

What is?	What should be?
<b>Capital, equipment, infrastructure</b>	
Need easier access to loan and credit; challenged accessing and using own net equity	Develop ten percent line of credit on gross sales
Lacking infrastructure & equipment to process grain into feed; want to grow grain for rotation benefits and lower feed costs but lack infrastructure	Develop entity to purchase more shared equipment; develop multiple end uses for grain and ability to market to those; variety trials to select grains, example is high protein feed
Not enough cost share money for improvements	More money in cost share programs
Need equipment for small farmers	Develop an equipment library for specific small farm equipment like small tractors; develop clearing house
Excess or food waste; dearth in resources for food processing	increased access to food processing resources; utilize Eastside Urban Farm and Garden classes; utilize ugly vegetables network
limited access to milling for fleece for smaller volume to correct denier	Develop wool cooperative to own machinery to serve wool and sheep producers in northwest; spinning mill for commercial jersey socks
Overwhelmed with rocky soil; strict regulations on blasting;	Increased accessibility to big equipment, too expensive to rent; neighbor farmers cooperative; Thurston Conservation District could rent larger equipment
Lacking cold storage for meat production	Increased access to cold storage lockers in Thurston County for producers; cold storage cooperative
Range of farm size and location makes cooperative equipment difficult to use; challenges moving equipment	Increased range of size and location; increased medium sized equipment, example combine; develop solutions for moving equipment
Challenges in access to land; some don't qualify for funding; challenged finding funding; tedious and challenging requirements; net based on income, may be need for specific experience	Need support finding finance help, accessing available and appropriate financing
Lack of recycling infrastructure	Increased avenues to recycle, T-tape and agricultural bond, agriculture plastics
Limit in local and organic livestock feed, grain equipment and local meat processing	Incentives for growing grain, equipment sharing, more folks growing grain locally
Deficiency of bee integration on farming operations	Increase small farms with more diversity
Lacking equipment and implements for growing cover crop and other operations such as grain production	Access to Washington State University thresher; grain drill; tillage equipment; co-op rental option
Lack funding to expand livestock housing	
Need access to organic grains; need access to mill, seed cleaning, and other grain processing equipment	Infrastructure for grain production; grain research to assist adoption, available land for grain production; network with existing and potential markets for grain, example is livestock feed from Eastside Urban Farm and Garden
Abundance of small producers with a diversity of products; lack of available and affordable infrastructure for collective processing	Develop a food hub; example is a certified, commercial grade processing kitchen with processing equipment to create value added
Lack of storage, cold storage	Increased available, affordable cold storage

Lack of cold storage for many consumers due to living in apartments and affordability	Develop community food storage
Difficulty producing high volume feed with organic, non Genetically Modified Organism methods	increased trialing of feed crops, production systems and sprouted grains for feed
Low animal quantities	Increase numbers and diversify; better breeding stock and additional meat production types
Tree, vine, row crop, nut production	Define agricultural economy; develop economic basis of farming; reform taxes
Challenges raising cattle include time constraints with work outside of farm, limited resources like water, feed, space; challenges with travel, and livestock care	Retirement leads to more time; build relationships, share resources, fertile soil
Small amount of poultry & egg production	Scale up production
Lacking freezer space	Freezer space at port or other location; currently leasing space in Fife
Lacking facility to recycle agriculture plastics	Trucks to collect, central locations to bring agriculture plastics to a coordinated service to keep it out of landfills
Lack seed and grain equipment	Shared sub-soiler, seed-saving equipment, thresher, big tractor

<b>Consumer education</b>	
Deficiency of buy local economy	Expanding buy local economy; education expanded beyond trends; increased community follow through and support; Increased education on process of growing food.
Lacking consumer education on cost of food; lacking time for farmers to do education	increase consumer understanding of true costs; Increased education to consumers; question about which organization to provide education; consumer access to classes on how to cook fresh food
People do not know how to cook with vegetables	Increased public understanding of cooking with whole foods and seasonally
Lack of community response to selling local product and on farm labor	Increased awareness of SNAP and EBT programs among farmers; increased purchasing through SNAP and EBT programs with farms
Children and youth influence family grocery shopping	Access to healthy eating education for children and youth
Consumers don't know how to prepare veggies; farmers busy farming	increase consumer cooking education and capacity to educate
Deficiency in public understanding, importance of shopping with growing season	Expanding buy local economy; education expanded beyond trends; increased community follow through and support; Increased education on process of growing food.
challenged marketing to customers; challenges relating to customers	increased assistance in marketing for customer relations
Polarization and poor communication between groups with different values	Better communication across differences, better listening

Restaurant prep cooks lack skills to utilize local products; culinary training not suited to local raw product	Increased training on cooking fresh, healthy, live food
Lack of local farm product differentiation	Develop education campaigns, advertising campaign, to consumers that differentiates local farming apart from big box organics
Lack of focus on nutrition in community	increased opportunities to get kids out to farms; cannery camp; leverage funding from private money to develop infrastructure
Abundance of sales from misleading non-local products that claim local	Community Supported Agriculture certification; consumer education campaign; labelling; use county fair to educate
Consumer focus on convenience, good food is low priority	More SNAP-Ed in schools, involve millennials, more local food celebrations
Consumers lack skills to cook	Canning camp, cooking classes, social memes
Public critique of clear-cutting	Better government and other education on need for clear cuts, need clear open areas for Doug Fir; industry approach is efficient and actually saves land and is efficient; public understanding improved; high yielding, high growth rates, carbon storage; Increase public understanding of forest management
Persistent critique of forest land management	Public recognition of services provided by forest landowners

<b>Farm inputs</b>	
Cannot locate non Genetically Modified Organism feed including alfalfa	Increased access to reliable, local organic grain, closer than Oregon
Need for more alternative energy on farms	Support accessing affordable wind and solar power; access to loans and grants, grants that are easy to fill out
Lack of access to manure based compost for organic farms; information on how manure is composted locally	Access and local buying option for different products including organic manure compost
Too much trucking around bees	Increase bees staying on farm; increase diversity of products and land, and both native and domesticated bees; attract bees using hedgerows and contract apiarists; reduce trucking of bees, support consistent, season-long bloom
Availability of quality locally grown hay grown in South Puget Sound, grown in Lewis, Mason, Greys Harbor, and Thurston Counties	Database of hay growers and manure producers for access to type, weight, cost and nutrient value
Site production; forage for beef cows; sourcing from Vancouver; monopoly on local hay production by larger farms; hard for smaller farms to access	Access to expertise and farmers by product type; ability to match production type to site and vice versa
Energy costs too high and sporadic; effected by climate change and heat events	
Difficulty to accessing small quantities of specific feed, unaffordable.	Increased access to buy feed in bulk and store; increased access to storage
Difficulty accessing enough chicken manure	Increased access to truckloads of chicken manure; delivery for pasture use

Increased biosecurity including post avian flu; manure accessibility for small local growers to buy	System for direct procurement of manure for small produce farms
Feed cost high	Spread word about farmland leasing program
Rocky and compacted soil, recently excavated top soil removed	Need improved techniques for building and softening soil without adding pathogens, example maple leaves, cover crops; need expedient techniques for building soil
Accumulation of dairy solids in winter	Access to a place or farm that can uses winter dairy solids
Large accumulation of dairy solids	More farm to farm connections; network to share manure
Manure viewed as problem	Document improvement at old sod farm concerning improved soil life, water storage capacity, carbon storage, and water infiltrations
Some elevated nutrient levels exist in dairy soils	Increased crop research to determine strategies to lower potassium and phosphorus levels in dairy soils
Lacking good compost facility	Want cost share; could use as demonstration site
Lacking direction or plan for on farm composting site	Increased models; other farm examples; sample plans; advanced compost class
How to grow and maintain a homestead garden or business and not hurt pollinators and honey bees; cheap sprays are available and easy to use to keep pests and disease under control, hurts pollinators; native pollinators and honey bees are declining at a fast rate, threatens yields; example, friend in Bremerton notes that bees are on the decline in their area and that blossoming plants have not yielded fruit for two seasons	Valid, tested information on how small commercial growers can see higher yield, better quality and healthier crops from encouraging beneficial insects of all kinds; better partnerships between beekeepers and commercial growers in our area; example, Beekeepers Association built a pollinator garden at Thurston County fairgrounds to show the link between pollinators and gardeners

<b>Labor</b>	
Challenges retaining long term workers; need higher wages so workers can have time off	Offer farmers and farm workers salaries and benefit packages that match state workers
Maxing out owner labor to employ labor; Too many rules and regulations; operations around labor regulations	Increased Information on how to make it easier to produce; Stifle growth expansion or scale up; develop portal to connect with seasonal help; increase access to student interns, process should be easy and worth the time
Cost of food so low, labor widely disinterested in jobs; lacking attractive, decent-paying jobs with work force training	Sufficient money for product to raise standard of living of hired labor and demand for agriculture jobs
Lack of quality young farmers as apprentices and employees to participate in future of farming practice	
Lacking drive of non-immigrant labor; low work ethic	Increased workforce training; better pay; uncertainty of solution
Ready access to reliable supply of hard workers, often seen as Hispanic labor force	
Dearth of labor, low interest in farm work; low interest from youth	Access to available and willing labor for harvesting, weeding, processing, and packaging
Lacking coordinated system to find part time labor	Hub for part time farm labor, community labor sharing

Farming is hard physical activity, hard on body and health	Free health care including physical therapy, chiropractic, acupuncture, massage; farming as the new exercise fad; education and encouragement to help with physical health preservation and maintenance; preventative medicine
Lacking education and training for employees; challenges keeping long term employees; once they learn they leave to become farmers	Non compete clause; revenue share; stake in company; equity position
Food prices create a labor of love, not viable; desperate workers are the primary takers	
Need for temporary laborers for weed control and hay work	Develop trained weed crews that can rotate between farms; increase barter and exchanging services between farms
Demand for more farmers, young farmers, need more farm businesses	Increase farmers to work the land and produce the food to feed the region; pay farmers a livable wage
labor shortage; cost of business and labor wage mismatched, price of product; small local farms competing with large out of region farms	Increased education to local consumers: example Costco and Trader Joe's prices, educate about quality, include personal stories

Land	
Excessive land costs	Easier financing; alternatives to northwest farm credit services, land trusts, zoning changes and development rights
Need for farmland for animal production and crops	Reasonable rates on leasing and buying farmland; increase multi-use land; more affordable land to produce enough food to feed the population of our region
Farmland is high value, buyers are predominantly wealthy	
Value in land is not in trees but rather in a hobby farming; imbalance in mortgage payment in relation to farm income	
inadequate availability of leasable land	Value and prioritize preserving, restoring, and expanding agriculture lands
Land that includes forest could make money through timber	Need for valuation method for standing trees; increased carbon sequestration compensation, government should support farmers to become less dependent on government
Land for expansion too expensive	Affordable land for purchasing
Uncertainty of succession and continuity of future farmers, land owners	Increased succession planning; increased land trust support for future leasing or ownership by farmers
Insufficient conservation to support farmland	
Not enough land for grazing	List of landowners that would rent land for grazing
Working land; production yield	Access to experts on production
Lacking access to contiguous land to expand beef production; 40 acres certifiable	

Deficiency of conservation tools including those applied to retaining contiguous land	Increased funding support contiguous farm land; increased zoning to resist development
Overwhelmed by development pressure	Increased return on product to redefine best use for land use
Increased need for local access to cattle grazing land	Keep farmland in production
Need to improve pasture and forest health	Spread word on Conservation District and Natural Resources Conservation Service
Renting multiple plots in four different locations is inefficient for vegetable production	Need more efficient land access, potentially less plots and locations; increased ownership of land
Challenges with lease on five acres: challenged managing land as fully as wanted with pig, goat, and self garden	Need to scale up, raise animals, own land or have right to lease; think longer term; increased commitment to agroforestry; develop fifty year plan for management
Unanswered questions about succession planning	Access to succession planning information that already exists
Uncertainty of succession and continuity of future farmers	Increased avenues for continuity and retention of young upcoming farmers; increased mentorships
Need legacy plan; need to plan for retirement	Develop and maintain mentorship programs for new farmers; access conservation easement, example, transfer of development rights, purchase of development rights
Shortage of land	Affordable lease or purchase of two hundred plus acres
Land use changes by County that affect property owners are done with no consultation and are very costly	Consult with community; increased outreach compensate property owners for lost land value
Limited acres for vegetables and flowers, one and a half acres	increased land for production, four to five acres
Access to two acres of leased land; soil conditions are not ideal; paying too much money, too far from farm from markets	Increased owned land, access to fifteen to thirty acres with good soil conditions in a good location
Not a good option for farmers to sell development rights	Need a trusted entity to buy and hold conservation easements
Rezoning and county critical habitat decisions happening without consulting or compensating farmers; bureaucrats making rules and regulations about food safety	County manager; do not rezone without compensation; talk to National Resource Conservation Service, Washington State University and others to consult and bank long-term agriculture land
Unknown strategy for marginal areas	Input on problem areas
Who will take land management next; What if children are no interested	Options like family forestry legacies allows avoidance development shares in larger organization
Not enough time and energy to manage forests	Everybody's problem
Loss of forest land	Purchase of conservation easements; implement Transfer of Development Rights; create market for Transfer of Development Rights; increased funds available for valuing ecosystem services
Transition plans complicated by uninterested heirs	Fund easement programs and transfer of development rights

Marketing	
Lacking marketing options for small farms that cannot meet volume prices; grower lacking time to pursue direct sales	Setting up marketing coops, more broad based options to market without each farm competing for direct sales
Need increased market access	Tap into social media; develop food hub and cooperative marketing; develop social media education for farmers; collaboration to sustain brand; information network; example utilize Facebook boosts, \$80 offers a lot of activity
Uncertainty about where to sell dairy goats; need value for realistic return for product	Develop a local market, example cheese factory; increased online resources for marketing; resource hub; subsidized food hub, affordable for farmer and purchasers
Lack of technologies training and education for producers	Increase avenues to aggregate product to help consumers buy local, public and private; develop applications and technologies that support local buy in and support and maintain consumer physical connections to growing food
Interest in producing extra product, example carrots or wheat to increase return	Develop broker and distributor center to bring to extra product
lacking balance of market; increasing number of farmers decreasing market; current market is small and specific mostly to food production	Large scale affordable production
Small local market for angus beef, example crowd con	New ways to market beef locally and legally
Desire to design and create new products; example, honey sticks made with real honey not high fructose synthetics	Help to develop new products; focused time to think and explore; research and design
Need information on what wood products will be in demand, profitable and feasible	Increased access to wood product market data
Difficulty accessing institutional buyers; causes include lack of distribution, cannot manage volume, mismatch with product sought, lacking standard pricing across multiple producers; lacking access to United States Department of Agriculture certified slaughter	
State agencies and other institutional buyers require cost prohibitive insurance on Community Supported Agriculture sales	Subsidized insurance, state pays for insurance, or reform regulations
Growth in organics being met by large agriculture turned organic	Large scale affordable production
Availability and cost effectiveness in local distribution stream, example restaurants	Ability to source products at prices customers are willing to pay; example includes weekly feature at restaurant and monthly tasting
Farmer point of view: access to restaurant market	Access to restaurant market at prices that adequately pay the farmer, farm and restaurant relationships that support prices that work for all; mutual education to build understanding, examples include what is Community Supported Agriculture, what are garlic scapes

Limited access to regional farmers markets like Olympia, tourist oriented farmers markets	Easier access to larger regional farmers market like Olympia; example farmers market drop in option
lacking time for marketing; challenges finding broader markets	Workshops or discussion sessions with marketing professionals for solutions and suggestions; intern support with website design
Need to expand marketing during peak season; need outlet for excess of products	Increase restaurant purchasing of peak season products; find increased markets for peak season products; increased networks between producers and buyers; idea, informational hub, produce supply specific to time of year or month
High marketing costs	Develop fund for multiple growers to share marketing costs
Direct sale downturn; large scale organic producers with local organic pre packaging are cutting into sales and profit margins	
Lack of exposure to new markets like alpaca fleece	Increased awareness of alpacas through education and trainings on uses for product
Local producers are in competition with large scale low priced competitors, even in the organic and direct markets	Strategies to improve competitiveness; examples include tax credits for local foods, something to level the playing field; product aggregation to reach new or larger markets; are commodity costs worth it; example, Olympia brand with local value, enough value in brand or subsidy to create solidarity and willingness to participate
Customer base is changing, marketing should adjust accordingly	Increased marketing help: access to best practices to reach customers
Need improved marketing strategies	Marketing that resonates with consumers
Need increased consumer access to local meat; need increased producer access to United States Department of Agriculture process	Increased options for community shared purchasing of local food; Increased avenues to sell direct from farmer to consumer
Inability to sell milk to multiple buyers when contracted with Darigold	Utilize multiple buyers; increase high volume regular sales to maintain cash flow and increase lower volume high value sales for improving revenue
Milk in the tank all owned by Darigold	Increased freedom to work on contract with big purchaser, and sell as direct as possible
Ceiling to direct sales is perceived	Explore vegetable prescriptions, corporate wellness programs, eat organic insurance incentives that lower rates; increase local direct market; push Community Supported Agriculture needle with institutional purchases; buy local mandate; expand Community Supported Agriculture buyers; develop a Thurston County label; link farmers to institutions with prepaid cards
Low wholesale prices	Increased control over wholesale prices; work with institutions that will pay more
Encourage consumers to support local farms	Develop local purchase rewards cards
lacking strategies for agritourism	Interest in more value added products to sell on site

Stifled innovation with direct sales	More flexibility; restaurants on farms in Switzerland, in-town wineries
Barriers exist to local sales and direct sales	Provide Good Agricultural Practice, GAPs, training; address requirements with institutional buyers; narrow definition of local; increase buy local requirements
Has access to two farmers markets, approximately 400 to 800 in sales; has twenty member CSA	Increased amount of farmers markets accessed, would prefer 800 to 1200 per week in sales; increased members for Community Supported Agriculture to 30 to 40 members; increased wholesale accounts including food coops

<b>Pest pressure</b>	
Abundant disease pressure; lack of local resources for nutrient testing	Increased avenues for local testing and identification; increased resources, organizations, services for nutrient testing
Weed, disease, pest pressure increasing; examples east coast pests, broccoli black heart, cane borer	Increase extension and other research bio controls: increased access to workshops, classes, information, and research
Overwhelmed by time on thistle control in pasture	Education on thistle eradication and other problem weeds; research on biological control and use of goats for weed control
Spotted wing fruit fly drosophila effecting soft fruit	More information on botanical and organic solutions; track what others are doing
Disease pressure from long term land use is more labor intensive	More land for crop rotation; practical training for farm workers
Herbicide and pesticide pressure on pollinator populations is harmful to soil, bees, water and people	Better and broader public education on herbicide and pesticide product usage; better labeling; targeted education at grocery stores; examples, schools, institutions like golf courses and hospitals
Challenges with weed management, example tansy and scotch broom; poor management of weeds by neighbors leads to spreading	Increased scotch broom control by Thurston County; develop right of ways and private lands education; coordinate resources for community weed control; partner with 4H, Boy Scouts with the potential for fundraisers
Overwhelmed with weeds	Share strategies and learnings of what others are doing
Challenges with pest control; deer eating plants, fencing is cost prohibitive; host of soil pathogens; ongoing challenges with pests at nurseries	Need financial support for fencing; increase new options to the range of control options; help matching solutions to problems
Host of soil pathogens, diseases and deficiencies	increased lab help with identifying pathogens, and other soil diseases and deficiencies
Challenges with weeds including bracken ferns, morning glory and buttercups	Improved methods for weed removal, best practices; time saving techniques especially for first year
Abundance of thistles in pasture	Access cultivation technique to eradicate; increased tilling over thistle at particular maturity stage to drain vegetative reserves
Overwhelmed by deer carnage	Already built fence; under twenty acre agriculture tax exemption would help finances
Overwhelmed with cane borer damage on raspberries	Increased information on how to manage pests
challenged with soil born disease; fusarium yellows	More land for better crop rotation

Challenged with invasive species management; ivy, scotch broom, Himalayan blackberry	Increased technical support to stay on top of weeds
Wildlife damage on trees by bears and elk; harass hunters have been given permits	No recourse, only limited options for depredation permits

<b>Regulatory</b>	
Regulations that destroy farms including disproportionate taxes on small farms	Level playing field, tax reform
Over regulation; neighbor complaints, noise and smell; United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Department Of Ecology shutting down farms for potential to pollute	Support right to farm; education about knowing your community; bring people to farms; more local government control versus federal control; farm education for policy makers and government officials; more help from Thurston Conservation District and Natural Resources Conservation Services
Excess of unusable acreage because of regulatory restrictions	Increased flexibility for producers to both use and conserve resources
Concerns about losing money if failing in attempt to designate as agriculture land; back tax to auditor; increased cost of land pushes taxes and food prices up; acreage requirements too high for agricultural land designation, example ten acre rule discourages urban farming; high land taxes	Property size should not be a determinant; even playing field with large farms
Property taxes excessive: paying taxes as if on housing lot; threshold on becoming a farm high, excessive regulation	Need for affordable productive land to increase self sufficiency
Lacking equity between large and small livestock producers which effects competitiveness and viability	Increased equity in subsidies; specific regulation exemptions for smaller producers, examples in Oregon and Idaho
Insurances restrictions limit revenue; example lavender farm restricted in making food products like honey	Get new insurance carrier; find carriers who will work with farmers; promote insurance carriers throughout the region;
Organic certification is expensive, complicated and lengthy	Increased quality of fair controls; decreased paper work; intern support for producers in application phase
Federal Food Safety regulations that are geared to large scale farmers hurt small producers, reduces consumer access, especially livestock; future regulations are of concern including animal fee regulations, shelf life expiration restrictions, community supported agriculture inspection, field records, and refrigeration at farmer's markets and on spent grain refrigeration	Regulations should differentiate by farm size; access to more farmer input on regulations, small farms oriented approach
Lacking information about environmental issues and problems including basic information on Oregon spotted frog	Increased access to information on environmental regulation
In urban areas where land is valued high, open space agricultural act administration is poorly structured for farms under twenty acres	Reform property tax structure for farms under twenty acres
Lacking ability to sell direct from on farm stand	Farm stands allowed across the board

Lack clarity on restrictions from Washington State Department of Agriculture, Department Of Health, and Thurston County; lack signage	Increased trainings and help to clarify regulations; increased education for regulators about farm operation concerns; reform regulations; decrease regulations
overwhelming problems with pocket gophers; challenges addressing problem with wetland restrictions, land use restrictions and habitat conservation	Correct priorities; farmers above gophers
Increased operational costs and stress due to overregulation; broad based regulations disproportionately effect small operations	Develop different regulations for specific farm sizes and types; reasonable regulations that fit the land use of the property, clear language; subsidize compliance; pay farmer for time spent to understand and comply; work with regulators who understand small operations
Inconsistent mowing in City of Tenino and Thurston County Right of Way hindering production	Maintain consistent communication to landowners regarding mowing
Loosing agricultural land and livelihoods due to local water pollution regulations and lack of expertise from inspectors	Integrate agriculture education back into primary and secondary school curriculum; adjust farm employment age regulations; broaden education on farming and food production
Restrictions and fines associated with pocket gopher prohibit development	Remove pocket gopher from Endangered Species Act; ease fair development regulations; increased community involvement in local elections
Need for affordable insurance including health insurance for workers, farm liability and crops and animals	Insurance reform, Medicare for all
Lack of insurance coverage due to excessive rates, requirements higher as bigger operations insulate risk; carriers stepping back from small farms	Increased opportunity for affordable coverage: educate carriers; cooperative pool to obtain policy; example grange; increased access to federal coverage; utilize farm bill
	Keep money in county and local area; waiver of Labor and Industry requirements
Lack of comprehensive risk and liability education, example sales and insurance information	Legislative reform, immunity for farmer to institution sales; remove insurance and hold harmless clause; develop avenue for shared insurance pool
Difficult to sell to established businesses because of regulations and risk	Regulatory reform
Challenged by regulatory agencies that go after you, but don't help to find solutions	More collaborative approach to solving problems
Lacking regulatory framework to stay in agriculture	Develop different rules if farm is engaged in long term agriculture concerning road development, cultural studies, buildings and storm water
Environmental conservation approach is costly	Financial assistance for practicing environmental conservation options, tax break: example, measure for storm water management, storing peak volumes, requirement to offset filled or raised ground if in floodplain; provide assistance so farm can stay viable
Some non-sensical regulations exist; example, sprinkler retro-fit requirement	Increased site specific application of common sense regulations

Regulatory agencies are slow; eighteen months for United States Fish and Wildlife to review stock tanks	Easier to do projects and work with Natural Resources Conservation Service
Set-back rules that don't take into account fish barriers	A more common sense option to fixed width buffers; example, forestry riparian easement program alternatives; options that work with forest land owners
Inability to manage riparian buffer zones; hands tied by inflexible rules	Logical and affective strategies to reach actual desired goals, goals in regard to salmon; whole farm management goals

**Training/education, networking, information resources**

Lack data for regional economic valuation of agriculture that could be used to build political support to reform damaging regulations	Increased access to economic valuation of agriculture data
Lacking available technical assistance and education, details and specifics; need access to farm mentors with grounded experience; hands on versus academic from Washington State University	Greater collaboration with extension programs pertaining to agriculture and energy like Washington State University
Farmers busy, difficult to be adequately involved in priority setting	
Many producers using Natural Resources Conservation Systems high tunnels	Increased opportunities to gather and share what farmers are learning; federal and state funding should line up and recommendations should agree, training that correlates with grants accessed
Disconnect between farm children and city; disconnect between city children and farms	increased farm apprenticeships; increased living wage internships; increased affordable farm labor; farm mentorship programs; increased future pathways for 4H and Future Farmers of America students to continue farming
Lack of diversity of products	Help with creation of new products; example, special crop block grants, United States Department of Agriculture rural development
Part time farmer: full time day job	Increased access to perennial crops that re-seed; increased information on how to identify and access them
Lack of large animal veterinarians in Thurston County	Access to education in basic veterinarian skills for producers
Lacking accessible technical support, livestock and vegetables	Increased networks and mentorships for producers, livestock and veggies
Lack of access to existing programs and funding about training and education	Increased access to existing programs and funds; Increased support from Natural Resources Conservation Service
Expert voice dominant to farmer voice	
Co-option of discussion on agriculture by non-profit organizations or lacking cooperation	
Lacking education for farm support skills including mechanics, equipment usage, large animal veterinarian	Develop vital support network for farm related skills training; free and available education

Unknown location of Genetically Modified Organism trials	Map of Genetically Modified Organism trials
Need for education and training	
Relationship with Washington State University in accessing best scientific knowledge and practices	
Lacking grounded farm experts in farm support organizations	increased farm experts in farm support organizations
Lacking grant support	increased support in identifying and accessing grants
Soil tests and nutrient analysis is done out of this region and is expensive	Develop local lab tied in with those working with farmers; build sufficient farm support infrastructure business locally
Need access to financial Quick Books; need for farm oriented spreadsheets for product tracking and bookkeeping	develop farm oriented financial management tool, bio track
Lack cash flow on farm	Agricultural tourism for market, education; correct overlay zone, reliable local information on markets and crops
Lack assistance to develop enterprises; hard to find local and accurate market data, example ginseng data; lack of reliable information	Reliable local information on markets and crops
Low abundance of perennial crops	Access to information and training on perennial crops and how to utilized them
Large acreages un-used or with low value hay	Technical support and demonstration of higher value crops for the region; demonstration plots to see different options
Lack of on farm demonstrations for practical management	On-farm demonstrations of managing irrigation, nutrient management, compost, pollinator habitat, and pasture management
	Access to Cultivating Success or other business or financial planning classes
National Resource Conservation Service, Department of National Resources has scattered knowledge and expertise	Assistance with stewardship plans, one stop shop
lacking resources to help with paperwork	Better support from Department of Natural Resources; stewardship forester to write up work list developed more help available
Not eligible for Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program	Support to become eligible for Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

<b>Water resource management</b>	
Knowledge of water infrastructure needed for warmer weather farming	Farmer to farmer mentoring and gatherings; coffee by topics; involve Granges
Climate change effecting water management; lack of experience and training for adapting to climate change; shared aquifer with City of Olympia	Increased technical assistance available for climate change adapted farming
Challenges with water conservation and water rights dilemma	Reform use it or lose it concept

Lacking access to adequate water caused by city well establishment, development, climate change and urban water use expansion	
Return on irrigated crops isn't sufficient to justify growing it to maintain water rights; wasteful; distrust of programs for banking or trading water	Develop more trust; explore other options for banking or trading water rights temporarily with neighbors; don't trust Department of Ecology options to water rights programs; don't want to lose water rights; water right transfers shouldn't be restricted to trading downstream
Lack access to water rights; farmers exercising the less than five thousand gallon rule have water; questions remain about acreage minimums and maximums concerning water rights and exemptions	More options to obtain water rights: increased access to transfer, lease or purchase land
Declining groundwater due to city wells	
Development on wetlands harms water system and reduces access to water	
Lack of adequate water supply; drought	Site specific water conservation and education; wise future planning; no use it or lose it water right; limit regulation of water consumption
Disincentive to conserve water, even to increase efficiency	Build relationships with someone between farmer and Department of Ecology, an entity that is easier to work with and cheaper than a water rights lawyer
Application to transfer water rights is unclear, repetitive	Help on application process
Challenges with drought, limited aquifer recharge, increased climate change effects on water	Develop more resources to capture rain water; increased alternative irrigation and water management systems; alternative farm practices including wise water use
Challenged with soil drying up in summer	Develop sea walls down steep hills; increased access to drip irrigation; increased help with irrigation expertise
Has large property with water rights; need ideas, partners, technical support	Access to ideas from other farmers; links to resources; maybe interns
Abundance of water	Need for increased crops or products to irrigate that can manage
Difficult for farmers to work with Department of Ecology on water rights transfers	Access to a water rights assistant or liaison who farmers trust and who understands minutia of water rights management
Lacking farm water rights advocate or liaison; Developers look up water rights at Department of Ecology and scam old ladies with 60 acres	Create water rights liaison and water rights transfer program liaison