# Massachusetts Farmland Action Plan Implementation

Conversation with Urban Ag Coalition 10/24/2024. Online

Katharine Otto, Farmland Action Plan Coordinator Rose Arruda, Urban Agriculture, Food Venture Program and Food Trust Program Coordinator



## Agenda and Today's Goals

#### Agenda

- Context
  - Farming today and looking forwards
  - Importance of Farmland Action Plan
- Implementation of the Farmland Action Plan
  - Equity in the Farmland Action Plan
  - Urban Ag in the Farmland Action Plan
- Next steps
  - Regional urban ag focused meetings
  - Other ways to connect with implementation

#### **Today's Goals**

- At a high level, explore Farmland Action Plan, particularly as relates to urban agriculture
- Ask questions and share comments related to plan implementation

#### Details to discuss at regional urban ag meetings

- How could my organization get involved in implementing the Plan?
- Dig into some of the details

## Context



## Farming in Massachusetts today

According to the 2022 Census of Agriculture, Massachusetts has:

\$607 13,896 producers\* and 7,083 farms on 464,451 acres 14,032 hired farm workers of farmland (about 9% of MA land) with with a payroll of \$204 million land and buildings worth \$6.4 billion

million of agricultural products sold

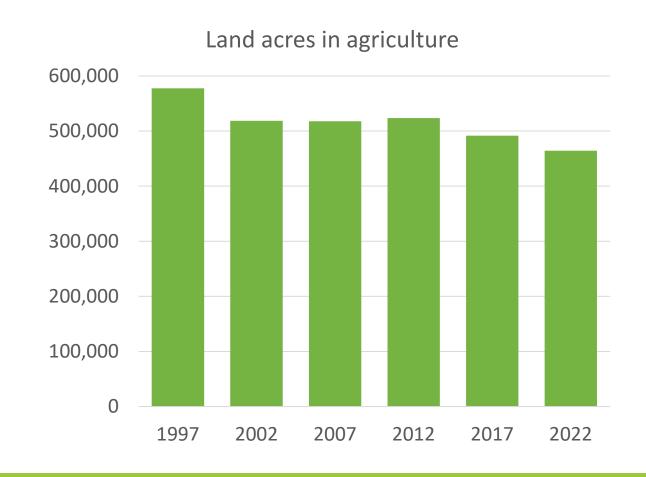
<sup>\*</sup> A "producer" is a person who is involved in making decisions for the farm operation

# Why is the Farmland Action Plan important?

#### We are losing agricultural land fast!

#### Between 1997 and 2022 Massachusetts lost 113,000 acres

- 3.7 times the size of the land area of Boston
- 1.8 times the size of Martha's Vineyard
- 12.4 acres per day



#### Farms Under Threat

American Farmland Trust's "Farms Under Threat 2040" Report, between 2016 and 2040 Massachusetts, without additional investment and policy changes, is projected to lose

1200 50,000 – 89,000 with a loss of \$91 million in farm output farms lost the size of Boston's land area!)

## Crisis for agriculture in Massachusetts

# Land and climate

- Land prices have risen significantly
- Losing land to competing land uses
- Climate change is exacerbating extreme weather impacts

#### **Economics**

- Food system economics favor larger scale farms in other areas
- High input costs so average cost of production is greater than the value of goods produced
  - ➤ Average farm earned 95 cents for every dollar spent on production in 2022

# People and systems

- Farmer population is aging and many do not have plan for after they step away
- Lack of comprehensive statewide land-use planning with clear goals for farmland protection
- Historic and current inequities in accessing farmland

#### What is the Plan?

- State funded
- State coordinated
- Long range strategic initiative
- Statewide, not just for state government
- www.mass.gov/farmland-action-plan



# MASSACHUSETTS FARMLAND ACTION PLAN 2023–2050









# What are the goals of the Farmland Action Plan?

#### Three overlapping goals:

- Protection
- Access
- Viability



# Accelerate the permanent protection and stewardship of farmland

 Once farmland has been converted to other land uses, it will never return to agriculture



## Support and enhance the viability of farms and farmland

 Successful farms are one of the best tools for protecting farmland



## Increase access to farmland

 Enabling farmland accessibility requires equitable, affordable, and identifiable opportunities and options

## Overview of the matrix

**Goals** – what the plan hopes to achieve.

**Strategy** – clarify what aspects of each Goal will be addressed

**Action** – direct how each strategy will be advanced

**Task** – details on how each action will be achieved

4-digit unique ID number



Strategies (12 + 1)

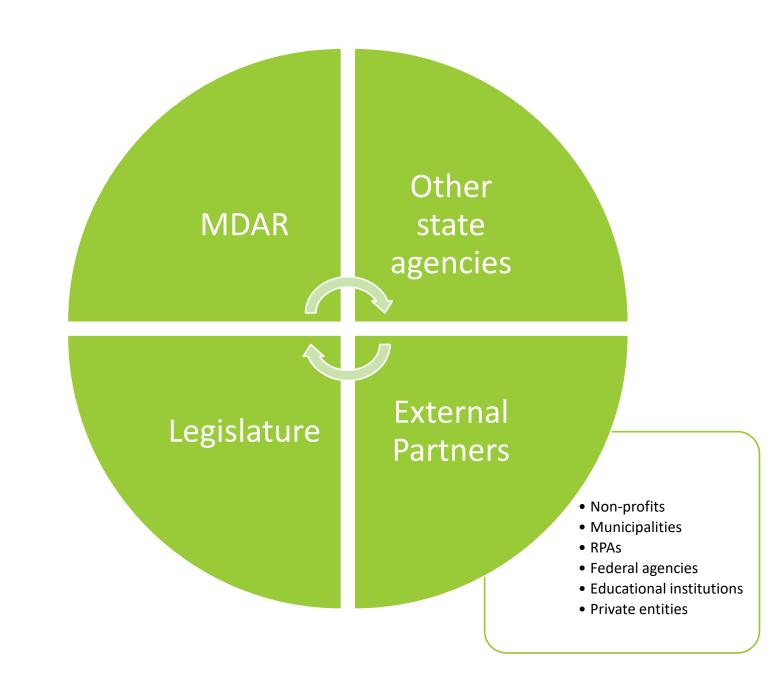
Actions (68 and counting)

Tasks (338 and counting)

# Who will implement the Plan?

This is a plan for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MDAR is promoting, monitoring and facilitating implementation of the Plan, building momentum from existing programs and initiatives.



## Strategies for each goal



#### Protection

- A. Permanently protect farmland through purchases of agricultural restrictions
- B. Further develop and implement additional tools to avoid farmland loss and retain farmland
- C. Prioritize protection of whole farms
- D. Formalize and integrate decision-making processes regarding farmland protection



#### Access

- A. Make more land available for agriculture
- B. Support farm transfer and succession in ways that enhance access to farmland
- C. Prioritize increased access for BIPOC and historically underserved farmers in all farmland access programs and policies
- D. Support and expand serviceprovider networks to meet the needs of all farmers and potential farmers.



#### Viability

- A. Ensure that laws, regulations, programs, and investments support farm viability
- B. Grow resilience and sustainability practices on farms
- C. Increase use of services, programs, and other resources by farmers



#### All goals

- A. Implement the Massachusetts Farmland Action Plan
- B. Build public support for agriculture and for farmland protection, access and viability

# Starting to implement the Farmland Action Plan



- Modify how farms are evaluated for protection
- Encourage
   municipalities to
   adopt Farmlands
   of Local
   Importance (FLI)



Access to farmland

 New state land licenses adjusted to prioritize use by historically underserved farmers (beginning, BIPOC, veterans, limited resource)



Viability of farms and farmland

• New Farm-Pass program to assist farmers to plan on how to pass their farm to the next generation, that results in a farm transfer plan.



General

- Hire Farmland Action Plan Coordinator
- Refine Implementation Matrix

# Where is equity?

## **Access to Financial Resources**

- Accessibility of Funding Sources
- Financing Programs

\$

## Training and Assistance



- Information sharing
- One-to-one assistance
- Education
- Service Development

#### **Decision-Making**

- Advisory Groups
- Planning Process



## Engagement and Outreach

- Sharing Information
- Engagement and Discussion
- Disseminating Resources

Equity in the Farmland Action Plan

#### **Access to Land**



- Policies and Setasides
- Alternative Methods of Land Tenure
- Leasing Opportunities

# Where is Urban Ag?



# Zooming into the one of the Goals - Increase access to farmland

#### A. Make more land available for agriculture

- Agricultural suitability
- State land licensing
- Urban agriculture
- Private leases
- Tribal lands
- Farmland Restoration
- Conservation Restrictions
- Farm Incubators

- B. Support farm transfer and succession in ways that enhance access to farmland
- Education and technical assistance
- Protected lands
- Registries

- C. Prioritize increased access for BIPOC and historically underserved farmers in all farmland access programs and policies
- Programs and policies
- Prioritization and accessibility

- D. Support and expand service-provider networks to meet the needs of all farmers and potential farmers.
- Diversification
- DEI training
- Business technical assistance
- Capacity building
- Resource toolbox
- Land search



## Food production and needs

Assess all existing, publicly held land for its suitability for agriculture and make more of it available for agriculture. (Action II.A.1)

- Educate city and town decision-makers about the benefits of hyper local food production and its connection with climate change and food access. Include information about tools to encourage it, including community gardens and land licensing. (Task 1395)
- Provide TA technical assistance to municipalities to identify all municipally owned land, including parks, schools, and open land, that is suitable for food production. (Task 1159)
- Explore case studies to share best practices for food production assessment/ planning (Task 1161)
- Create a pilot to test and refine how to roll out food production assessment/ planning in urban environments (Task 1163)

Explore options to expand and strengthen equity and diversity criteria for applications for agricultural use of public land, and prioritize access for historically underserved, new, aspiring, and low-income farmers. (Action II.C.2)

 Engage with local organizations to determine the farmland needs of a community and when conducting outreach and publicizing availability of farmland. (Task 1237)



# Land access

## Assess all existing, publicly held land for its suitability for agriculture and make more of it available for agriculture. (Action II.A.1)

Work with state agencies and departments, and municipalities to identify and publicly list all publicly owned land that is either in current agricultural production or suitable for agricultural production. Consider each parcel for inclusion in the farmland licensing program. (Task 1157)

#### Strengthen the state land licensing program (Action II.A.2)

 Pilot 'lease-to-own' opportunities to catalyze the development of permanent urban farming properties in historically underserved communities. (Task 1184)

## Increase the amount of privately leased farmland, coupled with agreements designed to meet the needs of farmers. (Action II.A.4)

- Explore novel, alternative methods of land tenure to meet the needs of beginning, BIPOC, and other historically underserved communities with limited equity or credit. (Task 1192)
- Establish novel, alternative methods of land tenure to meet the needs of beginning, BIPOC, and other historically underserved communities with limited equity or credit. (Task 1193)



# Zoning and regulations

## Create preferential zoning and ordinances to support urban ag (Action II.A.3)

 Provide technical assistance and model zoning bylaws and ordinances to encourage municipalities to support the use of land, rooftops, and other infrastructure for urban agriculture. (Task 1186) Explore opportunities to modify local taxation, policy and regulations to support farming. (Action III.A.4)

Discourage local zoning regulations, nuisance bylaws, and other regulations from unnecessarily hampering the expansion of urban agriculture. (Task 1284)



# Goal - Support and enhance the viability of farms and farmland

## A. Ensure that laws, regulations, programs, and investments support farm viability

- APR Program flexibility
- Right to Farm Bylaws and Ag Comms
- Grants and financing
- Local taxation, policy and regulations
- Decision making
- Support industries
- Urban agriculture
- Farm infrastructure
- Service providers
- Financial facilitation

#### B. Grow resilience and sustainability practices on farms

- Climate change technical assistance
- Soils on public lands
- Non-market contributions
- UMass Extension

### C. Increase use of services, programs, and other resources by farmers

- Strategic outreach
- Technical assistance
- MDAR programs
- Education



# Support Urban Agriculture (Action III.A.7)

#### General

- Provide more public education on urban food production techniques in community gardens and home gardens, such as growing vegetables, composting, keeping bees, chickens, and other animals. (Task 1304)
- Ensure that financial and business service providers that serve the agricultural industry serve the particular needs of urban farmers. (Task 1309)

#### Soil and related technical assistance

- Support technical training for urban growers regarding soil health and fertility, integrated pest management, and related topics. (Task 1305)
- Conduct soil testing and provide education on options and practices to import or remediate soil on land prioritized for growing food in cities. (Task 1306)
- Provide more public education on best management practices for urban gardening in locations with known or suspected soil contamination. (Task 1307)

# Additional tasks for MDAR staff (Rose and others)

#### Strengthen the state land licensing program. (Action II.A.2)

 Inventory and license more public farmland through the state land-licensing program, including long-term and rolling terms. (Task 1170)

#### **Support Urban Agriculture (Action III.A.7)**

Seek development of a separate small-parcel grant and support program at MDAR that recognizes the different benefits and requirements of urban farms, and includes resources beyond protection, including infrastructure development. (Task 1308) Ensure that investments, programs, and policies promote equity for farmers from historically underserved communities. (Action II.C.1.)

 Direct MDAR staff to develop resources and programs, and to undertake outreach to BIPOC, historically underserved, and immigrant farmers. (Task 1224)

Assess all existing, publicly held land for its suitability for agriculture and make more of it available for agriculture. (Action II.A.1)

 Support municipalities in developing their own farmland licensing agreements and plans. (Task 1162)

And many others!

# Next steps

## Next steps

- Email Katharine to sign up for email updates – including opportunities to get involved
  - Meetings focused on specific topics
  - New grants and programs
- Follow up conversation based on today
- New resource <u>www.mass.gov/info-details/resources-for-historically-underserved-farmers-and-producers</u>

#### More information and questions

- <u>katharine.s.otto@mass.gov</u> 413-544-2400
- www.mass.gov/farmland-action-plan

#### **Coming soon – November/ December**

#### **Urban ag potential partner meetings**

How could your organization potential be a partner to implement the Farmland Action Plan?

- ✓ In person meetings Springfield area, Boston area, Worcester area, North Shore area
- ✓ Online meeting

Any questions or comments?

## Slides for reference

Use as needed



# Goal - Accelerate the permanent protection and stewardship of farmland

## A. Permanently protect farmland through purchases of agricultural restrictions

- Creative financing mechanisms and strategies
- Federal funding
- Additional financial resources
- Prevent conversion
- Build capacity and coordinate
- Long term protection
- Short term covenants
- Stewardship
- Education and engagement

# B. Further develop and implement additional tools to avoid farmland loss and retain farmland

- No net loss
- Chapter 61A
- CPA
- Underserved access
- State lands
- Solar development
- Zoning & Smart Growth

#### C. Prioritize protection of whole farms

- Housing
- Infrastructure
- Other land
- Other tenure models
- Funding
- Ecosystem services

D. Formalize and integrate decision-making processes regarding farmland protection

Agricultural suitability



## Goal – Increase access to farmland

#### A. Make more land available for agriculture

- Agricultural suitability
- State land licensing
- Urban agriculture
- Private leases
- Tribal lands
- Farmland Restoration
- Conservation Restrictions
- Farm Incubators

- B. Support farm transfer and succession in ways that enhance access to farmland
- Education and technical assistance
- Protected lands
- Registries

C. Prioritize increased access for BIPOC and historically underserved farmers in all farmland access programs and policies

- Programs and policies
- Prioritization and accessibility

D. Support and expand service-provider networks to meet the needs of all farmers and potential farmers.

- Diversification
- DEI training
- Business technical assistance
- Capacity building
- Resource toolbox
- Land search



# Goal - Support and enhance the viability of farms and farmland

## A. Ensure that laws, regulations, programs, and investments support farm viability

- APR Program flexibility
- Right to Farm Bylaws and Ag Comms
- Grants and financing
- Local taxation, policy and regulations
- Decision making
- Support industries
- Urban agriculture
- Farm infrastructure
- Service providers
- Financial facilitation

#### B. Grow resilience and sustainability practices on farms

- Climate change technical assistance
- Soils on public lands
- Non-market contributions
- UMass Extension

### C. Increase use of services, programs, and other resources by farmers

- Strategic outreach
- Technical assistance
- MDAR programs
- Education



## Supporting all the goals

#### Hire Farmland Action Plan Coordinator

#### Implement the Farmland Action Plan

- Encourage partners and partnerships that can implement the plan.
- Support BIPOC and other historically underserved farmers and organizations involvement.
- Monitor and report on the impact of farmland programs to demonstrate the success, inform changes, and identify needs.
- Map and track farmland (APRs, CRs, Chapter 61A, and more).
- Research and report on agricultural incentive models used in other states and countries.

#### Build public support for agriculture and for farmland protection, access and viability

- Education and outreach for residents and elected officials
- Comprehensive plan