

Full Prioritization - Condensed

Themes	Dots from Open House
Economic Stability and Resilience Themes	
On Farm Sales	47
Agritourism	52
Multiple Principle Uses	35
Economic Resilience, Long-term Planning, and Intensity of Uses	32
Staff's familiarity with Sustainable Agriculture	31
Education	
Producer Education	6
Community Education	30
Housing	
On-site Housing	53
Land Use and Building Code	
Clarity and Intent	39
Hoop Houses & Greenhouses	47
Regulations Preventing Infrastructure and Uses	73
Compliant-driven Enforcement	16
How Other Uses Work or Fit with Agricultural Uses	14
Parks & Open Space Leases	
Bid Process	5
Lease Length	18
Infrastructure	22
Soil Health	35
Damage Deposits	0
Public Health and Safety	
FSMA Produce Safety Rule Compliance Concerns and Assistance	7
State Farm Food Safety Regulations	0
On Farm Food Preparation	32
Expansion of Cottage Food	22
Water Quality Issues	9
Common Use Facilities	21
Other	
Small-scale farming - allow hemp, animal fiber, and flax production	12
More conservation easements	8
Programs to help the food insecure	9
Subsidize local production	7
Use degraded farmland for affordable housing	0
Increase beekeeping regulations to 6 hives in SR	4
Support solar farms, wind farms, and geothermal	9
Support carbon farming	18
Concern about the impact of fracking on agriculture	13
Conflicts with prairie dogs on farmland	10
Restart the Boulder County Food and Agriculture Policy Council	0
Minimize unsustainable farming methods and county support for researching sustainable methods.	8

High Interest Areas

What we heard from agricultural community

Themes	Priority Level Based on Open House	Key Issues / Rationale for Change	Suggestions from Public
Economic Stability and Resilience Themes			
On Farm Sales	47	<p>On Farm Sales are important because they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Boost profitability / diversify income, and are important to farmer's economic viability Reduce trip traffic associated with delivering farm products to other points of sale Educate the public about where their food comes from <p>Current constraints include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Limitations on ability to sell products at farm if property not zoned as agriculture, and to sell products from other farms Limitations due to traffic requirements, building code requirements Land use reviews, and navigating the complexities and ambiguities of the code is complicated and costly (farmers have limited staff resources and cannot afford this) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Simplify and clarify the approval process (Land Use, Building Code, and Public Health), and reduce the number types of sales (currently 5 categories) Expedite review and approval processes for core, production-oriented ag activities Create farm stand design templates that will allow for a fast approval Expand the by right sales provisions to allow selling larger percentage of off-site products Allow more flexibility and less regulation for the types of products sold (meat, value-added, etc.) [Public Health issue; not LU Code] Ensure types of farm sales in the Code align with ag community needs and conditions (e.g., seasonal farm stands should be allowed for longer than 42 days to account for extended growing seasons) Make sure regulations support the cottage industry Look at Lafayette's temporary business rules for farm stands Provide additional county support and education, and create a central information hub
Agritourism (For purposes of Mar 8 meeting, includes Farm Events and Farm Camps)	52	<p>Agritourism is the best way for the larger community to interact with farming and understand where food comes from and the challenges of farming.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Make Land Use processes and Building Code Requirements simpler and less restrictive, and easier follow so that agritourism uses are a not cost-prohibitive Reduce the requirements for traffic impacts/review Make it easier to allow school field trips, Make sure the regulations support the cottage industry Extend what is allowed for on-site processing Base the number of events allowed on the farm's location and supportive infrastructure, and allow more events by right, Allow some agritourism pilot projects Limit the impact neighbors' complaints/concerns have on a farmers' ability to support his/her farm, Support more farmers markets Provide more county support for things that will improve success of agritourism (signage, taxation, cooperative processing and storage facilities) Look to examples from California, Vermont, (elsewhere in US), Italy, France
Housing			
On-site Housing	53	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Labor costs are high, especially for skilled workers. It is difficult for farms to attract labor. An ability to house workers onsite would help farms offer a more attractive compensation package to their workers. Farming requires long days, and it doesn't follow a 9-5 schedule. For farms that keep animals on-site, it is important for a caretaker to be nearby. There is also better stewardship if you live on the land. People interested in learning about farming want to live on the farm. They are looking to get experience in this area and understand the daily routine. On-site housing would help issues with in-commuting, pollution, traffic congestion, and climate change. Housing farm workers on site is a traditional model, and one that contributes to the success of sustainable agricultural activity in other parts of the U.S. and Europe. 	<p>Overall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate a range of on-site housing options as farms require the on-site housing in order to survive economically. Shift the paradigm of what's considered acceptable, recognizing the agricultural community has different needs than other land owners / lease-holders in the county, particularly in the area of housing. Preserve existing farmhouses: existing farmhouses are a historic and cultural resource and would make excellent housing for farm workers, if the facilities are not put to alternative use. Ensure definitions are clear and consistently interpreted. <p>Temporary housing ideas: tiny homes, RVs, mobile homes, tents, yurts, and airstream trailers. Related low-impact ideas included composting toilets, grey water usage, and solar showers.</p> <p>Permanent housing ideas: convert large farm houses into housing for workers- set-up like a hostel, allow more farm worker Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) or convert homes to duplexes.</p> <p>Implementation / Process Changes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Simplify the approval processes for accessory housing. Create pre-approved designs for temporary and accessory housing that would allow for fast approvals, Have Parks & Open Space invest in housing (there are some current investments), Make investing in a farm property cost-effective (permitting and support from the county on Parks & Open Space properties) to allow farmers to pay their workers more. Use permanent worker housing in the off season for short-term rentals in relation to agritourism. Look at the federal government's regulations for farm workers to ensure that Boulder County's regulations are not more stringent.
Land Use and Building Code			
Clarity and Intent	39	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Code is limiting It is important for the code to have flexibility (e.g. less restrictions) in allowing for a variety of agricultural processes and future innovations in agriculture 	<p>Streamline requirements for agricultural uses</p> <p>Improve clarity in the code</p>
Hoop Houses & Greenhouses	47	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty of meeting Land Use and Building Code requirements (the planning and building costs, including electrical, for hoop houses is expensive). Lack of clarity of the requirements for hoop houses. Need to be able to extend the growing season. Climate-controlled greenhouses are essential for economic vitality of small, diversified vegetable growers. This is also important for people who want to produce food on their own property to feed their family. 	
Regulations Preventing Infrastructure and Uses	73	<p>Regulations make it difficult to build the necessary infrastructure. Specific concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> limitations in the number and size of buildings, limitations based on zoning, limitations because of the building lot status, risks of coming in for a review and needing to bring all buildings up to code, conservation easement requirements triggering more expensive review processes, traffic concerns limiting what can be done, how conditions associated with land use decisions can increase costs (e.g. placing a barn farther from electrical service) limitations on the locations for more intense agricultural uses such as processing facilities and aquaponics. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consider allowing more agricultural uses "by right" in various zoning districts (commenters asked why some uses are "by right" while other uses require a "limited impact special review"); "Grandfather" old buildings versus requiring them to be brought up to building code; Allow processing on-site; Improve clarity of the regulations to make it easier to understand what is allowed Staff needs to take time to learn about farm needs, processes, activities, infrastructure to better support those needs Facilitate low-cost start to entering ag community

All Themes Comments

Themes	Dots (1/18/18 open house)	Key Issues / Rationale for Change	Suggestions from Public	Information and Ideas from Staff
Economic Stability and Resilience Themes				
On Farm Sales	47	<p>a. Boost profitability / diversify income, and are important to farmer's economic viability</p> <p>b. Reduce trip traffic associated with delivering farm products to other points of sale</p> <p>c. Educate the public about where their food comes from</p> <p>Current constraints include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limitations on ability to sell products at farm if property not zoned as agriculture, and to sell products from other farms 2. Limitations due to traffic requirements, building code requirements 3. Land use reviews, and navigating the complexities and ambiguities of the code is complicated and costly (farmers have limited staff resources and cannot afford this) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Simplify and clarify the approval process (Land Use, Building Code, and Public Health), including reducing the number of different types of sales (currently 5 categories, too many) and expediting review and approval processes for activities that are for core, production-oriented (i.e., differentiate between "real" and "hobby" farming) 2. Create farm stand design templates that will allow for a fast approval process, 3. Expand the by right sales provisions to allow selling larger percentage of off-site products, 4. Reduce the review process on all zoning types, 5. Allow more flexibility and less regulation for the types of products sold (meat, value-added, etc.), 6. Review the different types of farm sales addressed in the Code to make sure they align with ag community needs and conditions (e.g., seasonal farm stands should be allowed for longer than 42 days to account for extended growing seasons), 7. Make sure regulations support the cottage industry, 8. Look at Lafayette's temporary business rules for farm stands, 9. Provide additional county support and education, and create a central information hub 	
Agritourism	52	<p>Agritourism is the best way for the larger community to interact with farming and understand where food comes from and the challenges of farming.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make the Land Use processes simpler and less restrictive so that agritourism uses are a not cost-prohibitive, 2. Look at the building code requirements, 3. Review all agritourism-related uses, 4. Reduce the requirements for traffic impacts/review, 5. Make it easier to allow school field trips, 6. More clearly communicate the processes for approval including those requirements outside of Land Use, 7. Make sure the regulations support the cottage industry, 8. Extend what is allowed for on-site processing, 9. Base the number of events allowed on the farm's location and supportive infrastructure, 10. Allow more events by right, 11. Allow some agritourism pilot projects, 12. Limit the impact neighbors' complaints/concerns have on a farmers' ability to support his/her farm, 13. Support more farmers markets, 14. Look at creative models across the county that are successful. 15. Provide more county support for things that will improve success of agritourism (signage, taxation, cooperative processing and storage facilities) 16. Look to examples from California, Vermont, Italy, France 	
Multiple Principle Uses	35	<p>There is general interest in allowing for a greater diversity of income sources (e.g., B&Bs, short-term dwellings, carpentry, etc.), and concerns that uses beyond agriculture may be limited by code provisions related to multiple principal uses.</p>	<p>Look into allowing multiple principal uses that work together on one parcel.</p>	<p>Provide greater clarity, easy to understand information about what uses are currently allowed as "Accessory" to agriculture.</p>
Economic Resilience, Long-term Planning, and Intensity of Uses	32	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need for costly infrastructure, 2. Barriers and expense associated with building structures necessary to meet the requirements of the Land Use and Building Code and other regulations (e.g., efficiency and health requirements), 3. Need the ability to increase the intensity of agriculture, 4. Need the ability build appropriate infrastructure to extend the growing season, 5. Need for a cooperative processing center, 6. Interest in ensuring county regulations support the variety of farms and farming techniques currently in the county and that may be introduced in the future 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work on food strategy and agriculture resilience planning by looking at ways to share capital equipment, cover crop seeds, as well as storage and processing facilities 2. Look at ways the county can support agriculture (e.g., create local food hubs, build an all-year indoor market, help improve soil health) 3. Explore working on creative ideas such as a mobile slaughter truck 4. Support vertical farming 5. Allow experimental projects 	
Staff's familiarity with Sustainable Agriculture	31	<p>Concern that staff are not familiar with farming, provide inconsistent interpretation of code requirements, and are quick to turn down innovative ideas.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dedicate a county employee to focus on agriculture resilience and guiding farmers through the Land Use and Building Code processes, and have the insight from that work inform long-term planning; 2. Look at potential conflicts between Parks & Open Space leases and the Land Use Code 	
Education				
Producer Education	6	<p>A need for information and resources to support farmers</p>	<p>Provide information to farmers on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the optimum crops for growing in this climate? Are there any new and innovative crops that should be considered? • Information on equipment to serve small scale farms to make them successful, coop and equipment sharing opportunities • Laboratory and incubator for agricultural education and business incubation. • Safe food handling, good agricultural practices, labor laws, finance and other local regulations applicable to agriculture in Boulder County. 	
Community Education	30	<p>Need for the public to understand the positive impacts that farmers have on the community and environment, the challenges local producers face, what it means to live on and near a farm, and the true costs of local farming. Need to increase the visibility and value for local grain products as grains require less water than vegetable crops</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote interest in small farms to raise awareness of the new multi-faceted farming culture • Need to build community interest in farming by utilizing agritourism and edu-tourism to educate the public about the essential need for local farmers • To facilitate activity that will educate the public, Education and Agriculture should not be separate Uses • To help stimulate community interest, there should be more uses by right that allow for more people on the property and more traffic trips <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Facilitate mediation between farmers and zoning complainants to reduce conflict 3. Provide youth education programs 	
Housing				
On-site Housing	53	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Labor costs are high, especially for skilled workers. It is difficult for farms to attract labor. An ability to house workers onsite would help farms offer a more attractive compensation package to their workers. 2. Farming requires long days, and it doesn't follow a 9-5 schedule. 3. For farms that keep animals on-site, it is important for a caretaker to be nearby. There is also better stewardship if you live on the land. People interested in learning about farming want to live on the farm. They are looking to get experience in this area and understand the daily routine. 4. On-site housing would help issues with in-commuting, pollution, traffic congestion, and climate change. 5. Housing farm workers on site is a traditional model, and one that contributes to the success of sustainable agricultural activity in other parts of the U.S. and Europe. 	<p>Overall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate a range of on-site housing options as farms require the on-site housing in order to survive economically. 2. Shift the paradigm of what's considered acceptable, recognizing the agricultural community has different needs than other land owners / lease-holders in the county, particularly in the area of housing. 3. Preserve existing farmhouses: existing farmhouses are a historic and cultural resource and would make excellent housing for farm workers, if the facilities are not put to alternative use. 4. Ensure definitions are clear and consistently interpreted. <p>Temporary housing ideas: tiny homes, RVs, mobile homes, tents, yurts, and airstream trailers. Related low-impact ideas included composting toilets, grey water usage, and solar showers.</p> <p>Permanent housing ideas: convert large farm houses into housing for workers- set-up like a hostel, allow more farm worker Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) or convert homes to duplexes.</p> <p>Implementation / Process Changes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Simplify the approval processes for accessory housing. 2. Create pre-approved designs for temporary and accessory housing that would allow for fast approvals, 3. Have Parks & Open Space invest in housing (there are some current investments), 4. Make investing in a farm property cost-effective (permitting and support from the county on Parks & Open Space properties) to allow farmers to pay their workers more. 5. Use permanent worker housing in the off season for short-term rentals in relation to agritourism. 6. Look at the federal government's regulations for farm workers to ensure that Boulder County's regulations are not more stringent. 	

All Themes Comments

Themes	Dots (1/18/18 open house)	Key Issues / Rationale for Change	Suggestions from Public	Information and Ideas from Staff
Land Use and Building Code			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Simplify the Land Use and Building Code requirements so they are not so complicated 2. More flexibility with multiple principal uses on farm properties 3. Reduce barriers related to ag worker housing, wash stations, and processing of farm products. 	
Clarity and Intent	39	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Code is limiting 2. It is important for the code to have flexibility (e.g. less restrictions) in allowing for a variety of agricultural processes and future innovations in agriculture 	<p>Streamline requirements for agricultural uses</p> <p>Improve clarity in the code</p>	
Hoop Houses & Greenhouses	47	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficulty of meeting Land Use and Building Code requirements (the planning and building costs, including electrical, for hoop houses is expensive). 2. Lack of clarity of the requirements for hoop houses. 3. Need to be able to extend the growing season. Climate-controlled greenhouses are essential for economic vitality of small, diversified vegetable growers. This is also important for people who want to produce food on their own property to feed their family. 		
Regulations Preventing Infrastructure and Uses	73	<p>Regulations make it difficult to build the necessary infrastructure. Specific concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. limitations in the number and size of buildings, 2. limitations based on zoning, 3. limitations because of the building lot status, 4. risks of coming in for a review and needing to bring all buildings up to code, 5. conservation easement requirements triggering more expensive review processes, 6. traffic concerns limiting what can be done, how conditions associated with land use decisions can increase costs (e.g. placing a barn farther from electrical service) 7. limitations on the locations for more intense agricultural uses such as processing facilities and aquaponics. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider allowing more agricultural uses "by right" in various zoning districts (commenters asked why some uses are "by right" while other uses require a "limited impact special review"); 2. "Grandfather" old buildings versus requiring them to be brought up to building code; 3. Allow processing on-site; 4. Improve clarity of the regulations to make it easier to understand what is allowed 5. Staff needs to take time to learn about farm needs, processes, activities, infrastructure to better support those needs 6. Facilitate low-cost start to entering ag community 	
Compliant-driven Enforcement	16	Does not give as much of an incentive for going through the land use processes, leaves too much power with neighbors who do not understand farming, and results in inconsistent staff review.		
How Other Uses Work or Fit with Agricultural Uses	14	<p>Questions about:</p> <p>How wineries and tasting rooms fit into Agriculture</p> <p>The relationship should be between equestrian uses and agriculture.</p>	Expand the definition of agriculture to include horses and expand agritourism to include equestrian uses such as boarding facilities, possibly horse shows, and B&B's that cater to horses and their owners. Trails on ag land is a complementary use.	
Parks & Open Space Leases				
Bid Process	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New farmers feel the lease program is difficult to learn about and take advantage of. Additionally, small farmers feel the bid process is challenging to navigate. 30-day notice for new leases is much too short a time frame for farmers to effectively and successfully prepare a bid. 2. Minimize the need for "farmer commutes" by keeping leases with local farmers. Give "proximity" points to enable nearby tenants to have a better opportunity to grow operation near their existing farms. 3. The best lands with water are often already leased and thus usually the only properties with challenging land and water conditions come available to new farmers. 		
Lease Length, Property Size	18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lease terms are too short for farmers to make investments in soil, infrastructure, etc. Consider an equity share model for leases to foster long-term actions. Account for difficulty of farming in Boulder County environment. 2. Leases are typically large properties and not suitable for new, small-scale farmers. 	Desire by new farmers to see the county offer longer but smaller leases (smaller leases i.e. grower co-ops is something we've tried before without success).	
Infrastructure	22	Lease properties often lack infrastructure, buildings, housing, etc. The county should provide more investment/infrastructure in leased properties. Structures such as hoop houses and greenhouses and wash stations should be provided in order to help farmers meet Federal and State food safety (e.g. FSMA) requirements. The county's agricultural properties have soil and infrastructure conditions that require an investment by tenants.	<p>Request for staff to further explore:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What can POS fund? b. What is allowed on the leased land? c. What is allowed by the code? d. How to all of these questions overlap? e. Examples can be found on POS lands where tenants feel that existing infrastructure does not properly support existing agricultural operations and does not address anticipated Food Safety and Modernization Act rules. There continues to be interest in market farm needs for buildings associated with food storage, washing, greenhouses, hoop houses, etc. There was also strong interest in incentivizing practices the county supports with funding and ease of permitting. 	
Soil Health	35	The county should subsidize compost applications and other soil health measures, as well as pay for soil health tests. Additionally, lease renewals should be contingent on soil health improvement as indicated by soil tests.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subsidize cover crop seeds and other proven soil building techniques. 2. Monitor soil health, track progress and share data 3. Require education on soil health for all lease holders and to renew leases. 4. An operating plan for each property should give priority to long-term soil health over production 	Soil health issues are a topic area that POS is working on within the Ag Division and is probably not something that can be addressed in the Land Use Code.
Damage Deposits	0	Leases need a damage deposit and annual inspection to ensure that junk/trash do not accumulate on open space properties. One commenter suggested setting up a land evaluation before and after Parks & Open Space leases the land.		
Public Health and Safety				
FSMA Produce Safety Rule Compliance Concerns and Assistance	7	Farmers would like a better idea of what farms are subject to the FSMA Produce Safety Rule. There is interest in figuring out how to create low cost hand washing stations for farm workers as well.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expedite the building code review for produce washing and packing sheds are summarized on the Land Use Processes posters. 2. Increase information on what is required to comply with FSMA as well as with water quality regulations. When is a septic system required? What can be discharged onto the ground? 	
State Farm Food Safety Regulations	0	What are the state food safety regulations?	Food safety education should focus on an 'education first' approach instead of punitive through regulations first approach. Increase dialogue/education and outreach with farmers to accomplish this.	The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment food safety regulations can be found here https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/food-regulations

All Themes Comments

Themes	Dots (1/18/18 open house)	Key issues / Rationale for Change	Suggestions from Public	Information and Ideas from Staff
On Farm Food Preparation / Processing	32	Activity that can happen on-farm increases farm profits through direct to consumer sales Interest in: a) more / better access to information on the public health requirements they needed to meet to prepare food on the farm (especially for farm-to-table dinners); b) programs to reduce barriers to preparing and serving food where it is grown	Processing: a. On farm livestock process and sales . USDA regs and BC public health regs are directly applicable. b. Ease of commercial kitchen permitting and less cost for the process is desired as a means to increase farm profits with value added products and services. Products could include numerous prepared and processed food items while services would include educational classes on cooking and nutrition. LU Code is directly applicable. c. An expansion of Cottage Foods to include items (such as meat) is desired along with education regarding which food items are covered and how comply. Many requests to see the Food Freedom Act implemented. Education is currently offered through CSU Extension. Consider creating a "farm food handler" program so caterers, local chefs and home cooks can prepare food harvested locally and serve it on that local ag. land, farm or ranch.	Preparing and serving meals directly to the general public, such as farm to table dinners, requires a Retail Food License issued by Boulder County Public Health. The first step in obtaining a Retail Food License is submitting plans for a proposed facility. Plan review applications can be found at www.bouldercountyfood.org . Another option is to use a licensed caterer to prepare meals and have them delivered to the farm.
Expansion of Cottage Food	22	Questions raised: • What is currently authorized under the Cottage Foods Act? • How can we expand the Cottage Foods Act? Look at the Food Freedom Act.	1. Expand the Cottage Foods Act 2. County marijuana regulations for pesticides, indoor us, GHG electricity use	Information on the Cottage Foods Act: • https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/cottage-foods-act • http://cofarmtomarket.com/ Cottage Foods Act is a Bill from the Colorado General Assembly. Discuss amendments to this bill with your local legislator.
Water Quality / Environmental Issues	9	Several questions were asked to better understand the regulations in these areas: • How do I conform to water discharge from wash stations? • Can wash station graywater be discharged underground for irrigation purposes? • How do I permit bathrooms (toilets and sinks) for workers and farm guests?	A reduction of toxicity on public lands is desired to reduce risks to human and bee health. Requests for only allowing organic farming for open space leased lands.	State Regulation 86 on graywater: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/wq-graywater Information on permitting bathrooms (toilets and sinks) for workers and farm guests: www.SepticSmart.org
Common Use Facilities	21	1. There is interest in having a Mobile Slaughter House available (not discussed who would own and manage this). 2. Can a community food kitchen for food preservation be explored?		1. Other communities in the U.S. have implemented the mobile slaughter houses: https://www.usda.gov/media/blog/2010/08/30/introduction-mobile-slaughter-units 2. Community food kitchen idea: Parks & Open Space will be exploring this as a possible project when the Fairgrounds are redeveloped.
Other				
Small-scale farming - allow hemp, animal fiber, and flax production	12			
More conservation easements	8			
Programs to help the food insecure	9			
Subsidize local production	7			
Use degraded farmland for affordable housing	0		• No • If the farmland is "degraded" then we all need to repair it	
Increase beekeeping regulations to 6 hives in SR	4			
Support solar farms, wind farms, and geothermal	9		Allow community solar gardens on farmland designated as of National Ag. Importance with the land owner doesn't have water shares or the ability to farm the land. Solar gardens provide renewable energy and that is a Boulder County priority. And, solar garden installations don't degrade the land.	
Support carbon farming	18			
Concern about the impact of fracking on agriculture	13			
Conflicts with prairie dogs on farmland	10			
Restart the Boulder County Food and Agriculture Policy Council	0			
Minimize unsustainable farming methods and county support for researching sustainable methods.	8			