Missoula Community Climate Summit
September 25, 2013
Resource Guide

Missoula's Community Climate Summit is convened by Mayor Engen & the City of Missoula, together with St. Patrick Hospital, the University of Montana, Sustainable Business Council, Clark Fork Coalition, Montana Audubon, Alternative Energy Resources Organization and a wide array of citizens and stakeholders.

Community Climate Summit Schedule:

7:45 - 8:05 am: Check-in, mingle over coffee and breakfast

8:10 am: Participants complete pre-survey at tables

8:15 - 9:00 am: Resource Panel presentations

9:05 – 10:35: Work in small groups on breakout questions.

1. **SHARE.** Speak to your knowledge and resources. (15 minutes)

   How do you work on issues related to climate change? Who do you work with? Where do you think the greatest opportunities exist in terms of cross-sector community action on climate change?

2. **BRAINSTORM.** What are your big ideas for community climate change action? (30 minutes)

   What would you want to do in response to this problem if barriers were removed? What could we accomplish in one year, five years, decades, a lifetime?

3. **NEXT STEPS.** How can we make these big ideas happen? (20 minutes)

10:35-10:45: Closing, post-survey, and next steps

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Resource Panel

John Engen, Mayor, City of Missoula

John Engen, Missoula's 50th Mayor, was first elected in 2005. Since taking office in 2006, Engen has provided leadership in economic development with the Best Place Project and Missoula Economic Partnership, addressed affordable housing, directed antiquated zoning regulation updating and reform, and made good on his promise to pass an open-space bond for Missoula. Engen was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Montana League of Cities and Towns in February 2010. In 2011, former Montana Governor Brian Schweitzer appointed him to the local executive board of the University of Montana. Also in 2011, Engen appointed a citizen Task Force to create Missoula's Conservation & Climate Action Plan that was adopted by City Council in January 2013.

Perry Brown, University of Montana Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs

Perry Brown has served UM since 2008 as Associate Provost for Graduate Education, and since 1994 as Dean and Professor of the College of Forestry and Conservation. He has considerable expertise in natural resource social science, policy and planning, recreation behavior and planning, and wilderness studies. Dr. Brown has served in formal advisory appointments with both the USDA Forest Service and the USDI Bureau of Land Management. He has served as a member of the National Research Council's Committee on Forestry Research Capacity and chairs the Executive Committee of the Rocky Mountains Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit.

Karen Myers, Regional Director of Mission Integration, Western Montana Region of Providence Health and Services

Karen Myers has been in healthcare operations for the past 30 years, and is the Regional Director of Mission Integration for the Western Montana Region of Providence. In this role she is responsible for insuring the mission, heritage, traditions, and culture of Providence, as founded by the Sisters of Providence 157 years ago and is today lived out in the work, decision-making, and everyday life of the organization. She has been with Providence for 10 years, having relocated to Montana from Houston, Texas.

Jill Alban, Outreach Director, Clark Fork Coalition

Jill Alban has worked at the Clark Fork Coalition since 2008. She directs the organization's educational and outreach programming and facilitates the Coalition-led climate adaptation peer-learning group, 'Missoula Adapt.' She has considerable experience in public relations, communications, education, social media outreach, and fundraising. Jill received a B.A. in 2000 from the University of Virginia and a M.A. and M.F.A. from the University of Montana in 2006.

Steven Running, University of Montana Regents Professor of Ecology

Steven Running received a Ph.D. (1979) in Forest Ecology from Colorado State University. He has been with the University of Montana, Missoula since 1979, where he is a University Regents Professor of Ecology. His primary research area is in the development of global and regional ecosystem biochemical models by integrating remote sensing with climatology and terrestrial ecology. He has published over 240 scientific articles. He currently serves on the advisory NASA Earth Science Subcommittee, and the NOAA Science Advisory Board Climate Working Group. Dr. Running shared the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007 as a chapter Lead Author for the 4th Assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

A Note on the Deliberative Process

At the Summit, we will spend the majority of the morning in small groups, discussing three major questions using a deliberative format. This format was modeled at the University of Montana (UM) at two different gatherings – the "Campus Conversations." The first "Conversation" took place in October 2012 and included 95 undergraduate students, who deliberated about ways to reach UM's carbon neutrality goal. The second event, held in April 2013, included a combination of 100+ students, staff, faculty, and administrators, who deliberated about how to build connections between education, operations, and decision-making to advance sustainability and UM's Climate Action Plan.

In the United States, ideas are most commonly communicated through methods such as panel presentations, lecture-based question and answer, formal debate, the written word, or peer-to-peer discussions. Deliberation is another approach in which citizens, not just experts or politicians, are deeply involved. It is a process whereby individuals come together to consider relevant facts and values from multiple points of view; listen to one another in order to think critically about the various options before them; consider the underlying tensions, tough choices, and varied consequences inherent to addressing public problems; and remain willing to refine and adapt their opinions and interests. Ultimately, a deliberative process can help to identify and build upon common ground to develop support for complementary and creative actions from a broad and inclusive range of stakeholders.

> …"*ideally deliberation is a means to identify problems and develop solutions through brainstorming and (perhaps) consensus decision making; the aim is the process, with solutions at most emergent. It promises production of widely acceptable solutions that probably were not on participants' agendas before the deliberative exercise, but its threat is that participants must be open to alternative views and positions that may be self-subversive. As with collective action, deliberation can foster shared commitment and responsibility, creativity, confidence, and challenges to the status quo*" (Johnson, 2012).

Our Purpose

The purpose of this deliberative Summit is to enhance issues learning, inspire collective action, and expand problem-solving capacity:

1. **Learn Issues**: Build understanding of existing sustainability and climate planning initiatives, and discuss "big ideas" and strategies for scaling up these efforts.

2. **Inspire Collective Action**: Identify ways to strengthen connections between sectors to advance sustainability, and inspire participants to move cross-sector action forward.

3. **Build Capacity**: Expand the capacity of our community to conduct climate action planning and projects via dedicated leadership.

Background

As local communities strategically plan for a changing future, they can be the drivers for change beyond their borders. Indeed, numerous institutions, entities, and groups in the Missoula area have made climate change action a priority. In early 2013, the City of Missoula passed its 'Conservation and Climate Action Plan,' which outlines its goals to streamline city operations, reduce costs, decrease energy use, and build a safer future for the City. Likewise, the University of Montana passed a 'Climate Action Plan' in 2010, which outlines goals for achieving carbon neutrality by 2020 (see pages 6-7 for overviews of these two plans).

In the meantime, other groups are focusing on sustainability practices and community response. St. Patrick Hospital, an affiliate hospital of Providence Health and Services in Western Montana, espouses a commitment to stewardship and sustainability in its Core Values. Since 2008, St. Patrick Hospital has measured its energy use, initiated a recycling program, won an EPA Energy Star award, and led education efforts on materials reuse and the presence of toxics in food and the environment. Meanwhile, dozens of groups and entities came together in 2011 to outline climate adaptation strategies for the Missoula area at the *ClimateWise* workshop.

Mitigation: Projects to limit the magnitude and/or rate of global warming, usually by making reductions in greenhouse gas emissions or increasing the capacity of carbon sinks. The City of Missoula's Conservation and Climate Action Plan and the University of Montana Climate Action Plan are examples of mitigation plans.

Adaptation: Projects that help prepare natural and human communities for expected change. The recommended actions outlined at the ClimateWise workshop are examples of adaptation strategies.

Numerous other mitigation and adaptation efforts are underway across our region. Local, state, and federal agencies are responding to the climate challenge through management decisions that are improving resiliency on public lands and waterways. Conservation groups are preserving, protecting, and restoring ecosystem and watershed function; working to bring more renewable energy to Montana and reduce carbon footprints; or building support for big policy solutions. And local government and businesses are embracing green building and other sustainability initiatives.

Yet the time is ripe for our community to do much, much more. Community solutions by themselves won't change the trajectory of climate change, but there is no doubt that these efforts have traction and are inducing additional changes—e.g., in markets or federal and state decision-making. And, we're fortunate that the greater Missoula region boasts such an incredible resource in its networks and people-power. Our elected officials, business leaders, conservation professionals, agency representatives, educators, and students are some of the brightest, capable, and well-connected people in the country. We're passionate and willing to work hard to protect our quality of life and address the challenges of today.

For these reasons, a working group made up of representatives from the City of Missoula, University of Montana, St. Patrick Hospital, Sustainable Business Council, and various conservation groups elected to convene Missoula's first-ever 'Community Climate Summit' to engage in a deliberative dialogue on climate change action.

Please note that the following topics in this Resource Guide are designed to get us thinking. This is in no way the definitive guide to action, but rather a start. We welcome suggestions for additions or edits to this dynamic document. Thank you for your participation. We truly value your ideas, and we look forward to working together.

Missoula Community Successes

There are many examples of community-led climate or sustainability action initiatives from our area. Creative and successful planning processes, projects, business partnerships, and forward thinking initiatives abound. To list them all here would be exhaustive, and we'd likely inadvertently leave important ones out. In preparation for the Summit, however, we encourage attendees to think about your unique role in the community, the strengths of your business or organization, and the unique professional experiences from which you can draw.

If you have already considered a climate adaptation or mitigation solution for our community, we will encourage you to share this during our deliberation. Prior to the Summit, please feel free to glean from the internet or other resources for successful examples that support your ideas so these can help inform and illustrate concepts for others during our discussions.

The Summit's organizing committee thought it prudent to bring the following four climate action projects to your attention given their significance in our community, namely: The City of Missoula Conservation and Climate Action Plan, The University of Montana Climate Action Plan, the ClimateWise workshop and report, and the Montana Climate Change Action Plan.

1. City of Missoula: Conservation and Climate Action Plan

The City of Missoula has been committed to efficiency, conservation, fiscal responsibility and greenhouse gas emissions reduction for many years. Milestones include:

1996 – U.S. Conference of Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement signed
2004 – Missoula Greenhouse Gas and Energy Efficiency Plan and Team established
2007 – Mayor's Advisory Group on Climate Change & Sustainability formed
2008 – First City "Green Team" forms with staff from 18 departments
2009 – First extensive Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Analysis

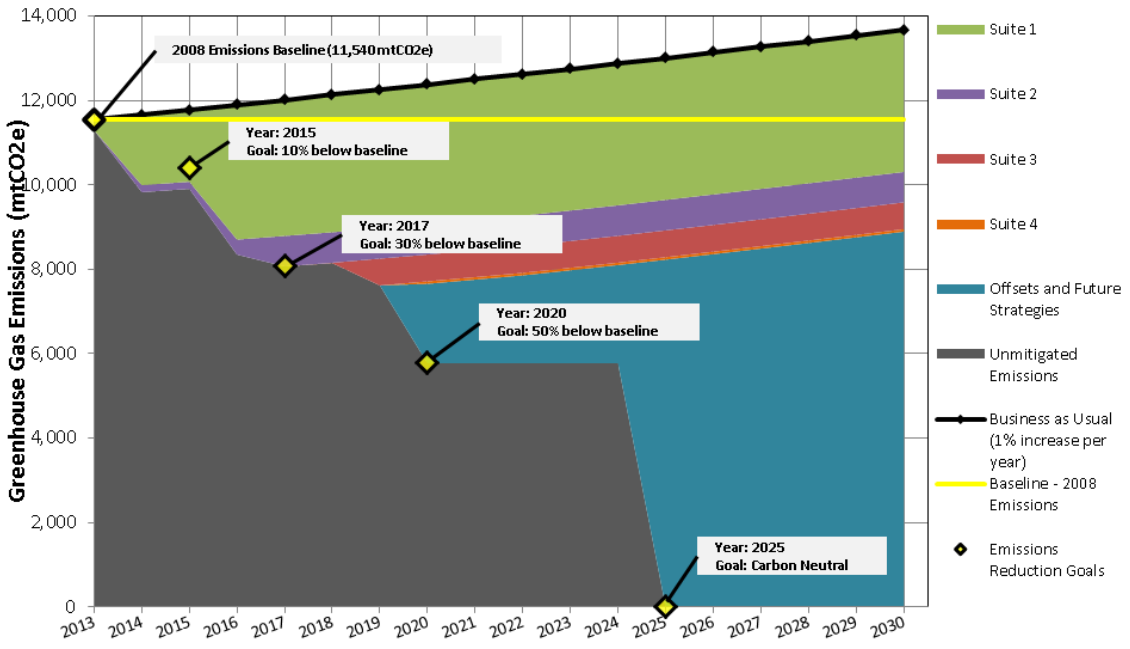
The City's Conservation & Climate Action Plan, developed by a Mayor-appointed, cross-sector Task Force, was adopted unanimously by City Council in January 2013. The Plan sets the bold goal of carbon neutrality (based on 2008 baseline) by 2025. In addition, the Plan sets interim goals of 10% reduction by 2015, 30% reduction by 2017 and 50% reduction by 2020.

To reach goals, the Plan includes strategies in three focus areas:

- ✓ Fleet & Facilities – Strategies focus on the reduction in energy use and resource consumption in buildings and transportation.
- ✓ Internal Policies & Practices – Integrates sustainability into employee culture and public interaction.
- ✓ Renewable Energy & Offsets – Strategies emphasize utilization of renewable energy, suggest carbon sequestration opportunities and outline best practices for carbon offset investment.

Each focus area is organized into a series of individual strategies. Each strategy contains detailed information designed to inform decision makers and speed implementation including projected cost, annul energy and dollar savings, annual avoided emissions, simple payback and suggested timeline. Finally, the Plan includes a detailed implementation strategy that outlines staffing, timing, funding, support and ongoing monitoring and reporting.

Figure (below): Impact of "strategy suites" on City of Missoula's emissions, showing interim goals. A suite is simply a grouping of strategies that allowed for reasonable implementation within the time-period (see plan page 7).



2. University of Montana Climate Action Plan

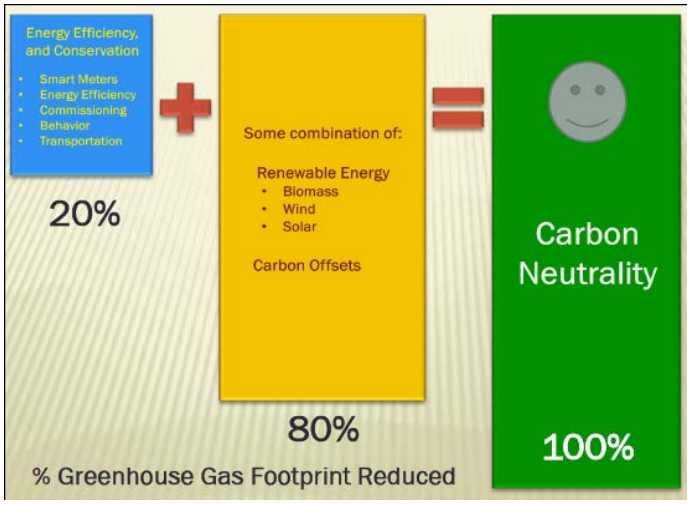
Sustainability is a core part of the University of Montana's strategic mission. In 2007, then-President George Dennison became one of the first 100 charter signatories of the American College and University Presidents Climate Commitment (ACUPCC), pledging the University to reduce and eventually neutralize its greenhouse gas emissions. Determining a timeline and steps to achieve climate neutrality started with the 2008 Greenhouse Gas Inventory and culminated in a 2010 Climate Action Plan.

The Climate Action Plan sets an ambitious goal of a 10% (below 2007 levels) emissions reduction by 2015, and carbon neutrality (100% reduction) by 2020. The Climate Action Plan also obligates UM to infuse sustainability throughout the curriculum, research, and community outreach.

UM's Climate Action Plan was undertaken as a community effort. A public involvement process was designed and implemented through public meetings, internet social networking, stakeholder meetings, media announcements, and an all-campus survey. Ideas to reduce greenhouse gas emissions were collected and analyzed using the Clean Air-Cool Planet campus carbon calculator. Strategies were then prioritized and a timeline developed to establish emission reduction interim goals and a target date for carbon neutrality.

UM's Climate Action Plan details the following types of strategies the University can undertake to reduce greenhouse gas emissions:

- ✓ Energy Efficiency and Conservation
- ✓ Alternative Transportation
- ✓ Renewable Energy Generation
- ✓ Offsetting Emissions



To achieve carbon neutrality, energy efficiency measures will get UM 20% toward its goal. After investing approximately $4 million, UM successfully reduced its emissions by nearly 2% in the last two years. Investments in energy efficiency are expected to save $350,000 annually in avoided energy expenditures. To reach carbon neutrality, the remaining 80% in emissions reduction will need to come from a combinations of renewable energy (biomass, wind and/or solar), with the remaining emissions reduction from purchasing carbon offsets. This will require obtaining external funding for investment in a few strategies with large emissions reduction potential. At this point, it is uncertain how the University will spur deep cuts in emissions to meet its aggressive carbon neutrality date of 2020. Integrating UM's efforts into a community-wide effort offers opportunity.

3. Montana Climate Change Action Plan

In 2007 Montana developed a Climate Action Plan that would, if implemented, reduce statewide emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, with 80% reductions by 2050. This initiative was based on concern about the profound implications that global warming could have on the economy, environment, and quality of life in Montana. In December 2005, Governor Brian Schweitzer issued a letter directing the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) to establish a Climate Change Advisory Committee (CCAC). Under this initiative, the CCAC evaluated state-level greenhouse gas reduction opportunities in various sectors of Montana's economy while taking into consideration the Governor's charge to develop policy recommendations that would "save money, conserve energy, and bolster the Montana economy."

MT DEQ then-Director Richard Opper appointed a broad-based group of 18 Montana citizens to the CCAC. The CCAC was supported by a panel of scientific experts, public and private sector technical and policy specialists, and staff from MT DEQ. These individuals evaluated options and made recommendations on existing programs in Montana, policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and the potential cost of those policies. The CCAC met six times from July 2006 through July 2007 to evaluate the recommendations from technical work groups representing four sectors of Montana's economy: Energy Supply; Residential; Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial; Transportation and Land Use; Forestry, and Waste Management; and a fifth Cross-Cutting Issues working group.

The CCAC agreed upon 54 policy recommendations designed to help reduce Montana's emissions of greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Some of the recommendations could have been implemented immediately, and some would require the support of the Montana State Legislature. Some would cost money to implement, and many would save money by reducing energy needs and costs. Others would require technological advances to fully implement. Most of these recommendations had additional benefits beyond reducing greenhouse gas emissions, including reduced reliance on imported fossil fuels, reduction in air pollution, increased opportunity for Montana agriculture to provide renewable fuels, healthier forests, and the opportunity for Montana to lead in new technological development. Finally, there are other social values created by these actions, including attractiveness to a 'green' labor force, regional and national recognition for progressive action, and enhanced opportunities for capital and funding. As CCAC member Gloria Flora notes, "Once a state like Montana becomes *known* for taking the lead on climate action, investing in sustainable business in that area becomes far less risky."

So far, only a few of the CCAC policy recommendations have been approved by the Montana State Legislature, and members of the CCAC await Governor Bullock's review, prioritization, and implementation of these recommendations.

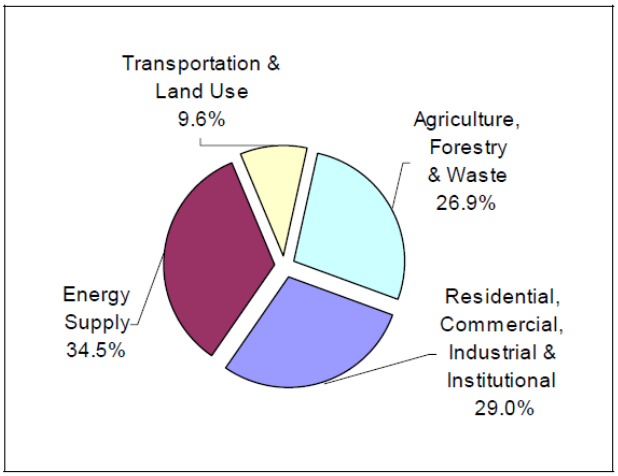


Figure (right): Range of GHG emission reductions that *would* result from implementing the CCAC recommendations.

4. ClimateWise and the Missoula Co. Climate Change Primer

In 2011, some 100 dedicated residents and local experts came together to anticipate and prepare for climate change. This two-day workshop, hosted by local conservation nonprofit Clark Fork Coalition, drew public officials, conservation organizations, landowners, and specialists in forestry, wildlife, water, agriculture, business, engineering, public health, and other relevant sectors.

The workshop was one step in the "ClimateWise" process developed by the Geos Institute, a nonprofit based in Oregon. Geos has convened this process with the help of local hosts across the West, and the Missoula workshop was the first to be held in the state of Montana. This process helps communities to brainstorm proactive measures to prepare for climate change based on the best available science and socioeconomic research.

Working in small groups, participants identified five top threats to Missoula's land, water, and community, and recommended 120+ strategies and actions to reduce the vulnerability of our local resources and populations to climate change.

Five Major Risks to Missoula from Climate Change:

1. ***Local impacts from global change***: Climate refugees may relocate to the Missoula region
2. ***Increased wildfire severity and development of the wildland-urban interface***: More people and property will be in the path of extreme wildfire
3. ***Declining snowpack and decreased streamflow***: Less water means increased conflict over the resource
4. ***Increased flooding and impacts to water quality***: Extreme weather and changes in runoff patterns can have extreme economic impacts
5. ***Disruptions in native fish and wildlife populations***: Habitat loss will harm fish and wildlife populations and impact recreation economies

Top Three Strategies to Reduce our Vulnerability:

1. ***Conserve water*** through irrigation efficiency upgrades, floodplain preservation, headwaters rehabilitation, and more
2. ***Educate local citizens*** about how climate change can impact our local community, economy, and way of life
3. ***Conserve energy*** through renewable energy development, monitoring and emissions inventories, and more

Following the workshop, the Clark Fork Coalition, Geos Institute, and Headwaters Economics compiled the strategies and actions suggested by participants into an easy-to-read, comprehensive report, The Missoula County Climate Change Primer: Strategies to Care for our Community, Land, and Water. In 2012, the Coalition launched a cross-sector adaptation working group, 'Missoula Adapt,' designed to enhance and strengthen the capacity of groups and individuals working on adaptation projects in the Missoula region. **Download the Primer** and learn more at clarkfork.org.

Other Climate-Related Initiatives in Missoula

Many other institutions, agencies, and groups have outlined sustainability strategies and/or adaptation and mitigation goals. Here we highlight a few. Do you know of a plan or project that you would like us to include? If so, please contact one of the partners listed at the end of the Resource Guide.

- *Providence Health & Services and St. Patrick Hospital:* **Sustainability as Core Value**
  In 2008, St. Patrick Hospital made a commitment to learn more about its impacts, to begin to measure them, to look for ways to decrease them, and to share this learning with others in order to help decrease the environmental impacts of healthcare overall. **Learn more at montana.providence.org**

- *Montana Forest Restoration Committee (MRFC)*: **Climate Change Appendix**
  The MFRC articulated a collective vision of ecologically-appropriate, scientifically-supported forest restoration through a set of 13 principles (Principles), ratified in August 2007. In addition to the principles, which remain directly relevant to climate change impacts, the MFRC added Appendix D in 2012, which also outlines 'Adaptation Strategies for Restoration Committee Consideration.' **Learn more at montanarestoration.org**

- *U.S. Forest Service*: **Climate Change Scorecard**
  Since 2011, each National Forests and Grassland uses a 10-point scorecard to report accomplishments and plans for improvement on ten questions in four dimensions related to climate change: organizational capacity, engagement, adaptation, and mitigation. By 2015, each is expected to answer yes to at least seven of the scorecard questions, with at least one yes in each dimension. The goal is to create a balanced approach to climate change that includes managing forests and grasslands to adapt to changing conditions, mitigating climate change, building partnerships across boundaries, and preparing our employees to understand and apply emerging science.
  Learn more at fs.fed.us/climatechange/advisor/scorecard.html

- *Missoula County*: **Green Building Policy**
  In 2010, Missoula County Commissioners adopted a resolution establishing the Missoula County 'Green Building Policy.' The Resolution "directs offices and departments to incorporate or support the use of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED™) methods and techniques, whenever possible, and establishes specific requirements or guidance for new construction and major renovation, remodels and minor renovations, leased and rented spaces, and existing buildings." **Read the resolution at co.missoula.mt.us/auditor/forms.htm**

Inspiration from Other Communities

We know Missoula is unique in its character, community members, and institutions. Yet we can also be inspired by, and learn from, our neighbors near and far. Most communities planning for a changing climate do so by developing roadmaps that typically include the following steps: conduct a baseline emissions inventory, adopt a target, develop an action plan, implement, and measure progress. It is common for communities to consider transportation, buildings, waste, and energy sources (renewable vs. carbon-based), although there are myriad other approaches.

Such efforts can bring increased planning and implementation dollars into communities (via foundation and government grants). This method also gives communities a better footing by which to advocate for policies or legislation that can support their identified solutions.

MONTANA. In addition to Missoula, four cities have joined the US Mayor's Climate Commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 7% below 1990 levels: Billings, Bozeman, Helena, and Red Lodge. Here's a look at what our fellow Montana cities are up to now:

Bozeman. In 2007 the City Manager convened a municipal Climate Task Force which completed a greenhouse gas emissions inventory and developed recommendations to reduce emissions within government operations (e.g., building operations, vehicle fleets, traffic lights, water treatment and reclamation). The Municipal Climate Action Plan was completed in 2008. The City then undertook a community-wide planning effort to find specific strategies for Bozeman residents to save energy and reduce emissions. A 15-member Community Climate Task Force developed the Bozeman Community Climate Action Plan (2011). The City's Climate Action Coordinator, working with an advisory city staff group, oversees implementation of both Climate Action Plans. Also in this community is Bozeman Climate Partners: an inspiring group that collaborates with residents, businesses, and organizations to inspire action and reduce the community's carbon footprint.

Helena. In 2009 Helena completed a Climate Action Plan, a product of mayor-appointed Task Force effort, which addresses both municipality's government operations and the Helena community. Recommendations target reducing emissions, increasing energy efficiency and renewable energy supply, and protecting the City's threatened drinking water supply. Lewis and Clark County employs a part-time sustainability coordinator who among other successes helped them receive a "Tri-County Green Business Program" ($300,000 EPA Climate Showcase Community Grant). See www.greenbusinessmt.com.

Red Lodge. Community members founded the Red Lodge Climate Protection Group. Their biggest success to reduce emissions is a solar array that treats the city's wastewater and generates additional clean energy for the community.

Flathead Valley. In early 2013, local community members from Whitefish and Kalispell created an unaffiliated group: Glacier Climate Action.

Beyond Montana. Communities around the country, large and small, have developed collaborative roadmaps to climate action. Here we highlight just a few:

Fort Collins, CO. In 2007, UniverCity Connections, cooked up an idea to create FortZED. This group brings together the City of Fort Collins, Colorado State University, and the Colorado Clean Energy Cluster; their mission is to transform the downtown and campus area of Fort Collins into **a net-zero energy district** through conservation, efficiency, renewable resources, and smart technologies. This

program not only complements the city's Climate Action Plan, but it also supports local innovation and entrepreneurship while providing economic support for local private sector clean energy technologies. Also in the area is the nonprofit Sustainable Living Association (SLA), which works to promote sustainable living and viable social, environmental, and economic systems. The SLA has built its foundation on green jobs, energy independence, clean air and water and safe communities.

Oberlin, OH. Though small in population size relative to Missoula, they have created the impressive Oberlin Project: a joint effort of the City of Oberlin, Oberlin College, and private and institutional partners. The Oberlin Project's aim is to revitalize the local economy, eliminate carbon emissions, restore local agriculture, food supply and forestry, and create a new, sustainable base for economic and community development. They are committed to reducing community-wide greenhouse gas emissions below zero, while striving to balance the environmental, social, and economic interests of the Oberlin community. The foundation dollars they have attracted to staff this effort is impressive.

A handful of other cities with interesting plans and approaches:

- Park City, UT. Developed ParkCityGreen.org and a Save Our Snow Action Plan.
- Bellingham, WA. Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Climate Protection Plan.
- Homer, AK. Climate Action Plan
- Vancouver, BC. Greenest City Action Plan. See this One Planet City article
- San Luis Obispo, CA. Working with Cal Poly and others they passed a Climate Action Plan and have developed SLOCOOL.org: community portal for climate action planning.

Before the Summit: Questions and Considerations

In addition to formal plans and policies, there are many creative, positive, and economically viable projects in the greater Missoula region that improve climate change resilience, protect our natural heritage, sustain economic growth, and help minimize losses to resources and way of life. Here are a few major categories. We look to you to add more ideas, help flush these out, and integrate or refocus them. When considering actions, we will also need to carefully consider our existing networks and access points, changes to existing local, state or federal policy, and funding challenges and opportunities.

Renewable Energy: Projects, Policies and Incentives
Missoula is home to many renewable energy businesses and energy efficiency contractors, as well as several nonprofits dedicated to energy conservation and renewable energy development. The largest solar installation in the state is at Missoula's new downtown parking garage, 'Park Place,' and many residents and sectors are looking to "decentralized energy" (think *homegrown* energy). What regulatory, policy, financing, or other creative mechanisms would best spur innovative energy systems? What are our barriers?

Proactive Management: Protecting land, water, fish, and wildlife
In Missoula County, over half of the land is managed by either the state or federal government. Increases in average annual temperature and changes in precipitation are expected to alter stream flows and fire patterns, thereby exacerbating water supply and forest management conflicts as well as reversing decades of restoration gains. Many different agencies are working together in partnership with conservation groups and private landowners to increase the resilience of land and water resources. This includes maintenance and enhancement of large, connected landscapes and waterways for fish and wildlife. How can we improve networks, educate, and fund proactive land and water projects?

Local Food: Enhancing connections to agriculture
Buying food from local growers helps to decrease energy consumption, cut transportation costs, put dollars directly into our community, and preserve open space – all of which decreases greenhouse gas emissions and reduces our community's reliance on food from other areas that may be struggling with their own climate-related impacts. What local agriculture incentives can be developed or enhanced?

Comprehensive planning and redevelopment efforts:
Missoulians are committed to creating a vibrant, thriving city with a high quality of life for all residents. Existing plans and policies allow government leaders and citizens to pursue funding and implement projects according to established priorities, and many plans include sustainability components or principles. What additional cross-collaboration will boost planning efforts and better involve finance, varied businesses, and granting entities?

Thank you!

Partners:

This Summit is supported by the Bullitt Foundation through grants to Montana Audubon and the Clark Fork Coalition. This work has been organized by ADAPT, a climate change initiative of the Clark Fork Coalition; organizing members include: Jill Alban (CFC), Amy Cilimburg (MT Audubon), Sue Anderson and Jenny Mish (SBC), Chase Jones (City of Missoula), Cherie Peacock (UM), Nicky Phear (UM), Beth Schenk (St. Patrick Hospital), Bryan von Lossberg (AERO), and Molly White (Greenhouse Gas Management Institute and ClearSky Climate Solutions). Most importantly, this work would not be possible without you—the committed leaders in attendance.

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