



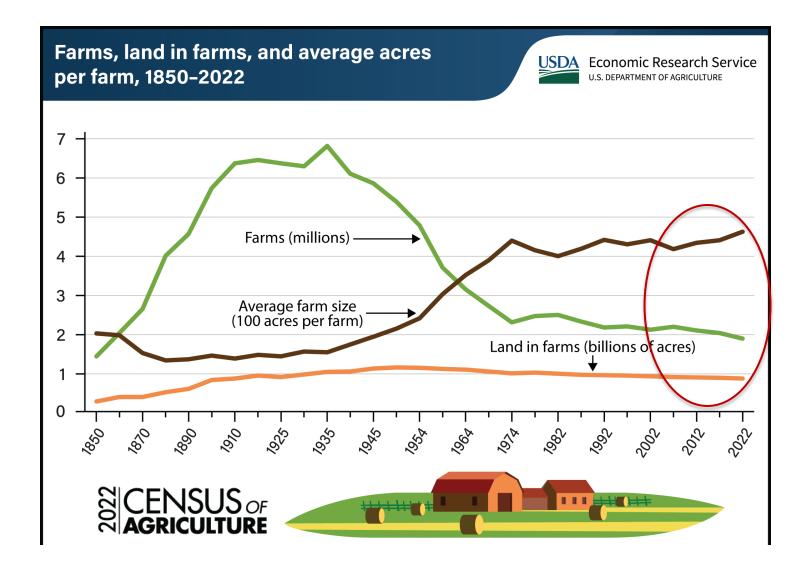


Our Aglands are Threatened by Conversion and More:

- Consolidation
 - (\rightarrow) barrier to entry
- Escalating land prices
 - (\rightarrow) challenge to ag viability
- A "gray tsunami"
 - (\rightarrow) bottleneck to land access
- Volatile Weather
 - (\rightarrow) increased instability



Decades of "Get Big or Get
Out" policies led to
increasing consolidation of
operations and cropland





<10% of U.S. farms are large but they're the only sector that's growing – up 32% in a decade

Small family farms (GCFI less than \$350,000)

- Retirement farms: Farms whose principal operators report having retired from farming while continuing to farm on a small scale.
- Off-farm-occupation farms: Farms whose principal operators report a primary occupation other than farming.
- Farming-occupation farms: Farms whose principal operators report farming as their primary occupation. Farming-occupation farms are further sorted into two classes:
 - **Low sales:** Farms with a GCFI of less than \$150,000.
 - Moderate sales: Farms with a GCFI between \$150,000 and \$349.999.

Midsize family farms (GCFI between \$350,000 and \$999,999)

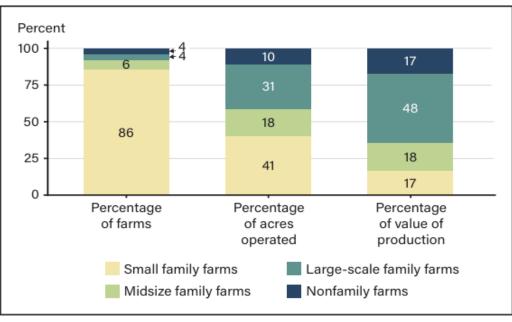
Large-scale family farms (GCFI of \$1,000,000 or more)

- Large farms: Farms with a GCFI between \$1,000,000 and \$4,999,999.
- Very large farms: Farms with a GCFI of \$5,000,000 or more.

Nonfamily farms

 Any farm where any operator and any related individuals do not own a majority (50 percent) of the business.

Distribution of farms, acres operated, and value of production by farm type, 2023



Note: Acres operated is equal to owned land plus leased land minus leased land to others.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service (ERS) using USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service and USDA, ERS, 2023 Agricultural Resource Management Survey data.



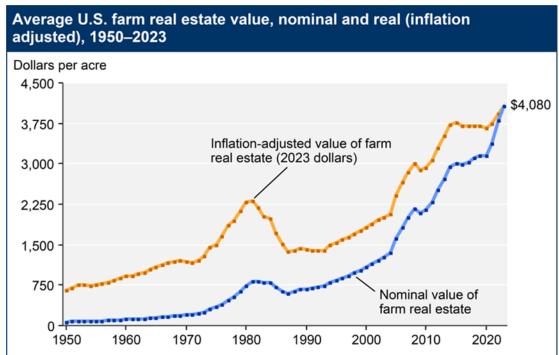




- Over 30 years, cropland shifted from midsize to large farms with 2,000 or more acres and
- The share of crops from farms with at least 10,000 acres quadrupled



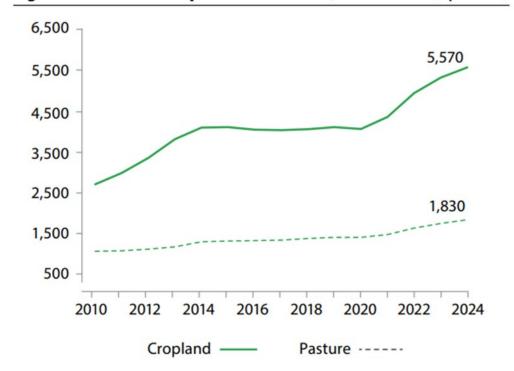
Since 2010: ~40% increase in farm real estate value and 106% increase in cropland values



Note: Farm real estate includes land and buildings. Data reflect values as of June 1 of each year. The annual Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator is used to convert nominal values to 2023 U.S. dollars (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis). U.S. estimates exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using annual national agricultural land value estimates from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *QuickStats*.

Fig. 1. Value of U.S. Cropland and Pasture, 2010–2024 (\$ per acre)



Source: USDA NASS.

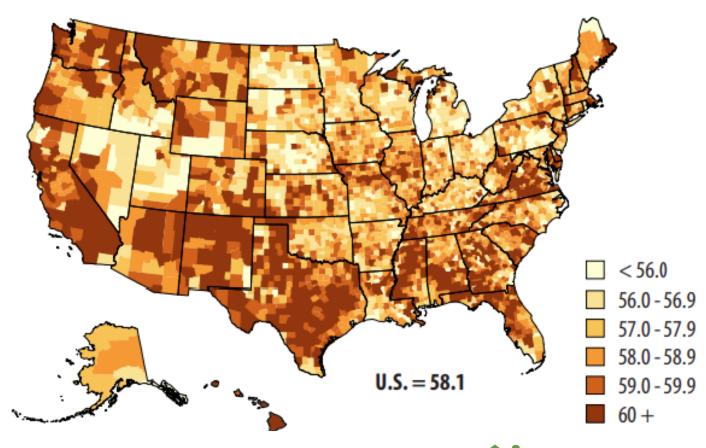


Farmers are the oldest workforce

- > A third are age 65 and older:
- Up 12% since 2017
- Many are aging in place



Average Age of Producers by County, 2022





Weather is increasingly volatile









Let's Plan for Agriculture!









Planning for Ag Supports

- Economic opportunity
- Environmental quality
- Food security
- Fiscal stability
- Rural character
- Thriving farms and ranches
- And more ...
 So much more!

There's No Silver Bullet!

Strategies must be tailored for each community, state, or region



Two Main Approaches

Chicken Little:

"The sky is falling"

Problem solving approach

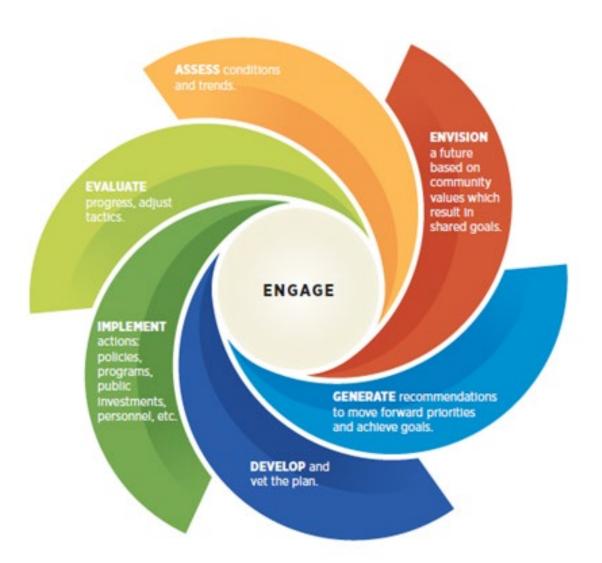
Little Engine That Could:

"I think I can; I think I can"

Asset-based approach



Core Principles and Practices



- Engage early, often, and throughout
- Focus on assets not deficits
- Use consistent, reliable data
- Plan with implementation in mind



Toolbox





Protect and Retain Ag Lands

- Include ag in comp plans
- Promote smart growth and compact development
- Designate where ag is the preferred land use and protected from encroachment
- Fund a PACE program
- Create a TDR program
- Draw Urban Growth/Service Boundaries
- Mitigate Development on Farmland
- Provide property tax relief
- Support succession planning and land access





Sustain the Viability of Local Farms and Ranches

- Allow nontraditional uses
 - Agritourism
 - On-farm marketing and value-added processing
 - Renewable energy ...
- Create voluntary ag districts with incentives to support ag viability
- Invest in middle infrastructure: processing, packing, cooling, distribution, etc.
- Promote farm-to-institution, farmers markets, and other buy-local opportunities
- Ensure zoning supports and does not thwart ag economic development
- Fund ag development staff





Promote Natural Resource Conservation

- Fund local conservation district staff and conservation planning
- Facilitate use of state and federal conservation programs
- Help producers navigate environmental regulations
- Create composting programs
- Include agriculture in environmental, sustainability and resilience plans
- Maintain integrity of natural systems





Is Your Community Farm Friendly?

A Checklist to Gauge Local Support for Agriculture in Your Community

DOES YOUR COMMUNITY

	DOES FOOR COMMONITY					
	Prioritize natural resource conservation	Improve agricultural viabili	ty			
	have policies or regulations to support access to water for food production (e.g.,		have a local right-to-farm	ordinance?	YES NO	
	traditional agriculture, urban agriculture, and/or community gardens)?	YES NO	provide tax credits and exe	ool tax	YES NO	
	have policies to address food waste and recovery (through strategies such as compost ing, gleaning programs, and/or food product	t-	credits, sales tax exemptions)?have ordinances to support agriculture and food production (e.g., accessory use allowances, farm labor housing policies,			
	recycling programs)?	its No	setbacks and buffers, on-farr		YES NO	
	Encourage agriculture and food production		create voluntary districts where agri-			
	have a section on agriculture and food production in your comprehensive plan or other		culture is encouraged and pr		YES NO	
	community plans (e.g., economic develop- ment, strategic, or sustainability plan)?	YES NO	have livestock regulations nuisance, environment, and (e.g., regulate number of an	welfare issues		
	support agricultural leadership (e.g., an agricultural ombudsman, advisory board,		manure and nutrient manag	ement)?	YES NO	
	or commission to represent farmers and ranchers in local decision making)?	YES NO	Support markets and infras			
	provide public land for farming and food		have regulations scaled ap to address on-farm marketing	ng and direct-		
	production (e.g., lease land to farmers, provide space for community gardens or	YES NO	o-consumer systems (e.g., agritourism, CSAs, farm and roadside stands)?		YES NO	
	urban agriculture)?		support marketing infrastructure for local farmers (e.g., farmers markets,			
	encourage connections between agricul- ture and residents (e.g., through agritourism, direct marketing, and/or promotion of local farms)?		food hubs?)	,	YES NO	
			support value-added processing			
			(e.g., slaughter facilities, cold storage, packing sheds?)		YES NO	
	Protect farmland		support farm to school and	d other		
create agricultural protection zones specifically to support working farms and ranches?				stitutions' procurement policies?		
		YES NO Promote local farms				
purchase conservation easements (development rights) on agricultural land?	YES NO	have a "Buy Local" campa	Buy Local" campaign?			
		YES NO	provide promotion materials such as maps, resource guides, and interactive			
	have urban growth boundaries?		websites?		YES NO	
	have a transfer of development rights program or mitigation ordinance to engage private developers in protection activities?	YES NO				
	private developers in protection activities:			CLEAR FORM	4	

See How Well Your Community is Doing:

farmland.org/project/planning-for-agriculture/



American Farmland Trust





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