 11	7.89% 6	7.89% 6	10.53% 8	3.95% 3	0.00% 0
Crime awareness education and activities	4.17% 3	12.50% 9	9.72% 7	6.94% 5	18.06% 13	0.00% 0	1.39% 1	4.17% 3	12.50% 9	16.67% 12	6.94% 5	6.94% 5	0.00% 0
Health education and activities (e.g., mitigation of lead-based paint, radon, and asbestos hazards)	8.33% 6	5.56% 4	11.11% 8	6.94% 5	19.44% 14	0.00% 0	2.78% 2	4.17% 3	4.17% 3	15.28% 11	16.67% 12	5.56% 4	0.00% 0
Other (specify below)	4.65% 2	2.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	4.65% 2	2.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	86.05% 37

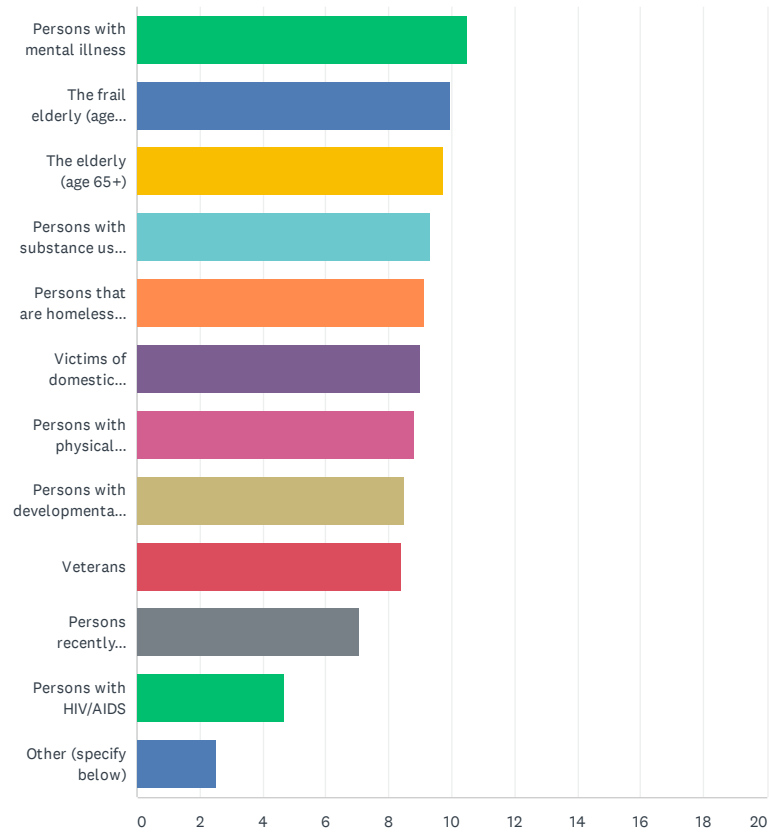
Q15 If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please describe the human and public services you consider a high priority.

Answered: 7 Skipped: 296

All responses to open-ended questions are included at the end of this document.

Q16 Which of the following special needs populations have the highest needs for services and facilities? (Please identify five groups and rank them from 1 to 5 with 1 being the highest priority.)

Answered: 229 Skipped: 74



## 2020 Montana Housing and Community Development Survey

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL	S
Persons with mental illness	36.93% 65	18.75% 33	19.32% 34	13.07% 23	9.09% 16	1.14% 2	0.00% 0	1.14% 2	0.57% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	176	
The frail elderly (age 85+)	28.13% 36	21.88% 28	10.94% 14	14.84% 19	12.50% 16	6.25% 8	3.91% 5	0.00% 0	0.78% 1	0.78% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	128	
The elderly (age 65+)	23.08% 30	22.31% 29	14.62% 19	13.08% 17	16.92% 22	3.85% 5	2.31% 3	2.31% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.77% 1	0.77% 1	130	
Persons with substance use disorders	10.56% 15	24.65% 35	19.01% 27	16.90% 24	13.38% 19	4.93% 7	3.52% 5	4.93% 7	1.41% 2	0.70% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	142	
Persons that are homeless or at-risk of homelessness	20.26% 31	14.38% 22	24.18% 37	10.46% 16	15.69% 24	0.00% 0	1.31% 2	1.31% 2	0.00% 0	9.80% 15	2.61% 4	0.00% 0	153	
Victims of domestic violence	13.14% 18	15.33% 21	16.79% 23	21.17% 29	17.52% 24	2.92% 4	0.73% 1	5.11% 7	3.65% 5	2.92% 4	0.00% 0	0.73% 1	137	
Persons with physical disabilities	0.93% 1	18.52% 20	16.67% 18	26.85% 29	19.44% 21	7.41% 8	4.63% 5	2.78% 3	2.78% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	108	
Persons with developmental disabilities	5.50% 6	11.01% 12	13.76% 15	19.27% 21	30.28% 33	3.67% 4	6.42% 7	4.59% 5	3.67% 4	1.83% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	109	
Veterans	16.67% 20	10.83% 13	17.50% 21	14.17% 17	17.50% 21	1.67% 2	0.00% 0	0.83% 1	9.17% 11	5.83% 7	5.00% 6	0.83% 1	120	
Persons recently released from prison	3.09% 3	11.34% 11	13.40% 13	19.59% 19	15.46% 15	2.06% 2	4.12% 4	2.06% 2	2.06% 2	1.03% 1	25.77% 25	0.00% 0	97	
Persons with HIV/AIDS	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2.38% 1	2.38% 1	0.00% 0	2.38% 1	23.81% 10	19.05% 8	26.19% 11	16.67% 7	7.14% 3	0.00% 0	42	
Other (specify below)	4.55% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	4.55% 2	6.82% 3	2.27% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2.27% 1	79.55% 35	44	

Q17 If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please identify the special needs population you consider to have the greatest need.

Answered: 10 Skipped: 293

All responses to open-ended questions are included at the end of this document.

**Q18 What barriers to providing a suitable living environment does your community or organization face?**

Answered: 135 Skipped: 168

All responses to open-ended questions are included at the end of this document.



**Q19** If you were in charge of distributing funds in the state, how would you allocate your resources among the areas below? (Please express your answer in percentage terms. For example, 20 is equal to 20 percent. The sum should equal 100.)

Answered: 213 Skipped: 90

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Preserve and construct affordable housing	93.90%	200
Improve and sustain public infrastructure	90.14%	192
Preserve and construct community and public facilities	77.46%	165
Revitalize local economies	76.53%	163
Reduce homelessness	71.36%	152
Plan for communities	69.48%	148
Other (specify below)	10.33%	22

Q20 If you indicated you would allocate your resources to "Other" in the previous question, please describe the area to which you would allocate funds.

Answered: 23 Skipped: 280

All responses to open-ended questions are included at the end of this document.

### Q21 Contact information (optional)

Answered: 99 Skipped: 204

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Name	95.96%	95
Community or organization	89.90%	89
Email address	94.95%	94
Phone number	87.88%	87

Q3 If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please describe the housing activity you consider a high priority.

- Development of disability accessible housing
- Year Round Day Center and Emergency Shelter
- Employee housing for hospitality and tourism employees
- Year-Round Homeless Shelter
- PSH Development and robust service integration
- Affordable housing for individuals coming out of incarceration and have a felony that are barred from HRC, MHA, and many local rental agencies.
- affordable handicapped accessible housing for seniors
- Build and retrofit for everyone at every age (disabilities)
- housing rentals for low income for the elderly
- Housing vouchers for disabled coming out of state facilities in criminal justice system
- I hope we save some rural land near Missoula. Animals and birds AND people need some open space.
- Very small housing in the style of "Single Occupancy", from 120SF to 350SF, to get people off the streets into a stable, safe situation so they can focus on the myriad of issues such as mental health, substance abuse, accessing social services. From this stable foundation then more aspirational qualities of housing may be addressed. This path allows the most good to be accomplished with the least expense. Public resistance can be overcome by doing very small scale multi dwellings such as converting a single family dwelling into 5 or so SOR units. This is our most pressing need.
- Development of workforce housing that includes workers owning their own mobile home (i.e. tiny-house) that gives workers the flexibility of relocating to another small home (mobile) community.
- Rental Housing in downtowns
- Incentive programs to offset assistance; volunteerism activities, jobs, etc.
- Standardized requirements for condition of rental
- The application fees for low income persons searching for housing is outrageous. It costs them money they don't have readily available. Landlords are making money for just looking at an application. It doesn't seem right.
- Water and Sewer Mains installation
- construction of affordable housing homes that are net zero or close to such as the NAHN homes in Whitehall/ Butte at lowest cost possible
- Funding to repair/upgrade water/sewer infrastructure for low income housing communities such as COOP trailer courts
- New construction of housing for the average median income levels (125,000 to 200,000) in our area.

Q5 If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please describe the housing type you consider a high priority.

- Employee housing for hospitality and tourism employees
- I moved here as a senior citizen who wanted to rent a small, nice place close to downtown. There are very few rentals and most really need to be remodeled. Not everyone needs low income housing- but it would be nice to be able to rent something decent. Private homeowners are very reluctant also to rent to people with animals. That leaves out a huge percentage of people and certainly isn't the way the rest of the country is going.
- Housing for people with felony convictions who have been released from prison.
- AFFORDABLE RETIREMENT HOUSING
- #1 quality emergency shelter
- Housing for veterans
- Sober Living Houses. People suffering from mental illness are twice as likely to have a co-occurring substance use disorder.
- Housing vouchers for disabled people in criminal justice system
- Low to living wage housing
- Housing for teachers and any other person looking to move to our community for work
- Homelessness is not an issue
- Housing needs to be tied in with jobs, once housed.
- Homebuyer education requirement in high school
- Homebuyer education and down payment assistance in rural communities.
- Case management services are critical to prevent homelessness and serve special needs individuals
- Low-barrier housing (i.e., wet housing)
- Long term, permanent rental housing

Q6 What barriers to decent, affordable housing does your community or organization face?

- lengthy waiting lists, lack of affordable/accessible housing options for people with disabilities, housing agencies requiring case management for every meeting
- We have a shortage of housing inventory, and what is available is in too high of a price range for some professionals, work force and seniors.
- Limited housing stock that is commensurate with local income.
- Wealth gap, "you either have three houses or three jobs", stigma around homelessness, not enough supply of TRULY affordable housing, rental companies have no accountability to their tenants because tenants have few choices, no rent caps
- Meth epidemic is impacting low rent housing in multiple ways.
- Supply
- Not enough affordable housing.
- Lack of housing
- availability of land that is affordable to build housing for low and very low-income families ready for homeownership
- Service jobs don't pay enough to purchase housing in a resort area.
- too expensive
- Low income, and High Cost of Land and Housing.
- The emphasis on building luxury, high level housing by builders is one of the biggest reasons housing for low income people is being relegated to the back burner.
- High rent, low wages
- Too many places being built are overly expensive and no one can afford to live in them without multiple jobs
- shortage in affordable long term rentals
- price
- Lack of inventory. Owners not wanting to rent long term do to poor experience with tenants and how homes are treated.
- Housing costs are too high for the average working person. Too much of the current housing is going for second homes and short term rentals.
- Restrictive building codes
- not enough affordable housing
- We are a resort/recreational community. In 2019 the average home sold in our community went for \$321,870.00
- High cost of construction; high cost of living; high cost of rents and or sales prices. Affordable and available long term rentals.
- VRBO and affordable rent
- Too many short term rentals, not enough long term rentals
- resort community that has a large number of vacation rentals creating a shortage of long term rentals. High real estate prices on single family homes.
- I live in a recreational town which dictates the price of homes and half the people own second homes
- Older homes in need of rehab and repairs, low income service jobs in the community.
- supply shortage at all levels
- land availability and legalities of land banking as an "eligible" use for funds

- disability accessible affordable housing stock. rapid rehousing hud rules on conviction and repayment
- Multi-million dollar rental homes keep being constructed and driving up rent prices -- wages are low and not keeping up, low income families are being pushed out of Bozeman
- The incredibly high cost of housing in Bozeman
- Our community faces a high cost of living, a tourism-based economy reliant on service employees, low and/or stagnant wages, limited affordable housing stock - rental or owner-occupied.
- Cost of land and availability of land
- Rich out-of-staters
- low income, lack of availability
- Cost of land and construction.
- Funds
- Low vacancy rates and low building of affordable rentals (tax credit and/or below FMR).
- Land costs and restrictive building codes
- The high cost of land and construction.
- Cost of construction/Cost of land/Lack of supportive services
- Funding opportunities
- dilapidated stock
- Our community is made up of 90% Federal and State land leaving us with a very small tax base and limited land to provide housing of any type. We have employers that cannot hire employees because of the lack of housing in our community. We do not currently have any Homebuyer education classes offered in our area and the homes that are available to purchase are not affordable for the residents that our community employs.
- money, lack of good public transportation to get between affordable housing and work
- Lack of available affordable housing and services to assist with getting individuals into housing.
- City and County prioritization of reasonable growth and housing support policies.
- lack of sufficient rental housing stock that is affordable
- No affordable rentals for reasonable rate in Missoula without large deposits
- Missoula area seems to be building tons of apartments but they are priced very high - \$700 for a studio, \$950 for a 2 bedroom. Housing exists, but the rental amount is very high. The cost to purchase a home is becoming harder as the median price is over \$200,000.
- Enough low income housing to house everyone that has a voucher. Relationships between organizations that are providing support to those homeless that are transitioning to housing and landlords.
- Rental prices have increased beyond what a full-time minimum wage earner can afford. There are little to no options for rentals in this income bracket.
- Lack of structures, lack of awareness of the severity of the problem, high homelessness rate, minimal resources to assist folks with disability, lack of personal dedicated to policy and grant writing to subsidize housing
- Lack of certified contractors. Lack of grants that would allow people living in houses that need serious upgrading to be able to do that.
- Not enough available housing. Landlords that won't take vouchers. Not enough affordable housing. No case management services to help those with mental health issues or disabilities find and keep housing.

- Homeowners with vacation rentals as second homes, wealthy out-of-state people buying rundown homes and over pricing the rental market, VRBO and Air B&B rentals decreasing the amount of long-term rentals.
- Finances for construction.
- Equal housing for ALL. Decent housing for low income individuals and families. With proper up keep.
- School Districts have challenges recruiting teachers (especially those with families) because there is no quality, affordable housing to buy or rent.
- There is a lack of decent, affordable housing in our area.
- Our community rental agencies will not rent to Felons coming from incarceration without a 1 year rental history and numerous personal references, work references, and rental references. This makes it difficult for incarcerated individuals to succeed when they are first released as they find it difficult to find housing unless they live with family or friends. They should be given a chance to become productive members of society after incarceration without their registered status barring them from housing.
- The largest barrier within our agency is that our clients have SDMIs. Many of them have burnt a lot of bridges with landlords and there isn't any housing that is specifically long-term and supportive for people with mental illness-related disabilities.
- Our community continues to build housing that is priced out of the range of low income individuals. We do not need \$100,000 condos, we need 3 bedroom rentals for under \$1000 a month. We need 1 bedroom rentals for under \$500 a month. But our community ignores that need and allows landlords to price low-income, disabled, and seniors out of their housing. It's divisive and is slowly ruining our community.
- lack of money, contractors, leadership
- LACK OF A GROWTH POLICY
- cost, housing unites to support those in need
- Income issues. Many households do not qualify for Tax Credit housing due to not having enough income - no housing vouchers available and wait lists for project based housing are too long
- lack of skilled contractors to build, remodel or repair homes.
- There is a serious shortage of housing in Lewis and Clark County. Section 8 has a wait list of over a year and for people that suffer from mental illness they may miss their opportunity and not even know it. We need more Case Managers and Peer Support Specialists to help them find housing, obtain voucher and other resources and not get swallowed up by the system.
- Lack of availability of housing (rental or purchase), especially within community income margins. Additionally, accessible housing options for permanently physically disabled residents is at a minimum.
- Not enough decent rentals available. Nice ones are still not affordable for a lot of families.
- land lords are not fixing places as they should and a commitment of care agreement should be created for tenants and owners places would stay nicer longer I believe
- many rentals that are available are too expensive, they do not accept animals
- Lack of housing, outdate federally subsidized housing stalk.
- There is multiple areas of housing construction but not sure of purpose
- Housing prices are going up faster than incomes so more and more people are moving into the rental market. More and more expensive rentals are being built. The voucher waiting lists are three and four years long.
- inadequate supply and system for linking persons with needs with housing



- A lack of affordable housing
- Available and affordable land
- People with a criminal history and people in substance use recovery find access to permanent housing very difficult.
- Nothing available for housing for the native American elderly people. No decent rental housing for anyone of lower income
- Don't know.
- funding and enthusiasm
- Availability of affordable, suitable units for low income, seniors and general workforce housing
- the old housing that exists needs to be rehabbed so it is safe and asbestos and lead paint free.
- Cost of living is high compared to wages at available jobs, lack of resources within the community (affordable daycare, affordable housing, available rentals, local cheap shopping), community members/ families not knowing about programs that are available within the community (LIEAP, Housing, Energy Share, Daycare Assistance, no longer having a local OPA)
- Mentally disabled people in criminal justice system have limited opportunities to housing vouchers
- High cost
- Lack of jobs and being able to afford existing housing
- High rent and housing costs and low wages.
- Cost
- Willingness of investors to invest in building housing.
- Inventory
- Increasing housing cost coupled with difficulty finding affordable housing close to places of employment.
- Poor landlords and management, and the individuals in those positions not being held accountable. Houses for sale in our small community are outrageously priced, especially for partially finished homes, and homes that have no acreage belonging to them
- There just isn't any housing available to rent.
- Funding
- Our housing costs are inflated far past our wages, due to people of higher income moving here from out of state urban areas.
- Market has driven the cost of land and building too high to price units in an affordable range. Funding mechanisms are limited so grants are a must.
- High cost of housing compared to income levels.
- Not sufficient housing to serve workforce needs; most available housing stock is subscribed to VRBO or other nightly rentals
- Restrictive land use planning geared primarily towards single family homes.
- Education of opportunities available
- Summer rentals are out of many people's price range, making affordable housing almost nonexistent.
- Zoning regulations, funding, lack of affordable housing availability, land use regulations and rigorous process, current affordable housing needs rehabilitation, assistance with first months rent/deposits if someone was facing homelessness, wrap around services to help people stay suitable in affordable housing.
- land costs and NIMBYism
- Seasonal economy. Limited land in towns. Short term rentals.

- Lack of services and case management to help people struggling to stay housed. Specifically, mental health and substance abuse supports, housing navigation and housing retention services, skilled nursing facilities for people experiencing homelessness that need those types of services.
- We are a resort community. Developers do not have a need to build to lower incomes. We are also unincorporated and the county has no requirement on affordable housing and is unwilling to offer any incentives.
- wages, credit, cost of living
- funding
- Lack of units (housing shortage)
- availability limited by rising VRBO use, high cost of what is available and high number of uninhabitable homes in need of rehab
- Lack of quality low income housing. Rental housing that is dilapidated and unsafe.
- Decent rentals, affordable rentals, income, jobs with a living wage,
- Land and construction costs are very high. Cannot build affordable housing naturally in the market
- The housing prices here are SO HIGH, considering homes haven't been updated since the 60's. It makes it impossible to buy. Further, the banks make it impossible to buy land, asking 40% down.
- Outrageous land prices.
- Loan to get into own home (mini homes)
- not many good jobs, very few inexpensive houses that aren't in need of lots of work
- Access to capital and developers who want to build housing. High demand, no capital.
- There is an enormous stigma against the homeless population in our community. People are not well enough educated to address this issue as a mental health concern nor will they acknowledge the burden of generational poverty. Many locals do not want to improve the living conditions of people that they view as "lazy" or "degenerate". It is also a commonly held belief that re-integrating the homeless population into our neighborhoods will degrade or threaten them. By creating permanent, supportive places of residence with programs to facilitate social re-entry we can start to destigmatize this huge group of citizens. It should also be noted that the YWCA of Helena does an incredible job of providing short to long-term housing for disadvantaged women and provides them with a wide array of valuable resources. Their method is the most successful I have witnessed in the state of Montana. They should be commended and incorporated into the planning phase of any disadvantaged housing plan created for Helena.
- Low wages; lack of high quality, safe, conveniently located, affordable rentals. \$875 per month for 1 bdrm with shoddy construction (yet new) on the west end is not any of those descriptors.
- Rent and home prices are not in line with wages
- The lack of availability of livable housing or land to build livable housing.
- Supply shortages seem to be the biggest obstacle, especially for seasonal workers. Rental assistance would also help. Because my community is a tourist destination, we have lots of seasonal workers. But much of the potential housing is used for short-term tourists.
- affordable land & construction. Disconnect on how decent is defined.
- It is a chicken and egg thing. We need jobs to demand housing. Lack of housing hinders jobs
- Vacant lots that are priced too high to be feasible.
- Funding
- lack of affordable housing options. High rent costs

- Funding, Employees and Case management. Not enough available safe, affordable housing. High-cost of housing in downtown area. low pay for people working in housing that they end up being eligible for their own programs!!
- - too high of rent for dilapidated homes. - we are a low-income community in need of decent paying jobs - low inventory of decent homes for sale and/or rent
- We have a lot of out of town/ state landowners in town that own run down shacks that will not fix them up or if their place is in decent condition let people rent as it would interfere with them staying during hunting season.
- A lack of contractors, high cost of contractors, expensive building materials, expensive water, sewer and stormwater costs compared to rural development (high DEQ enforcement for cities while county septic tanks and industrial agriculture chemicals and sewage leak into our creeks and rivers with little or no enforcement - making rural development cheaper which leads to dependence on vehicles, high carbon consumption, higher fire and EMS costs, and loss of wildlife habitat).
- none that I am aware of
- 1. Information/Education 2. People taking advantage who don't need service 3. Wages not keeping up with cost of living increase (inflation)
- stigma, availability of housing for working population (not necessarily LMI, but working poor).
- I just attended the economic outlook seminar and my overall impression of the barriers to decent, affordable housing is GREED.
- Cost to developers, cost of materials, wages don't match housing costs.
- Money staff
- Lack of available land, the land not zoned for residential, developers would prefer larger and more lucrative areas over small rural communities, AMI is skewed- there is a large wage disparity as well as many wealthy retirees.
- leadership, poor attitudes, overpriced rent
- Rising costs due to surging housing markets
- nothing affordable
- Funding
- Funding; availability of units to rent; landlords willing to rent to program participants; landlord recruitment, landlord retention; participant education; public engagement; public support.
- The LIHTC projects limit applicants by qualification requirements. Housing for persons with criminal records and persons under the age of 18 is largely unavailable. Elderly persons who have owned housing for decades and then must move to rental units are overwhelmed and discouraged by application processes and requirements. Fully accessible units for persons with disabilities are difficult to find and/or afford.
- Ridiculous prices.
- Low wages
- Lack of available housing, not enough vouchers, too many unnecessary barriers to access housing programs created by PHA. Many people who are homeless don't meet criteria for property management companies. Lack of wheelchair accessible rental units.
- waiting lists for affordable housing options/not enough affordable housing, lack of awareness of where to seek assistance, diversity of options
- We are a PHA, so we see many of the barriers. Assistance for renters getting into housing. Some of the rules of programs barring certain populations, and the difficulty in being able to process applicants quickly enough. Policies and procedures in place with landlords that create higher barriers (not recognizing the voucher as the rental assistance it is, and STILL requiring

applicants to have 3x the full rent as opposed to their portion of the rent); using credit scores instead of looking at the credit line items to get a better picture of what might be behind a lower credit score--often medical and/or school/student loan debt; not renting to those with a criminal background, or making such restrictive policies (I've seen 10-20 years) that anyone with a felony will be unable to rent.

- Funding
- Developers and the city govt. it's all about profit at this point and affordable housing isn't profitable.
- Lack of affordable rentals - near zero vacancy rate in rentals at all pricing levels. High median sales prices. High costs of construction for new development.
- Cost of new development and space for new development, rising home prices driving, low wages
- Cost prohibitive to build new. Community Land Trust is out of inventory with not enough cash to buy housing.
- The Real Estate market in my area is quite healthy and there is a large section of private owners looking to pay cash for expensive homes and second homes or vacation homes in the area, that drives up the cost of housing, making it extremely difficult or impossible to buy a home for under \$350,000 in this area.
- Lack of safe affordable housing stock for individuals and families with low-income. Affordable housing is dilapidated and many rentals cannot even meet minimum HUD requirements for Section 8 voucher acceptance.
- Not enough decent affordable housing exists in this community.
- Low wages, low housing inventory
- INCOME
- The majority of our housing stock is aged and deteriorating with a large amount of unsafe/uninhabitable structures needing to be demolished in order to make way for new housing.
- High cost of housing, both rentals and for sale. Huge lack of homes affordable for first-time homebuyers. Providing deposit and/or rental application fees are a barrier.
- There are a lot of run-down rental properties that I believe don't live up to livable and safety standards.
- My community has the highest cost of living in my state, and stagnant wages for low & middle class families.
- Our organization has a long waiting list, and many of the typical applicants have a negative history with our housing authority.
- We are a small community and it is difficult to compete with the larger cities for the financial assistance for affordable housing.
- Market Competition with vacation rentals
- Local government actions and sufficient funds!!!!
- Affordable land in safe neighborhoods
- Housing stock
- current affordable housing is not maintained by landlords - it becomes run down and poor quality
- Popularity of location with people of affluence driving home and land prices beyond the means of workers providing service and support needs. This creates an imbalance in the community that is unhealthy and unsustainable.
- Money, land availability, too much need not enough capacity to go around

- It is extremely difficult in Montana to compete with the housing markets in Missoula & Bozeman. The profit margin for developers is so much larger there they don't consider the rural areas.
- there is nowhere to send people when they become homeless because all the options are full or have wait lists.
- Lack of funding for housing, community opposition to affordable units, high costs of infrastructure improvements (new and to upgrade old water/sewer systems). If affordable "for sale housing" is built require deed restrictions for permanent affordability.
- Not enough subsidized housing in Bozeman. Affordable housing does not meet the needs of those on fixed income.
- builders who can make a larger profit margin in nearby communities not building in Livingston and an inflated housing market that is inflated for a lack of available housing
- simple funding options for small projects (~\$50,000) to update water and wastewater for COOP Trailer courts
- High unemployment, low income, or lack of skills and education prevents people from accessing the housing that exists, which is relatively affordable but still out of the reach of that population.
- Rental market limited and housing market limited; more than enough 'Slum Lord' over priced substandard housing available, need more decent rental and reasonable priced housing.
- The main problem in Forsyth, Mt. is that older rental properties are not kept in decent repair, there are few homes for sale which are affordable and in good condition, and therefore affordable housing is unattainable for many in our community.
- High costs, low stock of rentals and lower priced housing for purchase
- the buildings themselves,, need to be built
- Income, high barriers (sober shelters only).
- Lack of developers building affordable housing
- The number one barrier to decent and affordable housing in the City of Belt, MT is cost prohibitive flood insurance rates due to the lack of certification of our dike along Belt Creek. This has stymied revitalization efforts; especially in low-income rental properties. We need State/County assistance to prioritize and fund the effort to certify the dike.
- high costs for rehabilitation/new construction; slum lord mentality; isolation/distance from products, equipment, services
- Insufficient resources to develop new and rehabilitate existing affordable housing
- High cost, low inventory, high taxes
- Cost, support for development
- No cap on growth -- too "build happy" with no consideration on the effects it has.
- Lack of housing stock, and existing rental stock in need of repairs.
- Affordability gap growing between wages and housing prices.
- Wages not keeping up with increase in cost of housing tourism and Outdoor recreation jobs are seasonal, low wages, very little stock of homes people who work in the area can afford, land costs skyrocketing, long term rentals being turned into short term rentals.
- I think that there are some construction barriers in Livingston that make it hard, if not, impossible, to build multi-level apartment buildings. I used to live in Billings and they have many many apartment buildings that are nice, affordable and house a lot of people. I really think that Livingston, MT could use buildings like that.

Q8 If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please describe the economic development activity you consider a high priority.

- Providing people with disabilities a stable home environment so that they may enter the workforce and be more self-sufficient
- Pay people a living wage, \$15 minimum wage
- childcare
- difficult program to deal with
- Public transportation
- Provide skilled educational training as a requirement to all correctional facilities. Partner with all trade organizations and university systems in Montana to provide the training and schooling at these facilities or on the job for people in criminal justice system
- Providing affordable child care so families can work.
- High Minimum Wage
- Attracting businesses that affordable to shop at
- Promote the trades to young people as a viable work option
- Educating Youth in trade industry jobs
- Affordable, accessible, quality childcare.
- Talent attraction-workforce development efforts and placemaking efforts to attract people to the community
- Attract and support development of renewable energy related businesses
- attracting or expanding businesses that pay a better than living wage
- Not only does our community not have enough trained workers, but we have an extreme shortage of workers in every capacity. There are not enough trained workers for entry level or professional positions. Nearly every business in town is operating on a shoestring of employees, or none at all.
- Helping non-profit organizations develop micro enterprises (in form of business development and low-interest loans) to supplement revenue (grants are getting more difficult to come by).

Q9 What barriers to enhancing economic opportunities does your community or organization face?

- Many people with disabilities who lack basic and/or stable housing are not able to enter the workforce, contribute to society, or become more economically self-sufficient.
- Housing and business development go hand in hand. To hire a qualified workforce, these individuals need to have housing they can afford. Our current employers are having difficulty attracting new talent due to the lack of quality, affordable housing.
- remote and rural location, aging (retirement) population, lack of diversification from the decline of timber industry.
- Companies can take advantage of workers and not pay them a living wage. Economies will prosper when people prosper. Take care of people - all people. Choose people over profit. People not believing or not acting on climate change is stifling the economy. We must start moving toward a clean energy future if our economies are to thrive. Yes, even in Montana.
- High unemployment and very little discretionary spending coupled with depressed economic conditions provide little incentive for new business start ups.
- Small workforce and predominance of elderly people
- NA
- having housing for the workforce to be near places of employment
- No barriers that I can think of. We have some very talented people living here that commute for their jobs.
- pay is too low
- You can't expand businesses that need lower wage employees if there is not truly affordable housing for those workers.
- insufficient housing for new business employees
- Wages are too low
- career opportunities for young workforce
- lack of affordable childcare and housing
- Lack of affordable labor skilled and un-skilled. City restrictions and consistency with enforcement and or ability to change.
- It's difficult to find affordable housing.
- Housing, location, seasonal markets.
- City economic policies that do not foster development or job growth. Basically our door is closed to new businesses. City of Red Lodge is also experiencing funding shortfalls.
- Tourist based economy means most jobs are seasonal. Development of additional businesses that could be sustainable year-round would be helpful.
- business infrastructure such as high speed internet, seasonal economy due to being a resort community, affordable workforce house for employees
- I live in a strickly tourest town, that depends on skiers in the winter, no snow no skiers. In the summer, bad weather, roads, forrest fires no tourists
- internet retail sales impacting brick and mortar stores, competition from non-profit entities with the private business sector, seasonal jobs, lack of employees, high numbers of second home owners who do not participate in the local economy.
- seasonal nature of the retail and resort/recreational market
- Competitive integrated employment for all
- If we attract new businesses, it may push out existing businesses. We want to retain and support local businesses so they can continue to employ our local community and pay higher wages to keep up with housing prices and cost of living.

- lack of places to live for middle to lower income workforce
- Wages are too low
- affordable housing, transportation, childcare
- funds
- Lack of affordable housing and child care
- Intense competition from on-line retailers and the lack of workforce.
- Trained workforce/Start up Capital
- drawing in new members to live in our community challenges related to substance use and health access
- Not a lot of training opportunities
- We are "off the baten path" former superfund site, older population, no younger work force
- We lack private lands in our community and have an affordable housing shortage. Many of our residents are retired or live on a fixed income, this makes the employee pool very small. Most jobs are minimum wage, so people have a hard time "making it" here and usually move to a larger community within a couple of years.
- Zoning in Helena keeps businesses out of the downtown corridor--missing an opportunity for a vibrant business hub.
- Access to affordable capital
- The affordability of rental space for retail, professions, and manufacturing. The cost of City business licenses, professional licensing. Ability to provide employee benefits as a reasonable cost such as insurance.
- The community's ability to think outside the box and to get away from what has always been done in the community. I also believe this community needs to take more pride in the beautification of the community to attract more new businesses and new workforce.
- There seem to be few-to-limited jobs that pay a "living" wage. I'm not aware of job training or skill-building beyond Helena College or Carroll College and low-income individuals are priced out of those options unless they want to take on extraordinary student loan debt. Working full-time in a service industry job does not provide the income to pay for a basic rental and beyond basic rent are costs for food, utilities, transportation, rental/vehicle insurance, health insurance, and phone/technology. A person should be able to work full time and meet basic needs!
- Lack of money and lack of certified contractors
- Too many city and county zoning, building and other restrictions that prevent people from opening new business. Big box stores not staying open due to lack of business. Local businesses charging more than is reasonable leading to people buying online.
- Affordable rental spaces for new businesses and incubating businesses. Diversity of downtown businesses.
- Finances.
- Lack of interest.
- Without the influx of new families with children associated with the influx of new businesses, educational funding for a School District tends to stagnate and lose its appeal/priority with local taxpayers and Legislators.
- not applicable
- Not sure
- It seems like everyone is low-income. Missoula has a lot of creativity, but people do not have the resources to pursue business or educational growth, and highly trained individuals are stuck doing menial work that they are not passionate about.
- low income rural



- LACK OF GROWTH POLICY
- In Billings, the smaller businesses go under due to the larger, chain businesses. Need more support for small businesses
- lack of person in local community to work on a grassroots level to develop the project. for example, the se mt business assistance organization covers about 1/4 of the state. resources are available but people in local communities often don't have the local person with the time, knowledge and expertise to develop a project through to completion.
- Businesses are leaving the Helena area in droves: (JCPenney, Shopko, Kmart, Macy's, and other small businesses yet more casinos, banks and law offices seem to be on the rise as far as new construction goes.
- Lack of knowledge about current business support tools and lack of access to those tools.
- Not able to get new businesses to move into our community.
- not many options available locally to shop I believe most people shop online
- Small business capital of the nation; retention, cost of living, wage gap.
- City and county not supporting small business
- Not a large user base so we keep losing chain businesses because of. ex: Shopko, Hastings, Macy's
- Many grants are extremely competitive because the pots of money are relatively small.
- Access to capital, staff assistance to move projects forward
- Finding reliable employee's that will show up and work
- ?
- Isolated location, low median income, small population
- Our county lacks housing, infrastructure, to attract businesses
- Investors, partnerships and and active recruitment of employers outside of the county to relocate to this area. Perhaps tax incentives to relocate.
- they need to get new people on the board to bring new businesses into town and not make the town a retirement community.
- Lack of resources within the community, cost of living, cost of running a business (most local businesses are hard for families to shop at due to income), loss of jobs and people after the oil field slowed down (businesses closed, cost of living stayed high, lack of people to support the businesses we do have, seems to be an increase in low-income families and not enough funding and resources to adequately assist these families)
- Local government
- Weak labor force
- Aging population
- Housing costs, low wages
- The social mindset that we can support new and different types of businesses (most people see an ultra-rural place and think that there are no business opportunities).
- Bedroom community to larger city, so very few businesses thrive here.
- The infrastructure in our community is very outdated, so needs updated and set with the times. Hard to keep employees, the work ethic of individuals anymore is horrible. Everyone wants to spend other people's money and not work for their own
- Open minded community leaders that will persue businesses to come to our community, looking to the future. Low wages and a work force willing to work and that knows how to work.
- High rents, low wages make employee retention challenging, smaller population means smaller market size. Death of local production industry, such as our mills shutting down, such that we've lost hundreds of well-paying blue collar jobs.

- Attracting qualified employees because of difficulty in finding adequate, affordable housing
- Most of our small rural communities lack adequate infrastructure to support and sustain their economies. Businesses without workforce housing cannot sustain themselves; there are no prepared places and little broadband to attract a healthy business mix. Youth are leaving for jobs in the urban core cities.
- Highly conservative voters that don't believe in public funding for things like this.
- Educational opportunities
- Seasonal businesses. Many businesses have a difficult time in the winter.
- Transportation to get to jobs, child care for parents for them to go to work, more non traditional work hours, wages need to meet cost of living, increase in job training.
- Not sure
- Workforce housing is not available.
- We need a higher minimum wage in Montana
- There is no work force housing. Our teachers and bank tellers cannot afford to live here and commute 30+ minutes to work. Young, working, professionals are forced to live in roommate situations if they want to live here.
- people in small communities not being open to change and new things
- funding, enough staff, qualified staff
- workforce housing
- Lack of medium and high paying jobs. Lack of benefits, full time positions.
- Low incomes, high prices, old real estate, businesses regularly fail so no one wants to do it
- Employee shortage
- I'm not sure why, but our main street is pretty run down and many business spaces remain open, and they're asking astronomical amounts for old, run down spaces.
- High infrastructure and business development fees and costs.
- No housing, no workers. Teacher housing is especially difficult
- Montanans are highly change-averse people. New businesses are often seen as taking the place of beloved old businesses that closed for reasons unrelated. Commonly, it younger person who decides to invest the time & effort into opening a new business and the disproportionately geriatric population often sees these stores as a mis-match for their desires or needs. There is also a strong sense of (ironic) nativism. A huge portion of the population is defensive against out-of-state businesses. With the rapid decline of the agricultural industry and growth of the tourism economy, Montanan's worry that a little economic growth can lead to an explosion of development which will ultimately cost them the quiet community they live in. This may also be fed by the fact that there is a shortage of quality, affordable schools and programs in Montana that teach the skills required to successfully start, own, and operate a business.
- Lack of attractive amenities for new businesses, low commitment to achievement in schools, lack of well paying jobs for an accompanying spouse/partner.
- Lack of housing. Lack of job opportunities. Lack of area to develop business.
- Most of the employment opportunities for younger workers are in part-time or seasonal work in the low-wage services industry. Housing for such workers is expensive and in short supply --and opportunities for career advancement are very limited.
- We do not have an economic development corp and any organization qualified to connect the community to the resources to implement or grow these things.
- Isolated small communities
- Housing and low population
- Same as above as well as high cost rents, influx of outside resources, \$\$.

- - not enough decent affordable housing
- In our community we have no housing available and no jobs available.
- The main barrier is always cost. Grants and low interest loans allow communities and organizations to invest in themselves. I work with CDBG, and they provide grants that allow communities to make long-term plans and improve housing and infrastructure.
- I am not sure.
- Childcare, trained/skilled workforce. Our 2.5% unemployment rate is great but that can mean the quality of available workforce suffers.
- The lack of available workforce housing.
- mobile society, senior population,
- Lack of affordable workforce housing
- Not enough housing
- City government lack of assistance with economic opportunities
- Lack of affordable retail space; retailers having very limited hours;
- Working to maintain the current subcultures in a community (or reducing fear of community members about change) while working to expand opportunities and visions.
- Same people that don't want change or anyone to know what is truly going on.
- Low wages
- Many jobs are available, but they are low paying jobs and workers cannot afford to live here. Housing is too expensive for service industry workers.
- Lack of funding for public infrastructure, lack of community assets/amenities to draw a diverse workforce to our communities, lack of available skilled workers
- The cost of housing outpaces the ability for the average worker to pay for it. If you have a single parent with children, it's even more difficult. Even single individuals with 1 job have a hard time, or can't make it on a single income alone. Working in low income housing, I can tell you that there are many people on fixed incomes (disabled/elderly) who are struggling very hard to make ends meet and keep up with even basics--rent/utilities/food/medications.
- Access to capital and Tribal law.
- High rent
- We need grants and funding for businesses to be able to upgrade and make the downtown a viable place for existing and new businesses thrive
- High costs of housing and living make recruitment and retention difficult.
- Lack of housing is driving costs out of the range for buyers.
- The cost of living in this area, Gallatin County, is quite high and the living wage is not currently keeping up. Many jobs in this area pay less than the national average, for the same work. We need to find ways to encourage new and existing businesses to increase salaries for employees, and also Banks should be able to get CRA credit for investing in businesses that support job creation and retention for higher-paying industries, like the tech industry, to encourage more investment in these highly coveted jobs.
- Our community is small and faces fierce competition from on-line retailers. Lack of job opportunities that pay a living wage.
- Larger retailers recently closing. Loss of low paying jobs. Need to replace these with higher paying jobs.
- PEOPLE
- I work downtown (Missoula) and there is a serious lack of parking. More hotels are being built and it feels like the downtown is developing in a way for tourism, not residents. Decent-paying jobs that provide health insurance are needed. Definitely job training would be helpful.

- Available grants and fundraising are hard in our area.
- The cost to buy or build in the area is high, and the resources for businesses are not well known.
- We struggle with having the supportive resources for any economic growth but can't justify having those resources without that growth pending.
- Common vision
- Leadership that is trained in ED
- Busing to Stillwater Mine bypasses the towns the buses run through creating a struggling economy
- Labor shortage
- access to capital, high cost of retrofitting historic structures
- Lack of a regular, reliable regional urban transit system including bus, EV, micro-transit, light rail
- money, trained workforce, housing for the workforce, better infrastructure including wireless networks,
- Housing is our number one issue, it's a huge barrier to our growth.
- low paying jobs
- Awareness of various programs. Coordination between community partners. Need to bring all community stakeholders to the table. Consider impacts of climate change as part of business decisions.
- Housing Costs are a big barrier for employees
- access to skilled or educated workers that attract business that pays well, a place for workers to live
- Location
- We seem to have circular, self perpetuating economic/workforce/housing problem...Our community continually seems to be in need of skilled workforce, there is a lack of well paying jobs to attract the workforce, and then as final hurdle when a well paying position is available, there is a lack of decent rental and housing stock to support attracting new people to the area. (Although over the last 10 years, the number of houses for sale has improved slightly, but it still lacks and of course the cost of that housing has escalated.)
- In order to have economic opportunities, it is imperative that a workforce is available in a community. I believe this is the chief obstacle which prevents Forsyth from growing.
- locals are not friendly to new comers and close to Billings, so most go there to shop.
- Lack of support for micro-enterprises.
- Lack of people investing in our community; negligent, irresponsible building owners downtown
- We are land-locked in a valley along Belt Creek w/o a certified dike; therefore, economic development efforts are supported by a generally low-income populace due to lack of good rental property, low-income seniors and high flood insurance premiums. Local businesses are financially tapped to maintain, let alone expand services and struggle to keep workers due to low-wages. Certify the dike to unleash discretionary funds to spend locally, to revitalize housing and rentals.
- lack of capital; lack of skilled workforce; lack of basic employee knowledge (showing up on time, job expectations, communication, work ethic, etc.); high costs for purchase and renovation of commercial space
- High taxes, lack of housing
- affordable housing for service industry employees, education, access to capital
- Too many low paying jobs with huge costs of living. Lack of benefits at these jobs -- adding to cost.

- Lack of work force housing. Lack of developers in rural areas that need extra incentive to build in more rural parts of the State.
- Lack of younger workforce - lots of retirees; lack of housing people who work in the area can afford; smaller communities in the county so harder to attract bigger businesses; reluctance to foster growth from long time residents.
- The barriers for Livingston to this, I believe, is city budget. I am in a leadership training group that met with our local government. We live 50 miles from a national park, but because our population is above 7,000 we cannot have a tourism tax. I believe this has such a large negative impact on our city and the budget for the city. I think there have been things done, like the new M street connecting trail, but there is many areas for potential improvement.

Q11 If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please describe the infrastructure activity you consider a high priority.

- Public Transportation
- better public transportation options that reach rural areas as well
- Recycling services
- Access to recycling
- can't erase the above
- I would like more walking paths but some of your recent bike paths are a disaster on the roads.
- Safe water supply
- Rural roads are neglected in Montana. Example is lower Beaver Creek road turn at Nelson MT. There is subdivision with over 100 lots and over 45 homes but local government refuses to take care of its county road. There are multiple users of the road recreational camping fishermen hunting and the home owners.
- Expand public transportation
- Multi-use paths along the highways
- Road improvements to haphazardly annexed subdivisions on Billings far west end (NW Billings)
- over building in certain areas impacting the environment.
- Cell phone access
- Local Lending
- creating green space in areas that are now not being used for the community well!
- More focus on sustainable systems
- Traffic improvements in general are vital. The traffic in Bozeman is atrocious. Something must be done to improve the flow and speed of travel throughout the City all the way to Belgrade. Even the Interstate can get backed up. Bozeman is not a Metropolitan area, yet, and should not have such terrible traffic conjection.
- Public Transportation
- sustainability, green energy, minimize waste
- Resiliency for all infrastucture. Emphasize natural systems. Integrated water planning (water/sewer/storm) facilities should be considered as one system.

Q13 If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please describe the community and public facility activity you consider a high priority.

- Access to organizations which promote independent living and community-based services as opposed to institutional services
- Swim Center
- Places for persons with disabilities.
- RECREATION CENTERS
- facilities needed vary by community
- Facilities that are drug and alcohol free for community use. Mental illness youth and adults need constructive places to go.
- Mental health centers with group homes
- Access to Flathead Lake
- Swimming Pools
- Senior housing
- Housing
- Veterans Services
- Public facilities much lower priority overall - no need for a senior center if seniors can't afford to live in the community!
- The Boeman area is lacking a large scale facility, such as a convention center, to host business and community events for 500 people or more. More entertainment/music/ampitheatre venues would bring more visitors to the community as well.
- Athletic Center / Public Gyms
- recreation center - indoor recreation for the long winter, basketball, swimming, etc.
- Mental Heath Center
- I am using this space to say how desperately this community needs more childcare facilities. That and housing are lacking in a big way here.

Q15 If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please describe the human and public services you consider a high priority.

- Independent living services
- leadership development so local people develop the capacity to help themselves and their community
- Tenant and Landlord agreements involving fix up and take care
- Mental health group homes in communities
- Customers need general support to assist with cost of living issues and quality of life issues - housing, food, energy, transportation, tax assistance - it all adds up.
- Mental Health is the number one under-prioritized human and public service in the State of Montana. This MUST be addressed. Access to psychiatric services must be made available to low and moderate income individuals in our communities. This MUST be brought to the TOP of the list!!!
- Emergency services - Fire fighting



Q17 If you indicated "Other" in the previous question, please identify the special needs population you consider to have the greatest need.

- many of your categories can be primary or dual with one another
- Transition age youth (aging out of foster care)
- not sure. seems like this should not be a subjective answer.
- Persons in the criminal justice system
- This entails people with mental illnesses leaving state facilities in criminal justice system
- All. I can't rank these.
- Youth
- The Homeless Youth population
- This often includes Veterans, persons with criminal records, and veterans.
- I can't rank this group - everyone listed is highly and equally vulnerable, and many of the identified factors are co-occurring.

Q18 What barriers to providing a suitable living environment does your community or organization face?

- Many existing subsidized housing projects are very old and severely lack accessibility features, property managers/landlords are not educated about fair housing issues and often evict and/or deny housing for people with disabilities, especially those with mental illness
- The most vulnerable populations have to put enormous amounts of effort into accessing services. Every city street in our region should be walkable and bikable. This is not the case. Example: there is no sidewalk along parts of Rouse as you walk from Main Street to the Warming Center. It's very dangerous to walk or bike certain places. The community is segregated economically. The services that are available are in high demand and have long wait times. People are put on lists that are years-long in terms of accessing affordable housing. There is a shortage of mental health services. I'm middle class and had to search for months to find an affordable therapist. Hundreds of people simply don't have a suitable living environment because we don't have a year-round shelter option.
- Low wages, not enough jobs
- No homes
- Having housing for the targeted populations
- Unknown
- good housing that is safe AND REASONABLY PRICED
- Again, greed by builders that want to make maximum income from building projects instead of considering the overall needs of the community.
- lack of transportation and availability
- High cost of living
- Lack of suitable skilled labor that actually want to work in the environments needed for the above.
- Funding.
- Seasonal economy
- cost of real estate and cost of running a facility to keep the services affordable
- Small population base, older homes in need of repairs/maintenance, low work force numbers.
- transportation to available services
- Lack of availability of affordable housing
- We do not have adequate mental health or substance abuse services in our community. This impacts those who are homeless, at-risk for homelessness, survivors of domestic violence, those with substance abuse issues and veterans.
- Availability
- funds
- High cost of housing
- The lack of revenue to provide sustainable services.
- Funding
- We are close to State institutions that just let people out, and they stay around. We have no public transportation. We do not have an indoor area for winter walking etc
- We lack funding to provide the services needed for our aging population. We are on the I-90 corridor and see a lot of criminal activities from neighboring states. In our community the assisted living unit of our hospital has closed down and our jail was closed for more than a year. Our senior citizens rent space in churches and other community buildings in order to have a place to gather. We have no services for Veterans in our community.

- Lack of affordable housing, lack of adequate services for homeless individuals.
- Limited behavioral health resources
- There are not enough that are safe, AFFORDABLE, and accessible. Missoula has a good bus service, but it still does not serve the entire city.
- There is often a disconnect between those that are providing housing for at risk populations and those that provide supportive services to those populations. Also finding suitable housing for those transitioning from treatment and/or incarceration can be very difficult to find.
- At its root, I see students leaving high school and secondary education without the job skills needed to find a job with income to support basic needs. Even though there is a low unemployment rate, the job opportunities are limited to low-paying jobs such as the service industry, administrative, entry-level healthcare, and entry-level government. Without the ability to meet basic needs, self-sufficiency and retirement planning/investing won't happen. This will, in turn, create big social and economic issues in the decades to come.
- Lack of decent paying jobs. Vocational training. The town looks run down and needs some sprucing up so we can attract bigger businesses that would provide a decent wage for a larger work force. The town needs something big so the tax base can be increased.
- Lack of needed services for all populations in need. Not enough money to pay for infrastructure improvements.
- A rural community that lost the Office of Public Assistance in the downsizing. Must travel over 60 miles to obtain services, most do not have transportation or funds to pay for gas.
- Trained individuals.
- Prejudice and stigma
- School Districts are often the only source of counseling and other services for children trapped in a dysfunctional, traumatic household. More public support is needed.
- High rental cost
- There needs to be better long-term care for people with SDMIs.
- low income rural says it all
- Lack of services for abuse victims (domestic, substance, physical, etc.). Veterans not properly cared for
- Lack of housing
- Lack of community spaces and funding to support necessary services and centers.
- Not enough resources for those that are mentally ill. Not enough facilities for elderly that need assistance, but not a nursing home.
- cost, landlords are receiving their rent however its high and their places are looking pretty underwhelming.
- Lack of housing, outdated federally subsidized housing stalk.
- Small base for financial resources.
- Lack of affordable rental housing due to upward price pressure and the increasing number of renters. Length of voucher list.
- Lack of supply and system for linking persons with needs with services
- lack of support assistance. Centralization of services requires travel that is often difficult or a barrier to getting assistance.
- Public transportation, access to safe and stable housing for people who have a criminal record and in early recovery from substance abuse.
- homeless unemployed people with drinking and drug problems
- ?
- Lack of financial resources, low income population,

- Currently there are few housing opportunities available across the board. As of two years ago there were 42 subsidized housing units available. Today they number 32 with an additional 22 in danger of disappearing. At 42 units a couple of years ago, there was an active waiting list of 15 to 20. Clearly we have more need than inventory.
- Cost to build new suitable living for low income people.
- Funding, resources
- Housing vouchers for disabled people coming out of criminal justice system
- Cost and availability
- We have grown too big. I would like to see us stop growing Missoula.
- Low wages
- cost
- Busy streets and highways prevent many areas from feeling safe for bicycle transit, and they section off parts of town, making many areas feel unwalkable.
- Funding, lots to build on, specialized medicine, open minded community members, current rent level is pretty high
- ADA accessibility. Mental health supports. Affordable, healthy, sustainable housing.
- Lack of affordable housing.
- Workforce housing and infrastructure are our greatest challenges - If we look out to the nation, drugs and homelessness has to be a concern we prepare for
- It is a small community with little government support.
- accessible sidewalks, more mental health services, better transportation, public facilities.
- Cost of land. funding. public support of tax money used for this purpose.
- Staffing is difficult due to no workforce housing
- No government support
- space, funding
- housing childcare behavioral health
- Lack of quality low income housing. Privately owned rentals in poor shape. Abandoned and vacant properties that are unsafe.
- Money
- Lack of mental health services
- We are so rural that services keep getting cut
- A lack of will to commit to spending the money required to reach the desired goal.
- No access to accessible housing that is near shopping, and almost a total lack of transportation
- Many of the barriers that prevent a suitable public living environment are the same barriers that dissuade people from wanting low-income and disadvantaged living programs in their neighborhoods. In Helena, there is a complete failure to understand underlying causations (i.e. alcoholism is a disease, domestic abuse victims are not at fault for their own abuse, full-time employment often requires a traditional background and experience). Public outreach programs often fail because people do not want to attend an event that they do not think applies to them or promotes an idea they disagree with (because they do not fully understand or empathize with it). By educating our local leaders, business owners, and active citizens we can increase the capacity of many of these vital community programs which will, in turn, speak for themselves if they are properly managed and funded. Incorporating the fundamental reasons that people cannot or do not thrive economically into elementary, middle, and high school civics classes is of vital importance if we hope to create a more well-represented community in the long run. It may surprise people how quickly children take to these ideas, in part because many of them will

be facing these issues at home and in part because they will face them individually as they "age-out" into society.

- A general lack of empathy for people living on the margins.
- It all comes back to the lack of available housing.
- Mental health and substance abuse services are in serious short supply, and recent cuts to government services have exacerbated those problems. Public transportation is nonexistent, which creates serious barriers to those who cannot drive or do not own a car.
- financial and human resources
- The professionals to provide that environment
- Lack of safe, affordable housing.
- low inventory of decent and affordable housing
- We do not have local healthcare except the volunteer EMT's and the nearest place is 45 minutes away. We also do not have any type of transportation service for the elderly to get them to appointments.
- Again, it usually comes to cost. Prioritizing veterans, disabled, etc. is a great cause, but sometimes there is a cost involved (such as handicapped ramps, lower rent to help someone out, etc.).
- Organizations that provide these services and funding for these organizations.
- The sheer human power and funding needed to provide wrap around services.
- Space, money
- Rising costs of construction and services reduce "bang for the buck"
- High cost
- Lack of opportunities for persons recently release from prison; lack of affordable childcare; lack of accessible buildings; lack of landlords willing to work with disadvantaged populations; lack of understanding disadvantaged populations;
- Failure of advocates or individuals to reach out quicker for assistance, long before a situation has escalated to evictions or foreclosure.
- The systems need to catch up with the rest of the country and apply for grants to improve their services.
- low wages, lack of affordable housing
- Lack of affordable accessible housing. People who receive SS benefits lose Medicaid, because their income is too high, and too low to live off of without subsidized housing with spend down.
- access to services, transportation, community intervention earlier, public safety
- veterans generally get a lot of attention and sympathy. People with mental health/behavioral health disorders are largely overlooked. Facilities have closed in order to mainstream them, which is a good thing. But without necessary supports in place (good mental and behavioral health programs and ongoing case management oversight) many of these folks are falling into the cracks. Youth services are pretty abysmal as well. If you were at the homeless conference last year, you heard that how the traditional ways of "helping" this population actually drive them deeper into the shadows. There aren't enough community driven activities/centers that allow youth a healthy outlet or safe place to go--or just to recreate. There are not enough units available for those with physical disabilities. We have assistance available, but cannot use it because the number of units needed is just not out there, or within our portfolio.
- Again. The city govt. Also, the Poverello Center is a problem. In theory it is meant to serve many of the populations listed above, in reality it is a hotspot of drug use, crime, and violence. We need to be careful as to what organizations receive monetary support.
- County needs more beds for Homeless.

- The Real Estate market conditions in Bozeman and Big Sky provide little incentive for businesses to invest in low income, workforce, or special needs housing. Without compelling incentive, this will not change.
- lack of services for mental health and substance abuse. No shelters for homeless. Difficulty in obtaining housing for those recently released from prison and homeless population. Overall lack of resources.
- public transportation, affordable housing, mental health care
- honest, reliable building contractors
- POPULATION AND FINANCING
- Developers willing to build for these special populations. Affordability. Addressing NIMBY attitudes.
- There isn't enough financial resources to build or organize enough facilities to address each of the groups with those needs.
- Enough need to support any kind of program.
- Rural remoteness
- Residential buildings that have standard construction!
- high cost of living, particularly high cost of housing
- Not certain
- Lack of funding
- mental illness & addiction
- It is challenging to separate and rank these disabilities this finely
- lack of facilities
- Funding. Increasing awareness about issues.
- Not enough subsidized housing for those on fixed income. Lack of mental health services makes providing housing difficult as there is no support for those with mental disabilities and thus they usually faced with homelessness
- housing shortage and a lack of mental health care facilities and providers
- Lack of facilities, lack of services, economics, housing.
- our buildings are all old
- Lack of funding for the agencies doing the work. Lack of housing options and resources for returning citizens (especially women).
- Taxpayers opposed to any and all public services
- In the City of Belt, there are two main barriers: certification of our dike to bring prohibitive flood insurance premiums down to unleash discretionary funds for revitalization and economic activity and the swift construction of a Mine Water Treatment Facility to remediate the highly acid mine tailings that have and are still destroying what was once a blue ribbon fishery. Our children swim in these waters, fish these waters and the pollution stain signals abandonment and encourages litterers and general disregard for proper care and respect of a place we call home.
- lack of ADA accessible facilities, streets and sidewalks; lack of neutral services for mental health care (small towns don't have therapists, and if they do, then they are someone's sister or brother or friend)...maybe if we had visiting therapists or telehealth therapists; more support for senior living facilities is needed or support for at-home health services; deteriorating infrastructure is a huge problem and more funding is needed to support upgrades
- Lack of transportation, lack of inventory
- affordable housing, cost, discrimination

- Costs - no acknowledgment that even those that are middle class need assistance. This ideology that unless you are poverty level, you don't get help has got to go. Some of us are middle class and also need assistance - we are also work just as if not harder to pay bills and afford housing.
- Lack of housing
- Few mental health providers; few resources to help people in need; if you don't have a car, travel to services is very difficult.
- I have not done much research on what it takes to provide childcare services, but I'd imagine that it has something to do with why we have only a couple options.
- Many lower income homes and rentals with deferred maintenance. Lack of middle income jobs to support home improvements,

Q20 If you indicated you would allocate your resources to "Other" in the previous question, please describe the area to which you would allocate funds.

- Preserve/Construct affordable/accessible housing & implement employment services for people with disabilities to obtain employment while retaining services
- Develop Supportive Housing
- Grants for small private businesses to make improvements to older and historic business buildings they own.
- Community behavioral health infrastructure
- Job-skills development without student debt attached.
- Housing vouchers for affordable housing for returning incarcerated individuals.
- IF THE COUNTY, TOWN, CITY HAS NO GROWTH POLICY, IT SHOULD GET NO GRANTS
- Housing vouchers with 15% for people with mental illnesses coming from criminal justice system and 15 % for housing vouchers for homeless
- protect open space
- I think it is a mistake to set a single priority list, there will be pervasive problems in each sector, allow applicants to present their case and then the State should select the most compelling
- Mental health screening and child education help.
- Open Space Preservation 20
- Swimming Facilities
- I would hold 10% every year and use it as contingency. For example, the year we had all the wildfires in the summer, this money could have been used to rehabilitate public facilities, residences, etc. that were damaged by the fires.
- Comprehensive community assessment and planning
- Access to Mental Health Care
- Blight Cleanup
- I don't feel qualified to answer this question
- Health care, mental health, substance abuse treatment, child and elder care
- To reduce, eliminate and/or remediate hard rock mining pollution and pollution from other industrial activities
- Childcare and new construction of NON-LMI housing
- I am, again, using this space for something different than it is intended for. This question for me is hard, because I do not know what the current emergency demands are for sustaining public infrastructure is. I know there has been a lot of local buzz about bridge work problems, and also some landslide (road wash-out) problems in our paradise valley.
- Incentivize market rate housing development