**Our Missoula Listening Sessions**

**July 30 and 31, 2014**

## INTRODUCTION

This document contains the notes from the first eight 90-minute Our Missoula Listening Sessions, which occurred July 30 and 31. Listening sessions were established based on the many topics that have a role/impact in shaping our community, 28 sessions in all.  Supplemental comments received after the sessions will be compiled and posted as a separate document.

The purpose of the listening sessions is to foster open discussion with participants specifically interested in the given listening session topic.  The comments recorded during these sessions are the opinions, ideas, and impressions of the individuals present and does not reflect consensus positions.

Each session was formatted similarly with three main components:
1. ASSSETS: What do participants value about Missoula, and then what do they value specifically in regard to their expertise and session topic.
2. CHALLENGES: What are the challenges facing Missoula.
3. DISCUSSION: Broaden the conversation to openly discuss ideas, recommendations, programs, policies or actions.

## LIST OF TOPICS

AGING SERVICES
ARCHITECTURE & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION
COMMUNITY WELLNESS
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS
HOUSING
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
EMERGENCY SERVICES

## AGING SERVICES    top

**What do you value?**
- Natural beauty; natural resources, accessibility to them
- Community conversations about aging services
- Diversity; age, ethnicity, interest, economic - leads to broad sense of activities
- Open space; walk/bikeable community
- University resources
- Sense of community participation; community comes together
- Quality of health care; whole spectrum
- High level of community involvement
- Easy to access government; decisions
- Organizations for every activity and interest; volunteerism

- Gateway for aging services; clients can understand what is available; easier for consumer and makes providing services more efficient
- UM geriatric education center; health care profession to increase understanding
- Working together to meet increasing needs as population ages
- Relatively safe community
- Volunteers are very well trained and skilled

**What are the challenges?**
- University system improve funding and support for geriatric education; undergrad and graduate programs; need increase in geriatric services
- Workforce; make sure curricula is added for better training and understanding; better awareness of geriatric issues
- There are little incentives to become a geriatric professional
- Need a heightened awareness of geriatric needs by businesses
- Coordination by various activities; data needs to be coordinated and documented; higher profile; aging will impact all areas of community building
- Changes to service delivery because of aging
- Children no longer in community
- Older adults need to stay engaged in community to stay healthy; need services to stay engaged; community does better job than state and feds
- Livability and accessibility in the home; more housing accessible to more age groups; make choices in 50's & 60's that facilitate aging in place
- Providing basic home services
- Promotion of what older folks have to offer
- Increase of Alzheimer's; prevention and avoidance; awareness; appropriate care as cognition declines
- Montana does not have Alzheimer's plan; the City should
- Tailor community information to older folks (i.e. parking) with meetings at accessible locations & times;  sensitivity training to officials about older folks
- Pay for caregivers doesn't allow for adequate training - work is not valued
- Older workers face a preference for younger people that are paid less; need a "think tank" for mentoring and info sharing.
- Contribute relationships with elders to maintain balance
- Coordinate volunteerism that supports community organizations, culture; opportunity for continued learning; proper utilization of volunteers
- Transportation continues to be a barrier for elder engagement
- Lack of effort to promote physical activity; programs available but lack funding.  (i.e.   Fall Prevention Program)
- Suicide rate is higher among seniors
- State level lack of leadership and funding for crisis response and training
- Health professional shortage in 54 counties in the State; Montana gets a grade of "F" from national organization on mental health
- Few housing choices available for elders wanting to downsize

**Ideas, Policies, Programs, Actions, Recommendations**
- Make communities accessible like Blue zone cities
- Make transportation decisions that don't exclude captive riders (i.e. elders)
- Develop a better integrated policy on psychiatric care (Improper response to psychiatric crisis - send sheriff when need medical attention)
- Focus on suicide prevention, early recognition of depression, and stigma related to dementia
- Parks and Recreation department should redesign parks and update facilities
- Improve crisis response training; provide training and better coordination of response (911); increase awareness of need for appropriate crisis response; City could engage the community in training and coordination
- Support and coordinate evidence-based programs; volunteers provide lots of needed services in mental health; need anonymity in service position
- Explore cost/benefit of providing funding and services;
- Accessibility ordinance is needed for variety of housing types
- Develop other affordable housing models besides apartments for elderly wanting to downsize
- Simplify applications for assistance
- Need more opportunities and funding for congregate meals; awareness of programs and services are lacking; create new venues for service delivery
- Develop a housing co-operative for seniors on moderate incomes
- Change concept of community centers
- Address the stigma associated with accepting assistance; marketing and education needed among seniors to increase use of services
- Coordinate community health assessment; work with City; share data
- Target the senior population for input into the growth policy

## ARCHITECTURE & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

**What Do You Value?**

- Vibrancy of downtown area; improvements have been made
- River as focus
- Core infrastructure and trails
- Lifestyle
- Open Space
- Trails as access; active community lifestyle
- Downtown as a place of good quality older buildings
- We could dramatically increase number of people downtown - should be built upon
- Compactness of City as a whole; hasn't sprawled in size
- Split between City and County makes sense

**What Are the Challenges?**

- Hard to live downtown; not enough money; lack of housing
- Need  less suburban zoning; planning catered around the automobile
- Politics influence zoning; residents resist density increases; insufficient land zoned for multi-family; challenge is getting zoning
- Sense of community; close-knit; density fosters that
- Some people value lower density
- Zoning provides disincentive to restoration and revitalization of neighborhoods
- Densities should be even higher in downtown core
- Federal development and housing incentives for grey fields.  Take advantage of existing infrastructure
- Incentivize the Accessory Residential Unit
- Look is critical;
- Better education about density impacts - don't just look at numbers
- Renters are the majority of the population and are underrepresented in these meetings
- Incentivize green building
- Trend toward more "modern" architecture
- Downtown "not that pretty" due to lack of maintenance; buildings run down; that is what makes  downtown interesting
- Global solutions not accepted; all problems must be solved on site
- There are unwritten rules for development
- Answers about codes are hard to find
- Cost of building permits "out of control"
- Lost diversity because of cost of housing and ability to make a decent living

**Ideas, Policies, Programs, Actions, Recommendations**

- Increase and improve the permeability of the City
- Need mechanism for policy change
- Keep  up with building changes
- Put density where it is  suitable and leave lower density for areas for diversity

- Need micro-apartments/condos for healthy seniors that are downsizing
- Need the infrastructure to telecommute
- Consider form-based zoning which would allow for higher density in appropriate areas

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## BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION

**What Do You Value?**

- Safety and security
- Access to outdoor recreation
- Transportation infrastructure to more products
- University brings a diverse population
- Capacity for a diverse and vibrant local economy
- Growth opportunity for community & business
- Variety of housing opportunity; acreage for apartments; various scales of commercial also
- Natural resources (sand & gravel) available locally; ability to work with neighbors to extract & process
- Reliable, quality utilities
- Quality of health care
- University & downtown anchor a certain diversity
- Sense of community/place for a town this size
- Ability to attract and maintain quality work force

**What Are the Challenges?**

- We are a service economy; need more base economy and higher wages
- Continue to move goods & people effectively and safely
- To help businesses navigate rules and provide affordable housing, remove barriers; ombudsman
- Development Services doesn't understand the "business side of development"
- Regulations becoming more complex and expensive; can't produce affordability and at the same time put on more regulations and requirements
- City difficult to work with in terms of getting things accomplished; extremely costly to get building/development done
- Unpredictable time and cost to develop
- Development process restricts development potential due to regulations such as setbacks, open space, and environmentally  sensitive areas.
- Interpretation/administration is inconsistent
- Funding; need industry to set money flowing; public & private
- Open space, walkability, etc. are all supported by business & there is a cost; community must understand that
- City procurement policies are inefficient
- Educate community on development and resources; if can't be obtained locally, cost will increase (sand & gravel)
- Negativism; lack of trust in government & business; people are not involved in the economy
- Education about what it takes to build and have a community
- Managing change

- Staff reports beginning off negatively in decision making
- Council decisions seem to hammer development
- Getting to "yes" is missing; more leadership oriented to service and consensus
- Protecting water resources; secure and establish rights

**Ideas, Policies, Programs, Actions, Recommendations**

- Develop programs that promote growth; not make it expensive; incentivize desirable & productive development
- Develop a culture of supporting economic development
- Address predictability and streamlining; ability to continue to grow; not asking for more for less
- Evaluate cost in terms of total cost to builder, then decide on percentage
- Consider future revenue from a project in decision making
- Provide more efficient service (Building Permits)
- Make more appropriately zoned land available

**Trends**

- Increase utilization of subsidies for low income
- Urban forest is aging; mono-culture
- Technology = distracted population
- Post downturn; skills lost in recession and haven't come back
- More use of renewable resources
- Fewer young people are driving
- Streamlining in planning department
- Cost of permits keep going up; not getting more and better services
- New floodplain regulations; difficult for financing; extra workshops to show new flood maps
- Don't require things that aren't necessary due to location
- Solicit input from business and development people
- Builders & developers will "build" the community; they implement the vision

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## COMMUNITY WELLNESS

**What Do You Value?**

- Outdoor recreation
- History and traditions
- Easy access to food via the food bank
- Strong sense of sharing: lifestyles, recreation
- Positive community events: farmers market, concerts in the parks, etc.
- Access to education at all levels
- Clean air & water; safe environment
- Excellent health care
- Successful and viable farmers market
- Lots of social service agencies/non-profits to meet community needs
- Vibrant trail system
- River focus
- Different (variety) open space opportunities
- Strong desire to be & remain active
- Small town feel, even though not a small community
- Vibrant downtown
- Ability to get anywhere w/o a car; good bike and transit systems
- Community pride; Cultural diversity
- Family friendly; recreational opportunities geared for families

**What Are the Challenges?**

- Completion of active transportation corridors: trails, bikeways, sidewalks, etc.
- Quality affordable housing
- Funding limitations; need to prioritize
- Job opportunities; building the base economy; livable wages
- Lack of 24/7 public transportation; important because of inclement weather; no transit in outlying areas; how to serve spread out development with transit
- Replacement/rebuilding aging infrastructure
- Wildfires & wildfire smoke impacts on town
- Poverty slanted toward the young & young families. Need for more family support and services
- More kids with multiple health & mental health issues; impact on schools
- Better access to fresh food; healthy food at community events
- Alcohol use by young people; people of other cultures & ethnicity cannot relate
- Maintaining community identity; avoiding the box store epidemic
- Deployment of clean, renewable energy; need to overcome physical & political challenges and move away from fossil fuels
- Providing services & housing for an aging population
- Drinking & driving
- Potential for increased crime & law enforcement capacity to respond

- Provide 'safe' community design; jail at capacity & no access to mental health services
- Crime in community housing; need housing for homeless transition
- Healthy families; families reflect the community.

**Ideas, Policies, Programs, Actions, Recommendations**

- Open communication & work with community for sidewalks near schools
- Ensure that community gardens & non-motorized transportation are provided for Through neighborhood planning
- Require (in new development) amenities that support healthy lifestyles: parks, bikeways, sidewalk community centers, & lighting
- City-County coordination to improve the above amenities
- Partnerships with faith-based organizations to mount proactive effort to head off criminal and social issues
- Increase education of local law enforcement personnel so that the proper response is provided for each emergency or call for service
- Expand Medicaid; explore alternative funding sources
- Partner with tribes as funding is available to them; allow other segments of population to benefit from housing & other programs
- Support funding for marketing nutrition & fitness; awareness of need to fund childhood obesity program and monitor kids through high school
- Attach funding to things that make us a great community.
- Development regulations should make amenities available right away; don't wait years for parks and bikeways
- Need more dollars circulating in the community
- Need more funding for prevention; wouldn't need as much money to find cures & solutions
- Change social norms; nurturing; needs to happen over generations
- Explore energy efficiency and green building techniques
- Invest in parks and healthy living; invest for healthy work & play
- Prevention/planning; be more mindful & strategic (stick & carrot)
- Encourage recreational opportunities for youth, elderly, everybody; make sure it's used; encourage healthy behavior in next generation; instill healthy habits early; messaging---this is what healthy living looks like
- Keep health & wellness affordable
- Develop safe transitional housing
- Support amenity venues, events, and the regional parks as they are tied to economic development.
- Support community gardens & urban farming (wellness opportunities).
- Support clean air & water.
- Support active transportation.
- Support neighborhood planning; cohesive neighborhoods.
- UM should consider how students navigate personally;

## NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

**What Do You Value?**

- Park system and open space
- Trails system and urban forest canopy
- Streams and riparian areas
- Access to recreation and public lands
- Active and passive recreational opportunities
- Wildlife & habitat in open spaces
- Network of community gardens & farmers; high quality agricultural soil in and around Missoula
- Funding for projects & facilities; Missoula is always willing to step up
- Community interests & volunteers; organizations; engaged citizenry
- Network of active & alternate transportation systems; able to access community without a car
- Vibrant downtown
- Trend toward higher density; more sustainability
- UM and what it brings to the community
- Clark Fork & its amenities & activities; community focal point
- Clean air & water; quality drinking water; good aquifer
- Diversity: cultural, racial, ethnic, etc.
- Unique community character; sense of place; sense of arrival; distinction as a community
- Community has the staff expertise to tackle environmental issues
- Historic preservation downtown; history of community; heritage; tribal culture
- River restoration
- Emerging culture of sustainability
- Native plant communities
- Urban design features from the past; boulevards; defined neighborhoods
- Unique character; good design decisions made long ago
- Local food system; Missoula as a hub for local producers

**What Are the Challenges?**

- Population growth
- Funding to make the vision happen; continuing maintenance of what we have
- Wildlife conflicts; in City & wildland urban interface (WUI) area (deer, bear, lions)
- Short-term mindset; need to think more long term as a community
- State law restricts what can be done; make it difficult to do positive things for the community
- Easier & less costly to develop Greenfields than Brownfields; inflates land values in town
- City & County aren't working together as well as needed to address challenges
- Lack of subdivision regulations that require mitigation of agriculture and agriculture water resources; criteria not applied; what does mitigation look like?
- Inherent conflict between rural and urban
- Maintaining less obvious plants & animals; consideration of species of concern is lacking in subdivision planning

- Seasonally poor air quality.
- Irrigated turf; water use; availability of quality water
- Land use & climate change combine to impact natural storage & water resources
- Too much focus on bi-modal: public or private; not enough collaboration
- Drainage & wastewater treatment; challenge to determine what to regulate
- Addressing issues of property rights & taking
- Mixed messages in community issues
- Community-wide discussion of economic development & what that looks like; broader environmental & sustainability issues must be considered
- Climate disruption
- Centrality of the automobile in zoning regulations; focus is on space for cars; makes it difficult to implement the complete streets vision
- Invasive plant and animal species
- Over-crowding of trails, river, and open space
- Capacity to protect environment; spills, clean-ups
- Poverty and economic disparity
- Population turnover is high; challenge to educate new residents & involve & engage; they don't understand where we've been as a community

### Ideas, Policies, Programs, Actions, Recommendations
- Remove barriers to innovation
- Engage organizations with different interests in a positive, productive manner; make non- traditional allies for problem solving; cross-spectral dialogue
- Develop a long term management plan for urban forests; need to modify funding formulas
- Encourage greater collaboration between UM & community; we have untapped expertise; different perspectives on university related development
- Create a coalition for fundraising; a forward thinking entity that involves all interests-- health of community & economic development
- Invest in relationship with federal government; lobby for more support & funding
- Modify subdivision regulations to get better cooperation between City & County; develop fringe areas to city standards
- Lobby at state level for better support of local agency programs.(Statement was that legislature actually hinders local agency efforts now,)
- Increase enforcement of laws we do have (Ex. Open space rangers.)

## HOUSING

**What Do You Value?**

- It is a welcoming place
- Fair and equitable for all, which leads to opportunity for all
- Small town feel in a large city
- Location in the rocky mountain west; access to outdoor recreation
- Easy to get around; trails, good transit, connectivity, and the opportunity to make it all better
- Diversity; of neighborhoods, commercial & residential areas; racial, ethnic, & cultural
- UM; highly educated populace in community
- River, viewsheds, downtown, and kid friendliness of community
- Attractions of all kinds for all kinds of folks; we attract & retain quality people
- Vibrant downtown; strong redevelopment agency to implement goals of plan
- Strong arts community
- Good health care system; high quality of care
- Collective willingness & passion to make things happen
- Good public and private schools
- Good diversity of housing providers that work collaboratively to get more done with limited resources
- Strong mental health support; strong 'pro bono' community in general

**What Are the Challenges?**

- Insufficient financial resources
- Resistance to living in attached housing
- High level of community involvement can result in rejection of new projects & ideas, and less needed housing get built as a result
- To provide more good housing; put downward price pressure on existing housing & incentive to maintain; more supply needed
- Provide safe & quality housing; not just affordable
- Lack mechanism to inspect & enforce safe housing (no housing code)
- High cost of housing results in less diversity in community than in the past
- Shift to service economy; lower wage jobs
- Economic development; growing the basic sector
- Mobile home owners have no place to go when displaced by development; no protection or assistance
- Insufficient supply of land zoned for multi-dwelling; realtors & developers running ads asking for property allowing 30 du/ac.
- Lack of small (2500 sf average) lot development opportunity
- Renters are underrepresented in community decision making
- Income gaps hinder ability of renters to move into ownership
- Need for zoning & land use to follow the plan; implementation; zoning changes to allow for more dense housing have not been initiated
- Need diversity of housing types in proximity to schools

- Changing demographics; fewer large families; housing assistance programs need to change as well
- Recognize the life cycle of housing; zoning should preserve character of neighborhoods so that housing remains viable; not just multi-dwelling
- Financing for certain product types, like mixed use
- Safety is a barrier to downtown housing; crime, drug use, mental illness, & homelessness; perception that problem is worse than it actually is
- People opposed to growth
- Lack of support & policies for affordable housing (ex. - definition of inclusionary zoning repealed by city); lack of commitment from City
- No zoning district where lots are smaller than 3000 sf. can be created
- [Community has never been] allowed to have this conversation; solutions are set aside & forgotten; implementation becomes political, resulting in resistance to affordable housing
- Market forces don't favor affordable housing; high end housing more profitable
- Missoula has a higher percentage of renters than most communities
- Lack of support services to assist resident during occupancy: mental health, drug prevention, etc.
- Homeless support not equal to what is needed; lack of support in community to keep people from becoming homeless; small debt problems become large ones because they aren't prevented
- Need pool of money for prevention of homelessness; assistance not available for prevention; client must be homeless to be eligible for assistance.
- Need a higher level of community wealth; debt burden linked to high dropout rate at UM and that has impacts community wide
- Debt has decreased the ability of people to qualify for programs; housing purchases are being delayed
- Units on low end of rental market not being improved; utilities remain expensive
- Cost burdening keeps renters renting
- More market niches now than ever; need more unit types & sizes to meet needs
- Political/structural changes are needed; no responsibility city wide
- Lack of global thinking; every problem doesn't have to be solved on site
- Balance needed preserving assets and addressing challenges
- Accessibility needs to be part of the zoning conversation; transit corridors provide the best opportunities for affordable housing

**Ideas, Policies, Programs, Actions, Recommendations**
- Consider inclusionary zoning
- More money is needed to service delivery for low income & homelessness
- Rewrite Ch. 20, Affordable Housing; minimum lot size; inclusionary zoning & list of other tools; define what works to create affordable housing, then change the zoning so land is available; need leadership to move forward with zoning
- Risk avoidance to promote more favorable financing
- Allow for self-investing so that more low income people can help themselves

- Approach Montana Community Development Corporation regarding housing; explore housing finance bonds
- Explore Tax increment finance (TIF) districts for backing loans; explore housing trust fund; RETT
- Housing problems are multi-faceted; multiple solutions needed

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**What Do You Value?**

- Setting; clean air & water; landscape
- UM and highly educated citizenry
- Quality of life; excellent outdoor recreational opportunities
- Engaged community; highly participatory populace
- Welcoming, friendly community
- Safe (relatively) community
- Cultural heritage; diversity; good music
- Support for the local economy; entrepreneurial spirit
- Viability and diversity of downtown
- Quality health care
- Montana work ethic; quality of work force--knowledgeable & involved
- Quality public education
- Infrastructure; good public and social infrastructure
- Relationship of UM to life science industry; UM programs about more than just liberal arts

**What Are the Challenges?**

- Having a local voice in natural resource management decisions
- Climate change
- Work force numbers; difficult to recruit senior talent; a lot of under employment in community
- Cost of living: high housing costs make recruiting difficult
- Air quality
- Air transportation options and price
- Public safety
- Mis-match between training offered & training needed at UM; professional training offerings not flexible like 2-yr. schools
- UM not in "top 10" in any professional program
- Companies are leaving Missoula because of lack of "infrastructure" (training, community support, and conventional infrastructure)
- Uncertainties in the medical system; changing demographics
- UM as an employer is in decline; St. Pat's also; this has more impact on the community now that Smurfit-Stone is gone
- To gain competitive advantage in the types of industry we are trying to attract
- Deploying next generation of broadband
- Need policy based incentives to bring in industry
- To "transform" the local economy ("We are still planning for the economy we had, not the economy we have or are going to have.")
- Growth policy theme must be anti-sprawl

**Ideas, Policies, Programs, Actions, Recommendations**

- Establish consistency & transparency in the development review process
- Shift land use planning toward an economy that we will have
- Segregation of uses must go; tech industries want to be downtown because that's where their employees want to be, but land costs and public safety are barriers to that
- Action must be taken to address the problems identified above; safety & crime (and the perception that those problems are worse than they are) has become a barrier
- Change the anti-business perception; change should be a strategic priority; we need to have accurate diagnoses of actual problems
- Control permitting costs & difficulty
- Overcome past resistance to branding
- Revise the unclear & complex development process
- Change how natural resource management decisions are made to allow local input
- Implement zoning changes; multi-dwelling being built in commercially zoned areas.
- Address air quality from the standpoint of preventing asthma
- Raise the level of community wealth; this is a better metric than creating jobs

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# EMERGENCY SERVICES

**What Do You Value?**

- Good road and water infrastructure but they need to be maintained and expanded to accommodate growth and access
- Parks/Trails/Open space and accessibility to these amenities
- Opportunities for outdoor activities
- General friendliness of the populace
- Good schools
- University - sporting events, concerts, activities
- Business climate
- Quality work force
- Good access to medical care
- Good network of fire stations, good work force; good response time to emergencies
- Good relationships between public safety agencies
- Good applicant pool for workers because people want to live here
- Good relationships between public agencies and local businesses
- Good relationship with the university
- Multi-agency teams for public health
- Neighborhood response during avalanche was impressive

**What Are the Challenges?**

- Narrow streets cause ingress/egress access
- Downtown - safety, panhandlers, homeless
- Need temporary housing for homeless; end up in emergency room because there is no other place to be
- Homeless/Transient camps in USFS land
- First responders must also deal with violence in homeless camps
- Homeless camps a problem in fire season
- A challenge to extend services to new areas that are growing
- River and bridges are a challenge to move traffic
- Street patterns - dead end streets, off-set streets, lack of connectivity
- Montana Rail Link creates a traffic issue for emergency responders
- Moving hazardous materials through town on rail and highways is becoming more frequent and is a challenge
- Lack of available space for new growth
- Wild land Urban Interface (WUI) - challenging topography. Fire safe practices are voluntary and not enforceable.
- Development that occurs outside of the subdivision process in the WUI is not subject to review
- Addressing fire safety needs should occur before construction
- Other risks/hazards include avalanches, floods due to ice jams, providing essential services to areas that are cut off due to flooding

- Evacuation plans for Grant Creek, Rattlesnake Creek and Miller Creek
- Narrow highways are issues if evacuation is required
- More frequent wildfires
- University requires public safety services but it is tax exempt.   Would require approval of legislature for payment in lieu of taxes
- 10-year plan to end homelessness
- New Poverello Center on West Broadway will increase capacity but will there be enough cold weather options?
- Aftermath of disaster is not a public responsibility.   Requires a private response to clean up and replace structures.
- Nuisance properties are not a big issue
- Have been able to respond to hazardous material spills but there has not been a major event. Emergency services could be overwhelmed if there was a major spill.
- Congestion of Reserve Street is an issue for emergency response
- Missoula is more resilient than average communities because Montana has a self-reliant population.  This may change as the city grows and people move in from other areas.
- Checkerboard city limits is difficult for dispatching correct agency that has jurisdiction
- The center city is losing access to commercial services because basic businesses are moving out to Reserve Street
- Snow removal is okay on main routes but a 10-year storm overwhelms snow removal for side streets
- Residential sprinklers are mandatory in other communities around the nation but are not a popular idea in Montana

**Ideas, Policies, Programs, Actions, Recommendations**

- Create a mental health facility plan/consortium to provide a place for people to go other than the emergency room. Hospital does not have staff to handle the volume of people that come to the ER with mental health issues
- Extend water system before annexation
- Require certification for emergency service providers to get in the rotation to move patients (CAAMTS) -
- Make city codes consistent with fire codes
- Need  more transit;
- Missoula is unfriendly for bicycles.   There are more bike-car conflicts on the street.
- Some new developments have narrow streets.   Fire trucks need 20 feet unobstructed road width and 32 feet curb-to-curb. Do not allow any more narrow streets
- Need a policy to deal with panhandlers
- Need more medical staff at the jail or Poverello to help relieve pressure on ER.   Need to find  funding.