

TESTIMONY OF JULIA F. JOHNSON
Union Township, Champaign County
IN OPPOSITION TO SC3504
Amendment to Revise Setbacks from Industrial Wind Turbines

Chairman Oelslager, Vice Chairman Manning, Ranking Member Skindell and members of the Committee, I oppose against any revision of the setbacks for industrial wind turbines that would measure the distance from my home rather than my property line. I also object to any reduction of the current 1,125-foot setback from property lines. My family has farmed in Champaign County for generations. I currently own about 200 acres east of Urbana. I live on this land.

“Wind Farming” is not compatible with agricultural uses contrary to wind developer claims. Constructing an industrial wind turbine requires extensive land moving and excavation including building roads and trenches for cables. Soil compaction is unavoidable and fertile soil around the towers is inevitably mixed with subsurface clay resulting in lower crop yields. Crop loss payments which result from construction may be compensated for a limited time. However, ongoing maintenance could require heavy equipment to be brought back onto the site throughout the life of the project. Damage to drainage tiles is common.

For these reasons, wind leases are often signed with non-operator landlords. According to the U.S. Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture, in 2014 39% of the 911 million acres of farmland in surveyed states was rented out. Thirteen percent was rented by operator landlords and 87% were landlords who did not operate a farm.

The top state for renting out agricultural land is Illinois, Iowa is second and Texas 5th while Indiana comes in 7th. It is no surprise that these states are the top states for wind development. Absentee landlords see cash rents and wind leases as equal revenue opportunities.

According to the USDA, 40 to 60 percent of NW Ohio farmland is leased.¹ In addition, between 20% and 45% of the NW Ohio farmland targeted for wind development does not house the farm operator.² These absentee landowners sign wind leases and the farmers who rent that land must contend with reduced yield from soil compaction, ponding from broken drainage tiles and the possibility that aerial spraying services will be unavailable to him. They do not speak out against the wind leases for fear that they will lose the ability to farm the leased property.

Useful to note, also, is that according to USDA reports, 89% of acres rented out by operator landlords and 94% of acres rented out by non-operator landlords are fully paid for. In other words, the notion that wind development is needed by farmers to “keep the farm viable” is a myth.

Efforts to roll back setbacks from property lines to inhabited structures are something absentee landowners don’t care about. They don’t have to live with the impacts. They only see a chance to collect more money if they can squeeze another turbine onto their leased property. Farmers who are connected

¹ The USDA National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) publishes maps that illustrate where and to what degree land in Ohio is rented or leased. Attachment A is the NASS Percent of Land in Farms Rented or Leased for 2012.

² Attachment B is the NASS Percent of Principal Farm Operators Not Residing on Farm Operations in 2012. Between 20% and 45% of the NW Ohio farmland targeted for wind development does not house the farm operator.

to their land and to their neighbors, understand that the impact of wind development not only affects them but affects their neighbors as well.

I have prepared a chart for your consideration that compares the property line setbacks in the region. You will see that Ohio's setbacks are well below average as currently in force and they are the worst among the others represented if you consider Ohio's pre-2014 standard.³

Most operator landlords would not think of stealing their neighbor's land or facilitating the trespass of noise and moving shadows on the gardens, pastures and livestock of their community. Moreover, many resident farmers plan for the continued operation of their farms by their children and grandchildren. This requires thoughtful stewardship which protects the fertility of the soil and unity of the community.

The Setback Comparison Chart I have provided to you generally reflects changes made after communities discovered the inadequacy of wind industry-recommended setbacks. We do not need to wait until people are harmed. We can continue to respect the property rights of our neighbors and place wind turbines at least 1,125 feet away. We can also consider increasing those distances based on the experience of other communities.

³ Attachment C is a chart of property line setbacks in the region compared to Ohio.



2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE Highlights

Farms and Farmland

Numbers, Acreage, Ownership, and Use

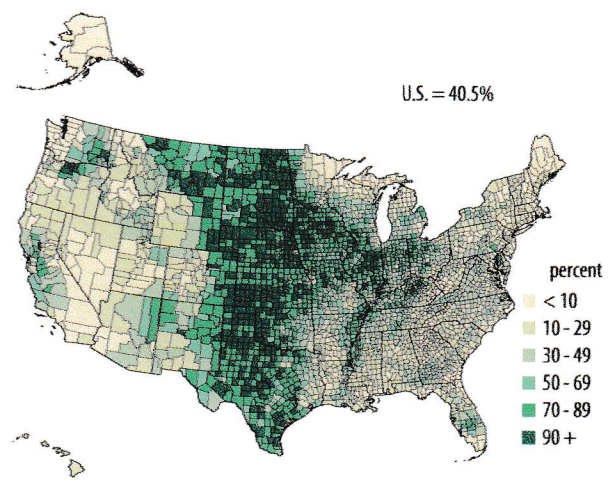
ACH12-13/September 2014

Two fifths of all land...

... in the United States is farmland. 915 million acres. 2.1 million farms and ranches.

In 2012, just over 40 percent of all U.S. land was farmland. The amount of land in farms essentially held steady between 2007, when the last agriculture census was conducted, and 2012. In that same five-year period, however, the number of farms in the United States declined, and average farm size increased. Farmland continued to be most heavily concentrated in the center of the country. (Fig. 1)

Fig. 1
U.S. Farmland as Percent of Land Area, by County, 2012



Source: USDA NASS, 2012 Census of Agriculture.

Understanding the Numbers

* = statistically significant change

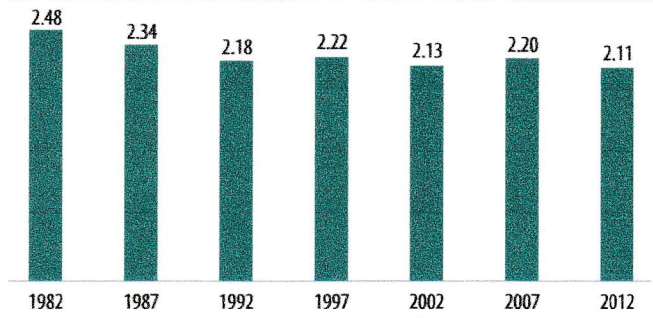
The 2012 Census of Agriculture contains a measure of relative reliability (the coefficient of variation) for every data item published. This Highlights document does not include these numbers, but shows through an asterisk (*) every number that is a statistically significant change from the 2007 Census to the 2012 Census (defined as two or more standard errors).

To learn more about statistical significance and census methodology, go to the frequently asked questions at www.agcensus.usda.gov.

Farms and Land

The United States had 2.1 million farms in 2012. This was 4 percent fewer than in 2007, continuing a long-term decline in the number of farms. (Fig. 2) During the same time, the amount of land in farms

Fig. 2
Number of U.S. Farms, 1982 - 2012 (millions)



Source: USDA NASS, 2012 Census of Agriculture and earlier census data.

changed little, declining from 922 million acres in 2007 to 915 million acres in 2012 (or 40.8 percent of U.S. land to 40.5 percent). The average size of U.S. farms in 2012 was 434 acres, 4 percent larger than five years earlier. (Table 1) Median farm size (that is, the point at which half the farms are larger and half are smaller) remained unchanged, at 80 acres.

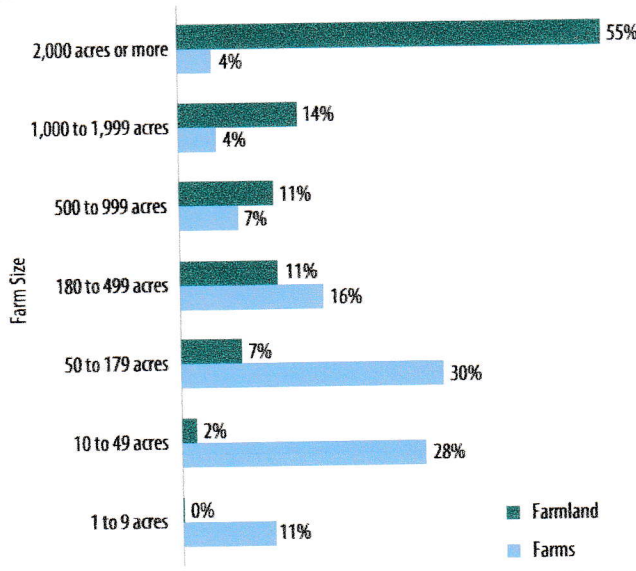
Table 1
U.S. Farms and Farmland, 2007 and 2012

	2007	2012	% change
Number of farms	2,204,792	2,109,303	-4.3*
Farmland (acres)	922,095,840	914,527,657	-0.8
Average farm size (acres)	418	434	+3.8*

Source: USDA NASS, 2012 Census of Agriculture.

Between 2007 and 2012, the number of farms decreased in all size categories except the largest. Just over two thirds of farms had fewer than 180 acres in 2012, but the 4 percent of farms with 2,000 or more acres made up more than half (55 percent) of all farmland. (Fig. 3) Farm size varied by state; the average size of farms and ranches in the West was larger than for the United States overall.

Fig. 3
Share of Farms and Farmland, by Farm Size, 2012
(as percent of total)



Source: USDA NASS, 2012 Census of Agriculture.

Land Use

Of the 915 million acres of land in farms in 2012, 45.4 percent was permanent pasture, 42.6 percent was cropland, and 8.4 percent was woodland. The remaining 3.6 percent was land in farmsteads, buildings, livestock facilities, etc. Although the amount of cropland overall was down 4 percent, the amount of cropland harvested was nearly 2 percent more in 2012 than 2007. (Table 2)

Table 2
Farmland by Use, 2007 and 2012

	2007 (millions of acres)	2012 (millions of acres)	% change
Total	922.1	914.5	-0.8
Permanent pasture	408.8	415.3	+1.6
Cropland	406.4	389.7	-4.1*
of which harvested	309.6	315.0	+1.7
Woodland	75.1	77.0	+2.5*
Other land	31.7	32.5	+2.4*

Source: USDA NASS, 2012 Census of Agriculture.

For the first time, corn grown for grain and soybeans together accounted for more than 50 percent of all cropland harvested (163.5 million acres). Of the principal crops harvested, soybeans (up 19 percent) and corn for silage (up 20 percent) had the largest percentage increases in acres from 2007 to 2012. Corn for grain and land in orchards also increased, while fewer acres were devoted to other crops such as forage, cotton, and vegetables. (Table 3)

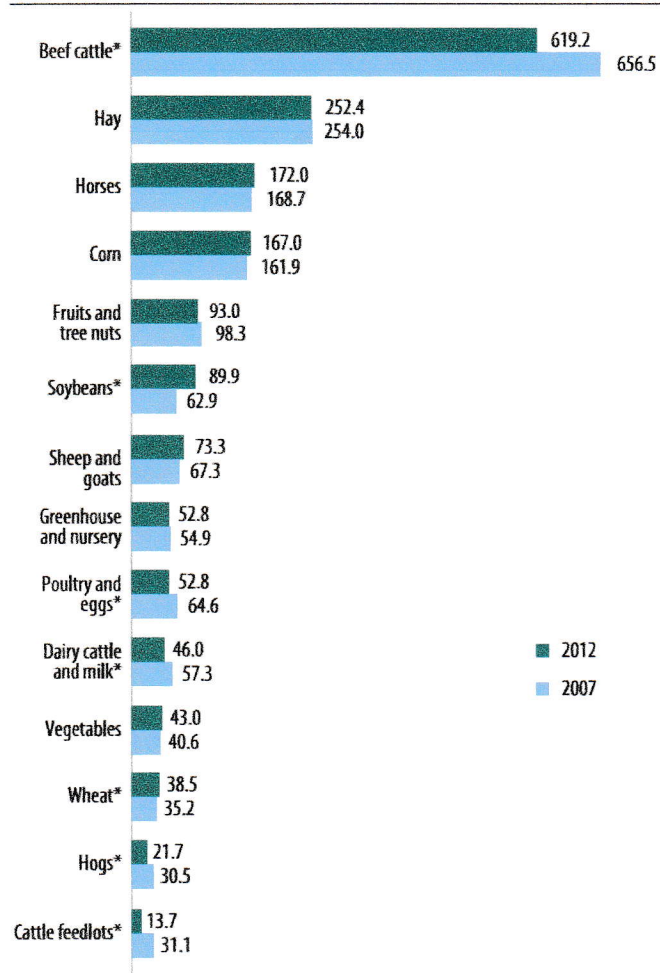
Table 3
Principal Crops Harvested, 2007 and 2012
(millions of acres)

	2007	2012	% change
Corn for grain	86.2	87.4	+1*
Soybeans	63.9	76.1	+19*
Forage	61.5	55.8	-9*
Winter wheat	35.8	34.7	-3*
Spring wheat	13.0	12.2	-6*
Cotton	10.5	9.4	-11*
Corn for silage	6.0	7.2	+20*
Orchard crops	5.0	5.2	+3
Sorghum for grain	6.8	5.1	-24*
Vegetables	4.7	4.5	-4*
Barley	3.5	3.3	-7*
Rice	2.8	2.7	-2
Durum wheat	2.1	2.1	0
Sunflower seed	2.0	1.9	-6*

Source: USDA NASS, 2012 Census of Agriculture.

It is also useful to look at changes in the number of farms by the commodities they specialize in. The number of farms specializing in horses, corn, soybeans, sheep and goats, vegetables, and wheat all increased. Poultry and egg farms and hog and pig farms showed the sharpest declines in number of farms. Beef cattle farming and ranching is the largest farm sector in value of sales and number of farms; more than 600,000 farms received most of their income in 2012 from producing cattle and calves. But the number of such operations declined 6 percent between 2007 and 2012. (Fig. 4)

Fig. 4
Farms by Commodity Specialization, Selected Commodities, 2007 and 2012
 (thousands of farms)



*"Commodity specialization" means more than half of a farm's sales came from that commodity.
 Source: USDA NASS, 2012 Census of Agriculture.

Land Ownership

The principal farm operator is the person making the day-to-day decisions for the farm or ranch operation, whether the person owns or rents the land they operate. Operators can be full owners (own all the land they farm), part owners (rent some farmland but own some as well), or tenants (rent all the land they farm). Only 25 percent of principal operators were part owners of their farms in 2012, but they controlled more than 50 percent of all farmland. Theirs were the largest farms, in terms of both acres operated and the value of agriculture sales. (Table 4)

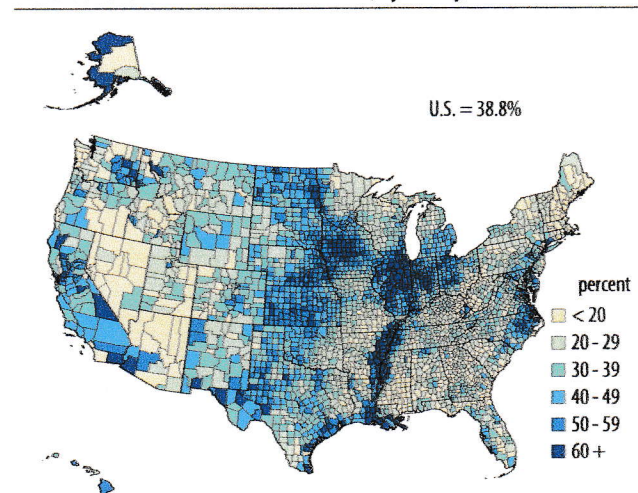
Table 4
Farm Ownership, 2012
 (principal operator)

	% of Farms	% of Farmland	Average Size (acres)	Average Size (dollars)
Full owners	67.7	36.8	235	\$98,984
Part owners	25.3	53.7	922	\$393,577
Tenants	7.0	9.5	588	\$293,858

Source: USDA NASS, 2012 Census of Agriculture.

Nearly 40 percent of all farmland was rented/leased, but the proportion varied across the country. The Mississippi Delta region and the corn and soybean growing areas of the Midwest are among the places with high percentages of rented land. (Fig. 5). The states with the largest proportion of farmland rented from others are Alaska (76 percent), Illinois (60 percent), Delaware (53.5 percent), Indiana (53.4 percent), and Iowa (53.0).

Fig. 5
Percent of U.S. Farmland Rented or Leased, by County, 2012



Source: USDA NASS, 2012 Census of Agriculture.

Snapshot of Farms and Land across the States

Source: USDA NASS, 2012 Census of Agriculture.

The decline in farms and farmland from 2007 to 2012 was not uniform across the country. The number of farms actually increased in sixteen states, and the amount of farmland increased in nineteen. The decrease in number of farms is particularly evident in the Southeast and Midwest. The modest decline in farmland is spread fairly evenly across the country.

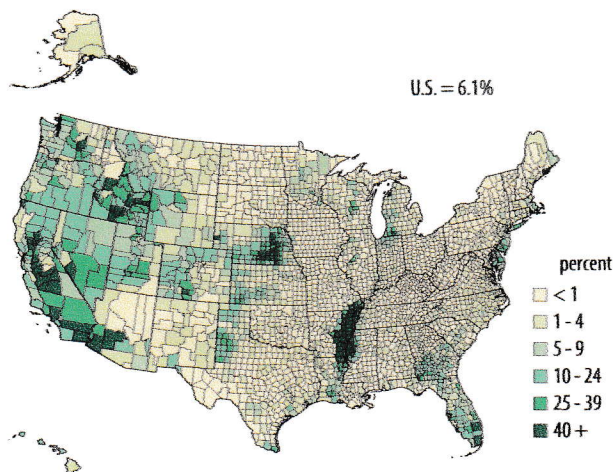
Top Ten States

... number of farms	... acres of farmland
Texas	Texas
Missouri	Montana
Iowa	Kansas
Oklahoma	Nebraska
California	South Dakota
Kentucky	New Mexico
Ohio	North Dakota
Illinois	Oklahoma
Minnesota	Colorado
Wisconsin	Iowa

Irrigated Farmland

In 2012, U.S. farmers irrigated 56 million acres, or 6 percent of all farmland. All states have some irrigated farmland, but irrigation is concentrated geographically and by crop. About 80 percent of all land in orchards, berries, and vegetables is irrigated. Other crops with more than 25 percent of total acres irrigated in 2012 include rice (100 percent), cotton (41 percent), alfalfa hay (35 percent), peanuts (32 percent), sugar beets (32 percent), dry edible beans (29 percent), and barley (26 percent).

Irrigated Acres as Percent of Farmland, by County, 2012



Farms Producing Energy

In 2012, more than 57,000 farms produced renewable energy for either the farm's direct use or for sale to others, more than double the number that did so in 2007. The most widely used systems were solar panels (36,331 farms), followed by geexchange systems, wind turbines, biodiesel, and ethanol. Another 10,000 farms leased the wind rights on the land to others for energy production. The top states in farms producing renewable energy in 2012 were:

Number of Energy Farms	Energy Farms as % of Farms
California 5,845	Hawaii 18%
Texas 4,824	Alaska 9%
Illinois 3,046	Vermont 9%
Iowa 2,463	California 8%
Indiana 2,397	Wyoming 7%

About the Census of Agriculture

The Census of Agriculture is the leading source of facts and figures about American agriculture. USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) conducts the census once every five years, and conducted the 2012 Census of Agriculture in early 2013 based on 2012 end-of-year data.

The 2012 Census results are now available, providing information at national, state, and county levels about what agricultural products were raised in the United States in 2012, where, how, and by whom.

Census data are available in multiple formats to help all users, professional and casual, find and use exactly what they need. Available tools include:

- [Quick Stats 2.0](#) – an online database to retrieve customized tables
- A [new tutorial video](#) – easy-to-follow instructions for Quick Stats
- An [API for developers](#) – In Quick Stats 2.0, click the "Developers" tab
- [Desktop Data Query Tool](#) – a downloadable desktop tool to analyze data without Internet access
- [Agricultural Atlas](#) – pattern and dot maps profiling many aspects of agriculture at the county level
- [Infographics](#) – fun, informative snippets of Census data and context
- [Highlights](#) – more documents like this one summarizing key facts on a topic

A link to census data is also available on USDA's open data portal, www.usda.gov/data.

www.agcensus.usda.gov



Farmland Ownership and Tenure

ACH 12-27/September 2015

Results from the 2014 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land Survey

2.1 million landowners . . .

. . . rented out 353.8 million acres of agricultural land in 2014.

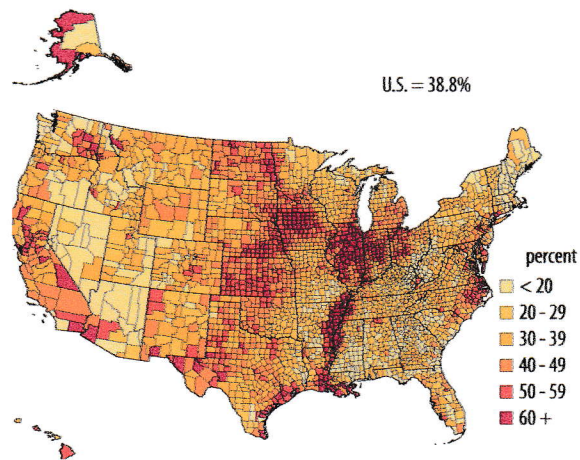
Top States in Rent Received (\$ billions)

Illinois	3.8
Iowa	3.7
Nebraska	2.4
Minnesota	2.0
Texas	2.0
California	1.9
Indiana	1.5
South Dakota	1.5
Kansas	1.4
Missouri	1.3

Nearly 40 percent of U.S. farmland is rented or leased from someone else, according to the 2012 Census of Agriculture. Moreover, the concentration of rented farmland varies significantly across the country (Fig. 1).

To learn more about the rented land and who owns it, USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) conducted a special study as part of the Census of Agriculture program to collect data from landowners and landlords of agricultural land. The 2014 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land (TOTAL) survey collected data in the 48 contiguous states on landlords' acres rented out, income, expenses, assets, debt, race, gender, land transfer plans, and more. NASS conducted TOTAL in collaboration with USDA's Economic Research Service.

Fig. 1
Percent of U.S. Farmland Rented or Leased, by County, 2012



Source: USDA NASS, 2012 Census of Agriculture.

Landlord Ownership Arrangements

In 2014, more than 2 million landowners rented out 353.8 million acres of land for agricultural purposes. This is 39 percent of the 911 million acres of farmland in the surveyed states (and consistent with the 2012 Census findings).

Of these landowners, 13 percent

were farmers and ranchers (operator landlords) and 87 percent were landlords who do not operate a farm (non-operator landlords). Non-operator landlords include those who rent out land individually or as participants in a variety of ownership arrangements (partnership, trust, corporation, municipality, limited



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.agcensus.usda.gov
(800)727-9540

liability company, etc.). A small number rent out land under more than one arrangement. Of the acres rented out, 20 percent were rented out by operator landlords, and 80 percent by non-operator landlords. (Table 1)

A similar survey in 1999, the Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey (AELOS), found that 12 percent were operator landlords and 88 percent were non-operator landlords. Different methodologies between AELOS and TOTAL make direct comparisons difficult, but AELOS found that landlords rented out 394.3 million acres in 1999. AELOS included Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 1
Landlords and Acres Rented Out by Ownership Arrangements, 2014

	Number of Landlords ^a	Acres Rented Out (millions) (percent)	
		(millions)	(percent)
Operator Landlord	280,044	70.3	20
Non-operator Landlord	1,851,796	283.4	80
Individual	1,092,551	138.2	39
Partnership	361,826	52.8	15
Trust	249,632	50.6	14
Corporation	91,011	31.5	9
Other	56,776	10.4	3
Total	2,131,840	353.8	100.0

^aLandlords who rent out land under more than one arrangement are included in all relevant arrangements.

Numbers in this and other tables may not add due to rounding.

Source: USDA NASS, 2014 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land Survey.

Economics of Land Ownership

In 2014, landlords received \$31.2 billion in rent payments. Their expenses were \$9.2 billion, and their debt related to the land they rented out was \$32.8 billion. The value of the land and buildings they held on their rental acres was \$1.1 trillion. (Table 2)

Eighty-nine percent of acres rented out by operator landlords, and 94 percent of acres rented out by non-operator landlords, were fully paid for.

The \$9.2 billion in 2014 expenses include both ownership expenses (for example, interest, taxes) and production expenses (for example, fertilizer, feed, fuels, repairs, insurance, wages). For the United States, 69 percent of expenses were ownership, and 31 percent were production, expenses. This varied across regions, with the share of ownership expenses highest in the Northeast and Appalachian regions and lowest in the Midwest and Plains. (Table 3) Figure 2 shows the states in each region and also total expenses for each region.

Table 2
Income, Expenses, Assets, and Debt Related to Acres Rented Out, 2014
(\$ billions)

	Rent		Value of Land and Buildings	
	Received	Expenses	Buildings	Debt
Operator Landlord	6.9	1.9	200.1	7.9
Non-operator Landlord	24.3	7.4	931.9	24.8
Individual/Partnership	15.3	4.8	591.2	18.0
Corporation/Trust	7.4	2.2	273.1	5.8
Other	0.9	0.2	35.7	0.7
Multiple ^a	0.7	0.2	31.9	0.4
Total	31.2	9.2	1,132.0	32.8

^aRefers to the 2 percent of non-operator landlords who rent out agricultural land under more than one ownership arrangement.

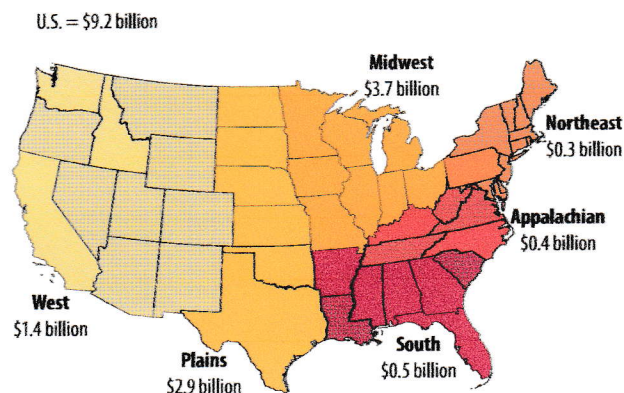
Source: USDA NASS, 2014 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land Survey.

Table 3
Ownership and Production Expenses, by Region, 2014
(\$ millions and share of total landlord expenses in region)

	Ownership Expenses		Production Expenses	
	\$ millions	% of landlord expenses	\$ millions	% of landlord expenses
Northeast	270.2	86	44.3	14
Appalachian	337.9	82	72.4	18
South	347.7	68	160.4	32
Midwest	2,401.2	65	1,280.0	35
Plains	1,950.9	67	943.8	33
West	1,035.7	72	396.1	28
Total U.S.	6,343.7	69	2,896.9	31

Source: USDA NASS, 2014 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land Survey.

Fig. 2
Landlord Expenses (Ownership and Production), by Region, 2014



State data available for the 25 solid-colored states. States with dots are in regional totals only.

Source: USDA NASS, 2014 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land Survey.

Demographic Characteristics

Of the 1.9 million non-operator landlords, 1.4 million can be called “principal landlords.” They are either individual owners or the principal in a partnership arrangement.

The average age of principal landlords in 2014 was 66.5 years. Principal landlords are older than principal farm operators, whose average age was 58.3 years in 2012. (The 2012 Census of Agriculture defines a principal operator as the person who makes the day-to-day business decisions for a farming operation.) More than half (57 percent) of principal landlords were 65 years or older in 2014. They account for 67 percent of the rent received, 67 percent of the value of land and buildings, and 32 percent of the debt related to acres rented out. (Table 4)

Most principal landlords have college education; 25 percent have some college, and 38 percent have four or more years.

In terms of race, 97 percent of principal landlords are white. Two percent are Hispanic, regardless of race. Landlords who are white accounted for 98 percent of rent received, expenses, and the value of land and buildings, and 99 percent of debt, in 2014.

Fifty-four percent of principal landlords are not currently in the paid workforce; 41 percent are employed outside of farming. Forty-five percent have never farmed.

Table 4

Principal Landlords: Income, Expenses, Assets, Debt, by Age
(\$ billions and percent)

	Number of Principal Landlords*	Rent Received	Expenses	Value of Land and Buildings	Debt
		(\$ billions)			
Total	1,432,065	15.9	4.9	621.8	18.2
	percent	percent			
< 55 years	18	11	14	12	34
55 to 64 years	25	22	22	21	34
65 to 74 years	29	30	29	31	18
75 to 84 years	19	25	24	24	12
85+ years	9	12	11	12	2
All ages	100	100	100	100	100

*Non-operator landlords who are individuals or the principal partner in a partnership.

Source: USDA NASS, 2014 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land Survey.

Land Uses

Of the total land rented out by operator and non-operator landlords, 63 percent was for cropland and 34 percent was for pasture. The remaining 3 percent was for other uses such as forest/woodland not pastured, buildings, ponds, ditches, and wasteland.

In addition to renting out the land, landowners also lease or sell various rights, including mineral rights, recreational rights, development rights, and wind rights. Non-operator landlords leased oil and gas rights on 31.9 million acres and sold those rights on 4.1 million acres. Out of total farmland in the United States, oil and gas rights were leased on 61.0 million acres and sold on 11.3 million acres. (Table 5)

Table 5

Agricultural Land: Selected Rights Leased and Sold, 2014
(millions of acres)

	Land Rented Out by Non-operator Landlord	All Farmland
Oil and gas rights leased	31.9	61.0
Other rights leased	14.9	35.6
Of which: wind rights	3.5	
Oil and gas rights sold	4.1	11.3
Other rights sold	1.0	3.4
Of which: development rights	0.7	

Source: USDA NASS, 2014 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land Survey.

How did landlords acquire the land they rent out?

Operator landlords purchased more than 60 percent of the land they rent out from a non-relative, a relative, or at auction (similar to the way farmland was acquired in the United States generally). Non-operator landlords inherited or received as a gift more than half of the land they rent out.

	(percent acquired this way)		
	Operator Landlord	Non-operator Landlord	All Farmland
Purchased from non-relative	41	31	44
Purchased from relative	17	11	16
Purchased at auction	5	2	4
Inherited or received gift	37	54	35
Obtained some other way		2	1
Total	100	100	100

Snapshot of States: Farmland Rented Out

	Acres Rented Out millions	Acres to Transfer millions	Value of Land and Buildings \$ billions	Rent Received \$ billions
Northeast	6.3	0.9	31.2	0.4
Pennsylvania	2.3	0.3	13.1	0.2
Appalachian	15.5	1.2	53.0	1.2
Kentucky	4.0	0.3	13.1	0.5
North Carolina	3.6	0.3	15.1	0.3
South	23.9	2.1	66.9	2.1
Alabama	2.4	0.4	6.1	0.1
Arkansas	6.5	0.5	17.7	0.7
Florida	2.7	NA	9.4	0.2
Georgia	2.7	0.2	8.1	0.2
Mississippi	4.0	0.3	11.0	0.4
Midwest	76.8	9.0	419.1	14.3
Illinois	16.2	1.9	107.8	3.8
Indiana	7.9	0.8	43.8	1.5
Iowa	16.3	1.7	100.6	3.7
Michigan	4.0	0.9	16.2	0.4
Minnesota	11.6	1.2	58.0	2.0
Missouri	9.8	1.1	39.3	1.3
Ohio	6.2	0.8	35.1	1.0
Wisconsin	4.7	0.5	18.3	0.6
Plains	148.6	22.5	368.3	8.5
Kansas	23.7	3.2	56.5	1.4
Nebraska	20.1	2.1	64.4	2.4
North Dakota	19.6	2.8	42.0	0.9
Oklahoma	13.9	1.7	32.8	0.4
South Dakota	17.3	2.6	46.1	1.5
Texas	53.9	10.1	126.4	2.0
West	82.6	13.2	193.5	4.6
California	11.6	1.8	62.6	1.9
Idaho	3.6	0.4	10.6	0.5
Washington	5.7	0.5	14.7	0.4

Source: USDA NASS, 2014 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land Survey.

About TOTAL and the Census of Agriculture

The 2014 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land (TOTAL) Survey is part of the Census of Agriculture program. NASS conducted the TOTAL survey in collaboration with the USDA's Economic Research Service.

For more information on the TOTAL survey, go to: www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/TOTAL. For information on the Census of Agriculture, visit:

www.agcensus.usda.gov

A Look Ahead: Ownership Transfer

The TOTAL survey asked landowners about their plans for transferring ownership in the next five years – what they plan to do not only with the land they currently rent out for agricultural purposes but with all their land. Operator landlords expect to transfer 15 percent, and non-operator landlords 14 percent, of the land they rent out. Operator landlords plan to transfer a larger percentage (70 percent) through trusts than non-operator landlords.

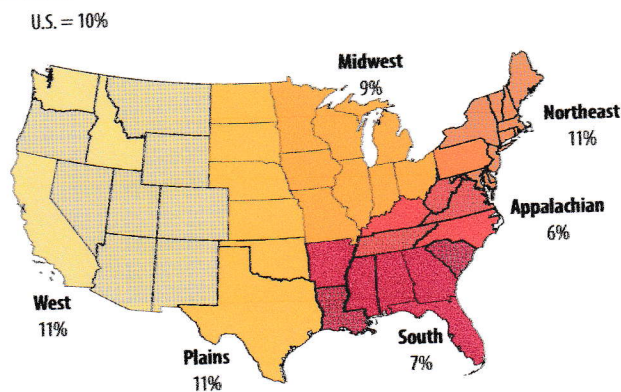
The 91.5 million acres expected to transfer to new ownership is 10 percent of all farmland (Table 6), with the Northeast, Plains, and West transferring a larger share than other regions (Fig. 3). Not included are the 57.1 million acres landowners have put or plan to put into wills.

Table 6
Five-year Plan to Transfer Acres Rented Out and All Farmland (millions of acres and percent)

	Operator Landlord		Non-operator Landlord		All Farmland	
	Acres (mil.)	%	Acres (mil.)	%	Acres (mil.)	%
Put/keep in trust	7.3	70	15.4	40	44.2	48
Sell to non-relative	1.7	17	10.5	27	21.1	23
Gift	0.5	5	8.0	21	12.6	14
Sell to relative	0.9	8	4.2	11	13.2	14
Other	-	-	0.5	1	0.5	1
Total to transfer	10.4	100	38.5	100	91.5	100

Source: USDA NASS, 2014 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land Survey.

Fig. 3
Percent of Region's Farmland Expected to Transfer in Next Five Years, 2014



State data available for the 25 solid-colored states. States with dots are in regional totals only.
Source: USDA NASS, 2014 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land Survey, and USDA NASS, 2014 Farms and Land in Farms report.

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Setback Comparisons Regional Setbacks From Non-Participating Property Lines Compared to Ohio Standard

