



MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

Minnesota Agricultural Land Preservation Program

Status Report 2011

Prepared by: Becky Balk, 651-201-6369
625 Robert St. N., St. Paul, MN
www.mda.state.mn.us

December 2011

For more information on the Minnesota Agricultural Land Preservation Program, please see the program web page at <http://www.mda.state.mn.us/protecting/conservation/preservation.aspx> or call 651-201-6369.

Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 3.197, the cost of preparing this report was approximately \$1,000.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, an alternative form of communication is available upon request. TDD: 1-800-627-3529.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	1
BACKGROUND	1
OVERVIEW	2
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	3
CONSERVATION CREDITS AND FUNDING	3
2011 ACTIVITIES	4
ASSESSMENT OF THE PUBLIC’S AWARENESS OF AGRICULTURE LAND PRESERVATION PROGRAM	5
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUNDING LEVELS AND LEGISLATIVE ACTION	5

Introduction

The Agricultural Land Preservation Policy Act of 1984 (Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 40A) provides for a statewide agricultural land preservation program consisting of:

- tools for agricultural land preservation at the local level, including guidelines for agricultural land preservation planning and official controls, voluntary “agricultural preserve” restrictive covenants, and property tax incentives for their creation;
- a program to foster awareness of agricultural land preservation and conservation issues; and
- a program of technical and financial assistance to local government.

This is a report to the Minnesota Legislature, as required by Minnesota Statutes, Section 40A.17, which states:

40A.17 REPORT.

The commissioner shall report to the legislature on January 1 of each year on activities under this chapter. By July 1, 1985, the report must include the survey of public awareness in the awareness program. The report shall include recommendations for funding levels and other necessary legislative action.

The report covers implementation activities undertaken in 2011.

Background

The Minnesota Agricultural Land Preservation Program was established with the passage of the Agricultural Land Preservation Policy Act of 1984 (Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 40A). This legislation was preceded, in 1980, by legislation establishing the Metropolitan Agricultural Preserves Program (Minnesota Statutes Chapter 473H). The statewide program was largely modeled after the metropolitan program.

As set forth in the Act, the Commissioner of Agriculture selected five counties, based on selection criteria established in the law, to participate in a pilot program for county agricultural land preservation. The five pilot counties, Douglas, Kandiyohi, Waseca, Winona, and Wright, submitted their agricultural land preservation plans and proposed official implementing controls to the commissioner by the December 31, 1987 deadline (Minnesota Statutes, Section 40A.03). Grants of \$20,000 per county were provided to the five pilot counties in 1986. Program administration began with a pilot program as directed by the Agricultural Land Preservation Program Act. Three of those counties — Waseca, Winona, and Wright — established agricultural preserve programs that continue to this day.¹

Since January 1, 1987, any county located outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area is eligible to prepare a proposed agricultural land preservation plan and implementing controls under the program for the Commissioner of Agriculture’s review. Elements that must be addressed by county plans and official controls are detailed in the statutes. Counties adopting agricultural land preservation plans and implementing controls may offer agricultural preserves (an agricultural preserve is a restrictive covenant on qualifying land limiting its use to agriculture or forestry). In return, farmers receive property tax credits, protection for normal agricultural practices, and other benefits.

The basic framework to preservation embodied in the program is comprehensive land-use planning and growth management as a prerequisite to offering agricultural preserves and property tax credits to property owners. Only three counties have chosen to fully participate in the program and offer agricultural preserves. However, information on agricultural land preservation and its relationship to planning and implementation tools has been provided to most counties in Minnesota since 1984, and direct technical assistance has been provided to nearly half of the counties in the state.

¹ Douglas and Kandiyohi counties decided not to accept restrictive covenants due to concerns about the long-term funding of the program.

Overview

The Minnesota Agricultural Land Preservation Program is intended to protect farmland for future generations and to help farmers feel more confident in making long-term decisions. It is also intended to help in avoiding some of the problems associated with uncontrolled development of farm and forest lands. Limiting nonfarm rural development helps keep down public service costs paid by all taxpayers for such things as increased road maintenance, school transportation, and police and fire protection. Controlling such development also decreases the likelihood of conflicts between farmers and nonfarm residents over noise, dust, and odors produced by farming operations.

The central feature of the program is the “agricultural preserve”, a restrictive covenant on qualifying land limiting its use to agriculture or forestry. The Agricultural Land Preservation Program statute (Minn. Stat. Ch. 40A) makes it possible for owners of qualifying land to receive property tax credits of \$1.50 per acre per year, and other benefits as well, in return for agreeing to preserve their farms for long-term agricultural use. Property tax credits are funded by a surcharge on mortgage and deed recordings.

To be able to offer the benefits of agricultural preserves to property owners, a county must adopt, and have approved by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA), an agricultural land preservation plan and official controls (Minn. Stat. §§ 40A.04–05). An agricultural land preservation plan is a part of a comprehensive land use plan that designates land for long-term agricultural use, while also providing for expected growth around urbanized areas. The official controls are land use regulations, usually zoning and subdivision provisions, that restrict uses to agriculture, and require low residential densities (typically one dwelling unit per 40 acres) in areas designated for long-term agricultural use.

The Minnesota Agricultural Land Preservation Program statute also directs the MDA to administer programs of public awareness, technical assistance and financial assistance.

The Public Awareness Program is to promote and increase public awareness of the need for agricultural land preservation and conservation and the consequences of resource degradation; the physical, environmental, and social factors that affect agricultural land use; and the availability and effectiveness of agricultural land preservation and conservation approaches and technologies. (Minn. Stat. § 40A.14). Under the Awareness Program, staff primarily works with local governments, elected officials, and the public to increase awareness of the program as well as issues regarding agricultural land preservation, planning and growth management. This typically includes formal presentations, attending conferences, exhibiting program information, and answering inquiries on a day-to-day basis.

By statute (the Agricultural Land Preservation and Conservation Assistance Program, Minn. Stat. §40A.15) technical and financial assistance is to be for agricultural land preservation activities and to provide assistance to counties and municipalities in preparing agricultural land preservation plans and official controls. Since the pilot program, limited funding has been appropriated for financial assistance to counties (a 2001 LCMR grant provided funding for a county to map agricultural lands and analyze budgetary impacts of nonfarm development²).

Staff provides direct and ongoing technical support to local governments upon request, including referral to other governmental or consulting services, presentations to governing and advisory bodies, review of plans and ordinances, and answering specific inquiries. In addition to assistance on agricultural land preservation, staff advises and disseminates information on a wide variety of subjects relating to agriculturally-related land-use issues, including budgetary impacts of “rural sprawl” and land-use issues of animal agriculture.

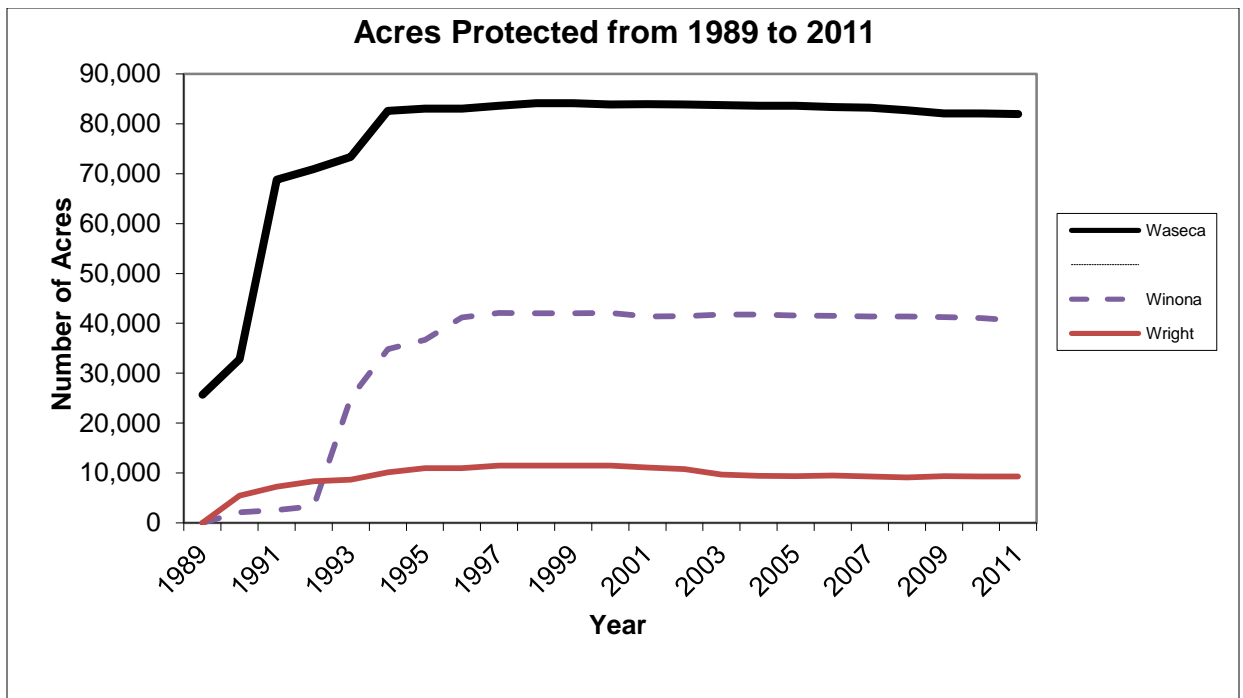
² A GIS-based agricultural land preservation model for identifying and prioritizing lands to be preserved for agricultural use was completed by Todd County. In addition, The Development Impact Assessment Model (DIAMaTR) was used by Todd County and the Region 5 Development Commission to study the local budgetary impact of alternative residential growth patterns, from compact to sprawling. Funding for the project was provided by the Minnesota Future Resources Fund as recommended by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources.

Program Participation

Within the three participating counties, Waseca, Winona, and Wright, a total of 131,779 acres are protected by agricultural preserves covenants. As of 2011, the following acres are protected: 81,913 acres in Waseca County; 40,553 in Winona County; and 9,313 in Wright County. Together with the Metropolitan Agricultural Preserves Program (which had enrollment of 195,115 acres), a total of 326,894 acres are protected.

Beginning in 1998, the program has experienced a modest decline in the number of acres protected due to decreased enrollments and increased expirations. Under Minn. Stat. § 40A.11, the owner or county may initiate expiration of the agricultural preserve covenant. The covenant expires eight years after the expiration is initiated. Figure 1 shows the trend in acres protected from 1989 through 2011.

Figure 1. Acres Protected by Agricultural Restrictive Covenants



Source: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Conservation Credits and Funding

One of the benefits received by owners of land with agricultural preserve restrictive covenants is a \$1.50 per acre property tax credit, or “conservation credit.”³ Agricultural preserve owners in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area also receive a conservation credit.⁴

Funding for the conservation credits is derived from a surcharge on mortgage and deed recordings. All seven Twin Cities metropolitan area counties and other counties participating in this program are required to charge a

³ Other benefits include: local governments cannot enact ordinances or regulations that restrict or regulate normal agricultural practices; annexation proceedings affecting agricultural preserves are limited and must meet certain additional criteria; eminent domain proceedings are limited and subject to public and administrative review; and public sanitary sewer systems, public water systems, and public drainage systems are prohibited in agricultural preserves. Land in a preserve may not be assessed for public projects built in the vicinity of the preserve-covenanted property unless the project is necessary to serve land primarily in agricultural use or if the owner of the land chooses to use and benefit from the project.

⁴ In the Metropolitan Area, the rate is equal to the “tax capacity value multiplied by 105 percent of the previous year’s statewide average tax rate levied by townships outside the metropolitan area.” The property tax due is either the amount determined by this formula, or by the local tax rate for the city or township where the property is located, whichever is less; with a minimum tax rate is \$1.50 per acre. Source: 2006 Metropolitan Agricultural Preserves Program Status Report.

\$5.00 fee on each recording or registration of mortgages and deeds subject to the mortgage and deed taxes. One-half of the fee (\$2.50) is deposited in a special conservation account in the county general revenue fund and one-half (\$2.50) is transferred to the Commissioner of Revenue for deposit in the state treasury. One half of the money in the state treasury (\$1.25) is credited to the Minnesota Conservation Fund, and one-half (\$1.25) is credited to the general fund. Money from the county conservation account must be used to reimburse the county and taxing jurisdictions within the county for the agricultural preserves property tax credit. If the cost of the property tax credits exceeds funds available in the county conservation account, the county is reimbursed from the Minnesota Conservation Fund for the amount the tax credits exceed the county account (Minn. Stat. §§ 40A.151–2). Table 1 shows the revenue and credits reimbursed from the county conservation accounts in addition to the balance in the county conservation account and reimbursements made from the Minnesota Conservation Fund to the county. The Minnesota Department of Revenue paid the 2011 conservation credits for acres in agricultural preserves with the 2010 county conservation account revenue.

Table 1 2010 County and State Conservation Accounts

County	2011 Acres Enrolled	2010 County Conservation Account Revenue	Tax Credits Reimbursed From County Account	Amount Left in County Conservation Account Reimbursement	Tax Credit Reimbursed From State Conservation Fund
Greater MN Counties					
Waseca	81,913	3,825	3,825	0	250,991
Winona	40,553	7,785	7,785	0	105,363
Wright	9,313	22,548	13,974	8,574	0
Metropolitan Counties					
Anoka	1,313	54,147	8,491	45,656	0
Carver	101,576	19,155	19,155	0	119,016
Dakota	63,949	67,743	67,743	0	53,046
Hennepin	12,054	197,123	88,657	108,466	0
Ramsey	0	68,980	0	68,980	0
Scott	8,300	27,533	16,654	10,879	0
Washington	7,923	48,648	15,740	32,908	0
Total	326,894	517,487	242,024	275,463	528,416

Source: Minnesota Department of Revenue

2011 Activities

One way to preserve agriculture is to keep farmers on the land, making sure they are successful and can withstand competition for land. Over the past two decades, Minnesota has seen more immigrant farmers entering agriculture, struggling to compete. According to the Minnesota 2020 report entitled “*Made in Minnesota 2011: Fertile Ground for Minority Opportunity*”, “Agriculture has always been an entry to Minnesota’s economy for immigrants and refugees New settlers, such as the Hmong, from Laos and Cambodia via refugee camps in Thailand, the Karen from Myanmar, join recent waves of immigrants from Russia, Eritrea, Somalia, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Bosnia, Mexico, and various Central and South American countries Agriculture and downstream component parts of the food chain remain an attraction to new citizens seeking new opportunities.”⁵ Data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2005-2008 American Community Survey found that over the past two decades, Minnesota’s immigrant population has been growing explosively, increasing far more rapidly than the immigrant population in the nation as a whole. The 2008 American

⁵ Lee Egerstrom, Minnesota 2020 Fellow, *Made in Minnesota 2011: Fertile Ground for Minority Opportunity*, (Minnesota 2020, November 2011), pgs. 3 - 8.

Community Survey reports there were 340,657 foreign-born persons living in the state – 6.5% of Minnesota’s total population.⁶

Immigrant farmers play a vital and important part in Minnesota’s agricultural economy and yet they face some of the most difficult and complex issues. To help farmers address their challenges, staff started working with public, private, non-profit and for-profit businesses and organizations to explore how to work collaboratively to resolve some of the issues. The work began by MDA conducting a strategic planning session on immigrant farming issues. On June 2, 2011, MDA invited representatives from organizations, working with immigrant farmers, to participate in a strategic planning session on immigrant farming issues. A strategic plan was developed based on the results of the meeting. The plan provides a coordinated effort for the partners to work strategically on the immigrant farming issues, which is being spearheaded by MDA staff.

Along with MDA’s work on agricultural land preservation efforts on immigrant farming issues, staff has also begun to address issues resulting from an increase in urban and peri-urban farming activities. Urban agriculture can include backyard livestock to community gardens, processing facilities and farmers’ markets, at times causing controversy. Agriculture in urban and peri-urban areas face issues of land use compatibility and intensity. This past spring, staff was invited to present at a Government Training Service course on the topic of urban and peri-urban agriculture. The focus of the presentation was to help local government officials address small scale farming activities newer to communities, such as poultry, beehives, compost operations, semi-permanent structures such as hoop houses, and product sales. Staff is also considering developing guidance on policies and regulatory techniques that support local food production and urban and peri-urban agriculture without compromising the quality of life.

Staff also continues to provide direct and ongoing technical support to local governments upon request, including referral to other governmental or consulting services, presentations to governing and advisory bodies, review of plans and ordinances, and answering specific inquiries. In addition to assistance on agricultural land preservation, staff advises and disseminates information on a wide variety of subjects relating to rural planning issues, including budgetary impacts of “rural sprawl,” and land-use issues of animal agriculture. Since the inception of the Minnesota Agricultural Land Preservation Program, staff has worked with over one-third of Minnesota’s counties in development of agricultural land preservation plans and implementing controls.

Assessment of the Public’s Awareness of Agriculture Land Preservation Program

Since the inception of the program, staff has worked diligently to increase the public’s awareness about the issues confronting the preservation of agricultural land in Minnesota through the Awareness Program. Technical assistance is offered to local governments to develop an agricultural plan which includes careful consideration of effective tools to preserve and protect agricultural land. Regardless of the efforts, the program has only attracted three counties. Enrollment has slowed considerably in all three counties.

An evaluation of the program was conducted through the 1997 LCMR project, “Reinventing Agricultural Land Preservation Program.” The *Evaluation of Minnesota Agricultural Land Preservation Programs* indicated that many of the Awareness and Assistance Program efforts have had a widespread and positive influence on counties which has resulted in plans and controls that emphasize the importance of agricultural land preservation and protection. In addition, it showed that 13.5 million acres of agricultural land in 45 counties were protected for long-term agricultural use by limiting residential density⁷ and 17 counties had agricultural zoning ordinances which had been in existence since 1990.

Recommendations for Funding Levels and Legislative Action

In January 2008, the Office of the Legislative Auditor released an Evaluation Report titled “*Green Acres*” and *Agricultural Land Preservation Programs*, which includes an evaluation of the Minnesota Agricultural Land Preservation Program. The report made the following recommendations to the program:

⁶ It is important to note that organizations that work with immigrant farmers report that census data for farmers of refugee status is under-reported. Culturally, refugees are fearful of government and tend not to complete census information.

⁷ Data collected in that survey indicates that 45 counties have agricultural zoning that utilizes a density limitation of one dwelling unit per 20 acres or less, and 41 counties have agricultural zoning that utilizes a density limitation of one dwelling unit per 40 acres or less. Land in Minnesota with a density limitation of one dwelling unit per 20 acres or less comprises an estimated 13.5 million acres. Land with a density limitation of one dwelling unit per 40 acres or less comprises an estimated 12.4 million acres

- *If Minnesota wishes to preserve lands for agricultural uses over the long term, the Legislature should consider supplementing existing programs with other strategies. It should also improve current programs by specifying who has authority to enforce them.*
- *The Legislature should determine whether spending program revenues on natural resource projects other than agricultural land preservation and soil conservation is unacceptable, and if so, it should specify in law the unallowable activities.⁸*

The MDA has no recommendations for funding or legislative changes at this time.

⁸ Legislative Audit Commission, “Evaluation Report “Green Acres” and Agricultural Land Preservation Programs, (Office of the Legislative Auditor, 2008), p. 69.