



Evaluation of the Beginning Farmer Management Credit and the Credit for Sale of Agricultural Assets

PREPARED FOR THE TAX EXPENDITURE REVIEW COMMISSION
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Agenda

- Background information
- Evaluation
- Evaluations from Other States
- Administrative Burden
- Potential Modifications
- Conclusion

Background information

- MN Legislature enacted Beginning Farmer Program in 2017
- Two separate tax credits:
 - ***Beginning Farmer Management Credit***
 - ***Credit for Sale of Agricultural Assets***

Beginning Farmer Management Credit

- Nonrefundable credit
- Available to beginning farmers who participate in a financial management program approved by the Rural Finance Authority
- Equal to the cost of enrollment costs, up to \$1,500 per year
- Credit may be claimed for up to three years while enrolled
- Not required to be involved in a sale or rental agreement

Credit for Sale of Agricultural Assets

- Nonrefundable credit
- Available to asset owners who sell or lease land to beginning farmer
- Equal to:
 - 8% of the sale price or market value of the asset, whichever is less (\$50,000 max)
 - 12% of the sale price or market value of the asset, whichever is less (\$50,000 max) if sold to limited land access farmer
 - 10% of gross rental income for years 1-3 of a rental agreement (\$7,000 annual max)
 - 15% of the cash equivalent of the gross rental income for years 1-3 of a share rental agreement (\$10,000 annual max)
- Family member restrictions apply to lease or rental agreement, not sale agreements

Credit for Sale of Agricultural Assets Funding Cap

- \$5 million in 2018
- \$6 million annually 2019 to 2022
- \$6.5 million in 2023 – previous amounts authorized but not allocated were cancelled
- \$4 million annually, 2024 to 2030
- Credit claims exceeded available allocations significantly in 2024 and 2025
- Funding cap was removed for 2026 tax year only - \$1.4 million estimated impact

Credit for Sale of Agricultural Assets (cont.)

- Program budget was reduced by nearly 40% in 2024
- Increase in applications in 2024 and 2025 due to several factors
 - Expanding eligibility to allow direct land sales between family members
 - Increase maximum tax credit amounts from \$32,000 to \$50,000

Connection Between Two Tax Credits

- Beginning farmers must complete an approved Farm Business Management program (FBM) for their asset owners to receive the tax credit
- Beginning farmers may request a waiver from this requirement if they have already completed one of the RFA's approved FBM programs, have a four-year agricultural degree, or reasonable work experience in farm finance

Objectives of Tax Credits

Credit for Sale of Agricultural Assets:

Lower barrier of entry for beginning farmers and make them more financially competitive

Beginning Farmer Management Credit:

Incentivize beginning farmers to participate in a financial management program approved by the RFA to improve the farming operation success rate in Minnesota

Effectiveness of Tax Credits

- Did beginning farmer claimants become more successful compared to their counterparts that did not receive the tax credit?
 - Net farm income

- Are established farmers more likely to sell or rent agricultural assets to beginning farmers due to the tax credit?
 - Rent or lease of vehicle, machinery, equipment
 - Rent or lease of farmland, pasture and animals

Data Sources (2012-2025)

Minnesota Department of Agriculture

- Applications (2018-2025)

Minnesota Department of Revenue

- Credit claims (2018-2024)

Federal IRS Schedule F Form

- Pool of non-claimants (2012-2024)
- Rent or lease of farm equipment and farmland

Emerging Farmers: Legacy Term

Minnesota Department of Agriculture

- 35 or younger, veterans, women, persons with disability, American Indian or Alaska Native, member of community of color, LGBTQIA
- **Asset owners:** In 2025 and 2024, **81%** and **75%** of applicants were for agreements with emerging farmers, respectively
- **Beginning farmers:** In 2025, **80%** of applicants were emerging farmers

Tax Credit Recipients (2018-2023)

Beginning Farmer Management Credit

- Average FAGI: \$72,653
- **Average net farm income: \$4,814**
- **Average tax credit per claimant: \$1,209**
- Annual average for all claims: \$339,202
- 287 claims per year on average
- 677 total repeat claims

Credit for Sale of Agricultural Assets

- Average FAGI: \$246,740
- **Average net farm income: \$11,309**
- **Average tax credit per claimant: \$6,792**
- Annual average for all claims: \$1.2 million
- 182 claims per year on average
- 270 total repeat claims

Beginning Farmers: Credit Recipients vs Non-Credit Recipients (FAGI <\$100,000)

Credit Recipients (2012-17 and 2018-24)

- Average FAGI: \$30,177
- Average net income: -\$1,080
- Average rent or lease of machinery, vehicles, and equipment: \$10,532*
- Average rent or lease of farmland, pasture or livestock: \$46,637*
- Average count: 176 farmers

Non-credit Recipients (2012-17 and 2018-24)

- Average FAGI: \$31,572
- Average net income: -\$6,489
- Average rent or lease of machinery, vehicles and equipment: \$7,082*
- Average rent or lease of farmland, pasture or livestock: \$35,506*
- Average count: 32,606

* *Electronic filers only*

Beginning Farmers: Change in FAGI of Credit Recipients vs Non-Credit Recipients (FAGI <\$100,000)

Average FAGI Prior to and Following Credit Access

	2012-2017	2018-2024
Credit Recipients	\$24,928	\$34,676
Non-Credit Recipients	\$32,199	\$31,034

Findings for Beginning Farmer Management Credit

Did beginning farmers who received the credit became more successful compared to their counterparts who did not receive the tax credit?

- Positive correlation with net farm income of beginning farmers with a FAGI of less than \$100,000
- Claimants: net farm income increased from **-\$1,571 to -\$606**
- Non-claimants: net farm income decreased from **-\$4,128 to -\$8,436**

Caveats:

- Claimants: 80% emerging farmers vs unknown for control group

Findings for Credit for Sale of Agricultural Assets

Are established farmers more likely to sell or rent agricultural assets to beginning farmers due to the credit?

- Credit does appear to incentivize rent or lease of equipment, and rent or lease of farmland
- Average rent or lease expenses for farmland and equipment increased after 2017 for beginning farmers

Beginning Farmer Rent and Lease Categories	Expenses 2012-2017	Expenses 2018-2024
Farmland	\$29,334	\$61,469
Equipment	\$7,637	\$13,014

- Caveat: average rent or lease may not link established farmers to beginning farmers

Relative Size of the Tax Credits

Beginning Farmer Management Credit

- Average claim is **25%** of average net farm income of claimants
- Average claim is **11%** of value of rent or lease for equipment for claimants with a FAGI of less than \$100,000

Credit for Sale of Agricultural Assets

- Average claim is **60%** of average net income of all claimants
- Average claim is **17%** than average value of rent or lease of farming equipment of claimants with a FAGI of more than \$100,000

Evaluations in Other States - Colorado

- Income tax deduction equal to 20% of lease payments received by the asset owner up to \$25,000 per year for three years
- Evaluated too soon after enactment to understand impact
- Ultimately uptake was low
- Replaced by a low interest loan program subsidized by state bonds to private lenders

Evaluations in Other States - Iowa

- Credit equal to 5% for cash payment or flex lease agreements or 15% for crop share agreements to land-owners
- A 2020 study found participation was associated with higher farming retention rates and more established farmers when compared to non-participants
- Between 2009 to 2019, the participant group of the study had retention rate that was ten percentage points higher than the comparison group
- Average farm income net profits increased for program participants over the same time span

Evaluations in Other States - Nebraska

- Credit to asset owners equal to 10% of the lease amount for cash rent or 15% share rent agreements
- Tax credit applies to lease agreements of equipment and farmland
- Beginning farmers may take a personal property tax exemption on up to \$100,000 of valuation for three years
- A refundable credit, up to \$500, to reimburse them for costs incurred to complete a financial management education program
- The evaluation did not establish a causal relationship between program participation and land ownership

Federal Transition Incentive Program - USDA

- Incentivizes landowners to sell or lease their expiring Conservation Reserve Program to beginning farmers, veterans, or socially disadvantaged farmers
- Incentive is two additional rent payments under Conservation Reserve Program
- 25 payments in 2025, to 20 different MN landowners
- \$103,617 total in 2025
- Average payment of \$5,181

Administrative Burden

- Recipients - Considerable
 - Eligibility determinations
 - Required documentation
 - Timing component
- DOR – Minimal
 - 0.6 FTE to process claims manually
- Rural Finance Authority – Minimal
 - 0.6 FTE to administer the program

Potential Modifications

- Change funding caps
- Regional prioritization
- Repeal of first-come, first-serve direction to MN Dept of Ag

Conclusion

- Challenging agricultural landscape for beginning farmers: lack of access to government programs, credit, farmland, markets and technology
- In 2017, the Minnesota Legislature enacted two tax credits that aim at helping beginning farmers
- Beginning Farmer Management Credit is positively correlated with net farm income of beginning farmers with a FAGI of less than \$100,000
- Credit for Sale of Agricultural Assets is positively correlated with rent or lease of farm equipment and farmland of beginning farmers with a FAGI of less than \$100,000

Thank you

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Appendix

Federal Relief During COVID-19

- Pandemic Assistance for Producers Initiative through 21 USDA separate programs

Examples include:

- Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program
- Pandemic Cover Crop Program
- Pandemic Assistance Revenue Program
- Specialty Crop Block Grant
- Local Agricultural Market Program
- Pandemic Livestock Indemnity Program

Direct Payment Alternative

Beginning Farmer Equipment and Infrastructure Grants

Minnesota Statutes 2025, section 17.055, subdivision 3

- Enacted in 2023
- 97 grants awarded totaling \$956,833 (2025)
- 1,100 applicants, requesting \$18.6 million (2025)
- Agency expects to award 70-95 grants totaling to \$700,000 for FY27